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PHONOLOGY & GRAMMAR

OF

MODERN WEST FRISIAN

WITH PHONETIC TEXTS AND GLOSSARY

BY

P. SIPMA

//
TEACHER AT THE GYMNASIUM AND THE SECONDARY SCHOOL AT
SNEEK, FRIESLAND

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PREFACE

ON the publication of this book, it is a pleasant duty for me to express my sincere thanks, in the first place to the Philological Society for having considered it worthy of inclusion among its issues, and in the second place to the authorities of the Clarendon Press for the excellent manner in which it has been printed.

But most of all I feel indebted to Dr. W. A. Craigie, President of the Philological Society, whose advice and assistance have made the publication of this work possible. He has revised the English of my manuscript, and has translated into English such Frisian words as are explained in the Phonology and Grammar. And lastly he has kindly lent a helping hand in the correction of the proof-sheets.

May his example be followed by many in showing an interest in the study of my native language, which has been overlooked and neglected for too long a time.

P. SIPMA.

SNEEK, FRIESLAND,
April, 1913.

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INTRODUCTION

THE study of Frisian, it may safely be said, does not occupy the place it deserves. It is true there are hopeful indications, and as well in its own country as abroad the interest for it is growing; it must be acknowledged, too, that more and more is being written about Frisian, but much has still to be done.

Frisian is of great interest, from a general point of view, for the study of language, certainly not less so than many other languages, as it admits of being traced over a period of many centuries, during which it has experienced remarkable fortunes, and especially as it presents a certain number of phenomena fully worthy of the student's attention.

Modern Frisian is capable of throwing much light upon Old Frisian. It appears, for instance, from the present West Frisian sound-combination *sk*, which very regularly occurs at the beginning and in the middle of words, that the Old West Frisian orthography *sc*, *sch*, which holds its ground until well into the nineteenth century, also has to be taken as *sk*.

Old Frisian exhibits a remarkable interchange of the prefixes *ur* and *for*. The present-day language has preserved some traces of this: *forlibje* and *oerlibje*; *forkomme* and *oerkomme*; *forginne* beside *oerginst*; *forgrime*, *forbolgen* beside *oergrime*, *oerbolgen* (the last two used by Gysbert Japix in the seventeenth century). The interchange of the prefix *ont* with *omt* (§ 112. 4) seems to present a similar case.

That Germanic *ū* before the consonant-combination *nd* in West Frisian is only partly lengthened, is indicated by the modern interchange of *u* with *o*, *ou*, and *oa* (§§ 155-7).

The change of *ft* to *cht* is, as appears from the modern language, undoubtedly Frisian (§ 113); it occurs late, however.

But still more noteworthy is the fact that Frisian is of special importance as a sister-language of English.

From time immemorial English and Frisian have had in common a certain number of peculiarities in their system of

vowels and consonants: these must have been proper to the original Anglo-Frisian language.

Besides, both languages have in many respects followed a similar development for a long time after they had become separated.

It may be taken for granted that the tribes which in the fifth century left the Continent to settle in the land of the Britons, and the neighbouring Frisians (who were equally divided into several tribes), spoke a group of dialects which bore a very close relationship to each other, and which, by certain peculiarities, formed a distinct branch in the Germanic family of languages.

Even a comparison of modern English and Frisian vocables is sufficient to show the close relationship.

To ancient connexion go back, for instance :

ENGLISH	FRISIAN
1. <i>sack, dell, mesh</i>	<i>sek, del, mesk</i>
2. <i>sleep, seed, deed, steel, sheep, ear,</i> <i>year, mead</i>	<i>slicpe, sied, died, stiel, skiep, ier,</i> <i>jier, miede</i>
3. <i>street</i>	<i>strjitte</i>
4. <i>moon</i>	<i>moanne</i>
5. <i>five, goose, other, dust</i>	<i>fif, goes, oar, dust</i>
6. <i>brought, thought</i>	<i>brocht, tocht</i>
7. <i>cheese, chaff, church</i>	<i>tsiis, tsjef, tsjerke</i>
8. <i>yield, yester, yarn, ye, you,</i> <i>yonder</i>	<i>jilde, jister, jern, jy, jo, jinder</i>
9. <i>day, way, rain, nail</i>	<i>dei, wei, rein, neil</i>

English and Frisian also show a number of remarkable analogies in their vocabularies ; for instance :¹

ENGLISH	FRISIAN
<i>tooth, tusk, tine</i>	<i>[tôth²], tosk, tine</i>
<i>key</i>	<i>kaei</i>
<i>frizzle</i>	<i>frissel</i>
<i>wet</i>	<i>wiet</i>
<i>among</i>	<i>mank</i>
<i>[AS. meox], dung</i>	<i>mjuks, dong</i>

¹ I do not, of course, mean to suggest that all these words occur in English and Frisian only.

² Now obsolete in West Frisian.

ENGLISH	FRISIAN
<i>lane, loan</i>	<i>leane, loane</i>
<i>dangle</i>	<i>dangelje</i>
<i>gnaw</i>	<i>gnauwe</i>
<i>cleanse</i>	<i>klinz(g)je</i>
<i>left</i>	<i>lofter</i>
<i>boy</i>	<i>boi</i>
[AS. <i>wrāxlian</i>]	<i>wrakselje</i>

Finally, many parallels could be cited with regard to shortening, lengthening, breaking, diphthongization, &c.

Modern West Frisian (exclusively treated here) is spoken in the Netherland province of Friesland, and on the islands Schiermonnikoog and Terschelling, with the exception, however, of that part of the province lying south of the Kuinder or Tjonger, of a triangle to the south of the Lauwerszee, and of Het Bildt. Moreover, in the larger towns (Leeuwarden, Dokkum, Franeker, Harlingen, Bolsward, Sneek, Heerenveen) Frisian is not spoken as a rule, even though they count hundreds of inhabitants who can speak it, and hundreds more who understand it.

Outside the province too, in several towns of the Netherlands, there live many Frisians, who partly have formed national societies. Among these there is generally a strong feeling for Frisian, even though the second generation is usually lost for the language.

The number of those who speak Frisian has undoubtedly been on the increase in the last century, and may now be safely estimated at 250,000.

If the dialects of the southern part of Friesland and those of the islands are excepted, modern West Frisian shows relatively few dialectical differences (§§ 149-76). Nor has the language, as appears from the writings of the last century and a half, changed very much, except perhaps in some phonetic points which are not at all, or imperfectly, rendered by orthography; it is a well-known fact that such changes may be noticed even within a generation.

Among the characteristic features of Frisian are the adoption of new words even for very ordinary ideas,¹ the very strong

¹ For instance, 'smell', 'to smell', Mod. W. Fr. *rook, rûke*, is Old W. Fr. *hrene, hrena*; 'right', 'left', Mod. W. Fr. *rjuchter*,—*lofter, linker*, is Old W. Fr.

influence of analogy, the very easy manner of forming compounds and derivatives, the recasting of foreign words in accordance with the native sound-system, the tendency to diphthongize, and the great loss of flexion-endings.

One circumstance which tells greatly against Frisian is the custom, on the part of many educated people, of not using the language. Their language, and that of the School, the Church, and the Government, is Dutch. The consequence of this is that the vocabulary is mainly restricted to the daily language of the country people, or at any rate does not keep abreast of the progress in science and the arts. The strong influence of Dutch, to which in former times it has already lost ground, is becoming no less dangerous: the means of communication steadily increase, and the settling of non-Frisians in the province becomes more and more frequent. This influence makes itself felt daily, both on the vocabulary and on the syntax.

To enable Frisian to hold its ground as much as possible against these influences, strong efforts have been made in the last decades to extend the use of the language. Especially the 'Selskip for Fryske tael en skriftenkennisse' (founded in 1844) has done much in this respect by means of books, meetings, lectures, fixing of the orthography, grammars, and even, of late, by means of teaching. These efforts have not been unsuccessful.

West Frisian literature goes back as far as the fourteenth century, and continues practically without interruption up to the present day. The oldest writings consist almost exclusively of laws, charters, and deeds. In the sixteenth century the first efforts to produce real literary work appear. Especially after the French domination, however, when the feeling of nationality clearly manifests itself and the social conditions become more favourable, Frisian literature begins to flourish. In the last century—after 1844 especially under the direction of the 'Selskip for Fryske tael en skriftenkennisse'—the number of books and periodicals published in Frisian has been very large. It must be admitted that true literary art is rarely met with in these writings, but the popular type of literature is all the more extensive. And this is what was needed in the first place.

ferre, fore,—winster. Note also Mod. W. Fr. *tosk* tooth, *mûle* mouth, *heit* father, *mem* mother, &c.

In this survey of the language the principal rules of its grammatical inventory have been gathered. It is in the first place intended for England, where the cognate dialects are spoken, the study of which is now being pursued with so much assiduity, but it is also designed for all those who take an interest in the study of languages and especially of Frisian. At the same time I have tried, as far as possible, to satisfy the requirements of the Frisians themselves.

For these reasons it contains a concise general treatment of modern West Frisian, more particularly of the main dialect (my own, slightly normalized). It lays claim only to describe this with sufficient exactness and completeness. The elaborate work of Th. Siebs (in Paul's *Grundriss*), crammed with historical and local details, rendered, for this very reason, such a treatment not superfluous.

In order to enhance its usefulness as much as possible, a rather detailed phonetic description and phonetic texts were necessary; the more so because the Frisian sound-system is extremely complicated and the spelling often illogical.

On behalf of those who do not wish to have an intimate knowledge of Frisian phonetics, I have tried to give in the following survey, approximately and with the omission of many details, the hints which are absolutely necessary. If these are mastered, the reader who prefers it may, to begin with at any rate, skip Chapters I and II (on phonetics and spelling) partly or entirely.

CONSONANTS

1. The written letters *b*, *d*, *f*, *g* (when initial), *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *p*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *z* have the same, or almost the same, values as in English.

2. *g* (when not initial) and *ch* are voiced and voiceless fricatives as in Dutch and German.

3. *j* = Eng. *y*.

4. *w* is bilabial after *d*, *t*, *s*, *k*; labiodental in other positions.

5. *r* is usually fully rolled.

6. *r* before dental consonants, *l* in the combinations *âld*, *âlt*, and *h* (as a rule) before *j* and *w*, are mute.

7. *n* before *s*, *z*, and some other consonants is nasalized.

VOWELS

8. *a* before *n*, *t*, *s*, *l* in closed syllables = *o* in Eng. *hot*.
9. *a* before other consonants in closed syllables = Eng. *a* in *ask* (but short), or as the first element of the diphthong in Eng. *fly*.
10. *a* in open syllables = Eng. *a* in *ask*. So also *ae*.
11. *â* = Eng. *a* in *fall*, or Eng. *o* in *lord*. Similarly *ô*.
12. *e* in closed syllables almost as in Eng. *man*, but less open.
13. *e* in open syllables as *ai* in Eng. *day*, but a little less diphthongized. So also *ee*, *é*.
14. *ê* as Eng. *e* in *there*, without (or at least with slighter) diphthongization.
15. *eu* as *ö* in German *böse*.
16. *i* in closed syllables a little more open than Eng. *i* in *fit*; almost as Scottish *i* in *dim*, *din*.
17. *i* in open syllables as Eng. *ee* in *meet* (not diphthongized), short or long. So also *y* (short) and *ii* (long).
18. *o* in closed syllables as Eng. *o* in *hot* or as Eng. *o* in *rope* (but short and without diphthongization).
19. *o* in open syllables as Eng. *o* in *rope*. So also *oo*.
20. *u* in closed syllables is much more close than Eng. *u* in *but*; rather almost like Eng. *e* in unstressed syllables as in *the*, *tower*.
21. *u* in open syllables = German *ü* in *Hütte*, *grün*, short or long. Similarly *ú*.
22. *û* = Eng. *u* in *put*, or = *oo* in *food*, short or long. So often also *oe*. (But see 26 and 29.)
23. In unstressed syllables *e*, *i*, *u* have the value of the indistinct vowel in Eng. *the*.

DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS

24. *ai*, *aci*, *ei*, *ij*, *oai*, *oei*, *ui* have *i* as last element as Eng. *y* in *fly*.
25. *au*, *cau*, *ieu*, *iuw* have *u* at the end as in Eng. *how*.
26. *ea*, *eu*, *oa*, *oe*, *û*, *ue* end in the indistinct vowel *e* as in Eng. *poor*.
27. *ai* (and *eî*), *ie*, *oe* (and *û*) are pronounced almost as the diphthongs in Eng. *fly*, *here*, *poor*; the first element of *ui* is Eng. *u* in *but*.

28. The first element of the diphthongs *ij*, *oai*, *oei*, *ieu*, *ea*, *oa*, *ue* is respectively the sound described in 12, 19, 22, 17, 16, 19, 21.

29. The rising diphthongs¹ *ea* (also written *je*), *ie* (also written *jî*), and the triphthongs *eau*, *iuw* have as first element a weak *i* or *y*; the rising diphthong *oe*, *û* and the triphthong *oei* begin with an unstressed *u* or *w*; the rising diphthong *oa* and the triphthong *oai* with an unstressed *o*. The stressed elements of these sounds are as in 12, 16, 19 (short), 22, 19 (short), 19 (short), 19 (short).

¹ The rising diphthongs of Frisian usually occur before two or more consonants.

PART I. PHONOLOGY

CHAPTER I

TABLE OF FRISIAN SPEECH-SOUNDS¹

		Bilabial	Labio-dental	Linguo-dental	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Consonants	Explosive	p b		t d		k g	ʔ
	Nasal	m		n	ɲ	ŋ	
	Lateral			l			
	Rolled			r			
	Fricative	w	f v v	s z	j	x g	h

		Rounded	Front	Mixed	Back
Vowels	Closed	y y: u u:	i i: y y:		u u:
	Half-closed	ø: ö o o:	e: ø: ɪ	ö	o o:
	Half-open	ɔ ɔ:		ə	
	Open		ɛ ɛ: œ ɔ ɔ:		
				ɑ ɑ:	

Semi-vowels		ɨ ʉ ɔ
Diphthongs	Falling	ai ei œi ui a'i o'i u'i au ou ɔ'u i'u i'ə y'ə u'ə r'ə ø'ə o'ə
	Rising	ɨɪ ʉø ɨɛ ɨɔ ɨo øɑ øɑ: ʉo
Triphthongs		ɨou iou ɨuw øai øɑ'i ʉoi

¹ The phonetic symbols of the International Phonetic Association are employed. Cf. Paul Passy, *Petite Phonétique comparée des principales langues européennes*. Leipzig et Berlin, 2nd ed. 1912. *The Principles of the International Phonetic Association*, obtainable from the editors: Paul Passy and Daniel Jones.

VOWELS

General Remarks

1. In Frisian the articulation of the lips is relatively small, the mouth-opening relatively great.

2. Closed vowels are generally more tense than open ones, long vowels generally more than short ones, front vowels more than back ones, stressed vowels more than half-stressed and unstressed.

3. There is a perceptible difference in vowel-length, as, for instance, between the corresponding vowels *a* and *a:*, *o* and *o:*, *i* and *i:*,¹ and so on.

4. Long vowels often show a tendency to become slightly diphthongized, thus *e:*ⁱ, *ø:*ⁱ, *i:*ⁱ, *o:*^u, *u:*^u, *a:*^a, *o:*^o, *ε:*^o. We may say that *e:*, *o:*, and *ø:* are regularly a little diphthongized when final.

5. There is frequent interchange between long (or half-long) and short vowels in different forms of the same word. Many instances of shortening and reduction are met with in Frisian (see §§ 120-2). For the Frisian semi-vowels see §§ 74-82.

Vowels in detail

6. *i* closed front tense unrounded.

Examples—*dik* (*dylk*)² dike, *itə* (*ite*) to eat.

i: a lengthened *i*.

Examples—*ti:ɔ̄* (*tiid*) time, *ri:zə* (*rize*) to rise.

7. *y* closed front tense rounded.

Examples—*nyt* (*nit*) nut, *slytə* (*slute*) to close.

y: a lengthened *y*.

Examples—*dry:v̇* (*druf*) grape, *sy:vər* (*suver*) pure.

8. *e:* half-closed front tense unrounded. This vowel is long; the corresponding short vowel does not occur in Frisian (*ɪ* is more open than short *e*³). *e:* tends to become slightly diphthongized, especially when final, thus *e:*ⁱ. The diphthongization, however, should not be exaggerated. For the practical purposes of this book the phonetic symbol *e:* is employed in all cases.

Examples—*re:k* (*reek*) smoke, *də:lə* (*dèle*) to share, *se:* (*sé*) sea.

¹ Letters in thick type are phonetic symbols.

² The phonetic transcription is in thick type, followed by the ordinary spelling in italics.

³ *e:* followed by *r* is a lowered variety of *e:*, and has exactly the quality of lengthened *ɪ* (see § 10).

9. ø: half-closed front tense rounded; long only, with a tendency to become slightly diphthongized, especially when final, thus ø:i. (Cf. the preceding section.)

Example—dø:n (*deun*) close.

10. ɪ half-closed front tense unrounded. This vowel is generally a lowered variety of e, very short, and rather half-tense than tense.

Examples—ɪk (*ik*) I, sɪtə (*sitte*) to sit.

11. ɛ half-open front lax unrounded.

Examples—fɛt (*fet*) fat, vessel, sɛtə (*sette*) to set.

ɛ: a lengthened ɛ.

Examples—bɛ:ɔ̄ (*bêd*) bed, lɛ:zə (*lêze*) to read.

12. ɑ open mixed lax unrounded.

Examples—pɑk (*pak*) pack, stɑpə (*stappe*) to step.

ɑ: a lengthened ɑ. Except in length there is no perceptible difference between ɑ and ɑ:

Examples—fɑ:k (*faek*) often, rɑ:zə (*raze*) to rage.

Note. Many speakers retract ɑ and ɑ: to the open back position.

13. œ only occurs as the first element of the diphthong œi; see § 29.

14. ə a very indistinct vowel, most often half-open mixed lax unrounded. Besides occurring independently in unstressed syllables, this vowel forms the second (unstressed) element of diphthongs (see §§ 24, 42, 43).

Examples—də (*de*) the, ən (*in*) a, an, ət (*it*) it, rɪnə (*rinne*) to run.

15. ɵ half-closed mixed lax slightly rounded. Practically this vowel may be treated as a stressed ə with slight lip-rounding.

Examples—nɵt (*nut*) usefulness, hɵd (*hird*) hard.

16. ɔ half-open back lax rounded.

Examples—tɔp (*top*) top, kɔt (*kat*) cat.

ɔ: a lengthened ɔ.

Examples—rɔ:t (*rôt*) rat, sɔ:n (*sân*) sand.

17. ɔ half-closed back lax rounded, very short.

Examples—ɔp (*op*) up, tɔsk (*tosk*) tooth.

ɔ: a lengthened ɔ with a tendency to become slightly diphthongized, especially when final, thus ɔ:u. The diphthongization, however, should not be exaggerated; for this reason the phonetic symbol ɔ: is used in this book in preference to ɔ:u (cf. §§ 8, 9).

Examples—rɔ:k (*rook*) scent, smell, dɔ:gə (*doge*) to do well.

In some words a half-lengthened variety of *o*, thus *o'*, is heard. In such words there is no tendency to pronounce a diphthong.

Examples—*to·bə* (*tobbe*) tub, *do·bə* (*dobbe*) pit, pool (Scottish *dub*).

18. *u* closed back lax rounded.

Examples—*hup* (*hoep*) hoop, *buk* (*būk*) belly, *run* (*roun*) round.

u: a lengthened *u*.

Examples—*sku:ġ* (*skoech*) shoe, *hu:d* (*hūd*) hide, *gu:lə* (*gūle*) to cry.

DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS

General Remarks

19. There are a large number of falling and rising diphthongs in Frisian, i. e. diphthongs in which the stress falls on the first or on the second element respectively.

20. The unstressed element of Frisian diphthongs is generally a semi-vowel *ɨ*,¹ *ü*, *ø*, or in other cases *ə*.

21. In some cases there is hesitation as to stressing the first or the second element. This principally happens in the sound *ix*, which, however, is ordinarily pronounced *i·ə* or *ix*.

22. The stressed element of diphthongs may be short or half-long. There are only a few cases in which it is very long. It is not necessary to distinguish long and half-long in this book.

23. In different forms of the same word we often find interchange of falling and rising diphthongs (see §§ 96–8).

24. The sound *ə* (see § 14) varies slightly as the second element of different diphthongs; a difference is, for instance, clearly audible between *i·ə* and *u·ə*, or between *y·ə* and *o·ə*.

25. The same remark may be made with regard to *ɨ* as the first element of different diphthongs, e. g. *ix* and *iε*, or *io* and *iɔ*.

Diphthongs in detail

26. Falling diphthongs in which the first element is short, and the second element is the semi-vowel *ɨ*, are the following:

ai, *ei*, *œi*, *ui*.

27. *ai*. The first element is not exactly the same vowel as described in § 12, but a sound intermediate between *a* and *ε*, inclining to the side of *a*.

Examples—*laitsjə* (*laitsje*) to laugh, *hait* (*heit*) father.

¹ This semi-vowel is lax (cf. § 6).

28. *ei*. The first element is the sound described in § 11.

Examples—*fr̥ei* (*frij*) free, *sn̥eiə* (*snije*) to cut.

29. *œi*. The sound *œ* is half-open mixed lax unrounded. It occurs only in this diphthong.

Examples—*jœi* (*ju*) riot, revelry, *dr̥œiə* (*druije*) to dry.

30. *ui*. In this diphthong *u* is the same vowel as that in § 18.

Example—*bluisəl* (*bloiesel*) blossom, bloom.

31. Falling diphthongs ending in *ɨ* with half-long first element are the following :

a·i, o·i, u·i.

32. *a·i*. The first element is a half-lengthened *a*. This vowel is strictly a sound intermediate between *a* and *ɛ*, but nearly *a*.

Examples—*ka·i* (*kaei*) key, *va·iə* (*waeije*) to blow, *ra·i* (*raei*) grass-stalk.

33. *o·i*. The sound *o·* is a half-lengthened *o* (see § 17).

Examples—*mo·i* (*moai*) pretty, *lo·itsjə* (*loaitsje*) to look.

34. *u·i*. The first sound is a half-long *u* as in § 18.

Examples—*plu·iə* (*ploeije*) to plough, *lu·iə* (*loeije*) to pile up.

35. Short falling diphthongs ending in the semi-vowel *ʉ* are :

au, ou, ou.

36. *au* occurs only in the interjection *au!* The first element is exactly *a* (see § 12).

37. *ou* consists of *o* (see § 16) and *ʉ*.

Examples—*gouḡ* (*goud*) gold, *houḡ* (*hout*) wood.

38. *ou*. The first element is the sound described in § 17. It is very short.

Examples—*kou* (*kou*) cow, *nou* (*nou*) now, *dou* (*dou*) thou.

39. Diphthongs in *ʉ* which have a half-long vowel as first element are :

o·u, i·u.

40. *o·u* is a slightly lengthened variety of *ou*. This diphthong is generally heard when followed by *ə*.

Examples—*ro·uə* (*rouwe*) mournings, *do·uə* (*dauwe*) dew.

41. *i·u*. The first element is a half-lengthened *i* (see § 6).

Examples—*i·u* (*ieu*) age, century.

42. Falling diphthongs ending in the indistinct half-open mixed unrounded vowel *ə* (see § 24) are the following :

i·ə, y·ə, u·ə, r·ə, ɔ·ə, o·ə.

43. The first element may be a closed vowel *i, y, u* (see §§ 6, 7,

18), or a half-closed one *ɪ*, *ö*, *o* (see §§ 10, 15, 17), but only with half-long quantity.

The sound *ə* should not be exaggerated.

Examples—

i·ə *bi·ən* (*bien*) bone, *li·ənə* (*liene*) to lend.

y·ə *fly·əz̄* (*flues*) fleece, *sly·ərə* (*sluere*) to slide.

u·ə *gu·əd̄* (*goed*) good, *fu·ət* (*foet*) foot.

r·ə *ri·əd̄* (*read*) red, *ni·rət* (*neat*) naught.

ö·ə *snö·ən* (*snjeon*) Saturday, *glö·ən* (*gleon*) glowing, *gö·ər* (*geur*) scent.

o·ə *bo·ət* (*boat*) boat, *no·əz̄* (*noas*) nose, *o·ər* (*oar*) other.

44. Rising diphthongs having as their first element the semi-vowel *ɪ* (see § 25) are :

ɪi, *ɪö*, *ɪɛ*, *ɪo*, *ɪo*.

45. The second (stressed) elements *ɪ*, *ö*, *ɛ*, *o* and *o* are the sounds described in §§ 10, 15, 11, 16, and 17.

Examples—

ɪi *fɪld* (*fjild*) field, *gɪn* (*gjin*) no.

ɪö *mɪöks* (*mjuks*) dung, *lɪörk* (*ljurk*) lark.

ɪɛ *hɪest* (*hjerst*) harvest, *frɛmɔ̄* (*frjemd*) strange.

ɪo *lɪɔxt* (*ljocht*) light.

ɪo *sɪŋə* (*sjonge*) to sing ; *stɪŋkə* (*stjonke*) to stink.

46. A rising diphthong (*ɔa*) consisting of the semi-vowel *ö* as first, and the sound *a* (see § 12) as second element, is often heard in Frisian.

Examples—*töar* (*toar*) dry, *sköalə* (*skoalle*) school, *möanə* (*moanne*) moon.

A lengthened variety, thus *ɔa:*, is heard in the plural form *höa:zn̄* (*hoazzen*) hose.

47. Finally, Frisian has a diphthong *üo*, consisting of the semi-vowel *ü* and the same sound as that described in § 17.

Examples—*spüon* (*spoen*) spoon, *müorə* (*mürre*) wall.

Triphthongs in detail

48. The following triphthongs are met with in Frisian :

ɪou, *iou*, *iuw*¹; *öai*, *öa:i*; *üoi*.

49. The first and the last elements of these triphthongs are

¹ For practical purposes the phonetic symbol *iuw* is chosen instead of *ïuu* or *ïüü*.

semi-vowels. The middle (stressed) elements *o*, *o*, *u*, *a* are the sounds described in §§ 16, 17, 18, and 12.

Examples—

- ÿou* *fÿouər* (*fjouwer*) four.
ÿou *ÿouə* (*leauwe*) to believe, *skriouə* (*skreauwe*) to cry,
rÿou (*reau*) apparatus.
ÿuw *ÿuw* (*liuw*) lion, *blÿuwə* (*bliuwe*) to remain.
ðai *bðai* (*boi*) boy, *lðaikjə* (*loaikje*) to idle.
ðɑi *kðɑi* (*koi*) nest-egg, *bðɑiəm* (*boaijem*) bottom.
ÿoi *mÿoikə* (*moeike*) auntie, *mÿoiə* (*moeije*) to vex.

CONSONANTS

General Remarks

50. Perceptible differences in the length of consonants scarcely occur in Frisian.

Through emphasis, however, consonants often become lengthened; e. g.:

- sa* 'sm:ðarg̃ əz ət (t)er is! (*Sa smoarch as it dêr is!*)
ət iz əŋ 'gr:i:ž̃! (*It is in griis!*)
*mə sunŋ 'gl:ð·ən vððə!*¹ (*Men scoenen gleon wirde!*)
'n:ət vi·ər! 'əl: vi·ər! (*Net wier! Al wier!*)
j:a! n:e! (*Ja! Né!*)
s:! (is often used to express astonishment).

51. The friction and explosion are relatively small.

52. Voiced consonants are pronounced with weaker friction or explosion than the corresponding breathed consonants.

53. Devocalized consonants regularly augment the force of friction or explosion; vocalized consonants diminish it.

54. The pronunciation of the uvular *ɣ* and the nasal *twang* are very rare in Frisian, and are regarded as defects of speech.

55. Syllabic liquids *m̥*, *n̥*, *ŋ̥*, *l̥*, *r̥* frequently occur in ordinary speaking (see §§ 142–8).

Complete and partial assimilation is often met with in Frisian (see §§ 99–119).

¹ In cases like these one also hears such forms as *səmðorg̃*, *geri:ž̃*, *gəlð·ən*, with insertion of the indistinct vowel *ə* between two consonants, when the second of them is a liquid.

Consonants in detail

56. **p** breathed (or voiceless) bilabial explosive.

Examples—**pi:p** (*piip*) pipe, **lipə** (*lippe*) lip.

b the corresponding voiced bilabial explosive.

Examples—**bək** (*bak*) tub, **krob** (*krob*) beetle.

57. **t** breathed dental (or rather linguodental) explosive, formed by the tip of the tongue against the upper gums.

Examples—**tɪn** (*tin*) thin, **treiə** (*trije*) three, **nyt** (*nüt*) nut, **tsjɛf** (*tsjɛf*) chaff.

d the corresponding voiced consonant, with exactly the same articulation as **t**.

Examples—**dai** (*dei*) day, **du** (*do*) then, **stri:də** (*stride*) to fight.

58. **k** breathed velar explosive.

Examples—**kɑ:m** (*kaem*) comb, **tsjuk** (*tsjūk*) thick.

g the corresponding voiced velar explosive. This consonant only occurs initially.

Examples—**gəu** (*gau*) quick, **gri·ən** (*grien*) green.

59. **ʔ** glottal explosive. Uttered before a stressed vowel or diphthong beginning the word, when used separately. In careful speaking this sound is also heard between an unstressed and a strongly stressed vowel (or diphthong).

Examples—**ʔi·ən** (*ien*) one, **də ʔi·ənə** (*de iene*) the one, **də ʔo·ərə** (*de oare*) the other.

60. **m** voiced bilabial nasal. Sometimes syllabic, especially in careless speaking, when the ending **ən** is preceded by a bilabial (see § 143. 2).

Examples—**mən** (*man*) man, **tomə** (*tomme*) thumb.

61. **n** voiced dental nasal. Often syllabic (see § 143. 1), or nasalized (see §§ 116–19).

Examples—**nɛ:** (*ne*) nay, **lɔ:n** (*lan*) land, **rɪnə** (*rinne*) to run.

62. **ɲ** voiced palatal nasal, always occurring medially between vowel-sounds.

Examples—**vɛ̃ɲə** (*wenje*) to dwell, **brɔ̃:ɲə** (*branje*) firewood.

63. **ŋ** voiced velar nasal, only occurring medially or finally. Sometimes syllabic in careless speaking (see § 143. 3).

Examples—**səŋ** (*sang*) song, **tɪŋkə** (*tinke*) to think.

64. **l** voiced dental lateral with u-articulation. Often syllabic (see § 144).

Examples—**lɑŋ** (*lang*) long, **sti·əl** (*stiel*) steel, **volə** (*wolle*) to be willing.

65. **r** voiced dental fully rolled. Often syllabic (see § 145), assimilated (see §§ 100, 101), or reduced (see §§ 126, 127).

Examples—**rik** (*ryk*) rich, **mār** (*mar*) lake, **skūorə** (*skūrre*) barn.

66. **w** voiced bilabial, slightly fricative. This consonant only occurs preceded by **d**, **k**, **s**, **t**.

Examples—**dwa·n** (*dwaen*) to do, **kwa:l** (*kwael*) pain, **swən** (*swan*) swan, **twa:** (*twa*) two.

67. **f** breathed labiodental fricative.

Examples—**fæt** (*fet*) fat, **fi·ər** (*fier*) far, **stōf** (*stof*) stuff.

v voiced labiodental fricative. The corresponding voiced form of **f**, with exactly the same articulation. This consonant only occurs when intervocalic, or preceded by **r**, or followed by **j**.

Examples—**i:vər** (*iver*) zeal, **ervə** (*erve*) to inherit, **fervjə** (*fervje*) to paint.

v voiced labiodental, slightly fricative. This consonant only occurs initially followed by a vowel (or diphthong) or by **r**.

Examples—**vin** (*wyn*) wind, **vrak** (*wrak*) wreck.

68. The difference between **w**, **v**, and **v** is this: **w** is a bilabial pronounced with slight lip-rounding, and has much similarity to a vowel (**u**, see § 18), especially to a semi-vowel (**ŷ**, see § 76); **v** and **v** are labiodentals pronounced without lip-rounding. The friction of **w** and **v** is very small; **v** is more fricative than **w** and **v**. Thus **v** is a consonant intermediate between **w** and **v**.

69. **s** breathed dental fricative, formed by the tip of the tongue against the upper gums.

Examples—**sinə** (*sinne*) sun, **ris** (*rys*) rice, **misə** (*misse*) to miss.

z voiced dental fricative, with the articulation of **s**. This consonant does not occur at the beginning of words.

Examples—**lɛ:zə** (*lêze*) to read, **bi·əzəm** (*biezem*) besom, **lizə** (*lizze*) to lie.

70. **j** voiced palatal fricative. The friction, however, is very small; the likeness to **i** and especially to **ï** is great.

Examples—**joŋ** (*jong*) young, **ju·əɔ̯** (*hjoed*) to-day, **jiskə** (*yeske*) ashes.

71. **χ** breathed velar fricative, formed by the back of the tongue against the soft palate. This consonant does not occur at the beginning of words.

Examples—**lïχt** (*ljocht*) light, **aχt** (*acht*) eight, **slax** (*slach*) stroke.

g voiced velar fricative; the corresponding voiced form of χ. This consonant does not occur at the beginning of words.

Examples—*lɔ:gə* (*lôge*) flame, *plu:gə* (*plœge*) plough, *dra:gə* (*drage*) to draw.

72. h breathed glottal fricative, occurring only initially.

Examples—*hɔ:n* (*hân*) hand, *hu:z̥* (*hûs*) house, *hr̥əl* (*heal*) half.

73. In some words a very slight h, or rather a simple aspiration, is sometimes heard before r, l, v, j (see § 131).

Examples—*hr̥ræk* (*reak*) rick, *hr̥iŋ* (*ring*) ring, *h̥liɛpə* (*ljeppe*) to spring by means of a pole, *h̥laitsjə* (*laitsje*) to laugh, *h̥vɑ:* (*hwa*) who, *h̥ja* (*hja*) she, they.

Semi-vowels

74. In many diphthongs and in all triphthongs the unaccented elements are semi-vowels. The following are met with in Frisian :

ɪ, ŭ, ɔ.¹

75. ɪ occurs as the last element of diphthongs and triphthongs (in this book simply indicated by the phonetic symbol i²), and as the first element of some rising diphthongs and triphthongs (phonetic symbol ɪ), mostly, but not always, interchanging with other sounds (see § 98. 1, 2, 5).

76. ŭ occurs as the last element of diphthongs and triphthongs (phonetic symbol u²), and as the first element of *ɔo*, *ɔoi* (indicated by ŭ), interchanging with *uə*, *ui* (see § 98. 4, 7).

77. ɔ appears only as the first element of *ɔa*, *ɔa:*, *ɔai*, *ɔa:i* (phonetic symbol always ɔ), generally interchanging with the diphthongs *oə*, *o:i* (see § 98. 3, 6).

78. ɪ as the last element of diphthongs and triphthongs is always a semi-vowel (see § 25). As the first element of diphthongs and triphthongs it may practically be treated as j, the friction of this consonant being always very small. But one hears a difference between these two sounds, e. g. in such words as :

l̥ɔxt (*ljocht*) light—*jɔs* (*jas*) jacket.

gɪm (*gjin*) no—*jɪtə* (*jiette*) to pour.

bɪrst (*bjist*) beestings—*jɪld̥* (*jild*) money.

r̥ɔxt (*rjucht*) right—*jɔŋ* (*jong*) young.

79. In many words, however, ɪ has really become j, e. g. in the following :

¹ They are very lax.

² But in the texts and glossary, for the sake of clearness, ɪ, ŭ are employed.

ju·aḡ¹ (*hjoed*) to-day, **jəuər**¹ (*hjouwer*) oats, **jelt**¹ (*hjelt*) hilt, **jelŋ** (*jelne*) ell, **jenŋ** (*earnen*) copper, **jerm**, sometimes heard instead of **r·ərmŋ** (*earm*) arm, **jetə** (*earte*) peas, **jet** (*ear*) offal, **jun** (*joun*) evening, **djip**² (*djip*) deep, **dju·ər**² (*djūr*) dear, **djuia**² (*djoetje*) to play, **djer·rə** (*djerre*) yolk, **sje·ḡ** (*sead*) sod, **fju·ər** (*fjūr*) fire, **rjō** (*rju*) rife, **sjō** (*sjuch!*) see! **njō** (*nju*) pleasure.

80. **ŷ** and **ø** are real semi-vowels in all cases. They must be carefully distinguished from the bilabial fricative consonant **w** (although its friction is very small), and of course also from the consonant **v**, which is labiodental. Thus the difference is clearly audible between such words as :

rŷot (*roet*) soot—**vol** (*wol*) well.

vŷoljə (*woelje*) to wind—**volə** (*wolle*) to be willing.

tōar (*toar*) dry—**twa:** (*twa*) two.

kōat (*koart*) short—**kw:al** (*kwael*) torment.

mōaist (*moaist*) prettiest—**vai** (*wei*) way.

kōa·i (*koai*) nest-egg—**va·iə** (*waetje*) to blow.

81. In some words, however, the semi-vowel has become **w** or even **v**. The principal are :

vət³ (*hwet*) what, **va:**³ (*hwa*) who, **vənt**³ (*hwent*) for, **və'n·r·ər**³ (*hvennear*) beside **hu'n·r·ər** (*honear*) when, **vər**³ (*hwer*) where, **və:rə**³ (*hverre*) where, **dwa·n**, **dwan** (*dwaen*) do.

In the pronunciation of children this change is often heard in other words as well.

82. Semi-vowels disappear in some cases (see Reduction of diphthongs, §§ 123, 124).

Inverse sounds

83. It is a matter of course that in Frisian sounds are regularly produced by expiration. In some cases, however, sounds are made by inhalation. This often happens with the words **j*ɑ*** and **n*e*** (with expiration mostly pronounced **ja:**, **ne:**). Besides these, we find in Frisian (among others) the following inverse sounds :

m* (short) used to express alarm.

m* (long) to express amazement or pleasure.

f* in case of a sudden pain.

t* t* t* to express pleasure ; also, with or without lip-rounding, to silence or to allure dogs.

¹ In these words the initial **h** has dropped, or is reduced to a slight aspiration (see §§ 73, 131).

² In these words the initial **d** often drops (see § 129).

³ In these words the initial **h** has dropped.

t* l* with a and u-resonance, to draw the attention of little children.

t* r* to incite horses.

Stress

84. In Frisian, stress is generally subject to the same rules as in other Germanic dialects. For this reason a complete treatment seems superfluous here. The following short indications are sufficient for the purposes of this book.

85. Syllables have the stress on the vocalic part. For syllabic consonants see §§ 142-8. Diphthongs may be stressed on the first or on the second element (falling and rising diphthongs, see §§ 19-47). There are only a few cases of level-stressed diphthongs, especially *iu*, which, however, is mostly spoken *iə* or *iu*. In triphthongs the stress regularly falls on the middle part (see §§ 48, 49), but in *ioŭ* (mostly spoken *ioŭ*) the first two parts sometimes show level stress. For interchange between falling and rising diphthongs see §§ 96-8.

86. In word-stress it is easy to distinguish various degrees. Three of these, however, are sufficient: the different syllables of a word may be stressed, half-stressed, or unstressed.

87. Simple words, i.e. words which are not compound or derivative, have the stress on the first syllable. This does not always apply to words of foreign origin.

88. In derivative nouns with the prefixes *ant-*, *oar-*, *on-*, and in verbs derived from such words, the prefix is stressed, the second syllable is half-stressed. The prefix *ge-* is unstressed.

Examples—'ontvöd (*antwird*) answer, 'ontvöd^{zjə} (*antwirdzje*) to answer, 'o:æde:l (*oardeel*) judgement, 'o:æde:lə (*oardele*) to judge, 'öva:r (*onwaer*) storm, 'öva:r^{jə} (*onwaerje*) to be stormy, gə'lok (*gelok*) luck.

Note. Adjectives with the prefix *on-* have the stress on the same syllable as the radical.

Examples—ö'sliox^t (*onsljucht*) unsmooth, ö'rɛ:stəg (*onrêstich*) unrestful, om'bruksəm (*onbrûksum*) unusable, öfə'stöndəg (*onforstandich*) unintelligent, ongə'mäklək (*ongemaklik*) uncomfortable.

89. In verbs formed with the prefixes *bi-*, *ge-*, *for-*, *ont-*, *to-*, and in nouns or adjectives derived from such words, the stress falls on the second syllable, i.e. on the first syllable of the simple word.

Examples—bə'krərə (*bikeare*), bə'krərliŋ (*bikearling*), gə'vödə

lɪtə (*gewirde litte*), gə'bit (*gebyt*), fə'krəpjə (*forkeapje*), fə'krəp (*forkeap*), ont'hə:də (*onthâlde*), ont'hə:d̥ (*onthâld*), tə'skūorə (*toskurre*), tə'skūod (*toskurd*).

90. The suffixes *-inne*, *-aezje*, *-es*, *-ier*, *-ij*, (*-rij*, *-erij*, *-nij*), *-earre* (*-earje*) are full-stressed; the suffixes *-dom*, *-heit*, *-skip*, *-achtich*, *-loas* (*-leas*), *-lei* are half-stressed; the other suffixes and all declension and conjugation endings are unstressed.

Examples—bu'ərɪnə (*boerinne*), kle'da:zjə (*kledaezje*), prĩ'ses (*prinses*), gə'ni'ər (*genier*), bakə'rɛi (*bakkerij*), grɪtə'nei (*gritenij*), avə'sɪ'rərə (*avesearre*), lə'vɪərjə (*lavearje*); 'freidom (*frijdom*), 'grö'əthaid̥ (*greatheid*), 'betərskip (*betterskip*), 'benəxtəg̊ (*bernachtich*), 'əxtələ'əz̥ (*achteloas*), 'trɛ:dərlai (*trëdderlei*).

91. The suffixes *-ich*, *-lik*, *-sum* have the peculiarity of being able to retract the stress a syllable backwards, when this syllable is half-stressed¹ in forms without the suffix, e.g.:

'ɪermu'əd̥ (*earmoed*)—ɪer'mu'ədəg̊ (*earmoedich*)

'fo'ədə:l (*foardeel*)—fə'de:ləg̊ (*foardelich*)

'i'əfə:d̥ (*ienfûld*)—i'ə'fə:dəg̊ (*ienfûldich*)

'frö'əskip (*frjeonskip*)—frö'ə'skiplək (*frjeonskiplik*)

'arbaidzjə (*arbeidzje*)—ar'baitsəm (*arbeidsum*).

92. For compound words it is not possible to give distinct and simple rules. Some have the stress on the first, others on the second element. Cf. 'sɛ:mən (*séman*) with se:'dik (*sédyk*).

93. Level stress often occurs in compound words in the following cases:

1. When the word contains a comparison.

Examples—'pɪk'swat (*pikswart*), 'dɪ'ə'stil (*deastil*).

2. When the first part serves to express a high degree.

Examples—'sti:f'fɛ:st (*stiiffest*), 'stə:k'blin (*stökblin*), 'ɪ'swi'ət (*ymswiet*), 'tro'wi'ət (*trochwiet*), 'u'ər'bli:d̥ (*oerbliid*).

3. When the first part serves to modify the signification of the second part.

Example—'lɔxt'blou (*ljochtblau*).

94. Some words have, besides their main form, another, when they are strongly stressed, either in the sentence or isolated. The principal are:

dɪt (*dit*)—dɪtə (*ditte*) this.

dɛr (*dër*)—dɛ:rə (*dërre*) there.

vɛr (*hwer*)—vɛ:rə (*hwërre*) where.

¹ In the word grəu'vɛ:ləg̊ (*grouwelich*) it is even an unstressed syllable which has thus acquired full stress.

hīr (*hjr*)—hīrə (*hjrre*) here.

vot (*hwet*)—votə (*hwette*) what.

95. In half-stressed and unstressed syllables sounds may be reduced (see §§ 133-41).

Stress-changes in diphthongs. (Breaking)

96. Stress-changes in diphthongs (and triphthongs) are frequently met with in Frisian between words which are simple or undeclined and their lengthened, i. e. declined, compound or derivative, forms. In such forms the stress falls on the second element instead of on the first.

97. In consequence of the analogy of these lengthened forms the stress sometimes varies in the unlengthened ones; the opposite also occurs in some cases. Hence two pronunciations may be heard of some words, as :

ru·ət—rūot (*roet*) soot.

spu·ən—spūon (*spoen*) spoon.

fī·ələ—fīlələ (*fielē*) to feel.

spi·ələ—spīlələ (*spiele*) to wash.

hī·ərə (*heare*)—hīērə (*hearre*) to hear.

mī·ələ (*meale*)—mīēlə (*mealle*) to grind.

gō·ətə (*goate*)—gōātə (*goatte*) gutter.

dō·ərə (*doare*)—dōārə (*doarre*) to dare.

gu·əḡ (*goed*)—gūod (*gūd*).¹

98. In this matter the following varieties may be distinguished :

1. Interchange of i·ə and īi, e. g. :

sti·ən (*stien*) stone—stīnən (*stiennen*), stīntsja (*stientsje*)

vi·ət (*wiel*) wet—vītə (*wiette*), vītsja (*wietsje*)

si·əḡ (*sied*) seed—sīdzjə (*siedzje*), sīdɪŋ (*siedding*)

sni·ə (*snie*) snow—'snīflok (*snieflok*).

Note. Level stress sometimes occurs, as in hei giit (*hy giet*) he goes, hei stirt (*hy stiet*) he stands.

2. Interchange of r·ə and iē, e. g. :

br·əm (*beam*) tree—biēmən (*beammen*), biēmke (*beamke*)

lr·ən (*lean*) reward—liējə (*leanje*)

fr·ər (*fear*) feather—fiērjə (*fearje*), fiērən (*fearren*).

¹ In this case the two forms have acquired different senses : gu·əḡ means 'real or personal property', gūod means 'things', or 'texture', or 'medicines'.

3. Interchange of *o·ə* and *ɔa*, e.g. :
skro·ər (*skroar*) tailor—*skrɔarən* (*skroarren*), *skrɔarjə*
 (*skroarje*)
mɔ·ən (*moarn*) morn—*mɔantiɔ* (*moarntiid*).
4. Interchange of *u·ə* and *uo*, e.g. :
fu·ət (*foet*) foot—*füotən* (*foetten*)
gu·əɔ (*goed*) good—*güodlæk* (*goedlik*).
5. Interchange of *y·ə* and *io*, e.g. :
fju·ər, *fy·ər* (*fjūr*) fire—*fjörkə* (*fjurke*), *fjörjə* (*fjurje*)
sly·ərə (*sluere*) to slide—*sljörkjə* (*sljurkje*).
6. Interchange of *o·i* and *ɔai*, e.g. :
mɔ·i (*moai*) pretty—*mɔaiər* (*moaijer*), *mɔaiɔ̃* (*moaijens*)
lo·i (*loai*) lazy—*lɔaikjə* (*loaikje*).
7. Interchange of *ui* and *üoi*, e.g. :
ruie (*roeije*) to row—*rüoikjə* (*roeikje*)

ASSIMILATION

99. There are a great many kinds of assimilation in Frisian. The principal are :

Complete assimilation

100. Assimilation of *r* before dental consonants (*t*, *d*, *n*, *l*, *s*, *z̃*, *z*).¹

Examples—*swət* (*swart*) black, *hundət* (*hündert*) hundred, *böd* (*bird*) beard, *bɛ:n* (*bern*) child, *kəl* (*kerl*) grain, *dwas* (*dwards*) cross, *gɛ:z̃* (*gêrs*) grass, *fɛ:zən* (*fêrzen*) frozen.

Note. This assimilation occurs even in conjugated verbal forms, e.g. : *hei lr·ət* (*hy leurt*) he learns, *hei hat lr·əɔ* (*hy hat leard*) he has learned ; but not in unstressed syllables of such forms as *ət toŋərt* (*it tongert*) it thunders.

101. *r* is often assimilated, at least in ordinary speaking :

1. In the words *foar·*, *wer·*, *oer·*, *wjer·*, used as the first part of compounds, when followed by a consonant, even by *j*, but especially before dental sounds.

2. In the prefixes *oar·*, *for·*, under the same circumstances.

3. In the adverbs and prepositions *for*, *foar*, *oer*, *wer*, *hjiir*, *dër*, *hwer*, when followed by a word beginning with a consonant and belonging to the same breath-group.

¹ This belongs partly to the historical grammar.

4. In the adverb and conjunction *mar*, under the same circumstances.

Note. Not in very careful speaking, and never before a vowel sound or *h*.

Examples—'fōadoər (*foardoar*), 'vɛjɑ:n (*werjaen*), 'u·ədwa:n (*oer dwaen*), 'vɛllɔxt (*wjerljocht*); 'o·əlɔx (*oarloch*), fə'jɑ:n (*forjaen*); dət is fōa jou! (*Dat is for jo!*), fōa skōaltid (*foar skoaltiid*), u·ə fi:vən (*oer fiven*), vɛ komə (*wer komme*), hɪr bliuwə (*hjr bliuwe*), vɛ mast hmə? (*Iwer moast hinne?*), dɛ ma 'dɛlsetə! (*dɛr mar dɛlsette!*).

102. *l* is assimilated before *t* and *d*, when preceded by the sound *ɔ*:¹

Examples—sɔ:t (*sält*) salt, hɔ:də (*hâlde*) to hold.

103. *t* is assimilated:

1. Before *st* in the superlative degree.

Examples—grōst (*greatst*) greatest, list (*lytst*) smallest, kōast (*koartst*) shortest.

2. Between *s* and *j* in verbs and in diminutive forms.

Examples—hōasjə² (*hoastje*) to cough, kɪsjə (*kistje*) small chest.

3. After *s* followed by an unaccented syllable.

Examples—lɛ:sɪ (*lêsten*) lately, fɪ:sɪ (*fiersten*) by far, hɛsməs (*hjerstmes*) in autumn, nɛsljə (*nestelje*) to nestle.

Note. Not in the combination of verbal forms and the enclitic pers. pron. 2nd sing., as e. g. doxstə (*dochste*) dost, vɔstə (*wolste*) wilt, mastə (*moaste*) must.

104. *d* is assimilated, but not always, in the following cases:

1. After *r* in the words vōrg (*wirch*) worthy, vōrə (*wirde*) to become, ɑ:rɛg (*aerdich*) nice, also spoken vōdɛg (*wirdich*), vōdə, ɑ:dɛg (see § 100).

2. Before *ɲ* in the verbal forms hi·əɲɲ (*hienen*) had, su·əɲɲ (*scoenen*) should, vu·əɲɲ (*woenen*) would, ku·əɲɲ (*koenen*) could, di·əɲɲ (*dienen*) did, lainɲ (*leinen*) laid, sainɲ (*seinen*) said, sti·əɲɲ (*stienen*) stood.³

¹ The above belongs properly to the historical grammar. There are, however, Frisian dialects which still pronounce the *l* in this case, e. g. the dialect of Hynlippen (*Hindeloopen*).

² Also in all the forms of such verbs.

³ These forms are the weak imperfect plurals (for *hieden*, *scoeden*, *woeden*, *koeden*, *dieden*, *leiden*, *seiden*, *stieden*) of the verbs *hawwe*, *scille*, *wolle*, *kinne* (and *kenne*), *dwaen*, *lizze*, *sizze*, *stean*.

3. After **n** in the following present participles used as adjectives: **m̄iən** (*mijen*) shy, **hu·əd̄n** (*hoeden*) careful, **d̄imən** (*dimmen*) quiet, **st̄iōŋkən** (*stjonken*) stinking, **l̄ibən** (*libben*) living, **eft̄er'h̄o:d̄n** (*efterhâlden*) reserved.

4. In the word **h̄onlj̄ə** (*handelje*) to trade, also pronounced **h̄ondelj̄ə**.

5. Before **l** in the words **r̄ilək** (*ridlik*) honest, **d̄a:lək** (*daedlik, dalik*) at once, **n̄ölə** (*nidle*) needle, **ḡölə** (*girdle*) girdle.

6. In the word **ər** (*er*) there, an unstressed form of the adverb **der**.¹

105. The article **də** (*de*) is assimilated to **ə** (‘e):

1. After prepositions ending in a consonant.

Examples—**in ə vin** (*yn de wyn*, also written *yn 'e wyn*) in the wind, **f̄ən ə mo·ən** (*fen 'e moarn*) this morning.

2. Sometimes even after the prepositions **mai** (*mei*), **nai** (*nei*).

Note. In some cases two forms are used, e. g. :

f̄oa də (*foar de*) and **f̄oar ə** (*foar 'e*)

u·ə də (*oer de*) and **u·ər ə** (*oer 'e*)

tro də (*troch de*) and **trog ə** (*troch 'e*).

106. The final consonant of the adverb **n̄əχ**, **n̄əġ** (*noch*) yet, is often assimilated in the combination with **net**, **ŋt** (*net*) not, thus: **n̄əg net** and **n̄ə net**, **n̄əgŋt** and **n̄əŋt** (*noch net*).

107. The final consonant of the adverbs and prepositions **trog** (*troch*) and **o:ṽ** (*ôf*) is usually assimilated before a consonant (except **h**) in compound words and before the article **də** (*de*).

Examples—

tro v̄a:r ě vin (*troch waer en wyn*)

'trore:ġ (*trochreed*), **'trodr̄iuwə** (*trochdriuwe*)

'o·əri·ədə (*ôfriede*), **'o·əġi·ən** (*ôfgean*)

tro də sl̄r̄ət (*troch de sleat*), **o·ə də sk̄oalə** (*ôf de skoalle*).

Note. The preposition and adverb **o:ṽ** is by a great many speakers in all cases pronounced **o·ə** or **ou**.

108. The final consonant of some much-used verbal forms is often assimilated (especially in careless speaking), when a personal pronoun is enclitically appended to them. Such forms are :

vo k (*wol ik*), **si k** (*scil ik*), **do k** (*doch ik*), **ma k** (*moat ik*)

vo vi (*wolle wy*), **si vi** (*scille wy*), **do vi** (*dogge wy*), **ma vi** (*moatte wy*)

¹ Others unstressed forms are **der**, **dr̄** (*der*).

vo jə (*wolle jy*), si jə (*scille jy*), do jə (*dogge jy*), ma jə (*moatte jy*)
 vɔstə (*wolste*), sɪstə (*scilste*), [doχstə (*dochste*)], mastə (*moaste*).

Note. Not with the enclitic personal pronoun ər, ɾ (*er*).

Voicing

109. Voicing, i.e. change from breath to voice, occurs in the following cases among others:

1. From **k** to **g** before a voiced consonant.

Examples—**ɪg** bɪn (*ik bin*) I am, **ɪg** doχ (*ik doch*) I do.

2. From **p** to **b** in the same case.

Examples—**obdwa·n** (*opdwaen*) to open, **ob** bə'zitə (*op bisite*) on a visit.

3. From **s** to **z** in the words **is** (*is*), and **əs** (*as*) before a word beginning with a vowel or a voiced consonant and belonging to the same breath-group.

Examples—

ɪz ər dər? (*Is er dêr?*)

ɔz ɪk kom (*As ik kom*)

ɪz dr̥ i·ən? (*Is der ien?*)

lik ɔz ni:z̥ (*Lyk as niis*).

4. From **s** to **z** in the enclitic personal pronoun **sə** after a word ending in a vowel or a voiced consonant.

Examples—

dɪ·ə zə dət? (*Die se dat?*)

nɪm zə mai! (*Nim se mei!*)

5. From **t** to **d** sometimes before a voiced consonant.

Example—'ydbuid (*útboeid*) bandy-legged.

Unvoicing

110. Unvoicing, i.e. change from voice to breath, is met with in various cases in Frisian, such as the following:

1. From **v**, **z**, **g**, to **f**, **s**, **χ** before **t** in verbal forms as **hei bu:χt**, **ve:ft**, **lɛ:st** (*hy bûgt*, *weeft*, *lêst*), from the verbs **bu:gə** (*bûge*) to bend, **ve:və** (*weve*) to weave, **lɛ:zə** (*lêze*) to read.

2. From **d** to **t** in the article **də** (*de*), the personal pronoun **dɛi**, **di** (*dy*), the demonstrative pronouns **dət**, **dɪ** (*dat*, *dy*), and the adverbs **dər**, **dɛ:rə** (*dêr*, *dêrre*), when the preceding word ends in a breathed consonant and belongs to the same breath-group.

Examples—

mai ik tət ? (*Mei ik dat?*)

stek ti net ! (*Stek dy net!*)

vət doxt (t)i mən ? (*Hwet docht dy man?*)

stek tə pi:p o·ən ! (*Stek de piip oan!*)

mat (t)ə frəu ek vət hɑ ? (*Moat de frou ek hwet ha?*)

sïoxst (t)ət (t)ε:rə ? (*Sjuchst dat dêrre?*)

111. There is also unvoicing :

1. From **b**, **d**, **v**, **z**, **g**, to **ɸ**, **ɸ̥**, **ɸ̥̄**, **z̥**, **g̥** at the end of a word after long vowels, falling diphthongs, and triphthongs ; also after the liquids **m**, **n**, **ŋ**, **l**, **r**.¹

Examples—**krɑ:ɸ** (*kraeb*), **sa:d̥** (*saed*), **dry:v̥** (*druf*), **εrv̥** (*erf*), **tʃi:z̥** (*tʃiis*), **r̥əg̥** (*each*), **ber̥g̥** (*berch*), **tʃεmz̥** (*tjems*), **st̥i:z̥** (*stins*), **ʼaɪlɪŋz̥** (*einlings*), **l̥r̥əz̥** (*lears*).

2. From **vd** (written *fd*) to **v̥ɸ** and from **gd** to **g̥ɸ** at the end of words in the same cases as above.

Examples—**ve:v̥ɸ** (*weefd*), **dra:v̥ɸ** (*draefd*), **εrv̥ɸ** (*erfd*), **bu:g̥ɸ** (*bugd*), **d̥ɸ:g̥ɸ** (*deugd*).

3. From **xs** to **g̥z̥** sometimes in the word **dəg̥z̥**, also spoken **dəxs** (*dochs*).

4. From **d** to **ɸ** and from **g** to **g̥** at the end of words when the final syllable is unstressed.

Examples—**rɪnənɸ** (*rinnend*), **volmi·ənənɸ** (*wolmienend*), **ji·rəg̥** (*jierrich*), **linəg̥** (*linich*).

Change of articulation

112. The principal varieties of this form of assimilation are :

1. The change from **n** to **m** before the bilabials **b**, **p**, **m**.

Examples—**om'bi:dəg̥** (*onbidich*), **ʼimpakə** (*ynpakke*), **ʼo·əm·pi·ələ** (*oanpiele*), **o·əm mei** (*oan my*), **ʼo(m)mɑxt** (*onmacht*).

2. The change from **n** to **ŋ** before the velar consonants **g** and **k**.²

Examples—**oŋ'ge:v̥** (*ongeeft*), **i·əŋ kr·ər** (*ien kear*).

3. The unaccented ending **ən** becomes in careless speaking :

(a) **m̩** after the bilabials **b**, **p**, **m**.

Examples—**tə·b̩m̩** (*tobben*), **i·əp̩m̩** (*iepen*), **ɪm̩m̩** (*immen*).

¹ **r** before **ɸ** and **z̥** is then assimilated (see §§ 100, 101), **n** before **z̥** nasalized (see § 116).

² The word **fəŋkə** (*fanke*) shows the change from **m** to **ŋ**. This form is as frequent as **fəmkə** (*famke*), but has another signification. Both forms are diminutives from **fə:m** (*faem*).

(b) η after the velar sounds k, g, x, η .

Examples— $br\grave{a}k\eta$ (*beaken*), $si:g\eta$ (*sigen*), $sa\eta\eta$ (*sangen*).

Note. The changes mentioned under 3 do not occur in very careful speaking.

4. A curious change occurs in the prefix *ont*, which is mostly pronounced *omt*.

Examples— $omt'h\grave{o}:d\grave{a}$ (*onthâlde*), $omt'j\grave{a}:n$ (*ontjaen*).

113. The combination *ft* sometimes or regularly becomes χt in the following words :

$kre:ft$ — $kra\chi t$ (*krêft, kracht*), $kraft$ — $kra\chi t$ (*kraft, kracht*), $loft$ — $lo\chi t$ (*loft*), $skoft$ — $sکو\chi t$ (*skoft*), $kl\ddot{o}ft$ — $kl\ddot{o}\chi t$ (*klucht*), $kl\ddot{o}ft\grave{e}g$ — $kl\ddot{o}\chi t\grave{e}g$ (*kluftich*), $stiftsj\grave{e}$ — $stiftsj\chi\grave{e}$ (*stiftsjje*), $swift\grave{e}$ — $swift\chi\grave{e}$ (*swichte*), $lofts$ — $lo\chi(t)s$ (*lofts*), $\acute{e}ft\grave{e}r$, $\acute{a}ft\grave{e}r$ — $\acute{a}\chi\grave{t}\grave{e}r$ (*efter, achter*), $\acute{e}t$ $huft$ — $\acute{e}t$ $hu\chi t$ ¹ (*it hoeft, it hoecht*), $g\acute{e}roft$ — $g\acute{e}ro\chi t$ (*geroft*), $nift$ — $nift\chi t$ (*nift, nicht*).

Note. The existence of two such forms beside each other has brought about the opposite transition in some cases, as e.g. $t\acute{o}\chi t$ — $t\acute{o}ft$ (*tocht, past part. of tinke*), $no\chi t$ — $noft$ (*nocht, noft*), $no\chi t\acute{e}r\eta$ — $noft\acute{e}r\eta$ (*nochteren, nofteren*).

114. See also the chapter on nasalization (§§ 116–19) and syllabic consonants (§§ 142–8).

Modification of articulation

115. This kind of assimilation occurs in Frisian in the following cases :

1. g sometimes becomes g between vowel sounds.

Examples— $b\acute{e}g\acute{i}n\acute{e}$ — $b\acute{e}g\acute{i}n\acute{e}$ (*bigjinne*), $'naigr\grave{e}n$ — $'naigr\grave{e}n$ (*neigean*), $t\acute{e}g\acute{u}:\acute{a}d\acute{e}$ — $t\acute{e}g\acute{u}:\acute{a}d\acute{e}$ (*to goede*), $t\acute{e}g\acute{i}:\acute{r}\acute{e}$ — $t\acute{e}g\acute{i}:\acute{r}\acute{e}$ (*togearre*).

2. g often becomes χ after t, k, p, s .

Examples—

$\acute{e}t$ $g\acute{i}r$ — $\acute{e}t$ $\chi\acute{i}r$ (*it giet*) it goes.

ig $g\acute{r}\acute{e}n$ — ik $\chi\acute{r}\acute{e}n$ (*ik gean*) I go.

$'obgr\grave{e}n$ — $'op\chi r\grave{e}n$ (*opgean*) to open.

$'buzg\acute{o}t$ — $bus\chi\acute{o}t$ (*bûsgat*) placket.

¹ This form is the source of the new infinitive *hug\acute{e}* (*hoege*), which is not unfrequently heard instead of *hu:v\acute{e}* (*hoeve*). It has a complete conjugation; the past participle is *hug\acute{g}* (*hoegd*).

The transition $\acute{v}\acute{d}$ — $\acute{g}\acute{d}$, however, also appears in the word *b\acute{e}dr\acute{u}:\acute{v}\acute{d}* (*bidroef\acute{d}*), also pronounced *b\acute{e}dr\acute{u}:\acute{g}\acute{d}*.

3. *d* often becomes *r* in the words :

hø:də—*hø:rə* (*hâlde*) to hold.
no·ədəg̃—*no·ərəg̃* (*noadich*) needful.
si·ədə—*si·ərə* (*siede*) to boil.
stə:dəg̃—*stə:rəg̃* (*stadich*) steadily.
hīidə—*hīirə* (*hjidde*) hards (of flax).
viödə—*viörə* (*wjudde*) to weed.

Note. The opposite transition appears in the words :

ri·ərə—*ri·ədə* (*riere*) to stir.
ru·ərə—*ru·ədə* (*roere*) to move, touch.

Nasalization

116. In Frisian nasalization is a kind of assimilation. Vowels followed by *n* or by *n* with *s*, *z̃*, *z*, *f*, *v*, *j*, *l*, *r*¹ are more or less nasalized. So are diphthongs in the same cases, but principally in their final element. The *n* disappears.

117. Although the nasalization is comparatively small, a Frisian hears immediately the difference in such words as the following :

tsɪn (*tsjin*) and *tsɪ̃nə* (*tsjinje*)
vɛnə (*wenne*) and *vɛ̃:st* (*wenst*)
binə (*bine*) and *bɪ̃:stɾ* (*bynster*)
jinɾ (*jinter*) and *jɪ̃:sɳ* (*jinsen*).

118. The nasalization of short vowels is the most perceptible before *ns* they are also lengthened. That is obvious, if we compare such words as :

hindɾ (*hynder*) and *hɪ̃:st* (*hynst*)
ɪk kɪn (*ik kin*) and *dou kɪ̃:st* (*dou kinst*)
mɔn (*man*) and *mɔ̃:sk* (*mânsk*).

119. In the following list the principal nasalized sounds occurring in Frisian are enumerated :

ĩ e. g. 'ĩlizə (*ynlizze*), dɪ̃nə (*dynje*)
 ỹ: ,, vɪ̃:sk (*wynsk*), hɪ̃:st (*hynst*)

¹ That is to say, a lateral, a rolled, or a fricative consonant, with the exception of *w*, *v*, *χ*, and *g*, which do not follow *n*. The nasalization also appears before *nh*, but only when this combination is followed by a rising diphthong. Cf.

'inhi·ərə (*ynhiere*) and 'ihiekjə (*ynheakje*)
 'o·ənhø:də (*oanhâlde*) and 'o·əhīərə (*oanhearre*).

ÿ	e. g.	klÿnə (<i>klünje</i>), hÿlək (<i>hünlik</i>)
ÿ:	„	dÿ:sk (<i>dünsk</i>), hÿ:stə (<i>hünste</i>)
ē:	„	lē:z (<i>lins</i>), mē:skə (<i>minske</i>)
ō:	„	gō:st (<i>ginst</i>), kō:st (<i>kinst</i>)
ĩ	„	tsjĩnə (<i>tsjinje</i>)
ĩ:	„	jĩ:sŋ (<i>jinsen</i>)
ē	„	vēnə (<i>wenje</i>)
ē:	„	bē:sk (<i>bernsk</i>), vē:st (<i>wenst</i>)
ā	„	frānə (<i>franje</i>)
ā:	„	hā:z̥ (<i>Harns</i>), 'vā:zdi (<i>Woansdei</i>)
ō	„	lilkōz̥ (<i>lilkens</i>), bē:skōz̥ (<i>bernskens</i>)
ō:	„	glō:z̥ (<i>glāns</i>), mō:sk (<i>mānsk</i>)
ō:	„	'tō:zdi (<i>Tongersdei</i>)
ũ:	„	jũ:z̥ (<i>jouns</i>), gũ:zjə (<i>gūnzje</i>)
i·ō	„	i·ōz̥ (<i>iens</i>), i·ēlək (<i>ienlik</i>)
ō·ō	„	frō·ōlək (<i>frjeonlik</i>), snō·ōz̥ (<i>snjeons</i>)
aĩ	„	snaĩz̥ (<i>sneins</i>)
ōā	„	mōā·z̥ (<i>moarns</i>)
u·ō	„	gu·ōz̥ (<i>goes</i>) goose ; also gu·əz̥ unnasalized.

REDUCTION

120. In Frisian there are frequent examples of reduction. For practical reasons various kinds are here mentioned together, although they may have different causes.

Reduction of vowels

121. Long vowels may be reduced in words which are lengthened by a syllable in consequence of declension, composition, or derivation. This reduction ordinarily affects the quantity of vowels in such a manner that long vowels become shortened. But some vowels also undergo changes in quality.¹

122. The principal cases which may be distinguished are the following :

¹ It sometimes happens that the reduced and unreduced forms of a word have influenced each other. Hence two pronunciations, as sik—si:k (*sik*), sikjə—si:kjə (*siikje*), ri:də—ri:də (*ride*), gli:də—gli:də (*glide*), buk—bu:k (*boek*), duk—du:k (*doek*), bruk—bru:k (*broek*).

The most usual forms are those given first.

1. Reduction (or shortening) from i: to i.

Examples—

vi:ṽ (*wiif*)—vifkə (*wyfkē*)
 ti:ḡ (*tiid*)—tidlək (*tydlīk*)
 bli:ḡ (*bliid*)—blitskip (*blydskip*)
 si:k (*siik*)—siktə (*sykte*), sikəʒ (*sikens*)
 ni:d (*niid*)—nidəḡ (*nidich*).

2. From y: to y.

Example—sky:ṽ (*skúif*)—skyfkə (*skúifkē*).

3. From e: to i.

Examples—

he:ḡ (*heech*)—hiɣtə (*hichte*)
 re:k (*reck*)—riɣjə (*rikje*).

4. From ε: to ε.

Examples—

glε:ʒ (*glēs*)—glεskə (*gleske*)
 stε:ḡ (*stéd*)—stεtsk (*stedsk*)
 blε:ḡ (*bléd*)—'blεtsidə (*bledside*)
 lε:st (*lēst*)—lεstəḡ (*lestich*).

5. From a: to a.

Examples—

fɑ:m (*faem*)—famən (*fammen*), famkə (*famkē*)
 lɑ:m (*laem*)—lamən (*lammen*), lamkə (*lamkē*)
 lɑ:pə (*lapē*)—lapən (*lappen*), lapjə (*lapje*)
 hɑ:st (*haest*)—hɑstəḡ (*hastich*).

6. From ɔ: to ɔ.

Examples—

lɔ:n (*lân*)—lɔnən (*lannen*)
 hɔ:n (*hân*)—hɔnən (*hannen*), hɔndəḡ (*handich*)
 sɔ:n (*saun*)—sɔntjən (*sauntjin*), sɔntəḡ (*sauntich*)
 stɔ:k (*stôk*)—stɔkən (*stokken*), stɔkjə (*stokje*).

7. From o: (or o·) to o.

Examples—

kno:p (*knoop*)—knopkə (*knoopkē*)
 to·bə (*tobbe*)—toḡkə (*tobkē*)
 sto·bə (*stobbe*)—stobən (*stobben*).

8. From u: to u.

Examples—**mu:ž** (*mūs*)—**muzən** (*mūzen*), **muskə**¹ (*muske*).

9. From u: to y.

Examples—

hu:ž (*hūs*)—**hyzən** (*huzen*), **hyskə** (*hūske*)

mu:ž (*mūs*)—**myskə**¹ (*mūske*).

Note. In some of the above cases the short vowel is the original one, so that they are only apparent examples of reduction.

Reduction of diphthongs

123. This is also met with in some cases. It usually consists in shortening the stressed element, or in dropping the semi-vowel which composes the unstressed element in such diphthongs as have the stress on the second part,² or in some cases on the first.

124. The following cases may be distinguished :

1. a:i is reduced to ai, e. g. :

a:i (*aei*)—**aikə** (*aike*)

k·ai (*kaei*)—**kaikə** (*kaike*)

mā:iə (*Maeije*)—**maitid** (*maitiid*)

a:iə (*aeije*)—**aikjə** (*aikje*).

2. u:i is reduced to ui, e. g. :

blu:iə (*bloeije*)—**bluisəl** (*bloeisel*), **'bluitid** (*bloeitiid*)

gru:iə (*groeije*)—**gruisəm** (*groeisum*).

Note. In consequence of this change a great many speakers also pronounce **bluiə** (*bloeije*), **gruiə** (*groeije*), with ui instead of u·i.

3. ʏε is reduced to ε in :

helt (*helt*), **həkəlʝə** (*heakkelje*), **swel** (*sweal*), **sweltsʝə** (*swealtsje*), **kel** (*kel*, *kjel*) ;

and sometimes in **frēmḡ**, **həkən**, **həkəl**, **həkjə**, **ketiŋ**, **ketliŋ**, **rēmə**, which are also pronounced **frīēmḡ** (*frjemḡ*), **hīəkən** (*heakken*), **hīəkəl** (*heakkel*), **hīəkjə** (*heakje*), **kīetiŋ** (*keatting*), **kīetliŋ** (*keatling*), **rīēmə** (*reamme*).

4. ʏi is reduced to i in :

twirə (*twjirre*), **twiriŋ** (*twjilling*), **'twirək** (*twiebak*), **swidər** (*swierder*), **swist** (*swierst*).

¹ These two reduced forms differ in signification : **muskə** (*mūske*) means 'little mouse', **myskə** (*mūske*) has the transferred meaning 'rogue', 'urchin'.

² This especially occurs after the consonants h, v, r, m.

5. *ɔa* is reduced to *a* in :

matə (*moatte*), *'mandi* (*Moandei*), *'vā:zdi*¹ (*Woansdei*).

6. *ö·ə* is reduced to *ö* in :

grötər (*greater*), *gröst* (*greatst*).

7. *r·ə* is reduced to *r* in :

rŋ, also spoken *r·əŋ* (*eang*).

8. *u·ə* is often reduced to *u* in :

ik ku, *vu*, *su*, but also *ik ku·ə*, *vu·ə*, *su·ə*² (*ik koe*, *woe*, *scoe*).

*Reduction of consonants*³

125. This reduction ordinarily consists in a weakening of the articulation, followed in some words by complete dropping of the consonant. The most common cases are the following :

126. *r*, a full-rolled consonant sound in other positions, is often reduced to a half-rolled devocalized *r̥* at the end of words, when the preceding sound is a diphthong ending in the weak indistinct vowel sound *ə*.

Examples—*hi·ər̥* (*hier*), *mi·ər̥* (*mear*), *smo·ər̥* (*smoar*).

127. In this position *r̥* has dropped in the singular of the imperfect tense of the verb *ve:zə* (*wêze*) to be : *ik*, *hei vi·ə* (*ik*, *hy wier*) *I*, he was.

128. *d*, which becomes *d̥* (with slight explosion) at the end of words after long vowels and diphthongs (see § 111. 1), often drops when preceded by a diphthong ending in *ə*.

Examples—

ri·əd̥, *ri·ə* (*ried*, *rie*) counsel

di·əd̥, *di·ə* (*died*, *die*) deed

si·əd̥, *si·ə* (*sied*, *sie*) seed

ri·əd̥, *ri·ə* (*read*, *rea*) red

di·əd̥, *di·ə* (*dead*, *dea*) death

kwi·ə (*kwea*) evil

brri·ə (*brea*) bread

li·ə (*lea*) limbs

gu·əd̥, *gu·ə* (sometimes) (*goed*, *goe*) good

¹ With nasalization ; see § 116.

² The imperfect tenses of the verbs *kinne* can, *wolle* will, *scille* shall.

³ For devocalization, which is of course also a form of reduction, see §§ 110, 111.

ik hi·ə, di·ə¹ (*ik hie, die*)

ik vu·ə, ku·ə, su·ə, bi·ə, si·ə² (*ik woe, koe, scoe, bea, sea*).

129. d as initial consonant is reduced and often drops in dju·ər, ju·ər (*djūr*), djɪp, jɪp (*djip*), djuia, juia (*djoeije*).

130. k often drops in the suffix -sk.

Examples—mō:sk, mō:s (*mānsk*), fōlsk, fōls (*falsk*), mē:skə, mē:s (*minske, mins*), frisk, fris (*frysk*).

131. h is always a little reduced before rising diphthongs.

Examples—hɪr (*hjør*), hɪrt (*hjit*), hōtə (*hoarte*), hōnə (*hoanne*), hūotsjə (*hoedtsje*), hēst (*hjerst*), hēerə (*hearre*).

h is reduced to a slight aspiration or has completely dropped :

1. In some words beginning with r or l (see § 73).

Examples—

rɪ·ək (*reak*), rɪŋ (*ring*), rɒpə (*roppə*)

lɪpə (*ljeppe*), laitsjə (*laitsje*).

2. In some words beginning with j or v (see §§ 79, 81).

Examples—

vət (*hwet*), vənt (*hwent*), vər (*hwer*)

ju·əḡ (*hjoed*), jəuər (*hjouwer*).

132. j often drops as initial consonant in the word :

ji·ər (*jier*), also spoken i·ər.

Reduction in half-stressed and unstressed syllables

133. Generally it may be said that sounds in half-stressed or unstressed syllables have not the same value as in full-stressed ones. It is indifferent whether the unstressed or half-stressed syllable precedes the stressed one or follows it.

134. When a half-stressed syllable immediately precedes or follows³ a stressed one, long vowels and diphthongs may be reduced ; e.g. :

1. o: is reduced to ə.

Example—hō:v̄ (*hōf*)—'tsjerkhof (*tsjerkhof*).

2. ε: is reduced to ɛ.

Example—stē:ḡ (*stēd*)—stɛdz'hu:ž (*stedshūs*).

¹ The imperfect tenses of the verbs *hanve, dwaen*.

² The imperfect tenses of the verbs *wolle, kinne* (and *kenne*), *scille, bidde* (and *biede*), *siede*.

³ When an unstressed syllable comes between, the reduction does not appear.

- 3.
- i:**
- is reduced to
- i**
- .

Example—**ti:ɔ̄** (*tiid*)—'oltid (*altyd*).

- 4.
- u:**
- is reduced to
- y**
- .

Example—**hu:ž** (*hūs*)—'tɪχthys (*tichthūs*).

- 5.
- ai**
- is reduced to
- i**
- .

Examples—

dai (*dei*)—'mɪdi (*middei*), 'mɑ̄ndi (*Moandei*), 'ti:zdi (*Tisdei*)
vai (*wei*)—'hīelvi (*healwei*).

- 6.
- ei**
- is reduced to
- i**
- .

Example—**nei** (*nij*)—nis'kīrɔ̄g (*nijsgierrich*).

- 7.
- ɪ**
- (with stress-change from
- i·ə**
-) becomes
- ɪə**
- ,
- jə**
- .

Examples—

sti·ən (*stien*)—'skɔ̄asiən (*skoarstien*)**tɛi·ən** (*tsien*)—'trɛtjən (*trettjin*).

135. In ordinary talk it is common in the above cases for the reduced sound to become **ə**; e. g.:

fɛk (*fek*)—'hīefɛk (*heafek*)**fɛt** (*fet*)—'dīefɛt (*deafet*)**fol** (*fol*)—'hɔ̄:fəl (*hānfol*)**kɔs** (*kas*)—'klɪrɔ̄nkɔs (*kleankas*)**vai** (*wei*)—'hīelvə (*healwei*)**hɪ·ɛk** (*heak*)—'pötɛk (*putheak*)**kou** (*kou*)—kəz'itɪ (*kousiten*)**mɔ·ən** (*moarn*)—mən'i·ər (*moarnier*)**lĳö** (*ljue*)—'frɔ̄:lĳə (*frouljue*).

136. In a great many words of foreign origin the same reduction appears in the unstressed syllable as described in the preceding section.

Examples—fə'brik (*fabryk*), mə'sinə (*masine*), də'zin (*dozyn*)
kə'slain (*kastlein*), pə'tei (*partij*), br'ta:l (*bretael*), mə'krərə (*mekeare*).

137. In such cases
- ə**
- has often dropped; e. g.:

krɔ̄ntə (*krante*), krɔ̄·ən (*kroan*), krɛkt (*krekt*), kraft, krɔ̄xt (*kraft*), klɔts (*klots*), klö·ər (*kleur*), klin (*kelyn*), blain (*blein*), knin, kə'nin (*kenyn*).

138. Curious forms are:

pə'pi·ər, pəm'pi·ər, pom'pi·ər (*papier*, *pompier*)kə'fo·ər, kə'fo·ər, kō'fo·ər (*komfoar*)hɑ'lo·əzjə (*haloazje*), ə'fisjə (*afysje*), bə'zitə (*bisite*)kəmə'net (*kammenet*), istr'mint (*ystermint*), klə'bɔts (*klabats*).

139. The prefix *mis-* is pronounced *mɪs* and *məs*, when the stress falls on the following syllable.

Examples—

mɪs'kɔmə, *məs'kɔmə* (*miskomme*)
mɪs'sɪzə, *məs'sɪzə* (*missizze*)
mɪz'dwɑːn, *məz'dwɑːn* (*misdwaen*).

140. The following suffixes have two pronunciations:

-heid is spoken *haɪd* and *hit*
-skip „ *skɪp* „ *skəp*
-lik „ *lɪk* „ *lək*¹
-nis „ *nɪs* „ *nəs*
-ing „ *ɪŋ* „ *əŋ*
-ling „ *lɪŋ* „ *ləŋ*.

141. In enclitic or proclitic words, as for example the personal pronouns, and in words occupying lightly-stressed places in the sentence, vowels and diphthongs also may be reduced.

Examples—

ɪk—k vu'ə lɛvər! (*Ik woe ljeaver!*)
ət—vol t net? (*Wol it net?*)
vei—hɑ vi net mɪ-ər? (*Ha wy net mear?*)
dei—ɪk kɪn di net helpə (*Ik kin dy net helpe*)
mei—jəu mi dət! (*Jow my dat!*)
sei—gɪt sə mai? (*Giet se mei?*)
jou—sjö jə vol? (*Sjuch jy wol?*)

Note. It is of course also possible for the original sound to remain in certain cases.

Reduction to syllabic consonants

142. In Frisian the unstressed syllable which ends in one of the sounds *n*, *l*, *r* is often reduced to a syllabic consonant, i. e. to *m̩*, *n̩*, *ŋ̩*, *l̩*, or *r̩*².

¹ The sound *ə* in this suffix has dropped in the word *lɪk* (*lik*), and sometimes drops in *mo:lɪk*, *mo:glɪk* (*mooglik*), *skiːɛlɪk*, *skiːɛlək* (*skielik*), *da:lɪk*, *da:lɛk* (*dalik*), *rɪlɪk*, *rɪlək* (*riɔlik*), *kwrːɛlɪk*, *kwrːɛlək* (*kwealik*).

In the suffix *ɛχ*, *eχ* (*-ich*) the indistinct vowel also drops in some words, as *vöörġ* (*wirch*), *smöörġ* (*smoarck*), *tsɪn(t)vöörġ* (*tsjinwirdich*).

² The opposite of reduction appears in words ending in *rm* or *lm* preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong. In such words *m* often becomes syllabic; e. g. *va:r̩m̩* (*waerm*), *r̩ər̩m̩* (*earm*), *ske:r̩m̩* (*skerm*), *v̩ɪr̩m̩* (*wjirm*), *st̩öarm̩* (*stoarm*), *f̩öarm̩* (*foarm*), *g̩o:l̩m̩* (*gálm*), and with insertion of *ə* even *va:r̩əm̩*, *r̩ər̩əm̩*, and so on.

143. The ending *-en*, in careful pronunciation spoken *ən*, is reduced¹:

1. To *ŋ* when the preceding sound is one of the labiodental or linguodental consonants *f, v, t, d, n, l, r, s, z*.

Examples—*efŋ* (*effen*), *ti:dŋ* (*tiden*), *sinnŋ* (*sinen*), *jelŋ* (*jelne*).

2. To *m* after the bilabial consonants *p, b, m*.

Examples—*i·əpm* (*iepen*), *libm* (*libben*), *imm* (*immen*).

3. To *ŋ* after the velar consonants *k, ŋ, g*.

Examples—*rekŋ* (*rekken*), *dinŋ* (*dingen*), *twi:gŋ* (*twigen*).

144. The ending *-el*, in careful speaking *əl*, is reduced to *l* after consonants.

Examples—*lepl* (*leppel*) *gɑ:v l* (*gavel*), *kri:gl* (*krigel*), *inl* (*ingel*).

145. The ending *-er*, in careful speaking *ər*, is reduced to *r* after consonants.

Examples—*e:kr* (*eker*), *ɑ:m r* (*amer*), *tonr* (*tonger*).

146. The suffix *-ens* (English *-ness*) is pronounced:

1. *ŋz̥* after *t, d, n, l*.

Examples—*vitŋz̥* (*witens*), *gu·ədŋz̥* (*goedens*), *blinŋz̥* (*blinens*), *fr·əlŋz̥* (*fealens*).

2. *mz̥* or *əz̥* after *p, b, m*.

Examples—

tsjɛpmz̥ or *tsjɛpəz̥* (*tsjɛppens*)

dommz̥ ,, *doməz̥* (*dommens*).

3. *ŋz̥* or *əz̥* after *k, g, ŋ*.

Examples—

lilkŋz̥ or *lilkəz̥* (*lilkens*)

slugŋz̥ ,, *slugəz̥* (*slügens*)

inŋz̥ ,, *inəz̥* (*eangens*).

4. *əz̥* after the consonants *s, z*, and after vowels or semi-vowels.

Examples—*litsəz̥* (*lytsens*), *kri·əzəz̥* (*kreazens*), *reiəz̥* (*rijens*).

147. The word-combinations *ho'n ien*, *sa'n ien*, *gjin ien* are generally reduced to *hunn*, *sann*, *gjinŋ*.

148. The negative abverb *net* (*net*) is reduced to *nt* when enclitic or proclitic.

Examples—

ik 'vit nt (*Ik wit net*)

*nt vi·ər ?*² (*Net wier ?*)

¹ For practical reasons these and the following rules are mentioned here all together, although they partly belong to the chapter on assimilation.

² From this form comes the pronunciation *ənt vi·ər ?* which is not unfrequently heard in ordinary speaking.

FRISIAN DIALECTS

149. In this work no proper treatment of the various West Frisian dialects can be attempted. This would not only be undesirable for the present purpose, but also impossible, as the researches made into this matter are still very incomplete.

150. What is dealt with here is only the most common dialect. This is understood tolerably well over the whole Frisian territory, not only in the districts where another dialect is spoken, but even for the most part in the towns, where as a rule the natives do not speak Frisian.

151. Some of the principal differences which exist in this dialect are given below.¹ No account, however, is here taken of other dialects, such as those of the South and South-west, of which that of Hynlippen (Dutch form: Hindeloopen) is very interesting, or those of Skilinge (Dutch: Terschelling) and Skiermûntseach (Dutch: Schiermonnikoog).²

152. ϵ — α . Some words which normally have ϵ are locally pronounced with α . For instance:

hæt, **hætə** (*herte*), **smet**, **smetə** (*smerte*), **kən** (*kern*), **henə** (*herne*), **dwas** (*dwers*), **fesk** (*fersk*), **pəsə** (*perse*), **knəsə** (*knerse*), **məsə** (*merse*), **hesǝž** (*hersens*), **berm** (*berm*), **'herbergə** (*herberge*), **mərka** (*merke*), **perk** (*perk*), **fərvə** (*ferve*), **sker** (*sker*), **lef** (*lef*), **eftər** (*efter*), **ɛxtər** (*echter*), **grə:ft** (*grēft*), **krə:ft** (*krēft*), **kləm** (*klem*), **mənəġ** (*mennich*), **vějə** (*wenje*), are also pronounced **hat**, **smat**, **kan**, **hanə**, **dwas**, **fask**, **pasə**, **knasə**, **masə**, **hasǝž**, **barm**, **'harbargə**, **mərka**, **park**, **farvə**, **skar**, **laf**, **aftər**, **axtər**, **grəft**, **kraxt**, **klam**, **manəġ**, **vājə**.

153. ϵ — ɪ . Words variously pronounced with ϵ or with ɪ are, for instance: **kənə** (*kenne*), **bəkənd** (*bikend*), **en** (*en*), **vənə** (*wenne*), **ek** (*ek*), **skel(ə)** (*skel, skelle*), **skrɛpə** (*skrepppe*), **grɛpəl** (*greppel*).

Also pronounced **kɪnə**, **bəkɪnd**, **ɪn**, **vɪnə**, **ɪk**, **skɪlə**, **skɪrɪpə**, **grɪpəl**.

154. ei — ɪ . Words spelt with *ij* are generally pronounced with ei , but the pronunciation ɪ is also current in some parts.

¹ The following sections are not entirely based on the personal researches of the author, a few examples being taken from the *Friesch Woordenboek* (*Lexicon friscum*), bewerkt door Waling Dykstra, etc. Leeuwarden, 1900-1911.

² An exact demarcation of Frisian dialects must also be postponed to another occasion.

Examples—*frei* (*frij*), *nei* (*nij*), *lei* (*lij*), *rei* (*rij*), *leiə* (*lije*), *meiə* (*mije*), *veiə* (*wije*), *sneiə* (*snije*), *treiə* (*trije*).

Also pronounced *frii*, *nii*, *lii*, *rii*, *liə*, *miə*, *viə*, *sniiə*, *triiə*.

155. u—o. A dialectal difference is found in such words as:

undər (*ünder*), *vundər* (*wünder*), *sundər* (*sünder*), *sunt* (*sünt*), *bunt* (*bünt*), *hundət* (*hündert*), *puntsjər* (*püntsjer*), *tunə* (*tünne*), *un* (*ün*), *tuŋə* (*tünge*), *rum* (*rüm*), *dum* (*düm*), *krum* (*krüm*), *plum* (*plüm*), *prum* (*prüm*), *skum* (*sküm*), *tumə* (*tüme*), *tuməlje* (*tümelje*), *juk* (*jük*), *jukjə* (*jükje*), *tukə* (*tüke*), *tsjuk* (*tsjök*), *tsjuksəl* (*tsjöksel*), which are also pronounced *ondər* (*onder*), *vondər* (*wonder*), *sondər* (*sonder*), *sont* (*sont*), *bont* (*bont*), *hondət* (*hondert*), *pontsjər* (*pontsjer*), *tonə* (*tonne*), *on* (*on*), *toŋə* (*tonge*), *rom* (*rom*), *dom* (*dom*), *krom* (*krom*), *plom* (*plom*), *prom* (*prom*), *skom* (*skom*), *tomə* (*tomme*), *toməlje* (*tommelje*), *jok* (*jok*), *jokjə* (*jokje*), *tokə* (*tokke*), *tsjok* (*tsjök*), *tsjoksəl* (*tsjöksel*).

Note. The prefixes *on-*, *ont-* (*omt*, see § 112. 4) also occur in the forms *un-*, *unt-*.

156. u—ou. The following words are pronounced with *u* or with *ou*:

bun (*boun*), *spun* (*spoun*), *run* (*roun*), *vun* (*woun*), *vun* (*woun*), *fun* (*foun*),¹ *hun* (*houn*), *jun* (*joun*), *grun* (*groun*), *sun* (*soun*), *run* (*roun*), *un* (*oun*), *pun* (*poun*), *jun* (*joun*)².

Also pronounced *boun*, *spoun*, *roun*, *voun*, *voun*, *foun*,¹ *houn*, *joun*, *groun*, *soun*, *roun*, *oun*, *poun*, *joun*².

Note. The word *gu:nə* is also pronounced *gounə* (*goune*).

157. u, ou—*ɔa*. Instead of *run*, *roun* and *vun*, *voun* the pronunciation *rɔan* (*roan*), *vɔan* (*woan*)³ is also heard in some districts.

158. ö—I. This difference exists in such words as:

spöl (*spil*), *lölk* (*lilk*), *möl* (*mil*), *bröl* (*bril*), *ʼbrölöft* (*brilloft*), *nölə*⁴ (*nidle*), *döt* (*dit*), *strötə*⁵ (*strjitte*), *söstər* (*sister*), *jöstər* (*jister*), *mönt* (*mint*), *jöfər* (*jiffer*), which are also pronounced *spil*, *lilk*, *mil*, *bril*, *ʼbrilöft*, *nilə*, *dit*, *stritə*⁵, *sistər*, *jistər*, *mint*, *jifər*.

¹ The imperfect tenses and past participles of the verbs *bine*, *spinne*, *rinne*, *wine*, *winne*, *fine*.

² The past participle of the verb *jaen*.

³ The imperfect tenses and past participles of the verbs *rinne*, *winne*.

⁴ Also pronounced *nödöl*, *nödl*.

⁵ Usually pronounced *stritə*.

But in some of these words the pronunciation with *ö*, in others that with *i*, has fallen into disuse.

159. *iuw*—*iou*. The words *blüwə* (*blüwe*), *driuwə* (*driuwe*), *riuwə* (*riuwe*), *triuwə* (*triuwe*), *priuwə* (*priuwe*), *piuwə* (*piuwe*), *skriuwə* (*skriuwe*), *vrüwə* (*wriuwe*), *liuw* (*liuw*), *kliuw* (*kiuw*), *müw* (*miuw*), are also pronounced *blïouə*, *driouə*, *riouə*, *triouə*, *priouə*, *piouə*, *skriouə*, *vrïouə*, *liou*, *kliou*, *mïou*.

Note. This pronunciation is even the most common.

160. *rə*—*ε*. Words pronounced with *rə* or with *ε*: are (among others) the following:

vrək (*weak*), *rrək* (*reak*), *krriəkjə* (*kreakje*), *hrək* (*heak*), *brəkən* (*beaken*), *nrəkən* (*neaken*), *rĕĝ* (*each*), *rrĕĝjə* (*reagje*), *vrĕĝjə* (*weagje*), *plrĕĝjə* (*pleagje*), *brĕgə* (*beage*), *flrĕĝ* (*fleach*¹), *srĕĝ* (*seach*¹).

Also occurring with the pronunciation *vɛ:k*, *rɛ:k*, *krɛ:kjə*, *hɛ:k*, *brɛ:kən*, *nrɛ:kən*, *ɛ:ĝ*, *rɛ:ĝjə*, *vɛ:ĝjə*, *plɛ:ĝjə*, *bɛ:gə*, *flɛ:ĝ*¹, *sɛ:ĝ*¹.

161. *rə*—*e*. There are a few words pronounced with *rə* or with *e*; e.g.:

rĕĝ (*each*), *krĕp* (*keap*), *krĕpjə* (*keapje*).

Also pronounced *ɛ:ĝ*, *kɛ:p*, *kɛ:pjə*.

162. *e*:—*ei*. This difference occurs in the words:

bertəl (*betel*), *vɛ:gərjə* (*wegerje*), *tɛ:kən* (*teken*), *tɛ:kənjə* (*tekenje*), *stɛ:gər* (*steger*), *ġəme:ntə* (*gemeente*), which have also the pronunciation *beitəl* (*beitel*), *vɛigərjə* (*weigerje*), *teikən* (*teiken*), *teikənjə* (*teikenje*), *steigər* (*steiger*), *ġəmeintə* (*gemeinte*).

163. *e*:—*iə*. In the following words the sounds *e*: or *iə* are employed:

he:l (*heel*), *ke:l* (*keel*), *ge:l* (*geel*), *dɛ:l* (*deel*), *dɛ:lə* (*dele*).

In other districts: *hi:əl* (*hiel*), *ki:əl* (*kiel*), *gi:əl* (*giel*), *di:əl* (*diel*), *di:ələ* (*diele*).

164. *iə*—*i:*. This dialectal difference occurs especially in some imperfect tenses; for instance:

bri:ək (*brick*), *di:ək* (*diek*), *ri:ək* (*riek*), *spri:ək* (*spriek*), *sti:ək* (*stiek*), *stri:ək* (*striek*), *tri:ək* (*triek*),² *bri:əv̆* (*brief*), *di:əv̆* (*dief*).

Also pronounced *bri:k*, *di:k*, *ri:k*, *spri:k*, *sti:k*, *stri:k*, *tri:k*,² *bri:v̆*, *di:v̆*.

¹ The imperfect tenses of the verbs *fleane*, *sjen*.

² The imperfect tenses of the verbs *brekke*, *dekke*, *rekke*, *sprekke*, *stokke*, *strike*, *trekke*.

165. rə—ö·ə. There are some words pronounced with rə which in other places have ö·ə. Such are :

gr·rət (*great*), br·ələġ (*bealich*), br·ələġjə (*bealigje*), kr·əkəlġə (*keakelje*), dr·ələ (*deale*), dr·ələġ (*deales*), fədr·ələġ (*fordeald*), komə·dr·ərə (*kommedeare*), which also occur with the pronunciation gr·ö·ət, bö·ələġ, bö·ələġjə, k·ö·əkəlġə, dö·ələ, dö·ələġ, fədd·ələġ, komə·dö·ərə.

166. ö·ə—ïou—ïou. These three pronunciations are met with in the following words :

bl·ö·ən (*bleaun*), dr·ö·ən (*dreaun*), skr·ö·ən (*skreaun*), vr·ö·ən (*wreaun*), pr·ö·ən (*preaun*), r·ö·ən (*reaun*), tr·ö·ən (*treaun*),¹ kl·ö·ənə (*kleaune*) ; also blioun, drioun, skrioun, vrioun, prioun, rioun, trioun,¹ kl·iounə ; and bliouñ, driouñ, skriouñ, vriouñ, priouñ, riouñ, triouñ,¹ kl·iounə (with level stress, see § 85).

167. u—üo. A dialectal difference u—üo exists in the following words :

mulə (*müle*), butər (*bäter*), mutsə (*mütse*), pul (*pül*), busə (*büse*), which are also pronounced müolə, büotər, müotsə, püol, büosə.

168. ə:—o·ə. Words pronounced with ə: or with o·ə are, for example :

nə:t (*nôt*), gr·ət (*grôt*), pə:t (*pôt*), rə:t (*rôt*), pr·ə:lə (*prölle*), fə:lə (*fôle*).

Also pronounced n·o·ət (*noat*), gr·o·ət (*groat*), p·o·ət (*poat*), r·o·ət (*roat*), pr·o·ələ, pr·o·ələ (*proale, proalle*), f·o·ələ, f·o·ələ (*foale, foalle*).

169. a—ɑ·. In some words a short a is heard in some districts and a half-lengthened ɑ· in others; thus: farə (*farre*), tarə (*tarre*), barə (*barre*), smarə (*smarre*), jin varə (*jen warre*) ; but also fɑ·rə, tɑ·rə, bɑ·rə, smɑ·rə, jin vɑ·rə.

170. əa—üo. Some words are pronounced with əa or with üo. Thus: fəat (*foart*), m·əatə² (*moatte*), ən·əar (*inoar*), p·əanə (*poanne*), v·əatəl (*woartel*).

Also pronounced f·üot, m·üotə, ən·üor, p·üonə, v·üotəl.

171. iö—ïo. Two pronunciations, namely with iö or with ïo, are heard in such words as :

v·iök (*wjuk*), p·iök (*pjuk*), m·iöks (*mjuks*), m·iöksjə (*mjuksje*), beside v·iok, p·iok, m·ioks, m·ioksje.

¹ The past participles of the verbs bliuwe, driuwe, skriuwe, wriuwe, priuwe, riuwe, triuwe.

² This pronunciation may be said to be antiquated ; it is now matə (see § 124. 5).

Similarly, but differently distributed :

sliox̄t (*sljucht*), riōxt (*rjucht*), sioxt (*sjucht*), sp̄ioxt (*spjucht*), sp̄ioxtə̄g (*spjuchtich*), siōḡ (*sjuch*), ɔ'siōḡ (*onsjuch*), fiōxtsjə (*fjuchtsje*), niōŋkən (*njunken*), beside sliōxt, riōxt, siōxt, sp̄iōxt, sp̄iōxtə̄g, siōḡ, ɔ'siōḡ, fiōxtsjə, niōŋkən.

172. ai, a·i—ei. Words spelt with *ei* have various pronunciations. The most common is ai, or in some cases, especially when followed by ə, a half-lengthened variety of this diphthong, namely a·i. Another pronunciation, however, is ei, also heard in a great part of the Frisian territory. Besides the retracted and lowered variety ai, a·i is not unfrequently heard in some districts, whilst in others the sound is raised so that it becomes nearly e·i. Such words are, for example :

faint (*feint*), rain (*rein*), hait (*heit*), saiž (*seis*), flaiž (*fleis*), kla·iə (*kleije*), ta·iə (*teije*), fa·iə (*feije*), and so on.

Also pronounced feint, rein, heit, seiž, fleiž, kleiə, teiə, feiə.

173. r·ə—ɑ:. This difference occurs, for example, in the words : sr·əgə (*seage*), sr·əgə (*seagje*), vr·əgə (*wage*), fl·ənə (*fleane*), which are also pronounced sɑ:gə (*sage*) sɑ:gə (*sagje*), vɑ:gə (*wage*), flɑ:nə (*flane*).

174. o·ə—r·ə. The suffix lo·əž (*-loas*) also occurs in the form lr·əž (*-leas*). The first pronunciation is by far the most common.

175. jə, iə—i. In some places the verbal ending jə (or iə) is pronounced i ; e. g. :

vr̄dzjə (*widzje*), he:l̄jə (*heelje*), heljə (*helje*), and so on.

Also pronounced vr̄dzi, he:li, heli.

176. The same difference is met with in the diminutive ending (t)sjə or (t)sīə, which is also pronounced (t)si ; e. g. :

stūoltsjə (*stoeltsje*), hūotsjə (*hoedtsje*), stīintsjə (*stientsje*), netsjə (*netsje*), and so on.

Also heard with the pronunciation stūoltsi, hūotsi, stīintsi, netsi.

CHAPTER II

SPELLING

177. For a long time there was no unity in the spelling of the Frisian language. The systems devised by Dr. J. H. Halbertsma (1834) and by H. S. Sytstra (1856) were generally followed, but with great freedom. In the year 1876 the 'Selskip for Fryske tael en skriftenkennisse' endeavoured to settle the matter once and for all. A board of spelling appointed by this society finished its work in 1878. In the next year this was published (*De Fryske Bockstavering*, Hearrenfean, 1879). The system of spelling contained in this little book was somewhat extended by Mr. Ph. van Blom in his *Beknopte Friesche Spraakkunst* (Joure, 1889).

178. This system is the one still in use. It is based partly on phonetic, partly on etymological and historical principles.¹ Its originators have also tried as far as possible to bring the different Frisian dialects together under the same spelling. Hence the Frisian orthography is in itself very inconsistent, and moreover is often applied with equal inconsistency.

179. There are a great many anomalies in the system. It often happens that the same sounds are represented in different ways, or that the same letters are used to represent different sounds. Simple sounds are often expressed by two letters and complex sounds sometimes by single letters. In various cases the written letters are not pronounced. The spelling of the diphthongs and triphthongs especially is not all that can be desired. The spelling of the sounds u, u:, u·ə, ũo, for example, is a muddle. The consonant spelling is much better.

180. For a simple survey, and for the practical purposes of this work, the following compendium may serve.

¹ It also exhibits the influence of Dutch spelling.

NOTATION OF SPEECH-SOUNDS

181.

Vowels (see §§ 6-18)

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules ¹	Examples
i	y	in closed syllables	<i>ryk, wyt, ryp, syl</i>
	i	„ open „	<i>ite, bine, gripe</i>
i:	ii	in closed syllables	<i>tiid, wiis, wiif</i>
	i	„ open „	<i>rize, iver, sig</i>
y	ú	in closed syllables	<i>nút, tún, ús</i>
	u	„ open „	<i>slute, hune</i>
y:	ú	in closed syllables	<i>drúf, súzje</i>
	u	„ open „	<i>druven, suver, tuge</i>
e:	ee	in closed syllables	<i>reek, heech, leech</i>
	e	„ open „	<i>frede, spegel</i>
	é	when final	<i>sé, né, fé</i>
ø:	eu	always	<i>deun, beu, smeule</i>
I	i	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i>	<i>ik, libje, kinne, richel</i>
	e	archaic in the words	<i>yen, yeske, yester, yet, yette, yetlik</i>
ε	ε	always	<i>fel, les, brekke</i>
ε:	ê	always	<i>stêd, rêch, sêft, lêze, brêge</i>
	e	only in the word	<i>bern</i>
a	a	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i>	<i>par, acht, sang, pakke, kachel</i>
	oa	also in the open monosyllables only in the words	<i>ta, sa, ha, hja</i> <i>moatte, Moandei (§ 124. 5)</i>
a:	ae	in closed syllables	<i>slaen, haed, jaen</i>
	a	„ open „	<i>twa, drage, pake</i>
		also in the words	<i>barne, warle (§ 100)</i>
ə	e	in a great many unstressed syllables, as	<i>-e, -je, -zje, -elje, -erje, -ke, -tsje, -er, -el, -em, -en, -ens, ge-</i>
	i	in unstressed prefixes and suffixes	<i>bi-, -ich, -lik, -is, -nis, -igje</i>
	o	in the unstressed prefixes	<i>for-, to-</i>
	u	in the unstressed suffix <i>-sum</i>	<i>brúksum, hansum</i>
	y	sometimes in the words	<i>ju, wy (§ 141)</i>

¹ In some cases it is not possible or not necessary to give rules.

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
ö	<i>u</i>	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i> also in the open monosyllables	<i>nut, guds, hutte, kuche</i> <i>ju, hju, rju, sju, nju</i>
	<i>i</i>	in the past participles also in the words	<i>britsen, ditsen, litsen, ritsen,</i> <i>spritsen, stritsen, tritsen,</i> <i>mirken</i> <i>nidle, mil, silver, hilde,</i> <i>ginne, wirk, swirk, wirch,</i> <i>jister, sister, dit; wurd,</i> <i>hird, bird, mird, stirt,</i> <i>swird, skirte, wirde, girdle</i>
o	<i>o</i>	in closed syllables, not representing older <i>a</i>	<i>lot, kop, God, lof</i>
	<i>a</i>	from older <i>a</i> before <i>n, l, s, t</i>	<i>man, al, jas, kat</i>
	<i>au</i>	only in the words	<i>saun'jin, sauntich (§ 122.6)</i>
	<i>e</i>	„ „ „ „	<i>det (conj.), hwet, hwent, fen,</i> <i>den</i>
o:	<i>ô</i>	when not representing older <i>a</i>	<i>hâf, stôk, rôlje, bôge</i>
	<i>â</i>	from older <i>a</i> before <i>n, l, (l)d, (l)t</i>	<i>hân, wâl; âld, sâlt (§ 102)</i>
	<i>au</i>	only in the words	<i>saun, naule</i>
	<i>aw</i>	„ „ „ past participle	<i>hawn</i>
	<i>ou</i>	„ „ „ word	<i>frouljue</i>
o	<i>o</i>	always	<i>dom, tosk, wolle, folk</i>
o'	<i>o</i>	always	<i>lobbe, dobbe, stobbe, klobbe</i>
o:	<i>oo</i>	in closed syllables	<i>rook, doop, hoopje</i>
	<i>o</i>	„ open „	<i>doge, romer, smoke</i>
u	<i>oe</i>	when the Dutch equivalent has <i>o, oe</i>	<i>droech, hoep, hoek</i>
	<i>û</i>	when the Dutch equivalent has <i>u, ui, eu</i>	<i>bûk, brûke, mûle</i>
	<i>ou</i>	from older <i>u</i> before <i>n(d)</i>	<i>houn, groun, poun (§ 156)</i>
	<i>ow</i>	only in the past participle	<i>jown</i>
	<i>o</i>	only in the words	<i>do, ho</i>
u:	<i>oe</i>	when the Dutch equivalent has <i>o, oe</i>	<i>skoech, boek, doek</i>
	<i>û</i>	when the Dutch equivalent has <i>u, ui, eu</i>	<i>bûge, tûzen, bûgel</i>
	<i>ou</i>	only in the word	<i>goune</i>

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
ai	ai		<i>laitsje, aike</i>
	ei	in words which are also pronounced with ei	<i>wein, meitsje, rein, ein</i>
ei	ij	in words which are also pronounced with ij	<i>frij, nij, snije, trije</i>
	y	only in the words (also pronounced with i)	<i>hy, wy, my, dy, by</i>
œi	ui	always	<i>stuitsje, struije, druije</i>
ui	oei	always	<i>bloei, groei, bloeije</i>
ai	aei		<i>kaei, daei, waeije, klaeije</i>
	ei	in words also pronounced with ei	<i>kleije, feije, meije</i>
oi	oai	always	<i>moai, roaije, ploaitsje</i>
ui	oei	always	<i>ploeije, loeije</i>
au	au	only in the interjection	<i>au !</i>
ou	ou		<i>goud, hout, tou, moude</i>
	au		<i>gau, nau, blau</i>
ou	ou	always	<i>dou, kou, nou, skouwe</i>
ou	ou		<i>rouwe, mouwe</i>
	au		<i>dauwe</i>
i·u	ieu	always	<i>ieu</i>
i·ə	ie	always	<i>ien, skiep, wiet, hiere</i>
y·ə	ue	always	<i>flues, natuer</i>
u·ə	oe	when the Dutch equivalent has o, oe	<i>hoed, bloed, goes, koer</i>
	û	when the Dutch equivalent has u, ui	<i>sûr, ûre</i>
r·ə	ea	always	<i>hea, beam, read, weak, heal</i>
ð·ə	eu	before r	<i>geur, kleur, steure</i>
	eau	in past participles as	<i>dreaun, skreaun, bleaun (§ 166)</i>
	(j)eo	in the words	<i>frjeon, snjeon, gleon</i>
o·ə	oa	always	<i>roas, moal, doar, oar</i>
ÿi	ie	interchanging with i·ə	<i>miette, siedzje, triedden</i>
	ji	in other cases	<i>fjild, bjinne, hjir, gjin, njirre</i>
ÿö	ju	always	<i>wjuk, bjuster, tjurk</i>
	jue	only in the word	<i>tjue</i>

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
ɛ̃	<i>ea</i> <i>je</i>	interchanging with <i>rə</i> in other cases	<i>beammen, weakje</i> <i>ljeppe, stjerre, frjemd</i>
ɔ̃	<i>jo</i>	always	<i>ljocht</i>
iõ	<i>jō</i> <i>ju</i>	only in always	<i>sjonge, stjonke</i> <i>sljucht, rjucht, fjuchtsje,</i> <i>ɲjunken</i>
ɔ̃ɑ	<i>oa</i>	always	<i>doarren, hoanne, doarp</i>
ɔ̃ɑ:	<i>oa</i>	only in the word	<i>hoazzen</i>
ũo	<i>o</i>	when the Dutch equivalent has <i>o, oe, eu</i>	<i>hoedden, koerke, boerkje,</i> <i>skoerre</i>
	<i>û</i>	when the Dutch equivalent has <i>u, ui</i>	<i>mûrre, skûrre, dûrje</i>

183.

Triphthongs (see §§ 48, 49)

ɔ̃ou	<i>jou</i>	in the word	<i>fjouwer</i>
ɔ̃ou	<i>eau</i>	in words also pronounced with <i>ioũ</i> (§ 85)	<i>reau, leauwe, skreauwe</i>
	<i>ieu</i> <i>iuw</i>	in words also pronounced with <i>iuw</i> (§ 159)	<i>mieu</i> <i>bliuwe, skriuwe, driuwe</i>
ɔ̃uw	<i>iuw</i>	especially in verbs as	<i>wriuwe, priuwe</i> (§ 159)
ɔ̃ai	<i>oai</i> <i>oi</i>	always interchanging with <i>õi</i> only in the word	<i>moaijer, moaist</i> <i>boi</i>
ɔ̃ɑ·i	<i>oai</i>	in the words	<i>koai, boaijem</i>
ũoi	<i>oei</i>	always	<i>moeike, moeije, roeikje</i>

184.

Consonants (see §§ 56–73)

p	<i>p</i>		<i>peal, piip, pong, top</i>
	<i>pp</i>	medially after short vowels and rising diphthongs	<i>lippe, grophe, ljeppe</i>
	<i>b</i>	when assimilated before a breathed consonant	<i>tobke, klîbke, sobkje</i>
b	<i>b</i>		<i>baen, bliid, flibe, skob</i>
	<i>bb</i>	medially after short and half- long vowels, rising diph- thongs, and after <i>ɛ:</i>	<i>ebbe, skobben, tobbe, krêbbe</i>
	<i>p</i>	when assimilated	<i>opdien, opgean</i>
b̥	<i>b</i>	finally after long vowels, diph- thongs, and triphthongs	<i>kraeb, slaeb</i>

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
t	t tt	medially (see above)	<i>tinke, ite, foet</i>
	dt	also in imperfect tenses as in third persons as and in past participles	<i>sitte, hjitte, stjitte</i> <i>staette</i>
	d	when assimilated	<i>riedt, rêdt</i> <i>redt, bleedt</i> <i>rêdsum, lit dat!</i>
d	d dd	medially	<i>dwaen, wedzje, liâ</i>
	t	when assimilated	<i>ljedder, rêdde, krôdde</i> <i>ûbringe, útdoar</i>
ð	d	after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and voiced consonants	<i>laed, tried, reid, himd</i>
k	k kk	medially	<i>kâld, wike, skoalle, fisk</i> <i>stekke, rikke</i>
g	g k	always initially when assimilated	<i>goed, grien, gnob, glêd</i> <i>ik bin, ik die</i>
p		not indicated in ordinary spelling	(§ 59)
m	m mm	medially	<i>man, seame, flem, laem</i>
	n	when assimilated (§ 112. 1)	<i>simmer, reamme</i> <i>oanbiede, ynpakke</i>
ɱ	en m	see §§ 143. 2 ; 146. 2 see § 142, note	<i>libben, immen</i> <i>waerm, earm, wjirm</i>
n	n nn	medially	<i>namme, bine, lean</i> <i>kinne, moanne</i>
ɳ	en	see §§ 143. 1 ; 146. 1	<i>linnen, bûten</i>
ɲ	nj	only medially (cf. § 116)	<i>brânje, tsjinje, tsjernje</i>
ŋ	ng n	medially or finally before k and g	<i>sjonge, lang, dong</i> <i>inket, klank, yngean</i>
ɳ	en	see §§ 143. 3 ; 146. 3	<i>rekken</i>
l	l ll	medially	<i>lân, slaen, âlve, rôle</i> <i>telle, wolle, scille</i>
r	r rr	medially	<i>rane, narje, mar, leare</i> <i>karre, skjirre, skûrre, stjerre</i>
w	w	after d, k, s, t	<i>dwaen, kwael, swiet, twa</i>
f	f ff	medially	<i>fier, lofter, wif</i> <i>treffe, straffe</i>
v	v f	only medially before -de in imperfect tenses	<i>gnuve, iver, servje</i> <i>gnûfde, draefde</i>

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
ɸ	<i>f</i>	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants also before <i>ɔ</i> in past participles	<i>skeaf, toalf, erf</i> <i>erfd, biskaefd</i>
ʋ	<i>w</i> <i>ww</i>	medially in the verb	<i>waer, wyn, wjirje, wrine</i> <i>hawwe</i>
ʂ	<i>s</i> <i>ss</i> <i>sc</i>	medially in the verb <i>scille</i> and its forms	<i>soan, skjin, buse, bosk</i> <i>passe, misse</i> <i>scil, scoe, scillen</i>
z	<i>z</i> <i>zz'</i> <i>s</i>	mostly medially finally in medially after short vowels and rising diphthongs before <i>-de</i> in imperfect tenses	<i>eaze, gnize, eidzje, reizgje</i> <i>ik siz, liz, siz!</i> <i>lizze, sizze, hazze, goezzen,</i> <i>kiezzen</i> <i>wiisde, raesde</i>
ʒ	<i>s</i> <i>z</i>	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants also before <i>ɔ</i> in past participles finally in the imperatives	<i>iis, goes, stins, tjems, gers</i> <i>wiisd, raesd</i> <i>wéz, léz</i>
j	<i>j</i> <i>y</i>	initially and in some combinations and endings only in the words	<i>jong, jister, tsjerke, helje</i> <i>yen, yet, yeske, yester, yettik</i>
x	<i>ch</i> <i>g</i>	medially after short vowels, finally, and before <i>t</i> also in irregular verbal forms before <i>t</i> in regular verbal forms before <i>t</i>	<i>kachel, slach, slûch, nocht</i> <i>mocht, brocht, tocht, docht</i> <i>hy búgt, draegt</i>
g	<i>g</i> <i>gg</i>	medially medially after short vowels	<i>mage, tógge, fúrge</i> <i>dogge, flagge, bigge</i>
g̊	<i>ch</i> <i>g</i>	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants finally in regular verbal forms	<i>each, fûch, berch</i> <i>ik búg, draeg</i>
h	<i>h</i>	only initially (cf. §§ 73, 131)	<i>houn, hiem, hús</i>

Values of written letters

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules ¹	Examples
<i>a</i>	ɔ	in closed syllables before <i>n, t, s, l</i>	<i>kanne, latte, passe, bal</i>
	ɑ	in closed syllables, when not followed by <i>n, t, s, l</i>	<i>jak, nacht, garje, sang</i>
	ɑ	in the open monosyllables	<i>ta, sa, ha, hja</i>
	ɑ:	in open syllables	<i>tale, pake, twa</i>
	ɑ:	before <i>rn, rl</i> (<i>r</i> is assimilated)	<i>barne, warle</i>
<i>ae</i>	ɑ:	always	<i>waer, paed, tael, maet</i>
<i>aei</i>	a:i	"	<i>aei, raei, faei, haetje</i>
<i>ai</i>	ai	"	<i>laitsje, aikje</i>
<i>au</i>	ɑu	only in the interjection	<i>au!</i>
	ɔu	mostly	<i>gau, flau, nau, blau</i>
	ɔ:u	when followed by <i>we</i>	<i>dauwe, snauwe</i>
<i>aw</i>	ɔ	only in the words	<i>sauntjin, sauntich</i>
	ɔ:	" " " "	<i>saun, naule</i>
	ɔ:	only in the past participle	<i>hawn</i>
<i>â</i>	ɑ:	always; only occurring before <i>n, l, ld, lt</i>	<i>sân, stâl, wrâld, sâlt</i> (§ 102)
<i>b</i>	b	in various positions	<i>bien, brûke, klîber, gib</i>
	b̥	finally after long vowels and diphthongs	<i>kraeb, slaeb</i>
	p	by assimilation before breathed consonants	<i>tobke, slabke, klîbke</i>
<i>bb</i>	b	medially	<i>ribbe, libben</i>
<i>ch</i>	χ	medially, before <i>t</i> , finally after short vowels	<i>rache, tichelje, nacht, slûch</i>
	g̊	finally after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and voiced consonants	<i>weach, kraech, wirch, smoarch</i>
<i>d</i>	d	in various positions	<i>dei, eide, droech, lid</i>
	d̥	finally after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and voiced consonants	<i>steed, stêd, tsjoed, frjemd</i>
	t	by assimilation (§ 110. 2)	<i>dat dêrre</i>
	mute	always in	<i>ridlik, nidle, girde</i> (§ 104. 5)
		sometimes in	<i>wirdich, wirde, aerdich</i> (§ 104. 1)
		sometimes in the article	<i>de</i> (§ 105)
<i>dd</i>	d	medially	<i>midden, widdou, hjidde, rêdde</i>
<i>dt</i>	t	in verbal forms as	<i>redt, ledt, bledt, riedt</i>

¹ In some cases it is not possible or not necessary to give a rule.

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
<i>e</i>	e:	in open syllables	<i>redens, dele, eker</i>
	ɪ	only in the words	<i>yen, yet, yeske, yester, yettik</i>
	ɛ	in closed syllables	<i>gek, let, sjen, tsjen, wet</i>
	ɛ:	only in the word	<i>bern</i>
	ɔ	only in the words	<i>dēt (conj.), hwet, hwent, fen, den</i>
<i>ea</i>	ɪə	in unstressed words and syllables	<i>de, witte, spegel</i>
	ɪɛ	generally in open syllables or followed by a single consonant	<i>kream, kwea, sleat, read, hear</i>
<i>eaui</i>	ɪɛ	generally when followed by two or more consonants	<i>reamme, beamke, fearje</i>
	öə	especially in past participles as	<i>bleaun, dreauun (§ 166)</i>
<i>ee</i>	iou	in other cases	<i>reau, greau, leauwe</i>
<i>ei</i>	e:	always	<i>reed, bleek, reek, heel</i>
<i>eo</i>	ai	generally when <i>-je</i> follows (cf. § 173)	<i>feije, leije, teije</i>
	ai	in other cases (cf. § 173)	<i>neil, feint, fleis, mei, heine</i>
<i>eu</i>	öə	in the words	<i>frjeon, snjeon, gleon</i>
<i>é</i>	öə	before <i>r</i>	<i>fleur, kleur, steure</i>
	ø:	in other cases	<i>bleu, beuke, deugd, deun</i>
<i>ê</i>	e:	finally	<i>sé, swé, fê, sté</i>
<i>ê</i>	ɛ:	always	<i>glés, bléd, rêch, mès</i>
<i>f</i>	f	in various positions	<i>fjouwer, feint, loft, dof</i>
	v	before the ending <i>-de</i>	<i>skaefde, erfde, draefde</i>
	v̇	finally after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and <i>r, l</i>	<i>hóf, skeaf, erf, skelf</i>
<i>fd</i>	mute	generally in the word	<i>óf (§ 107)</i>
	v̇ḋ	finally, e.g. in past participles as	<i>weefḋ, draefḋ, erḟḋ</i>
<i>ff</i>	f	medially	<i>skaffe, treffe, ploffe</i>
<i>g</i>	g	initially	<i>gâns, gnoarje, glei, grien</i>
	g	medially after vowels and voiced consonants	<i>beage, bergje, priizgje, walgje</i>
	x	also before the ending <i>-de</i>	<i>doogde, siigde</i>
<i>gd</i>	x	in regular verbal forms before <i>t</i> after <i>t, k, p</i> (§ 115. 2)	<i>hy sûgt, búgt, draegt</i>
	ġḋ	finally	<i>útgean, opgean</i>
<i>gg</i>	g	medially	<i>doogḋ, siugḋ, jeugḋ</i> <i>rogge, wy dogge, sjugge</i>
<i>h</i>	h	only initially	<i>helje, hjir, honear</i>
	mute	before <i>j</i> and <i>w</i> in the words	<i>hjoed, hjelt, hjouwer, hwa, hwent, hwet, hwer, hwen, near</i>
		also in the words	<i>thé, thís</i>

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
i	I	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i>	<i>winne, sitte, richel</i>
	i	in open syllables, usually before <i>t, k, m, n, p, l</i>	<i>bite, wike, trime, wine, gripe, sile</i>
	i:	in open syllables, usually before <i>b, d, g, v, z</i>	<i>bibel, glide, tige, fver, rize</i>
	ə	in various unstressed syllables in the articles	<i>bi-, -ich, -lik, -is, -nis, -igje</i> <i>it, in</i>
	ö	before <i>rd, rt</i> (<i>r</i> is assimilated) in before <i>ts</i> in the past participles in some other words as	<i>wird, bird, hird, girdle, mird, swird, wırde, skırte</i> <i>britsen, ditsen, litsen, ritsen, spritsen, stitsen, stritsen, tritsen</i> <i>ginne, kinde, wirk, swirk, mırken, wirch, mil, silver, hilde, jister, sister</i>
ie	iə	generally in open syllables or followed by a single consonant	<i>rie, fele, miene, grien</i>
	ɪi	generally when followed by two or more consonants	<i>miette, gierrich, siedzje</i>
ieu	i·u	always	<i>ieu</i>
ii	i:	always	<i>wiid, griis, piip</i>
ij	ei	always (cf. § 154)	<i>nij, lij, mijs, krijs</i>
iuw	ɪuw	always (cf. § 159)	<i>wriuwe, skriuwe, bliuwe</i>
j	j	in various positions	<i>jaen, tsjerke, meitsje, bitelje</i>
	mute	in the words also when inserted after diphthongs and triphthongs ending in <i>i</i>	<i>frjeon, snjeon, ljeaf, njuet, hjar</i> <i>jeije, struije, bloeije, waetje, goaije, loeije</i>
je	ɛe	always in stressed syllables	<i>frjemd, kjeld, ljepe</i>
ji	ɪi	always (but cf. § 79)	<i>fjild, djip, tjirre, strjette</i>
jo	ɔo	in the word	<i>ljocht</i>
	io	in the words	<i>sjonge, stjonke</i>
ju	öo	in the words	<i>wjuk, pjuk, sjud, wjudde, mjuks, ljurk, sljurkje, bjuster</i>
	io	in the words	<i>rjucht, sljucht, fjuchtsje, sjuch, njuggen, spjucht, njunken</i>
jue	io	in the word	<i>ljue</i>
k	k	in various positions	<i>klean, tiksel, staeks, skjin</i>
	g	before voiced consonants	<i>blykber</i>
kk	k	medially	<i>hikke, wjukkelje</i>
l	l	in various positions	<i>longe, ljisk, stiel, kjeld</i>
	mute	in the combinations <i>ald, ält</i>	<i>käld, säld, häld, sälte</i>
ll	l	medially	<i>tille, tjilling, skoalle</i>

MODERN WEST FRISIAN

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
<i>m</i>	m	in various positions	<i>meane, rame, daem</i>
	ṃ	finally after long vowels or diphthongs + <i>r</i> or <i>l</i>	<i>waerm, earm, skerm, gálm</i>
<i>mm</i>	m	medially	<i>komme, klimme, tomme</i>
<i>n</i>	n	in various positions ¹	<i>nést, line, lean</i>
	ṅ	before <i>b, p, m</i>	<i>ynbine, oanprange, oanmei-tsje</i>
<i>ng</i>	ŋ	before <i>k, g</i>	<i>winke, blank, anker</i>
	ŋ	always	<i>wringe, bringe, kingje</i>
<i>nn</i>	n	medially	<i>linnen, spanne</i>
<i>o</i>	o	in closed syllables, but not always	<i>kop, lof, lot, God, socht, hok</i>
	ō	in closed syllables, always before <i>b, g, m, n, ng, ks</i> and sometimes before other consonants	<i>skob, dogge, dom, tonne, jong, okse</i> <i>focht, dof, kop, hok, folk</i>
	ȯ	generally before <i>bb</i>	<i>tobbe, klobbe, stobbe</i>
	o:	in open syllables	<i>doge, dope, stove</i>
	u	only in the words	<i>do, ho</i>
	ə	in the adverb and preposition <i>to</i> and the prefixes	<i>for-, to-</i>
<i>oa</i>	ōə	generally in open syllables or followed by a single consonant	<i>kroade, doare, smoar, moal</i>
	ōa	generally when followed by two or more consonants	<i>hoanne, boarre, stoarm</i>
	ōa:	only in the plural form	<i>hoazzen</i>
	a	in the words	<i>moatte, Moandei</i>
<i>oai</i>	ā:	only in the word	<i>Woansdei</i>
	ōi	mostly	<i>moai, koaitsje, koaije</i>
	ōai	interchanging with <i>ōi</i>	<i>moaijer, moaist, moaijens</i>
	ōāi	only in the words	<i>koai, boaijem</i>
<i>oe</i>	u		<i>droech, hoep, poes</i>
	u:		<i>skoech, hoef, kloek</i>
	ūə		<i>hoed, moed, poel, koer</i>
	ūo	generally before two or more consonants	<i>skoerre, koelje, floerje</i>
<i>oei</i>	ui	mostly	<i>bloeije, groeije, skroeije</i>
	ūi	when <i>g</i> has dropped	<i>ploeije, loeije</i>
	ūoi	interchanging with <i>ui</i>	<i>moeite, moeike, moeije</i>
<i>oi</i>	ōai	only in the word	<i>boi</i>
<i>oo</i>	o:	always	<i>rook, roof, loom</i>

¹ Nasalization is not mentioned here (see §§ 116-19).

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
<i>ou</i>	ou o'u ou	mostly usually when <i>-we</i> follows especially in the words	<i>ou, grou, bou, frou, smout mouwe, rouwe</i>
	o: u	only in the word before <i>n</i> , when <i>d</i> has dropped (§ 156)	<i>dou, kou, nou, jou, strou, hou ! stouwe, skouwe frouljue soun, houn, roun</i>
<i>ow</i>	u: u	only in the word in the past participle of the verb <i>jaen</i>	<i>goune jowen (§ 156)</i>
	ou o:	in other forms of this verb always	<i>ik jow nôch, rôk, strôt, bôge, fôle</i>
<i>p</i>	p	in various positions	<i>peal, piip, gripe</i>
	b	before voiced consonants	<i>opdyk, opbod, opgong</i>
<i>pp</i>	p	medially	<i>skoppe, sjippe</i>
<i>r</i>	r mute	in various positions (cf. § 126) before dental consonants (§ 100) in other assimilations (§ 101) in the verbal form (§ 127)	<i>rij, skriuwe, ier wird, wart, jern, hjerst wjerljocht, foarjaen ik (hy) wier</i>
<i>rr</i>	r	medially	<i>stjerre, jarre, mûrre</i>
<i>s</i>	s z ž	in various positions sometimes in the words also before the ending <i>-de</i> finally after long vowels, diph- thongs, and voiced conso- nants	<i>rêst, sterk, hise, okse is, as, se (§ 109. 3, 4) wiisde, easde wiis, heas, lears, stins</i>
<i>sc</i>	s	only in the verb	<i>scille, scoe, scillen</i>
<i>sd</i>	žđ	finally	<i>raesd, kniesd</i>
<i>ss</i>	s	medially	<i>plasse, misse</i>
<i>t</i>	t d	in various positions before voiced consonants (§ 109. 5)	<i>terp, twinge, tsjen, bite, lyts foartbanne, útgean</i>
	mute t	when assimilated (§ 103) medially	<i>mestelbank, nestelje jiette, forjitte, sette</i>
<i>u</i>	ö y y:	in closed syllables in open syllables, generally be- fore <i>n, t, s, l, d</i> in open syllables, generally be- fore <i>v, g, z</i>	<i>guds, nut, tsjuster hune, slute, kruse, tule, rude snuwe, tuge, suze</i>
	ə	in unstressed syllables	<i>hânsun, langsum</i>
<i>ue</i>	yə	always	<i>kuer, flues, sluere</i>
<i>ui</i>	œi	always	<i>bui, stuit, bruije, skuile</i>

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
û	y	in closed syllables, generally before <i>n, t, s, l, d</i>	<i>brún, nût, grús, hûl</i>
	y:	in closed syllables, generally before <i>v̆, ğ (f, ch)</i>	<i>drúf, skúf, túch</i>
û	u		<i>rûch, slûch, bûk, fûl, rûp</i>
	u:		<i>sûch, hûd, krûd, mûs</i>
	u'ə	before <i>r</i>	<i>stûr, fjûr, ûre</i>
	ũo	generally before two or more consonants	<i>mûnts, dûrje, bûrman</i>
v	v	always	<i>weve, stiivje, erve</i>
w	w	after <i>d, k, s, t</i>	<i>dwoylje, kwea, swé, twer</i>
	v	initially	<i>wolf, wan, weach, wetter</i>
	mute	when inserted after diphthongs and triphthongs ending in <i>ũ</i>	<i>klauwe, skouwe, houwe mouwe, fjouwer, leauwe bliuwe</i>
wv	v	only in the word	<i>hawwe</i>
y	i	in closed syllables	<i>wyt, ryk, bryk, skyn</i>
	ei	only in the words (also pronounced with <i>i</i>)	<i>hy, wy, my, dy, by</i>
	ə	sometimes in	<i>jy, wy</i>
z	z	always	<i>frieze, eaze, siz!</i>
	z̆	finally after long vowels	<i>wéz! lész!</i>
zz	z	medially	<i>dizze, sizze, lizze, hazze</i>

PART II. GRAMMAR

CHAPTER III. ETYMOLOGY

I. THE DECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH

1. NOUN

186. In Frisian there are three *genders*: masculine, feminine, and neuter. Nouns of the neuter gender are recognizable by the article *it*; both masculine and feminine nouns take the article *de*, but the former are indicated by the personal pronoun *hy* (he), the latter by the personal pronoun *hja* or *sy* (she) in the singular.

187. Neuter nouns are :

1. The geographical proper names, as *Fryslân*, *Ingelân*.
2. The names of metals, as *goud*, *silver*, *izer*.
3. The substantival infinitives, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, and phrases, as *it fortrouwen* (confidence), *it kwa* (evil), *it ho en hwet* (how and what), *it wolkom* (welcome).
4. The diminutives (see § 265. 7).
5. The nouns ending in the suffix *-sel*, derived from verbs, as *baksel* (what is baked), *wynsel* (bandage).
6. The collective nouns with the suffix *-te*, derived from substantives, as *beamte* (trees).

7. The verbal stems with the prefixes *bi-*, *for-*, *ge-*, *ont-*, as *bidriuw* (act), *forrin* (course), *geklei* (complaint), *onthâld* (memory).

188. Nouns of the feminine gender are :

1. The names of female persons, as *boerinne* (farmer's wife). Except *wiif* (wife), *frouminske*, *frommis*, *minske* (woman), *famke*, *fanke* (girl), which are of the neuter gender.

2. A large number of material nouns, as *molke* (milk), *yettik* (vinegar), *reamme* (cream). Except the names of metals and some others, as *hout* (wood), *sân* (sand), *wetter* (water), *bier* (beer), *moal* (meal), *smoar* (grease), *sâlt* (salt), *fet* (fat), which are of the neuter gender.

3. The abstract nouns denoting quality, property, or state, especially those which end in the suffixes *-heid*, *-ens*, *-de*, *-te*, *-nis*, *-skip*, as *wierheid* (truth), *goedens* (goodness), *ljeafde* (love), *wiette* (wetness), *witnis* (knowledge), *blydskip* (joy).

189. For the remainder it is not possible to give clear and simple rules. It is apparent from those above mentioned that the masculine gender has acquired great extension in Frisian. Even the names of female animals are masculine, as *kou* (cow), *kat* (cat), *teef* (bitch), *dou* (dove). Besides, the gender of the nouns mentioned in § 188. 2 and 3 is not quite clear, because they are often indicated by the demonstrative pronoun *dy* (having in this case the signification or the function of a personal pronoun of the third person), the indication by the personal pronoun *hja* or *sy* falling more and more into disuse.

Compound substantives usually have the gender of the last part. Except *de bank* m. (bench), *it finsterbank* n. (window-seat); *it boat* n. (boat), *de stoomboat* m. (steamboat).

190. A few nouns have a different gender when the signification is different. The principal are :

<i>de board</i> m. (collar);	<i>it board</i> n. (board, brim, seam).
<i>de, it bosk</i> m. or n. (wood);	<i>it bosk</i> n. (bundle).
<i>de bout</i> m. (bolt, pin);	<i>it bout</i> n. (leg of sheep or calf, drumstick of fowl).
<i>de, it ein</i> m. or n. (end, extremity);	<i>it ein</i> n. (part, piece, distance).
<i>de fal</i> m. (fall);	<i>it fal</i> n. (hatch).
<i>de minske</i> m. (man, human being);	<i>it minske</i> n. (wife).
<i>de moed</i> m. (courage);	<i>it moed</i> n. (mind).
<i>de sin</i> m. (signification, phrase);	<i>it sin</i> n. (humour, temper, long- ing).
<i>de Skrift</i> m. (Holy Writ);	<i>it skrift</i> n. (writing, writing- book).
<i>de soal</i> m. (sole);	<i>it soal</i> n. (navigable lane in ice).
<i>de stof</i> f. (matter, texture);	<i>it stof</i> n. (dust).

191. There are two *numbers* in Frisian, the singular and the plural. The modes of forming the plural are the following :

A. First mode, by adding the termination *-en* to the singular form.

1. When that is a monosyllabic word, as *boek* (book), *boeken*.

2. When the word ends in an accented or half-accented suffix, as *-ij*, *-dom*, *-skip*, *-ing*, *-ân*.

Note 1. The suffix *-heid* is changed into *-heden* in the plural, as *wierheid* (truth), *wierheden*.

Note 2. Only *-n* is added when the singular form ends in the indistinct vowel *-e*, as *greide* (grass-land), *greiden*.

B. Second mode, by adding *-s* to the singular. This is the case when the singular ends in an unaccented suffix as *-el*, *-em*, *-en*, *-er*, *-ert*, *-mer*, *-ter*, *-ster*, *-je*, *-ke*, *-sje*, *tsje*.

192. A few words exhibit particular forms of the plural, which may be called irregular:

1. The singular remains unchanged in *beane* (bean), *earte* (pea), *bern* (child), *skip* (sheep).

2. The nouns *kou* (cow), *goes* (goose), *skoech* (shoe), *foet* (foot), *beest* (beast), have the plurals *kij*, *gies*, *skoecn*, *fiet*, *bisten*, but *gies*, *fiet* have become antiquated and are usually replaced by *goezzen*, *foetten*.

3. *Dei* (day) and *wei* (way) are changed into *dagen*, *wegen*; the plural of *deihier* (day's wage) is *dagenhier*.

4. The plurals of *reed* (skate), *lears* (boot) are *redens*, *learzens*.

5. *Âlder* (parent) has the plural *âlden*.

6. *Man* (man) and *frou* (woman) form the plurals *manljue*, *frouljue*, which are more common than *mannen*, *frouwen*.

7. Compound nouns ending in *-man*, as *bârman* (neighbour), *timmerman* (carpenter), *fiskerman*, also change *man* into *ljue*, thus *bârljue*, *timmerljue*, *fiskerljue*.

193. The plural of nouns denoting a quantity, number, measure, weight, or price is often the same as the singular. Such nouns are *kop* (head), *sek* (sack), *snies* (score), *pear* (pair), *foet* (foot), *jelne* (ell), *poun* (pound), *ons* (ounce), *goune* (florin).

194. Material nouns as *izer* (iron), *goud* (gold), *hout* (wood), *wetter* (water), *wet* (wheat), and abstract nouns having the character of material nouns, as *blydskip* (joy), *ljeafde* (love), are only used in the singular. When they acquire the character of ordinary class nouns, the plural is formed in the common way. Peculiar plural forms of this kind are *hjouwers*, *weten*, *flaeksen*, i. e. fields of oats, wheat, flax.

195. Some words are only used in the plural. The commonest are *âffaers*, *faksen*, *grypsjes*, *grysjes*, *gritsen*, *harsens*, *ynhâlden*, *ynhouten*, *klean*, *kosten*, *lea*, *ljue*, *oanslaggen*, *raenjen*, *skriften*, *spitsen*, *trowers*.

196. As a general rule nouns no longer have different cases in Frisian, with the exception of the genitive. This case is formed by adding *-s* or *-e* to the undeclined form. In some expressions we still find the full termination *-es*. Some nouns ending in the indistinct vowel *-e* are not changed in the genitive.

197. Of the *s*-genitive we may distinguish the following cases

A. Strong genitive (in *-s*, *-es*) of class nouns.

1. A partitive genitive is formed from adjectives used substantively, e.g. *hwet goeds*, *folle goeds*, *hwet moaijes*, *hwet nijes* (something or much, good, beautiful, new).

2. A possessive genitive from nouns (singular or plural, masculine, feminine, or neuter) denoting personal names, e.g. *bûrmans lea* (neighbour's sorrow), *masters hûs*, *fervers* (the dyer's) *Sjoukje rikeljues gebrâk* (rich folk's ways), *syn wiifs mem* (mother), *my dochters man*.

Note the indeclinable form of the possessive pronoun in the last example.

3. An elliptic genitive from personal names, when the substantive *hûs* (house) or a noun denoting possession is understood but not expressed, e.g. *by masters* (at the schoolmaster's), *by domenys* (at the pastor's), *by de bakkers*, *by de fervers*, *dat is heites* (father's *memmes* (mother's)).

Note that the definite article in such cases is indeclinable.

4. A possessive genitive of personal names is sometimes combined with the prepositional genitive, for instance: *de tún* (garden) *fen masters*, *it hôf* (garden) *fen domenys*, *de jonge* (lad) *fen de bakker*.

5. In expressions as *dêr is gjin biteljens ein oan*, *dêr is gjin riedens ein oan*, the infinitive used substantively stands in the genitive.

6. In less common speaking, and in writing, such genitives are met with as *Maitiïds myldens* (mildness), *lâns wolfear* (prosperity).

7. Adverbial genitives are very common in Frisian, e.g. *moarn jouns*, *deis*, *nachts*, *wyks*, *jiers*, *maitiïds*, *simmers*, *hokkerdeis*, *de ier wyks*, *de oare wyks*, *dy deis*, *meastentiïds*, *goedmoeds*, *ûnderweije bûtentiïds*.

¹ In the written language other genitives than those given in the following rules may occur. As a rule such forms are completely antiquated or taken from the Dutch.

B. Strong genitive (in *-s*, *-es*) of proper nouns.

1. From personal names to denote the possessor, the maker, and so on, e. g. *Sytma's reed* (road), *Waling Dykstra's skriften* (writings).

Note. This genitive is not formed from monosyllabic proper nouns.

2. From personal names to denote the father or the mother, e. g. *Anne Piers*, *Jan Ankjes*.

3. In elliptic use (cf. A. 3), e. g. *by Sytses*, *by Sipma's*, *dat is Sytses*, *Ruerdes*, or in combination with the prepositional genitive (cf. A. 4), e. g. *de feint* (servant) *fen Ruerdes*, *fen Wytsma's*.

4. From geographical proper nouns, e. g. *Fryslâns marren* (meres).

198. A weak genitive in *-e*, or without termination when the substantive ends in the indistinct vowel, is met with in the following cases :

1. From the class nouns *heit* (father), *mem* (mother), *pake* (grandfather), *beppe* (grandmother), *omke* (uncle), *moeike* (aunt), all denoting a family relation, e. g. *heite klean* (clothes), *memme soargen* (sorrows), *pake hoed* (hat).

2. From monosyllabic personal names ending in a consonant, and from those which end in *-e*, to denote the husband, as *Ruerde Tryn*, *Anne Grytsje*.

199. There are two kinds of periphrastic genitives in Frisian :

1. With the aid of the preposition *fen* (prepositional genitive), as *it hûs fen ús búrman* (our neighbour).

2. With the aid of the possessive pronoun *syn*, *hjar*, as *heit syn klean*, *Jan syn mem*, *ús famke* (girl) *hjar boeken*, *dy ljue* (people) *hjar drokte* (activity).

200. The genitive may also be expressed with the aid of the suffixes *-er*, *-ter*, *-ster*, *-mer* placed after geographical names, e. g. *de Snitser wetterpoarte* (the water-gate of Sneek), *Frjentsjerter merke*, (Franeker market), *de Rypster toer* (tower), *de Hegemer mar* (mere).

201. Remains of the old dative form (in *-e*) are found in the adverbial expressions *to goede* (to good), *to lânne* (to land), *to neate* (to nothing), *to rjuchte* (to rights).

202. A vocative is met with in the apostrophe-form *heite* and in the exclamation *Heare*, both used in familiar speaking, e. g. *kom hjir ris*, *heite!* (just come here, lad !), *Heare*, *hwet die er it mâl!* (Lord, how madly he did it !).

2. ARTICLE

203. Frisian has the following articles :

1. The definite article *de*, used before masc. and fem. nouns in the singular and before nouns of all genders in the plural.¹

2. The definite article *it*, used before neuter nouns in the singular.

3. The indefinite article *in*, only used before singular nouns of all genders.

4. The negative article *gjin*, used before nouns of all genders and numbers.

Note. In the written language we still find the negative article *nin* used in the same sense as *gjin*. This article, however, has fallen into disuse in speaking.

204. Some isolated forms excepted, all these articles are indeclinable.

Of the definite article there still exist the following forms :

1. An old accusative masc. sing. in *op 'en baen* (*komme, wêze bringe*), *op 'en dêr, troch 'en tiid, ta 'n ein*.

2. An old dative fem. sing. in *by der ein, by der hân, fen de hân, in der iwichheid net*.

3. An old dative neuter sing. in *yn 'e hûs, út 'e hûs*.

4. An emphatic case answering to the old acc. masc. sing. in *fo den diwel, for den donder*.

205. The article also remains undeclined in such cases as *de boers hôf, de frous mem, it lâns regear, by de boers, nei de kûpers de deis, de oare deis, de snein-to-jouns* (see § 197, A. 3, 4, 7).

3. ADJECTIVE

Inflection of adjectives

206. In Frisian, adjectives have still the following inflectional forms :

The stem-form without termination.

The stem-form with the termination *-e*.

The stem-form with the termination *-en*.

The stem-form with the termination *-er*.

¹ For the assimilation of this article see § 105.

207. The undeclined form is met with in :

1. All the adjectives used predicatively, as *de wei is lang* (the way is long), *it waer is moai* (the weather is fine).

2. The adjective used attributively :

a. When it stands before neuter nouns in the singular and no other determining word precedes, as *sâlt wetter* (salt water).

b. In the same case, when the preceding word is the indefinite article *in*, as *in djip wetter* (a deep water) ; the negative article *gjin*, as *gjin faršk brea* (no new bread) ; the numerals *ien, elk, ider, mannich*, as *ien brún hynder* (one brown horse) ; a possessive or interrogative pronoun, as *myn nij boek* (my new book), *hokker heech hûs* (which high house ?).

c. When it ends in two unaccented syllables, as *in izeren stek* (an iron railing), *dy izeren brêge* (that iron bridge).

d. When it is derived from a proper noun by means of *-er*, as *de Ljouwerter skipper* (the Leeuwarden captain).

e. When it is one of the words *rjuchter, lofter, linker*, as *de rjuchter hân, de lofter side, de linker kant*.

f. When it stands in the comparative degree, provided that it is not preceded by a definite article or a demonstrative pronoun, as *greater hûs, heger toer, mouijer bisten, oan leger wâl* (but *de mindere man*, beside *de heger ein*).

g. Sometimes when it is used before names of male persons, especially before *man*, and before nouns denoting a trade or profession, but only when the indefinite article precedes, as *in goed (frjemd, nuver) man, in great dichter*.

h. When it is one of the words *âld, jong, lyts, great*, used before one of the personal names *man, frou, feint, faem, boer, baes, master*, and some others, or before names of animals and things, so that a single idea is expressed, as *de âld boer, de âld frou, it jong hynder* (horse), *dat âld hûs, dy âld skurre* (barn).

208. The stem-form + *e* stands :

1. Before masc. and fem. nouns when no other word precedes, as *goede man, ljeave mem*.

2. Before masc. and fem. nouns when preceded by a definite or indefinite article and by other determining words (but see § 207. 2 c-h), as *de hege toer, in goede heit*.

3. Before neuter nouns when preceded by the definite article or by a demonstrative pronoun (but see § 207. 2 c-e), as *it (dit, dat) djûre hûs*.

4. Before plural nouns with or without other preceding words as *djippe wetters, hege beammen*.

209. The stem + *en* is found :

1. As an emphatic form in such cases as *it is in dregen baes* (he is a stout fellow).

Note. Instead of this the stem + *e* may also be used.

2. Before *ien* used substantively, as *dat is in greaten ien, in rare ien, in moaijen ien*, and also when the word *ien* is omitted, *it is in raren, in nuveren, in âlde jas* (coat) *en in nijen, in swarten ien en in brunen*.

210. The stem + *er* is used :

1. In some isolated expressions which are remains of old genitives and datives, as *allerhande, allerlei, goederjowsk, út goeder bêst*.

2. In combination with *nôch*, as *langernôch, moaijernôch, likernôch*.

Note. Properly speaking it is not the termination *-er* which appears in such expressions. Originally the adjective was undeclined, and the following word was *enôch*. The *r* is thus merely a later insertion.

Comparison of adjectives

211. The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding the termination *-er* to the positive, e. g. *heech—heger, great—greater*.

When the positive ends in *l, n, or r*, a *d* is inserted before the comparative ending, as *mâl* (foolish)—*mâlder, tin* (thin)—*tinder, toad* (dry, lean)—*toarder*.

This insertion, however, does not always occur when the adjective ends in an unaccented syllable, as *el, en, er*, e. g. *himm* (neat)—*himmeler*, but also *himmelder, tofreden* (content)—*tofredenehelder* (clear)—*helderer*, but oftener *helderder*.

212. The superlative degree is formed by the addition of *-st* to the positive, as *heech—heechst, skjin* (clean)—*skjinst*.

When the adjective ends in *d, t, ts*, these consonants are assimilated to the *s* of the superlative termination, e. g. *rêd* (quick)—*rêdd*—*rêdst, fet* (fat)—*fetter—fetst, lyts* (little)—*lytser—lytst, let* (late)—*letter—lêst*.

Adjectives in *st* are not changed in the superlative, e. g. *fêst* (fast, firm)—*fêster—(it) fêst*.

213. The following adjectives and adverbs are irregular in the comparative and the superlative :

goed (good)—*better*—*bêst*.
folle (much)—*mear*—*meast*.
ier (early)—*carder*—*carst*.
graech (willing)—*ljeaver*—*ljeafst*.

But *goed* = good-natured, and *graech* = desired (as in *grage waer*), have regular degrees:

goed—*goeder*—*goedst*.
graech—*grager*—*gracchst*.

214. The superlative may be strengthened by prefixing *aller-*, *alder-*, e. g. *allerhcechst*, *alderljeafst*, *alderbêst*.

215. The following comparative forms have the signification of positives: *njuchter* (right), *lofter*, *linker* (left), *skoander* (excellent).

216. The superlative may be preceded by the article *it* when used predicatively, e. g. *hy is greatst* or *hy is de greatste*, or *hy is it greatst(e)*.

217. As a general rule the comparative is not declinable in Frisian (see § 207. 2*f*).

The attributive superlative is declined like the positive; the predicative superlative has the forms mentioned in the preceding section.

4. NUMERALS

218. The Frisian cardinal numerals are:

1. *ien* (1), *twa* (2), *trije* (3), *fjouwer* (4), *fjif* (5), *seis* (6), *saun* (7), *acht* (8), *njuggen* (9), *tsien* (10), *âlve*, *âlf* (11), *toalve*, *toalf* (12);

trechtjin (13), *fjirtjin* (14), *fyftjin* (15), *sechstjin* (16), *sauntjin* (17), *achtjtjin* (18), *njuggentjin* (19);

tweintich (20), *tritich* (30), *fjirtich* (40), *fyftich* (50), *sechstich* (60), *sauntich* (70), *tachtich* (80), *njuggentich* (90);¹

ien-en-tweintich (21), *twa-en-tweintich* (22), . . . *njuggen-en-tweintich* (29);

hûndert (100), *twa-hûndert* (200), . . . *njuggen-hûndert* (900);

tûzen (1,000), *twa-tûzen* (2,000); . . .

âlf-hûndert (1,100), *toalf-hûndert* (1,200), . . . *njuggentjin-hûndert* (1,900); . . .

miljoen (1,000,000), *twa-miljoen* (2,000,000) . . .

2. *alle* (all), *beide* (both), *elk* (each), *ider* (each), *folle* (many), *forskate* (various), *ienich*, *ienichst* (only), *inkele* (single), *ytlike* (some),

¹ *Âftich* (110) and *toalfich* (120) = Old Frisian **alftich*, *toftich*, are no longer in use.

mannich (many, some), *ûnderskate* (various), *sommige, somlike* (some); *gâns* (whole), *genôch* (enough), *hwet* (somewhat), *rju* (abundant, rife), *gjin* (no).

219. The ordinal numerals are formed from the cardinal numerals by adding *-ste*, *-te*, or *-de* (except *earste*, *foarste*, *oarde*).
earste or *foarste* (first), *twadde* or *oarde* (second), *trêdde*, *fjirde*, *fyfte*, *sechste*, *saunde*, *achtste*, *njuggende*, *tsiende*;
alfte, *toalfte*; *trettjinde* . . . *njuggentjinde*;
tweintichste, *hûndertste*, *tûzenste*, *miljoenste*.

220. Fractions: *in heal* ($\frac{1}{2}$), *in trêdde (part)* ($\frac{1}{3}$), *in fjirde* ($\frac{1}{4}$), *trije fjirden* ($\frac{3}{4}$), and so on from the ordinal numerals; *oardeheal* or *oardel* ($1\frac{1}{2}$), *trêddeheal* or *trêddel* ($2\frac{1}{2}$), *fjirdeheal* or *fjirdel* ($3\frac{1}{2}$), *fyfteheal* or *fyfel* ($4\frac{1}{2}$), *sechsteheal* or *sechel* ($5\frac{1}{2}$), *saundeheal* ($6\frac{1}{2}$), *achteheal* ($7\frac{1}{2}$), and so on.

221. Collective numerals to denote being or belonging together: *twaresom*, *trijeresom*, *fjouweresom*, *fivesom*, *seizesom*, and so on.

Multiplicative numerals: *dûbel* (double), *trijedûbel* (threefold), *fjouwerdûbel*, and so on.

222. Numeral adverbs:

1. To denote order: *earst* or *foarst*, *twad* or *oard*, *trêd*, *fjird*, *fyft*, *sechst*, *saund*.

2. To denote 'once', 'twice', 'three times', and so on: *ienkear* (*ienmel*, *ienris*), *twakear* (*twaris*), *trijekear* (*trijeris*), and so on.

223. Numeral adjectives to denote 'of two, three sorts', and so on:

twadderhande, *trêdderhande*, . . . *allerhande*; *ienderlei*, *twadderlei*, *trêdderlei*, . . . *allerlei*.

224. Numerals may take the ending *-en*, when used substantively:

1. To denote time: *foar ienen* (before one o'clock), *oer twaën* (after two), *twisken trijen en fjouweren*, *kertier* (a quarter) *oer fiven healwei seizen* (half-past five).

2. To denote being together: *mei ienen*, *by twaën*, *hja wieren mei hjar trijen* (= there were three of them), *wy binne mei ús achter* (= we are eight).

3. To denote a division into groups or parts: *yn twaën*, *trijen*.

4. To denote a great number: *by tsienen*, *by hûnderten*, *by tûzenen*.

5. To denote one of a number: *ien fen twaën*, *ien fen beiden*, *fen allen*.

225. The numerals *elk* and *ider* have the genitives *elks*, *iders*, e. g. *elks oardeel*, *iders miening*; *elkmes* is a dative form, e. g. *jow hjar elkmes hwet* (give each of them something).

Alle shows the form *al* when separated from the noun by the definite article or a pronoun, e. g. *al it folk*.

Folle, *inkele*, *sommige* take the ending *-n*, when used for persons.

5. PRONOUNS

226. In Frisian there are the following pronouns :

	Substantive	Adjective
Personal	1. ik, 2. dou, jo (jy), 3. hy, er ; hja, sy ; it	
Demonstrative	1. wy, 2. jimme, 3. hja, sy dizze, dy, dit, dat soks, dy-, dat-, itjinge de-, it-, dy-, datselde sels, oar	dizze, dy, dit, dat
Relative	dy('t), dat, dêr('t), hwet	
Interrogative	hwa, hwet	hok, hokker, hwet, ho'n
Indefinite	men, it, immen, nimmen, eat, neat, alles hwet, hwa, gûds, gûdden elk, ider, gjin ('n), ien elk-en-ien, ider-en-ien, mannich- ien	
Possessive	ien en oar, it ien en 't oar 1. minen, mines, 2. dinen, -es, jouwes, 3. sinen, -es ; hjarres	1. myn, 2. dyn, jou, jins, 3. syn ; hjar
Reflexive	1. uzes, 2. jimmes, 3. hjarres 1. my, 2. dy, jo, 3. him ; hjar 1. ús, 2. jimme, 3. hjar	1. ús, 2. jimme, 3. hjar
Reciprocal	yen mekoar, malkoar, elkoar, inoar	

227. The Personal Pronouns have the following forms :

Singular	{ Nominative case : 1. <i>ik</i> 2. <i>dou</i> , <i>jo</i> 3. <i>hy</i> ; <i>hja</i> , <i>sy</i> ; <i>it</i>
	{ Objective case : <i>my</i> <i>dy</i> , <i>jo</i> <i>him</i> ; <i>hjar</i> , <i>se</i> ; <i>it</i>
Plural	{ Nominative case : 1. <i>wy</i> 2. <i>jimme</i> 2. <i>hja</i> , <i>sy</i>
	{ Objective case : <i>ús</i> <i>jimme</i> <i>hjar</i> , <i>hjarren</i> , <i>se</i>

Genitives as in § 197, A. 3 : *by jimmes* (at your house), *by uzes*.

Enclitic forms are : 2. *-st(e)*, accented *-stou*, 3. *er*. They are used after verbs and after conjunctions and relative or interrogative pronouns, as *as*, *det*, *dat*, *dêr*, *dy*, *do*, *hwer*, *hwet*, *nou*, *nei* ; e. g. *Hiest dat wol tocht?* (Would you have thought it?). *As er mei* (as he may). *Iy kin dwaen*, *hwet er wol* (he can do what he likes).

Unaccented forms are :

Nominative: 1. 'k 2. *je* 3. *se, 't*; 1. *wi, we* 2. *jim* 3. *se*
 Objective: *mi, me* *je* *se, 't*; *jim* *se*

These forms are not always used in writing.

A vocative form of the second person singular is *ju*, only used in familiar speaking, e. g. *Hark ris, ju!* (I say, you!).

Some pronouns may be lengthened by adding the plural noun *ljue* (folk), e. g. *wyljue, úsljue, jimmeljue*.

To denote a person with his family such forms as *Jan-en-hjar, heit-en-hjar, ús búrman-en-hjar* are very common.

228. In ordinary speaking the objective form *jo* has replaced the nominative *jj*, which has fallen into disuse. *Jy*, however, is often employed in the written language.

Dou (in other dialect *dü*) is the familiar form, *jo* the polite form of the second person singular; a pronoun lying between these, i. e. neither too familiar nor too polite, is *men*; children are often spoken to with the pronouns of the third person *hy, sy*, even in the imperative, e. g. *Kom hy hjir mar!* (just come here!). To denote obedience or a higher degree of politeness *jo, je* is often replaced by nouns which may be used as vocatives, e. g. *Scil ik Heit hwet helpe!*
Wol mynhear effen sitten gean?

Hja belongs to another dialect than *sy*.

229. The Demonstrative Pronouns *dizze* and *dy* are used in the masc. and fem. singular and in the plural; *dit* and *dat* are the forms for the neuter gender in the singular.

The demonstratives are for the most part indeclinable. *Dizze deselde, dyselde, dyjinge*, and *sokke* take *-n* in the plural when they refer to persons.

Sok(ke) is in the singular only used before material nouns (*sok* in the neuter gender); before class nouns the expression *sa'n* is used in the sense of *sok*; the adjective plural form is *sokke*, e. g. *sok hier* (such hair), *sokke reamme* (such cream), *sa'n hûs* (such a house), *sokke weinen* (such wains).

Sels is a demonstrative denoting that every other noun or pronoun except that which is mentioned is excluded, e. g. *Der gie neat foar de man sels. Ik sels. Hy wol it sels dwaen.*

The family is denoted by such expressions as *heit-en-dy, Sjoerd en-dy*, which may be used in the genitive, e. g. *heit-en-dy's fé, by heit en-dy's* (*hûs* 'house' is understood).

Dy shows a periphrastic genitive, as *dy syn hûs; dat is dy sinen* (*sines*), *dy hjarres*.

230. The Relative Pronoun *dy*(*t*) refers in the singular to masc. and fem. antecedents, in the plural to nouns of all genders; *dy* may have only a neuter singular antecedent.

Hwet is used only when the antecedent is one of the words *al*, *alles*, *neat*; *dêr*(*t*) as relative has fallen into disuse, except in some expressions, as *Rakkert, dêrste biste!* (Wretch that you are!).

The relatives were once demonstratives, as the present-day usage still shows. In Frisian we may say *Ik ha in man sjoen, dy hie in jûk op 'e skouders* and *dy't in jûk op 'e skouders hie*. The *t* is the relic of the conjunction *det* which once followed the demonstrative with a relative function.

231. The Interrogative Pronoun *hwa* refers to persons, *hwet* to things. *Hwa* has the genitive *hwa's*, *hwaens*, e. g. *Hwa's* (*hwaens*) *skild is dat?* A periphrastic genitive is *hwa syn, hwa hjar*, when a noun follows, as *Hwa syn boek is dat?*, and *hwa sinen, hwa sines, hwa hjarres*, when that is not the case.

Hwet is indeclinable. It is not only substantive, but also adjective, and in this case it is used before all genders and numbers. *Hwet docht* (does) *dy man?* *Hwet ljue binne dat?* (What folks are these?).

The adjective pronoun *hok* is used before neuter nouns. When followed by *for* or *for in* it may be also used before the masc. and fem. The plural form is *hokke*.

232. The Indefinite Pronouns are for the most part indeclinable, but *immen, nimmen, elk, ider* have genitives in *-s*. The pronoun *men* is only used in the nominative; it has a genitive form *yens*, and an objective form *yen*, both from the numeral *ien* (formerly written *yen*), used in an indefinite sense.

Examples—*Yens wird moat men hâlde* (one must keep one's word). *Soks jout yen net folle* (such a thing does not give one much).

233. The Possessive Pronouns are no longer declined in Frisian. The substantive pronouns of the singular show two forms, in *-en* or *-es*, except *jouwes* which is properly plural.

For the use of *dyn* and *jou*, *dinen* (*dines*) and *jouwes* the same rules may be given as for the pers. pron. of the 2nd person (cf. § 228).

The pronoun *jins*, ordinarily belonging to the indefinite pron. *men*, is only used in the case mentioned in § 228, and in the written language. Then it seems more polite than *jou*.

234. The Reflexive Pronouns are indeclinable. Naturally they only occur in the objective form, as *Ik skamje my. Hy wasket him.*

The reflexive belonging to the indef. pron. *men* is *yen* (cf. § 232), as *Men moat yen rêdde* (one must save oneself).

235. The Reciprocal Pronouns do not occur in the nominative. They have genitive forms in *-s*.

Examples—*De bern pleagje elkoar. Men moat hwet for inoar oer ha. Mekoars lêsten drage.*

Sometimes a form in *-en* is met with, as *Men moat mekoarren hwet tajaen. Wy ha elkoarren yn lang net sjoen.*

6. VERBS

236. The Infinitive of Frisian verbs has two forms. When it belongs to the predicate, as when it is accompanied by an auxiliary verb, the infinitive ends in *-e* (as *fiel, drinke*), with the exception of the following monosyllabic verbs: *dwaen, jaen, slaen, sjen, tsjen, gean, stean*. But when the infinitive is preceded by a preposition (*to, om to*), or when it is used as a verbal noun, or when it stands with an accusative (the acc. with inf.), it ends in *-en* (the monosyllables are not changed), e.g. *It bern bigjint to rinnen. Rinnen is in soun wirk. Ik seach him rinnen.*

237. The Present Participle of all verbs is formed by adding *-ende* to the stem, or *-de* to the infinitive when this ends in *-n*, e.g. *miene—mienende, dwaen—dwaende.*

238. The Past Participle of weak verbs is formed by adding *-d, -t, or -e* to the stem. The ending *-e* appears when the infinitive ends in *-je* (*libje—libbe*); the past participles of other weak verbs have *-t* when the stem ends in a voiceless consonant (*skreppje—skrept*), and *-d* when the stem ends in a voiced consonant, a vowel, diphthong, or triphthong (*knjeze—knjesd, waeije—waeid, moeije—moeid*).

The past participle of strong verbs ordinarily ends in *-en*, or in *-n* when it is contracted or when the infinitive is monosyllabic (*komme—kommen, bliuwe—bleaun, stean—stien*).

239. There are two finite moods in Frisian, the indicative and the imperative; subjunctive forms are no longer used.

The Indicative has two simple tenses, the present and the imperfect.

The Present Tense of weak and strong verbs has the following personal endings:

	Infinitive in <i>-e</i> (<i>miene</i> , to think)	Infinitive in <i>-je</i> (<i>easkje</i> , to ask)
Singular	1. — ik mien 2. { <i>-st</i> dou mienst ¹ <i>-e</i> jy miene 3. <i>-t</i> hy mient	1. <i>-je</i> ik easkje 2. { <i>-est</i> dou easkest <i>-je</i> jy easkje ¹ 3. <i>-et</i> hy easket
Plural	1. <i>-e</i> wy miene 2. <i>-e</i> jimme miene 3. <i>-e</i> sy (hja) miene	1. <i>-je</i> wy easkje 2. <i>-je</i> jimme easkje 3. <i>-je</i> sy (hja) easkje

240. The Imperfect Tense of weak verbs is formed by adding the following endings to the stem :

	Infinitive in <i>-e</i>	Infinitive in <i>-je</i>
Singular	1. <i>-de</i> ik miende 2. { <i>-ste</i> dou mienste <i>-den</i> jy mienden 3. <i>-de</i> hy miende	1. <i>-e</i> ik easke 2. { <i>-este</i> dou easkeste <i>-en</i> jy easken 3. <i>-e</i> hy easke
Plural	1. <i>-den</i> wy mienden 2. <i>-den</i> jimme mienden 3. <i>-den</i> sy (hja) mienden	1. <i>-en</i> wy easken 2. <i>-en</i> jimme easken 3. <i>-en</i> sy (hja) easken

241. The following is the conjugation of the strong verb *nimme* (to take) in the imperfect, serving to show the endings which are common to all strong verbs in this tense :

Singular	1. —	ik naem
	2. { <i>-st</i>	dou naemst
	<i>-en</i>	jy namen
	3. —	hy naem
Plural	1. <i>-en</i>	wy namen
	2. <i>-en</i>	jimme namen
	3. <i>-en</i>	sy (hja) namen

242. As a general rule the imperative of all verbs has one tense (the present) and one form :

	Infinitive in <i>-e</i>	Infinitive in <i>-je</i>
Sing. and Plural	2. — mien	2. <i>-je</i> easkje

Note 1. The verbs *hawwe* and *wêze* have an imperfect tense of the imperative in such phrases as : *Hie dat earder sein. Wier dêr den hinne gien.*

Note 2. In some cases, as for example in speaking to children, a third person singular of the imperative is met with which is similar to the second : *Wêz hy mar stil. Kom sy hjir mar.*

¹ See § 228.

243. The Perfect tenses are formed with the auxiliaries *hawwe* and *wêze*. As a rule verbs denoting an action, or the fact of being in some state, are conjugated with *hawwe*; verbs denoting a coming into some state take *wêze*.

The Future and Conditional tenses are formed with the auxiliary *scille*.

244. There are two voices in Frisian, the active and the passive. The latter is formed by prefixing the auxiliary verbs *wirde* or *wêze* to the past participle of the verb. *Wirde* is used in the present and the imperfect, *wêze* in the other tenses.

245. In accordance with what is said in §§ 238-41, there are two classes of weak verbs in Frisian, those which end in *-e* and those which have the ending *-je* (*-gje*, *-igje*, *-kje*, *-sje*, *-zje*, *-elje*, *-erje*) in the infinitive.¹ Verbs in *-sje*, *-zje* drop *s* and *z* of the ending in the 2nd and 3rd person singular of the present, in the imperfect and in the past participle, e. g. :

Infinitive	Present	Imperfect	Past p.
<i>wytsje</i> (to whiten)	ik wytsje, ² dou witest, hy witet, wy wytsje (§ 239)	ik wite (§ 240)	wite
<i>eidzje</i> (to harrow)	ik eidzje, dou eidest, hy eidet, wy eidzje (§ 239)	ik eide (§ 240)	eide

246. The following weak verbs show vowel or consonant mutations in the 2nd and 3rd persons singular of the present, in the imperfect and in the past participle :

Infinitive	Present			Imperf.	Past p.	
<i>liede</i> (to lead)	1. lied	2. laest*	3. laet*	pl. liede	laette	laet
<i>skiede</i> (to part)	skied	skaest*	skaet*	„ skiede	skaette	skaet
<i>spriede</i> (to spread)	spried	spraest*	spraet*	„ spriede	spraette	spraet
<i>stjitte</i> (to push)	stjit	staest*	staet*	„ stjitte	staette	staet
<i>deije</i> (to kill)	dei	daest*	daet*	„ deije	daette*	daet*
<i>bliede</i> (to bleed)	blied	blest*	blet*	„ bliede	bllette	blet
<i>briede</i> (to roast)	bried	brest*	bret*	„ briede	brette	bret
<i>liede</i> (to ring)	lied	lest*	let*	„ liede	lette	let
<i>riede</i> (to guess)	ried	rest*	ret*	„ riede	rette	ret
<i>sliepe</i> (to sleep)	sliiep	slepst*	slept*	„ sliepe	slepte*	slept*
<i>fortriette</i> (to vex)	—	—	fortret	—	fortrette	fortret
<i>moete, mette</i> (to meet)	moet*	mest*	met*	„ moete*	mette*	met*
<i>lije</i> (to suffer)	lij	list*	lit*	„ lije	litte*	lit*
<i>feije</i> (to sweep)	fei	fagest	faget	„ feije	fage	fage
<i>jeije</i> (to chase)	jei	jagest	jaget	„ jeije	jage	jage

¹ The infinitive of strong verbs ordinarily ends in *-e*. For exceptions see § 247.

* These forms are often or even commonly replaced by the analogical regular forms (*liedst*, *liedt*, and so on). Some of the forms are restricted to the written language.

Infinitive	Present			Imperf.	Past p.	
<i>kleije</i> (to complain)	1. klei	2. klagest	3. klaget	pl. kleije	klage	klage
<i>krije</i> (to get)	krij	krigest*	kriget*	„ krij	krige	krige
<i>swije</i> (to be silent)	swij	swigest*	swiget*	„ swije	swige*	swige*
<i>loeijsje, loegje</i> (to pile up)	loei*	loegest	loeget	„ loeijsje*	loege	loege
<i>ploeijsje, ploegje</i> (to plough)	ploei*	ploegest	ploeget	„ ploeijsje*	ploege	ploege
<i>koaijsje, kôgje</i> (to chew)	koai*	kôgest	kôget	„ koaijsje*	kôge	kôge
<i>toaijsje, tógje</i> (to tug)	toai*	tôgest	tôget	„ toaijsje*	tôge	tôge
<i>laitsje</i> (to laugh)	laitsje	lakest	laket	„ laitsje	lako	lake
<i>meitsje</i> (to make)	meitsje	makkest	makket	„ meitsje	makke	makke
<i>smeitsje</i> (to taste)	smeitsje	smakkest	smakket	„ smeitsje	smakke	smakke
<i>reitsje</i> (to reach)	reitsje	rekkest	rekket	„ reitsje	rekke	rekke
<i>weitsje</i> (to watch)	weitsje	wekkest	wekket	„ weitsje	wekke	wekke
<i>koaitsjsje, kôkjsje</i> (to boil)	koaitsjsje*	kôkest	kôket	„ koaitsjsje*	kôke	kôke
<i>loaitsjsje, lôkjsje</i> (to look)	loaitsjsje*	lôkest	lôket	„ loaitsjsje*	lôke	lôke
<i>ploaitsjsje, plôkjsje</i> (to pluck)	ploaitsjsje*	plôkest	plôket	„ ploaitsjsje*	plôke	plôke

247. The following is a survey of the classes and sub-classes into which the Frisian strong verbs may be divided, and of the vowel-gradation in these verbs. As appears from this list, the influence of analogy has been very great, and it often happens that a verb has passed from one class into another. There is no longer any difference between the root-vowels of the imperfect singular and plural.

Class I

a. *Inf. i*; imperf. *i·ə—i·ə*; past p. *i*:¹

glide (to glide); *glied*, *glieden*; *gliden*.

Similarly: *ride* (to ride), *stride* (to stride).

b. *i*; *i·ə—i·ə*; *i*:

ite (to eat); *iet*, *ieten*; *iten*.

So also: *bite*, *krite*, *slite*, *smite*, *splite*, *wite*.

c. *iuw*; *ïou—ïou*; *ö·ə*:

bliuwe (to remain); *bleau**,² *bleauwen**; *bleaun*.

Similarly: *driuwe*, *kliuwe*, *priuwe*, *riuwe*, *skriuwe*, *triuwe*, *wriuwe*.

d. *ei*; *ai—ai*; *ai* (*i·ə*):

snijsje (to cut); *snei**, *sneijsen**, *snein* (*snien*).

spijsje (to spit); *spei*, *speijsen*; *spein*.

swijsje (to be silent); *swei**, *sweijsen**; *swein** (see § 246).

¹ The vowel-gradation is given in phonetic symbols.

² Weak forms are very common instead of these and the following marked with *.

Class II

- a. Infin. *iə* (i:); imperf. *rə—rə*; past p. *rə* (ɛ:, ɛ):
bede (to bid); *bea*, *beaən*; *bean*.
siede (to seethe); *sea*, *seaən*; *sean*.
frieze (to freeze); *frear*, —; *fêrzen*.
kieze (to choose); *keas*, *keazen*; *keazen*.
forlieze (to lose); *forlear*, *forlearen*; *forlern*.
lige (to tell lies); *leag**, *leagen**; *leagen**.
- b. *ɪr* (ɪ, ʏ); *rə—rə*; *ɛ* (ɪ):
jiette (to pour); *geat*, *geaten*; *getten*.
forjitte (to forget); *forgeat*, *forgeaten*; *forgetten*.
sjitte (to shoot); *skeat*, *skeaten*; *sketten*.
miette (to measure); *meat*, *meaten*; *metten*.
bidde (to pray); *bea*, *beaən*; *bidden*.
slute (to shut); *sleat*, *sleaten*; *sletten*.
- c. *rə* (ɪɛ); *rə—rə*; *ai* (u·ə):
*fleane*¹ (to fly); *fleag*, *fleagen*; *flein*.
*tsjen*² (to draw); *teag*, *teagen*; *tein*.
*sjen*³ (to see); *seag*, *seagen*; *sjoen*.

Class III

- a. Infin. *i* (ɪ); imperf. *ou—ou*; past p. *ou* (see §§ 156, 157).
bine (to bind); *boun*, *bounen*; *boun*.
 Similarly: *fine*, *fordwine*, *wine*; *bigjinne*, *rinne*, *spinne*, *winne*.
- b. *ɛ*; *ö—ö*; *ö*:
bergje (to secure); *birg*, *birgen*; *birgen*.
 Similarly: *kerve*, *merke*, *swerve*, *werpe*.
- c. *ɪɛ*; *o·ə—o·ə*; *o·ə*:
bidjerre (to spoil); *bidoar*, *bidoaren*; *bidoarn*.
 So also: *fordjerre*, *stjerre*.
- d. *ɛ* (ɪ, ɪo); *o—o*; *o*:
treffe (to hit); *trof*, *troffen*; *troffen*.
 Similarly: *melke*, *helpe*; *glimme*, *klimme*, *swimme*, *krimpe*, *kringe*,
bifinge, *minge*, *springe*, *twinge*, *wringe*, *hingje*, *hinkje*, *blinke*, *drinke*,
klinke, *sinke*, *skinke*, *slinkje*, *winke*, *jilde*⁴; *sjonge*, *stjonke*, *fjuchte*.
- e. *ö*; *a:—a:*; *ö*:
wirde (to become); *waerd*, *waerden*; *wirden*.

¹ Present tense: *ik fljuch*, *dou fljuchst*, *hy fljucht*, *wy fleane*.

² " " " *tsjuch*, " *tsjuchst*, " *tsjucht*, " *tsjugge*.

³ " " " *sjuch*, " *sjuchst*, " *sjucht*, " *sjugge*.

⁴ *jilde* (to yield); *gou*, *gouwen*; *gouwen*.

Class IV

- a. Infin. ϵ (i); imperf. $i\cdot\text{ə}$ — $i\cdot\text{ə}$; past p. ö (see § 164):
brekke (to break); *briek*, *brieken*; *britsen*.
 So also: *dekke*, *rekke*, *sprekke*, *stekke*, *strekke*, *trekke*; *strike*.
- b. ɪ (o); ɑ : (ɔ):— ɑ : (ɔ):; o :
nimme (to take); *naem* (*nôm*), *namen* (*nômen*); *nommen*.
komme (to come); *kaem* (*kôm*), *kamen* (*kômen*); *kommen*.

Class V

- a. Infin. ϵ : (ɪ , ϵ); imperf. $i\cdot\text{ə}$ — $i\cdot\text{ə}$; past p. ϵ : (ɪ , ϵ):
lêze (to read); *lies*, *liezen*; *lêzen*.
stelle (to steal); *stiel*, *stielen*; *stellen*.
sitte (to sit); *siet*, *sieten*; *sitten*.
frette (to eat); *friet*, *frieten*; *fretten*.
- b. ɪ ; ɑ : i — ɑ : i ; ɑ : i :
*lizze*¹ (to lie); *laei*, *laeijen*; *lein*.

Class VI

- a. Infin. ɑ : ($\text{r}\cdot\text{ə}$); imperf. u :— u :; past p. ɑ : (u :, ɑ :):
drage (to draw); *droeg*, *droegen*; *dragen* (*droegen*).
grave (to dig); *groef*, *groeven*; *graven* (*groeven*).
weage (to weigh); *woeg*, *woegen*; *woegen*.
slaen (to strike); *sloeg*, *sloegen*; *slein*.
- b. ɑ ; $\text{u}\cdot\text{ə}$ — $\text{u}\cdot\text{ə}$; $\text{ɪ}\cdot\text{ə}$:
farre (to go); *foer*, *foeren*; *fearn*.
- c. ɑ :; u — u ; u :
wakse (to grow); *woeks*, *woeksen*; *woeksen*.
- d. ϵ ; u :— u :; e ::
skeppe (to scoop); *skoop*, *scoepen*; *skepen*.
- e. ɔ :; $\text{u}\cdot\text{ə}$ — $\text{u}\cdot\text{ə}$; ɔ ::
falle (to fall); *foel*, *foelen*; *fallen*.

Class VII

- a. Infin. ɪ (ɪ); imperf. $i\cdot\text{ə}$ — $i\cdot\text{ə}$; past p. ɪ (ɪ):
hjitte (to be called); *hiet*, *hieten*; *hjitten*.
litte (to let); *liet*, *lieten*; *litten*.

¹ Present tense : *ik liz*, *dou leist*, *hy leit*, *wy lizze*.

b. a (ə, o); o (ə:)—o (ə:); o :

fange (to catch); fong, fongen; fongen (*antiquated*, finzen).

waskje (to wash); wosk, wosken; wosken.

roppe (to shout); rôp, rôpen; roppen.

c. ə:; əu—əu; ə: :

hâlde (to hold); houd, houden; hâlden.

248. The following verbs have a mixed conjugation; though the imperfect shows strong (as well as weak) forms, the past participle is weak :

blike (to appear); blik*, blieken*; blykt.

So also: *gripe*, *knipe*.

dûke (to duck); doek*, doeken*; dûkt.

So also: *glûpe*, *krûpe*, *rûke*, *slûpe*, *strûpe*, *sûpe*.¹

stappe (to step); stoep*, stoepen*; stapt.

skouwe (to shove); skau*, skauwen*; skoud.

stouwe (to raise dust); stau*, stauwen*; stoud.

249. The irregular verbs include in the first place the following preterite presents :

Infin.	Present				Imperfect	Past p.
<i>kinne</i> (to be able)	1. kin	2. kinst	3. kin	pl. kinne	koe, koenen	kinnen
<i>kenne</i> ² (to know)	ken	kenst	ken	„ kenne	koe, koenen	kennen
<i>scille</i> (shall)	scil	scilst	scil	„ scille	scoe, scoenen	scillen
<i>meije</i> (may)	mei	meist	mei	„ meije	mocht, mochten	meijen (mocht)
<i>doare</i> (to dare)	doar	doarst	doar	„ doare	doarst, doarsten	doaren (doarst)
<i>witte</i> ³ (to know)	wit	wist	wit	„ witte	wist, wisten	witten
<i>moatte</i> (to be obliged)	moat	moast	moat	„ moatte	moast, moasten	moatte
<i>doge</i> (to be of use)	dooch	doochst	dooch(t)	pl. doge	doogde, doogden	doogd

250. Other anomalies are met with in :

Infin.	Present				Imperfect	Past p.
<i>bringe</i> (to bring)	1. bring	2. bringst	3. bringt	pl. bringe	brocht, brochten	brocht
<i>tinke</i> (to think)	tink	tinkst	tinkt	„ tinke	tocht, tochten	tocht
<i>keapje</i> (to buy)	keapje	keapest	keapet	„ keapje	kocht, ⁴ kochten ⁴	kocht

¹ But *lûke* (to draw); loek*, loeken*; litsen.

² Although the written forms of this verb differ from those of *kinne*, the pronunciation is the same.

³ Also: *wite*; wyt, wist, wyt, wite; wist, wisten; witen.

⁴ Sometimes yet: koft, koften, koft.

Infinitive	Present				Imperfect	Past p.
<i>siikje</i> (to seek)	1. siikje	2. sikest	3. siket	pl. siikje	socht, sochten	socht
<i>plijje</i> (to practice)	plijje	pligest	pliget	„ plijje	plichte, plichten	—
<i>wolle</i> (to be willing)	wol	wolst	wol	„ wolle	woe, woenen	wollen
<i>hawe</i> (to have)	ha(w)	hast	hat	„ ha(wwe)	hie, hienen	hawn
<i>binne</i> (to be)	bin	bist	is	„ binne	wier, wieren	west
<i>doen</i> (to do)	doch	dochst	docht	„ dogge	die, dienen	dien
<i>joen</i> (to give)	jow	jowst	jowt	„ jowe	joech, joegen	jown
<i>gean</i> (to go)	gean	giest	giet	„ geane	gyng ³ , gyngen ³	gien ³
<i>stean</i> (to stand)	stean	stiest	stiet	„ steane	stie ⁵ , stienen ⁵	stien
<i>leien</i> (to lay)	liz	leist	leit	„ lizze	lei, leinen	lein
<i>seien</i> (to say)	siz	seist	seit	„ sizze	sei, seinen	sein

II. THE INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH

1. ADVERBS

251. According to their meaning we may distinguish :

1. Adverbs of time, as *hjoed*, *moarn*, *jister*, *do*, *den*, *noch*, *yet*, *wennear*, *honeyar*.
2. Adverbs of place, as *hjir(re)*, *dêr(re)*, *hwer(re)*, *jinsen*, *earne*, *earne*.
3. Adverbs of arrangement, as *earst*, *oard*, *twad*, *trêd*.
4. Adverbs of occurrence, as *ienris*, *twaris*.
5. Adverbs of manner, as *sa*, *ho*.
6. Adverbs of degree, as *tige*, *hast*, *folle*, *meast*, *to*.
7. Adverbs of cause and consequence, as *dêrtroch*, *dêrom*, *sa-waende*.
8. Adverbs of affirmation and negation, as *ja*, *al*, *wol*, *fêst*, *siker*, *é*, *net*, *nea*.

252. According to their formation we may distinguish :

1. Simple adverbs which are not recognizable as being compound or derived, as *nou*, *do*, *sa*, *ho*, *to*, *ek*, *hjir*, *den*.

¹ Imperative : wêz.

² Imperative : gean.

³ Also : gong, gongen ; gongen.

⁴ Imperative : stean.

⁵ In the written language also : stoe, stoenen.

⁶ Imperative : liz, siz (sei).

2. Compound and derived adverbs. These are partly oblique cases of nouns, e. g. adverbial genitives, as *moarns, deis, wiles, nû hokkerdeis, ûnderweijes, ûnderhâns*; adverbial datives, as *torjuch tolânne, faken*; partly combinations of nouns and preceding adjectives, as *hieltyd, altyd*; of nouns and prepositions, as *bitiid, mtiid, foartiid, bisode, tobek, thús*; of adverbs and prepositions, as *tonei, foarút, foardel*; of verbs with any other word, as *miskie sabeare*; partly derivatives by means of the suffixes¹:

-lik(s), as *ynlik, uterlik, skielik, einliks*.

-lings, as *krústlings, tydlings, roedlings*.

-kes, -(t)sjes, as *sêftkes, swietsjes, sûntsjes*.

As a rule adjectives may also be used as adverbs without any change.

253. According to their syntactical function there are also pronominal adverbs which fill the place of a pronoun preceded by a preposition, e. g. *dêrta* (to it), *dêrnei* (after that), *hjiirfen* (from this), *hjiirmei* (with it), *hwerút* (from what), *hweryn* (wherein), *hwertrê* (whereby). These adverbs consist of two other adverbs, of which the first is one of the words *dêr, hjiir, hwer*. The two parts are separable.

Examples—*Hwerta moat dat brûkt wurde?* also: *Hwer moat dat ta brûkt wurde?* (For what must that be used?).

254. Some adverbs admit of degrees of comparison. The suffixes are *-er* and *-est*.

Examples—

gau, gauwer, gaust.

faek, faker, faekst.

fier, fierder, fierst.

The superlative may be expressed by means of the definite article and the possessive pronoun, with or without preposition.

Examples—*Hy rint hirdst; hy rint it hirdst; hy roun syn bêste hy skriuwt op syn moaist.*

Note the following irregular forms:

goed (wol)—better—bêst.

folle (tigel)—near—meast.

graech (jerne)—ljeaver—ljeafst.

ier (bitiid)—earder—earst.

¹ The adverbial suffix *-e* still appears in some adverbs of degree preceded by adverbs or adjectives (usually without nouns), as *mâlke skoan, wondere mearke, aeklike fier, heislke raer, nuwere frjend, in hele lange rek*.

2. PREPOSITIONS

255. The principal Frisian prepositions are the following : *achter*, *after*, *by*, *bihalven*, *binne(n)*, *boppe*, *bûte(n)*, *echter*, *efter*, *fen*, *for*, *yn*, *jin*, *mank*, *mei*, *neffens*, *nei*, *neist*, *nêst*, *njunken*, *oan*, *oer*, *ôf*, *om*, *op*, *sint*, *sont*, *sonder*, *ta*, *to*, *troch*, *tsjin*, *tusken*, *ûnder*, *út*.

Most of the above words are adverbs as well as prepositions.

256. The prepositions indicate in the first place relations of place, time, and causality. Ordinarily the same preposition may be used in more than one of these relations. Besides, they often occur in metaphorical relations after verbs, adjectives, and expressions denoting mostly a thought or feeling, e. g. *tinke oer*, *great i*, *hoopje op*, *langst hawwe nei*.

Prepositions no longer govern cases in Frisian, the noun before which they are placed being always undeclined (see, however, 197, A. 3, 4 ; B. 3).

3. CONJUNCTIONS

257. Co-ordinative conjunctions are :

1. Copulative : *en* (and), *sawol . . . as* (both . . . and), *net . . . mar ek* (not only . . . but also).

2. Alternative : *of*, *ef* (or), *of . . . of* (either . . . or), *noch . . . noch* (neither . . . nor).

3. Adversative : *mar* (but).

4. Conclusive : *dus*, *dos* (so, thus).

5. Causal : *hwent* (for).

258. Subordinative :

1. Simple : *dat*, *det* (that), *oft*, *eft* (if).

2. Temporal : *do't* (when), *nei't* (after that), *ear't* (before that), *hi't* (immediately after that), *nou't* (now that).

3. Causal : *omdet*, *om't* (because), *trochdet* (because).

4. Conclusive : *det* (so), *sadet* (so that).

5. Conditional : *mits* (provided that).

6. Hypothetical : *oft*, *eft* (if), *as* (if).

7. Concessive : *howol* (though), *alhowol* (although).

8. Comparative : *as* (as, than), *dan*, *den* (than).

259. Conjunctions may be formed from prepositions and adverbs suffixing the simple subordinatives *dat*, *det*, and *oft*, *eft*, e. g. *ardet*, *meidet*, *sonderdet*, *sont det* ; *ho eft*, *hwennear eft*, *wiles eft*.

Pronouns, adverbs, and even word-groups also become connected to words or expressions when the conjunctions *det*, *eft*, and *as* are suffixed, e. g. *hwet eft*, *hwa eft*, *lyk as*, *sa as*, *for sa fier as*, *yn ho f as*, *sa gau as*, *by hwennear eft (det)*.

The enclitical words *det* and *eft* are often reduced to simple forms which in some cases may also be completely omitted, e. g. *dêr't*, *dy't*, *hò't*, *wylst*; *sont*, *mits*.

III. COMPOSITION AND DERIVATION

260. In respect of the different relations in which the parts of compound words stand to each other, we may distinguish the following kinds of composition in Frisian :

1. **Co-ordinating composition**, when the parts are co-ordinated, as *fyftjin*, *doofstom*, *hûsfroufaem*, *prikstôk*, *sûdwest*, *ruilebûtsje*. In compound words of this kind the co-ordinative conjunction (and) sometimes appears, as *ien-en-tweintich*, *hynder-en-wein*, *moen-en-wetter*, *ier-en-bitiid*, *slop-en-taei*, *smeule-en-dwaen*, *wech-ende-wehelendal*.

2. **Subordinating composition**, when

a. The first part modifies the meaning of the second, as *leechlân*, *stedshûs*, *wirdboek*.

b. The second part modifies the meaning of the first, as *Setsljeaf*, *krûpyn*, *hânfol*, *deimennich*.

The former of these classes is the most common kind of composition in Frisian. See the following sections.

3. **Doubling composition**, which consists in the repetition of the same syllable, without or with vowel-difference, as *sa-sa*, *wi-wier*, *rykrak*, *hymphamp*, *wilewalje*.

Note. In this case the composition is alliterative. The rhyming form of composition may also be mentioned here, as *grodzemods (dregs)*, *rikketik*.

4. **Coupling composition**, when the relation is different from those above mentioned, as *togearre*, *útfenhûs*, *foartiid*, *miskiufoardet*.

261. The principal compound words belonging to the subordinating form of composition, in which the first part modifies and limits the meaning of the second, are :

1. **Compound nouns.** In this case the second part is naturally a noun ; the first is :

- a. A noun, as *skoalbern, kleankas, nutebeam, lânsman*.
- b. An adjective, as *lytsfeint, hegeskoalle, langskonk*¹.
- c. A numeral, as *fjouwersprong, twastriid, trijekleur*¹.
- d. A verb of which the second part may be the subject, as *pylman, draeihikke*, or the object, as *bakmoal*, or an adverbial adjunct, as *lësboek, terskftier, washwetter*.
- e. An adverb, as *foardoar*.

2. Compound adjectives. The second part is an adjective ; the first part is :

- a. A noun, as *sniewyt, spikerfêst, striemin*.
 - b. An adverb, as *trochwiet, ynswiet, ljochtgrien*.
3. Compound verbs. The second part is a verb ; the first is :
- a. A noun which may be the object of the second part, as *hûshâlde*, or an adverbial adjunct, as *hynsteride*.
 - b. An adjective which qualifies the subject of the second part when that is an intransitive verb, as *deagean, frijlotsje*, or the object of the verb when it is transitive, as *losmeitsje, frijlitte*.
 - c. An adverb, as *trochsette, omgean, oerjaen, weromkomme, wisdwaen*.

262. When in the compound words mentioned in the preceding section the first part is a noun, it appears undeclined, as *skoalboek, lêdman*, or it shows a connecting letter, which is mostly a genitive or plural ending, as *bernsbern, nûtsdop, nutebeam, boekekas*.

When the first part is an adjective, it is undeclined, as *âldfaem*, or it ends in the termination *-e*, as *hegeskoalle*.

263. In compound verbs as treated in § 261 the component parts are always inseparable, as *hûshalde, toudounsje*, or they may be separated from each other. This is the case only in the present and imperfect tenses of principal sentences, as *Ik hâld lyk, ik houd lyk*, but *Ik leau, det ik lykhâld (lykhoud)*, infinitive *lykhâlde*, past participle *lykhâlden*.

264. Derivative nouns are formed by means of the prefixes :

- ant-* : as in *antwird, antlit*.
oar- : *oardeel, oarloch*.
on- : *onwaer, onrêst*.
ge- : *gemoed, genamt, gegei, geskrep*.

265. The principal noun suffixes are the following :

1. To denote male persons :
-er, -der : *bakker, skriuwer, rinder, spylder*.

¹ Note these so-called possessive compounds and cf. *readhûd, swartrók*.

- ert : *leffert, slûgert, lompert.*
 -ner : *widner.*
2. To denote female persons :
 -ster : *sjongster, tsjoenster, arbeidster.*
 -inne : *boerinne, bakkerinne.*
 -ske : *masterske, keapmanske.*
3. To denote origin (both male and female persons) :
 -er : *Snitser, Dokkumer.*
 -ster : *Grouster, Rypster.*
 -mer : *Hegemer, Sleattemer.*
4. To denote instruments :
 -sel : *hânsel.*
 -er : *feger, bjinder.*
 -el : *skoattel, betel, heakkel.*
5. To form material or collective nouns :
 -sel : *styfsel, baksel.*
 -te, -t : *beamte, fûgelt.*
6. To form abstract nouns :
 -dom : *frijdom.*
 -heid : *wierheid.*
 -skip : *deilisskip, frjeonskip.*
 -ens : *goedens, smoargens.*
 -nis : *groetenis.*
 -de : *kinde, ljeafde.*
 -te : *djipte, waermte.*
 -me : *brûkme, eangstme.*
 -ing : *skieding, achting.*
 -ij, -(d)erij : *bakkerij, foermanderij, boarterij.*
 -aesje, -aezje : *ergewaesje, lekkaezje.*
7. To form diminutives :
 -je : *boekje, eachje.*
 -ke : *blomke, krúske, dobke, driپke, briefke, stúrke.*
 -tsje : *fûgeltsje, hantsje, hoedtsje.*
266. Adjectives are formed by means of the prefixes :
 ge- : as in *gelyk, gemien.*
 on- : as in *onsljucht, ongeef, onbidich.*
267. The principal adjective suffixes are :
 -achtich, (-aftich) : *bernachtich.*
 -ich, -erich : *nidich, bloedderich.*
 -er, -ster, -mer : *Snitser, Harns(d)er, Grouster, Hegemer.*

-sk, -s : *greatsk, steds(k), Frysk(k), boers(k)*.

-en : *gouden, stiennen*.

-s : *lekkens, duffels*.

-ber : *earber, brûkber*.

-loas, (-leas) : *achteloas, sinloas*.

-lik : *hearlik, noedlik, forjitlik*.

-sum : *iensum, brûksum*.

-el : *himmel, mûtel, brûkel*.

-en : *dimmen, skruten*.

-er : *wekker, dipper, kwikker, diger*.

268. Derivative verbs may have the following prefixes :

bi- : *biriede, bispylje*.

for- : *forsûkje, foroarje*.

ge- : *gewirde, gebiede*.

ont- : *onthâlde, ontnimme*.

to- : *tobrekke, toskoerre, tobite, toknieze*.

wjer- : *wjerhâlde, wjerstean, wjerkôgje*.

269. Verbs may be formed from nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and other verbs, by means of the suffixes :

-je : *eagje, iepenje, himmelje*.

-gje, -igje : *prûzgje, tiergje, biskildigje*.

-sje, -zje : *wytsje, jachtsje, eidzje*.

-kje : *boerkje, driuwkje, gnyskje*.

-elje : *nestelje, kantelje, driuwkelje*.

-erje : *wynderje, snjitterje, uterje*.

-earje, -eare : *wirdearje, redeneare*.

CHAPTER IV. SYNTAX

1. THE WORD-GROUP

270. The relations between words brought into connexion with each other are of two kinds : co-ordinative and subordinative.

271. The co-ordinative relation is :

1. Copulative, as in *hy en ik, it foar en tsjin, wiet noch droec saend noch maend, it ien sawol as it oar.*

2. Alternative, as in *hy of ik, lipe of pipe.*

3. Adversative, as in *lyts mar krigel.*

272. The subordinative relation is :

1. Attributive, existing between a substantive word and determining word or word-group (attributive adjunct), as in *mo hûs, de krante fen jister, de man sels, waer as side* (see § 287).

2. Adverbial, existing between a word or word-group which is not substantive (in the main a verb, an adjective, or an adverb) and another (adverbial adjunct), as *rjuchts hâlde, tige min, op bergean, tsiere as hingers* (see § 288).

3. Objective, i. e. between a verb and a direct or indirect object, as in *brief skriuwe, in oar sines jaen.*

4. Predicative, existing between a verb and a substantive word denoting in the main the doer of the action, the person or thing (or coming into) the state expressed by the verb. The predicative relation is :

a. Direct, when the verb is in a finite form, as *De sinne skynt.*

b. Indirect, when the verb is in the infinitive (accusative and infinitive), as *Ik seach him rinnen.*

2. THE SENTENCE

273. When a finite verb is related to a substantive word as described in the preceding section, the grammatical whole built up in this manner is called a sentence, the two parts of which are the subject and the predicate. Each of these may be (1) a single word or (2) a word-group, as has been said in § 271. Besides these (3) adjuncts or objects (§ 272) may be added.

In the two latter cases the sentence is called enlarged.

274. The subject of a sentence is :

1. A noun, as *De fûgels sjonge*.
2. A substantive pronoun or numeral, as *Dat mei net. Alles is op en wei*.
3. Any other substantive word or expression, as *Myn ja is like goed as syn né*.
4. An infinitive (§ 236), as *Sizzen is neat, mar dwaen is in ding*.
5. A (substantive) clause, as *Hwet wier is, mei sein wirde*.

275. There are sentences without a subject. The principal are the imperative sentences in which as a general rule the subject is unexpressed. Example: *Gean dyn gong mar*. But the subject may also be expressed, as *Gean dou dyn gong mar. Skriem sy mar net mear! Doch Heit dat effen*. In this case it is a personal pronoun of the 2nd or 3rd person (§ 242), or a noun (§ 228).

When the verb stands in the passive voice, the subject is often omitted, as *Der wirdt sketten*.

A subject is impossible in sentences containing an impersonal passive voice (i. e. when an intransitive verb, on the analogy of transitive ones, is put in the passive voice), as *Der wirdt op 'e doar kloppe*.

276. The indefinite pronoun *it* is subject when the verb or the predicate denotes :

1. A natural phenomenon, as *It 'reint. It friest. It is moai waer*.
2. A corporal or spiritual sensation or state, as *It stekt my yn 'e side. It brekt him op. It skimert my foar de eagen. It rint him troch*.
3. In such expressions as *It sit hjir goed. It wennet dêr moai. It rint hjir swier*.

277. The predicate consists of any finite verb, either single (simple predicate, as *De klok slacht*) or, when it is a verb of incomplete predication, accompanied by other words (complex predicate, as *Hy hat fallen. De loft is blau. Ik die de doar iepen*).

In the latter case the predicate has a complement, which may be subjective or objective.

278. A subjective complement stands :

1. With the auxiliaries of time *hawwe, wêze, scille* (§ 243), and those of voice, *wirde, wêze* (§ 244). In this case the complement is naturally a past participle or an infinitive.
2. With the copulas *wêze, wirde, bliuwe, lykje, hjitte* (see § 279).

3. With other verbs of incomplete predication, as *kinne, meije, scille, moatte, wolle, doare, lykje, skine, blike, sitte, rinne, stean, gear, komme, reitsje, bigjinne, bliuwe, siikje, plügje* (see §§ 280, 281).

279. In the case named under 2 in the preceding section the complement is :

1. A noun, as *Tiid is jild*.
2. A substantive pronoun, as *Ik bin it. Dat is uzes*.
3. An adjective or numeral, as *Hy waerd siik. Dat is to folle*.
4. A participle, as *Wy binne mei ús wirk dwaende. It wirk is dien*.
5. An infinitive, as *It is bigjinnen en ophâlden*. Also with the preposition *to*, as *Dat wirk is net to dwaen. Heit-en-dy binne to melken*.
6. An adverb, as *It seil is del. De baes is foart*.
7. A prepositional expression (noun or infinitive with preposition) as *Dit hûs is to keap. Hy is oan 't wirk. De bern binne oan 't boartsjen*.
8. A clause, as *Hy bliuwt, hwet er is*.

280. When the predicate is one of the verbs *kinne, meije, scille, moatte, wolle, doare*, the complement is an infinitive without preposition and ending in *-e*, as *Hy kin tige leare. Hy mei komme. Hy doar it weagje*.

This infinitive is often omitted, when the sense is clear enough without it, as *Ik scil nei stêd. Hy doar alles. It moat en i kin net*.

281. The other verbs mentioned in § 278. 3 may take as complement an infinitive preceded by the preposition *to*, as *Hy liket wol net goed to wêzen. Hy sit to skriuwen. Hy rint to suteljen. Hy rekke to fallen. Hy bliuwt by ús to iten. Hy plichte hjir folle to kommen*.

282. An objective complement occurs with transitive or reciprocal verbs denoting a bringing into some state or a taking of something, as *Hy liet de houn los. Hy skept it fet fol. Hy waske him skjin. Ik hâld him for dom. Dat neam ik falsk*.

It is possible for intransitive verbs to be similarly used in a transitive or reciprocal sense, as *Hy rint syn skoen bryk. Hy fal him sear*. Also for transitive verbs to change their signification in such a manner that they take another object from their usual one, as *Hy skriuwt syn fingers krom. Hy yt him sêd*.

283. The objective complement may be :

1. A noun, as *Hja neame hjar stiemmoer moeike*.
 2. A noun preceded by a preposition or conjunction, as *Ik hâld him for de wirkmaster fen it stik. Men bineamde him ta tsjerkfoud. Wy hawwe him as lytsfeint woun.*
 3. An adjective, as *Hy skept de bak leech. Dat achtsje ik forkeard.* Also preceded by a preposition, as *Ik hâld him for earlik. Hy bertelde it ús for wier.*
 4. A participle, as *Ik haw it wirk dien.*
 5. An infinitive, as *Dat neam ik hottefyljen.*
 6. An adverb, as *Dat rekkenje wy nou mar foarby.*
- 284.** An indirect predicate, i. e. an infinitive dependent on an accusative, occurs with the verbs *sjen, hearre, harkje, fiela, hawwe, wite, litte*. Examples: *Ik sjuch him gean. Hark it ris waeijen. Hy fielt de koarts kommen. Hy hat hjir lân lizzen. Ik wit him net woenjen* (with the prep. *to*). *Sy litte de bern mar rinne* (infinitive *n -e*).¹
- 285.** The direct object is :
1. A noun or substantive pronoun, as *It hynsder lûkt de wein. Hy wit it net rjucht mear.*
 2. Any other word or expression used substantively, as *Hy naem in wolkom-thús for my mei.*
 3. An infinitive, as *Hy leart fytsen. Ik hearde tikjen op 'e doar.*
 4. A clause, as *Hy seit, det er it net wer dwaen seil. Nimmen wit, wet er docht.*
- 286.** The indirect object is :
1. A noun or substantive pronoun, as *Ik jow it myn frjeon. Ik jow him dat. Sjuch my dat ris oan!*
 2. The same preceded by one of the prepositions *oan, for, tsjin, tsjin, as Ik joech it oan him. Hy keapet it for my. Hy seit it tsjin elk dy't it hearre wol.*
 3. A clause, as *Dy't freget, jowe wy hwet.*
- 287.** The attributive adjunct is :
1. Any adjective word (article, adjective, numeral, pronoun), as *De wyn draeit. Moai waer. Hy is jong stoarn. Trije kear is skippers rjucht. De njuggende dei. Dy ljue. De man sels.*
 2. A noun without case-ending or preposition (apposition), as *Gabe skroar, baes kûper, ús bärman Jan, dou rakkert! in glês wetter, in poun tsiis, in snies aeijen, it scis-ûre-folk, in trêdde-klas-wein.*

¹ The passive voice is also in use : *De bern wirde mar rinne litten*. The verb *litte* tends to become an auxiliary.

3. A noun in the genitive case, as *Memme skirte, hwet nijes*.
4. A noun or substantive pronoun in the periphrastic genitive, as *de pleats fen ús pake, de boer syn feint*.
5. A noun or substantive pronoun preceded by a preposition, as *in hoed mei fearren. Hy hat dêr for feint wenne*.
6. A noun preceded by the conjunction *as*, e. g. *Ik kom as frjeon. Hwet wierst as jonge in hântheijer. In kearel as in beam*.
7. A present or past participle, as *rinnend wetter, sjongende fûgels, getten izer, in bidoarn bern*.
8. An infinitive with the prep. *to, om to*, as *in net to sizzen blydskip, gûd om yn to jaen*.
9. An adverb, as *dy toer dêrre*; also with a preposition, as *de krante fen hjoed*.
10. A clause, as *it hûs, dat ik sette litten ha*.

288. As adverbial adjuncts serve :

1. Adverbs, as *Hy komt moarn. Hjir stiet it*.
2. Nouns or subst. pronouns, either without preposition, as *Hy bliuwt in dei, It jildt in goune*; or preceded by a preposition, as *Hy wennet yn 'e stêd. Hy wirdt ljeafst fen my tsjinne. It famke komt ôf de skoalle*. Sometimes an adverb follows, as *Hy giet it paed lâns Hy roun by de dyk del*.
3. Nouns in the genitive case, as *Sneins wirdt dêr net arbeide*.
4. Infinitives preceded by a preposition, as *Hja hâldt fen pronkjen Hy giet om dokter to heljen. Hy docht it om hwet to fortsjinjen. Hy sei it sonder der by to tinken*.
5. Present participles, as *kritende djûr, opheappende fol, oerrinnende fol, onwitende fier, springende lilc, fleanende drok*.
6. (Adverbial) clauses, as *As it reint, bliuwe wy thús. Do't er is sein hie, spiet it him. Hy hat gelyk, tinkt my*.

289. Words standing outside of the sentence are :

1. Interjections, as *Hin, hwet is dat?*
2. Nouns in the vocative case, as *Heit, mei ik dat?*
3. The vocative form of the pers. pronoun of the 2nd person *ju* (see § 227).

THE SENTENCE-GROUP

290. Sentences may be related to one another. The relation is either co-ordinative, when it exists between two or more independent sentences, or subordinative, when the group contains a principal sentence with one or more dependent clauses.

291. The co-ordinative relation is :

1. Copulative, as *It boek is wei en it bliuwt wei.*
2. Alternative, as *Hy wit it net, of hy wol it net sizze.*
3. Adversative or restrictive, as *De doar stie iepen, mar der wier kin ien thús.*
4. Conclusive, as *Hy wier der net by, dos hy kin it net dien ha.*
5. Causal, as *Wy bliuwe thús, hwent it waer stiet ús net oan. Hy siik, dêrom kin er net komme.*

292. Dependent or subordinate clauses are of three kinds : substantive, adjective, and adverbial.

Substantive clauses do duty as :

1. Subject, as *Dy't it wit, moat it sizze. Hwet er seit, is wier. It jammer, det it forkeard ôfroun is. Ho't dat kin, is net útmakke.*
2. Direct object, as *Doch, hwet dy hjitten wirdt. Nimmen wit, wer't er hinne gien is. Elk freget, oft it wier is. Hy sei : 'Ik scil dwaen.' Hy sei, det er it dwaen scoe. Hy sei, hy scoe it dwaen. k wit, hy hat it dien.*
3. Indirect object, as *Hy jout it (oan) hwa't der rjucht op hat. Dy sinen it is, scil ik it weromjaen.*
4. Attributive adjunct (apposition), as *Hy joech my de ric : doch dat net wer. Wy hienen de forhopping, det it better wirde scoe. Do aem de fraech, ho't it oanlein wirde moast.*
5. Adverbial adjunct, as *Ik leau net oan hwet er seit. Der is folle vierheid yn hwet er sei. Hy wirdt skoudere om hwet er foartiid ien hat.*

293. Adjective clauses serve as attributive adjunct, as *It boek dat ik lêzen ha. It hús dêr't wy yn wenje. It plak dêr't er wei is. De tiid det wy lyts wieren. Dat is krekt sa'n boek as ik ha. It binne deselde ljue as dy't by uzes wieren.*

294. Adverbial clauses serve as adverbial adjunct, as *Ik doch it, omdat it net oars kin. Hy kaem, do't alles ôfroun wier. Sa't it is, scil it bliuwe. Hy rôp, det elk-en-ien it hearre koe. Oft it wier is, scil it der raer by stean. It is net sa slim, as wy tochten. Prate as hy docht, kin ik net. Hy wier der net by, det hy kin it ek net meidien ha. Al fortsjinnet er folle, hy kin alles op. Hwet er ek seit, it komt altyd oars út. Hy laket der om, hwet ik siz. Bist it dêr sêd, kom den hjir mar. Elk moat him sels rêdde, tinkt my.*

295. It often happens that sentences are incomplete. In this case they are :

1. Contracted, as *Hy giet hjoed foart en komt moarn werom. Hy foart for dokter en syn broer for domeny.*

2. Elliptical, as *Neat to rêdden. Ienkear en net wer. It hûs klear en de man dea.*

In comparison the word or word-group preceded by the comparative conjunction *as* may be regarded as an incomplete sentence, because they also occur in the complete form. Examples—*Hy is greater as ik. It is nou better slagge as lêsten.*

296. The co-ordinative and subordinative relations may be repeated in a sentence-group. Two or more dependent clauses may be co-ordinative to each other. In a dependent clause we may also have other subordinate clauses. Examples—*As 't net kin sa 't moat, den moat it mar sa 't kin. Hwet seil in oar sizze, as it bikend wirdt, hwet hjir foarfallen is? As wy it sa fier hienen, det dit klear wier, lieten wy den ris sjen, hwet wy fierder koenen.*

A particular form of sentence appears in the following examples, sometimes used in ordinary speaking, in which the same part belongs to two sentences: *Wy hienen do in famke út 'e stêd wier by ús útfenhâs. It wier sa'n aerdich lyts húske stie dêr foartiid. It is sa'n moaije, heldere glâns leit dêr oer.*

In such sentences as *Dat binne dingen dy't ik wit det bard binne* the demonstrative pronoun *dy*, though belonging to the second dependent clause, stands in the first and with the remains of the conjunction *det* acquires the function of a relative.

MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE DIFFERENT RELATIONS

297. The relations described in the preceding sections are expressed in the first place by means of the signification and the accent. It is apparent from the examples given above that the simple placing next each other suffices in many cases.

Besides this there are also the following means :

1. Prepositions (§§ 279. 5, 7 ; 281 ; 283. 2, 3 ; 284 ; 286. 2, 287. 4, 5, 8, 9 ; 288. 2, 4 ; 292. 3, 5).

2. Conjunctions (§§ 271 ; 283. 2 ; 287. 6 ; 291 ; 292. 1, 2, 4, 293 ; 294 ; 295).

3. Adverbs. The adverbs *sa, net sa, like, even, mear, minder* help to express the degrees of comparison. *Dêrom, dêrtroch* are used as connective words in the co-ordinative relation (§ 291. 5) ; *al* may introduce an adverbial clause (§ 294). Conjunctions are often formed from adverbs by suffixing *det, eft* (§§ 259 ; 292. 1, 2, 4).

4. Relative and interrogative pronouns (§§ 292. 1-5 ; 293 ; 294)

5. The inflexion of substantive and adjective words (see the sections relating to this in Chapter III).
6. The concord of the verb (see § 298).
7. Expletive parts of a sentence. The demonstrative pronoun is expletive in phrases as *Heit dy wol it net lije. Hwa't it sein hat, dy moat it wier meitsje.* The personal pronoun *it* may be provisional subject or object, e. g. *It is goed, det it waer omslein is. Hy wit it, woks mei net wer barre.* Adverbs show the same use, e. g. *Moarn en seil ik wer oankomme. As ik kin, den seil ik dy helpe. Hy pract er fen, det er forfarre wol.*

CONCORD

298. The principal kind of concord which still exists in Frisian is that of the verb, which as a general rule must have the same person and number as its subject. The following remarks must be made :

1. When the subject is a plural denoting a whole of some kind, the verb is singular, as *Fyftich goune is in bulte jild. Twa kear twa fjouwer.*
2. The indefinite pronoun *men* sometimes takes the verb in the plural, as *Men scoenen sizze.*
3. In sentences as *It binne ús âlden, Dat wieren goede dagen, Dit wirde ús bûrljue,* the verb agrees with the complement instead of with the subject.¹
4. In sentences as *It reinde appels fen de beam, It reinde wkwinsken op myn jierdei,* the original impersonal verb agrees with the indefinite pronoun and not with the plural noun which is properly the subject.
5. When two subjects in the singular are joined by the conjunction *en*, the verb is in the plural ; when one of the conjunctions *of, noch, sawol as, mar ek* is placed between them, the verb is in the singular.
6. But when the subjects joined by the conjunction *en* are treated as a whole, the verb is in the singular, as *Lyts en great moat der by wêze.*

MODALITY

299. Modality (i. e. the particular kind of predicative relation according to the idea of the speaker) is expressed in different ways.

¹ Also : *Dit bin ik. Dat bistou. Cf. Ik bin it.*

To denote certainty, probability, possibility, affirmation, negation, desirability, a question, a wish, an order, and other shades of meaning, the following may be used :

1. Intonation, as *Scille wy mar gean?* (rising intonation in the interrogative sentence). *De stoarm hat gâns skea dien* (falling intonation in the communicative sentence).

2. Word-order, as *De rekken is bitelle. Is de rekken bitelle?* *I oar gelyk jaen docht er net. Moarn kom ik wer.* (See §§ 300-4.)

3. Adverbs, as *Kom mar yn. Hy komt net, al, grif, fêst, wol. Hast it soms, faeks, forgotten?*

4. Verbs, as *Ik leau, det it wier is. It liket wier to wêzen. H seil wol to let kommen wêze.*

5. Tenses and voices of the verb, as *Doch dyn plicht en lit de lju rabje. Hie ik dat witten! Scoe it wier wêze? As wy sa fier wierer lieten wy den ris wer sjen. Detst ek net wizer wierste. Hie da ljeaver sa dien. Dêr wieren wy al!*

6. Adverbial clauses, as *tinkt my, tink ik, leau 'k, woe 'k ha, bin 'k bang, ha 'k soarch, sa 't liket, nei't se sizze.* Examples—*Dat koe wo oars, tinkt my. Dêr is neat oan to dwaen, sa 't liket.*

7. Interjections, as *Ei, doch dat effen! To, siz it my!*

ORDER OF WORDS

300. In the following paragraphs a survey is given of the principal rules of word-order in Frisian.

1. In communicative sentences the subject stands before the verb, as *Hy komt moarn by uzes.*

2. When, however, another part of the sentence by emphasis is placed first, the order of subject and predicate is inverted, as *Wie is it. Dat scoe ik net for kar nimme. Moarn komt er by uzes. I oar seit er alles en my neat. Jong is dat bern al bidoarn. Rinne kin men tsjinwirdich net mear. Do't er dat sein hie, gyng er by ús we. Bisletten is it, dat wit ik klear.¹*

3. To emphasize the verb standing in a simple tense, the auxiliary *dwaen* is necessary. Cf. *Hy skriuwt ús hast net mear an. Skriuwe docht er ús hast net mear.*

4. Questions open (1) with the predicate, or (2) with an interjection.

¹ Observe the word-order in such sentences as *Praten hâld ik net fen. I âlde ljuie wirdt net nei harke. In nij stik klean kin men net oan ta komme.* In such sentences the emphatic word opening the sentence is separated from the preposition.

negative pronoun or adverb. In the latter case the subject is also put after the verb. Examples—*Kom jy ek ris wer? Honcar scoe komme? Hwa wit dêr it rjuchte fen? Op hokker plak scille wy te?*

5. When the verb is in the imperative, it opens the sentence; the subject, if present, is put after it. Example—*Stek (jy) dat d yn 'e bûse.*

6. When the sentence contains an unrealizable wish, and when the exclamatory words *ho* and *hwet* open the sentence, the subject follows the predicate, as *Wieren wy mar thûsbleaun. Hie ik dat order witten! Ho koest der ek:sa raer by komme! Hwet hat er syn st dien.*

7. This is also the case when the principal sentence is parenthetic or post-positive, especially when the verb is one of the words *seze, roppe, tinke, leauwe, miene*, or their synonyms, as *Men moat, it de Skrift, yens evenminske ljeaf hawwe.*¹

301. As a rule the subject stands immediately before or after the predicate. Exceptions:

a. In cases of inversion adverbial adjuncts sometimes separate the subject and the predicate, as *Der komt hjir sneins net folle folk tsjerke. By uzes wirde alle dagen de blommen bigetten.*

b. Also in interrogative sentences other parts may be put between predicate and subject, as *Hat hjir jister ien oan 'e doar est?*

c. In dependent clauses, see § 304.

302. Subjective and objective complements, objects, and adverbial adjuncts, are as a rule put after the verb, when it is in a simple tense, and after the auxiliary, when the verb is in a compound tense.² They mostly precede the infinite verb. Examples—*De sinne giet jouns yn it westen ûnder. Wy binne mei inoar op reis en. Ik seil him moarn syn jild weromjaen. Ik seach him de hân a 'e bûse stekken.*

The indirect object stands before the direct object, except (1) when the latter is a personal pronoun, and (2) when the indirect

¹ In this case the sentence has the tendency to become an adverbial clause, because the original dependent clause contains the principal idea (§ 299. 6).

² For exceptions see §§ 300, 301. The direct object and the indirect object with the preposition also, though less frequently, follow the whole compound tense, as *Hy hat my sjen litten de priis dy't er woun hie. Earst hie er ôfbûtelle de hett. Hie it ljeaver joun oan ien fen myn maten.*

object is preceded by a preposition. Examples—*Wy jowe elk hwet Ontkrij him dat. Ik joech ús heit dat boek. Ik joech it him. Ik joech dat boek oan ús heit.*

303. Attributive adjuncts are placed partly before, partly after the substantive word to which they belong (see § 287).

Some, however, are often put elsewhere in the sentence, as *sels allinne, beide, togearre, allegearre*. Examples—*Hy sels hat it measte wirk dien. Hy hat it measte wirk sels dien.*

As a rule articles and adjective pronouns precede all other adjective words, but they stand after the numeral *al*, and the indefinite article follows the interrogative pronoun *hwet* and the adverbs *sa, ho*, as *al it jild, al ús bern, hwet in willc, sa 'n wirk, ho 'n boek*.

The adjective clause may be separated from the antecedent, e. g. *Ik ha him it boek werbrocht, dat er my liend hie.*

304. In dependent clauses beginning with a connective word the subject and the predicate are separated by the other parts e. g. *Ik woe wol, det ik dit wirk mar bitsjen litte koe.*

But they have the word-order of the principal sentence (§ 300)

1. In quotations, as *Hy sei: 'Ik scil it noch mar ris weagje. 'Kom gau ris werom!' waerd my taroppen.*

2. When in the principal sentence the predicate denotes an observation, a thought or sentiment, as *Ik seach, hy koe him allinne net rêdde. Hy sei, hy scoe it net werdwaen. Ik soargje, it scil wol wer mis wêze. But with the conjunction: Ik seach, det er him allinne net rêdde koe. Hy sei, det er it net werdwaen scoe. Ik soargje, det it wol wer mis wêze scil.*

3. When an adverbial clause relates to condition, as *Der moat hwet oan dien wirde, scil it better wirde. But Der moat hwet oan dien wirde, oft (as) it better wirde scil.*

4. When a conclusive adverbial clause begins with the conjunction *det*, as *Ik ha him yn lang net sjoen, det hy scil wol net goed wêze.*

5. When the adverb *al* opens the adverbial clause, as *Al is ú hûs hwet lyts, it is tige geryftik.*¹

6. When the conjunction *of, ef* (not to be confused with *oft, eft*) opens a dependent clause, as *Hy komt hjir net lâns, of hy sjucht effer by ús yn. Ik wit net better, of hy hat it jister tsjin ús sein.*

¹ No inversion in the principal sentence.

TEXTS

WEST FRISLAN WITH PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION

TEXTS (ORDINARY SPELLING)

1. De liepe skieppedief.

(In âld folksteltsje)

Der wier ris in feint dy't jierren lang mei stellen oan 'e kos kommen wier. Hy wier sa liep, det nimmen hie him yet pakk kinnen. Mar op 't lêst bigoun er it dievelibben sêd to wirden, stellen en taken wearzge him en hy woe wer in earlik man wird

Do gyng er fier foart en hy kaem op 't lêst by in boer dêr't er him as feint bistelde. Mar al stiel er net langer, hy koe it doch net litte om tsjin syn boer oer syn liepens en oer de fiten dy't er úthelle hie to praten. Dy woe der lykwols neat fen leauwe : o feint wier sa earlik en bidaerd en hy die syn wirk sa goed, det woe de boer net oan det der sokke flinken yn sieten. Hy sei, h scoe den sa 'n liepe set wol ris fen him sjen wolle. En dat gyng njunkelytsen oan.

Op in dei kaem der in slachter dy't in fet skiep fen de boer ko. Do't er dêr mei nei hûs ta teach, sei de feint tsjin de boer, hy ko de man dat skiep wol ontstelle sonder det dy der hwet fen fornaem. De boer joech him dêr frij ta. Do naem er gau in pear skoene roun de slachter, dy't troch in bosk hinne moast, efternei en in sydpaed lâns foarút. Midden op 'e wei smiet er do de iene skoed del en in ein fierder, in bocht om, de oare.

Do't de slachter mei syn skiep by de earste skoed kaem, krig er dy op en sei er yn him sels : Hwet in griis det de wjergead dêr net by is, den scoe ik in pear goede skoene ha, mar mei ien krik ik neat bigjinne. En do smiet er de skoed wer foart. Mar do't er in hûndert trêd ef hwet fierder de oare foun, spiet it him det er de earste lizze litten hie. Hy boun it skiep oan in beam en oer werom om dy to heljen. Dat wier it krekt hwet de feint toel hie : hy it skiep los en dêrmei foart. En do't de slachter werom kaem, wier der gjin skiep mear to bikennen en moast er wol warden nei de boer ta om in oaren ien to keapjen. Dy die krekt eft fannuver opharke en forkoft it selde skiep wer.

TEXTS (PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION)¹

1. də li·əpə 'skɪrpedi·əv.

(ən ə:d 'fɒlkstɛltʃə.)

dər vi·ə rəz ən faɪnt dɪt jɪrən ləŋ maɪ stæ:lən o·ən ə kɔst
 ɒmən vi·ə. hɛɪ vi·ə sɑ li·əp, dət nɪmən hi·ə m jɪt pəkə
 nən. mɑr ɒp t læ:st bæ'gʊn ər ət 'di·əvəlɪbən sɛ:d tə vɔdən, ət
 stæ:lən ən tɑ:kən vræzɡə hɪm ən hɛɪ vu·ə vɛr ən rələk mən vɔdə.
 du gɪŋ ər fɪrər fʊot ən hɛɪ kɑ:m ɒp t læ:st bæɪ əm bu·ər det ər
 m əs faɪnt bæ'steldə. mɑr əl sti·əl ər net ləŋər, hɛɪ ku·ə t dəŋz
 ət lɪtə ɒm tsjɪ sim bu·ər u·ə sɪ li·əpəz en u·ə də fitən dɪt ər
 thelə hi·ə tə prætən. di vu·ə dər 'likvɔlz nrət fɔ lioʊə: də
 fɪnt vi·ə sɑ rələk ɛm bæ'dɑ:d ən hɛɪ di·ə sɪ vɔrk sɑ gu·əd, dət ət
 u·ə də bu·ər net o·ən dət ər sokə flɪŋkən i si·ətən. hɛɪ saɪ, hɛɪ
 u·ə dən sɪ li·əpə sɛt vol rəs fən əm sɪē volə. ən dət gɪŋ
 tɒŋkə'lɪtsən o·ən.

ɒp ən dɑɪ kɑ:m dər ə sləxtər dɪt ə fɛt skɪrəp fən ə bu·ər kɔft.
 ət ər dər maɪ naɪ hus tɑ tr·əŋ, saɪ də faɪnt tsjɪn ə bu·ər, hɛɪ ku·ə
 ə mən dət skɪrəp vol ɒnt'stæ:lə sɒndər dət (d)ɪ dər vɔt fɔ fə'nɑ:m.
 ə bu·ər juɡ əm dər frɛɪ tɑ. du nɑ:m ər gəʊ əm prər skʊɒn ɛ
 n də sləxtər, dɪt tɹɔɡ əm bɒsk hɪnə mɔəst, ɛftər'naɪ ən ə
 ɪdɪpɑ:d lɔ:z fər'yt. mɪdən ɒp ə vɑɪ smɪ·ət ər du də i·ənə sku:ŋ
 ɛl ən ən aɪ fɪrdər, əm bɔxt ɒm, də o·ərə.

dut (d)ə sləxtər maɪ sɪ skɪrəp bæɪ də ræstə sku:ʃ kɑ:m, kɹɪɡ
 ər di ɒp ɛ saɪ in əm sɛlz: vɔt əŋ grɪ:z dət (d)ə 'vɪsgrædə
 ɛ net bæɪ ɪz, dɔ su·ə k əm prər gu·ədə skʊɒn hɑ, mɑr maɪ i·ən kɪn
 k nrət bæ'gɪrnə. ən du smɪ·ət ər də sku:ŋ vɛr fʊot. mɑr dut ər
 n hundət trɛ:d əv vɔt fɪrdər də o·ərə fun, spɪ·ət ət hɪm dət ər də
 ræstə lɪzə lɪtən hi·ə. hɛɪ bun ət skɪrəp o·ən əm brəm ən du
 vɛr'ɒm ɒm di tə heljən. dət vi·ə t krɛkt vɔt (d)ə faɪnt tɔxt
 i·ə: hɛɪ ət skɪrəp los ən 'dermaɪ fʊot. ən dut (d)ə sləxtər vɛr'ɒm
 nɑ:m, vi·ə dər gɪɪ skɪrəp mɪrər tə bəkɪnən ɛm mɔəst ər vol vɛr
 aɪ də bu·ər tɑ ɒm ən o·ərən i·ən tə kɹəpjən. di di·ə krɛkt ət ər
 vɪ:vər 'ɒpharkə ɛ fə'kɔft ət sɛldə skɪrəp vɛr.

¹ Note that the sound ə in diphthongs is very slight (§ 43), and that əl, əm, ən, ər are often reduced to syllabic consonants (§§ 142-8).

Nou, sei de feint, naem er oan om it de slachter for de twadd kear kwyt to meitsjen en de boer, dy't net bigripe koe, ho't de feint sa liep en de slachter sa sleau wêze koe, sei : eft er dat klear spilden mocht er it bêste fette skiep for him sels út 'e keppel siikje. Do roun de feint sa hîrd as er koe it bosk wer yn en tichte by i sté dêr't it skiep weiwarden wier roun er ûnder de beammen troch en rôp : bê, bê, al mar oan. Dêr harke de slachter forheard fen op mar hy wier dochs ek bliid, hwent hy tochte nou it skiep dat e kwyt wier wer to krijen. Dat er oan it tou hie waerd wer — er nou goed tocht him — oan in beam boun en do hy it lûd efterne dat er hearde. Mei in omwei roun de feint do nei it plak dêr't i skiep fêstboun wier, dat sa gau as 't koe los en do wer nei hûs ta.

In tocht letter kaem de slachter dêr ek wer oan, lilc det er s forrifele wier, hwent hy tocht nou net oars ef hy wier foar soaltsje hâlden. De boer lake tige, mar makke it do wer goed me de man en de feint hie mei syn liepens in bêst fet skiep fortsjinne

2. De koal.

(Yet in teltsje)

Der wieren ris in boer en in arbeider, dy wennen tichte b inoar. De boer hie fjirtich kij op stâl en al it oare wier dê neffens en de arbeider hie oars neat as in geit en in pear bij koerren, dy't ûnder in âld forfallen ôfdakje stienen. Hy hie ek i lyts lapke groun, in pear koarte smelle ekerkes en dy laeije njunkn in stik bou fen de boer dat greater wier as in moarger. Der wier mar in smelle fûrge twiskenbeiden.

Hwet woe nou it gefal? Der stie in grouwe wite koal op d arbeider syn gerjuchlichheid en dy hong sa fier oer 'e fûrge hinn det er mear as heal boppe de boer syn lân wier. En do krigen m dy twa de greatste rûzje, hwa syn koal dat nou einliks wier. D boer sei : Dou hast my al sa faek bistellen, det dou krigest d kear nou ris gjin gelyk. En de arbeider sei : It is mar sa, it fe wol altyd boppe driuwe en wyljue moatte altyd de minste wêze. Mar dêr slacht de deale troch, ik jow nou ris net ta. Gjîn ien wo syn ein slûpe litte, it roun op 't lêst sa hol, det se waerden fjur slachs deilis en se wieren mekoar hast oanflein.

Do sei de boer : Wiste hwet, wy scille it sonder kreauwen e

noü, saï dæ faïnt, na:m ær o:æn om et (d)æ slaxtær föa dæ twadæ
 rær kwit tæ maïtsjæn en dæ burær, dit net bæ'gripæ kuræ, hut (d)æ faïnt
 i li:æp en dæ slaxtær sa sliou væ:zæ kuræ, saï : et ær dæt klær spilæ,
 om moxt ær et bæ:stæ fetæ ski:æp föar æm selz yt æ kepæl si:kjæ.
 u run dæ faïnt sa höd oz ær kuræ et bosk vær in en tixtæ bæi et
 e: det et ski:æp 'vaïvöden vi:æ run ær under æ biemæn trox
 ræ:p : bæ:, bæ:, ol mar o:æn. der hærkæ dæ slaxtær fær'hræð fön op,
 ar heï vi:æ dögz ek bli:d, vönt heï tæxtæ noü et ski:æp dæt ær
 wit vi:æ vær tæ kreïæn. dæt ær o:æn et töu hi:æ va:r vær—en
 öü gu:æð tæxt æm—o:æn æm bræm bun en du heï et lu:d eftær'naï
 et ær hi:edæ. maï æn 'omvaï run dæ faïnt du naï t plæk det et
 i:æp 'fæstbun vi:æ, dæt sa gäu æs t kuræ los en du vær naï hus tæ.
 æn tæxt letær ka:m dæ slaxtær der ek vær o:æn, li:k dæt ær sa
 'rifælæ vi:æ, vönt heï tæxt noü net o:æz of heï vi:æ föa t
 væltsjæ hæ:dæn. dæ burær læ:kæ tigæ, mar makæ et (d)u vær gu:æð maï
 æn æn dæ faïnt hi:æ maï si li:æpæz æm bæ:st fet ski:æp fæ'tsirnæ.

2. dæ ko:əl.

(jrt æn tæltsjæ)

dær vi:æp ræz æm burær en æn 'arbaidær, di vænæn tixtæ bæi
 äör. dæ burær hi:æ firtæg keï op stæ:l en ol et o:æræ vi:æ de
 fæz en dæ 'arbaidær hi:æ o:æz nræt oz æj gait en æm prær 'bæi-
 tæræn, dit under æn æ:d fæ'fælæn 'æ:æðakjæ sti:æp. heï hi:æ ek æ
 s læpkæ grun, æm prær köatæ smelæ 'e:kærkæz en di lææn
 onkæn æ stik böü fön æ burær dæt grötær vi:æ oz æn mæargæn.
 ær vi:æ mar æ smelæ füorgæ twiskæn'baïden.

væt vuræ noü t gæ'fæl? dær sti:æ æj græüæ vitæ ko:əl op æ
 rbaïdær si:j gæ'rioxtæxhaïd en di höj sa fi:ær urær æ füorgæ hine
 t ær mrær oz hræl bopæ dæ burær si læ:n vi:æ. en du krigæn mi
 twa: dæ gröstæ ru:zjæ, va: si:j ko:əl dæt noü 'aïlæks vi:æ. dæ
 rær saï : döü hast mi ol sa fæ:k bæ'stælæn, dæt (d)ou krigæst dit
 rær noü ræz gi:nj gæ'lik. en dæ 'arbaidær saï : et iz mar sa, et fet
 l 'æltið bopæ drüwæ æ 'væilö matæ æltið dæ mi:stæ væ:zæ.
 ar der slaxt (d)æ dö:ælæ trox, ik jöü noü rez net tæ. gi:m i:æn vuræ
 æn aïn slupæ litæ, et run op t læ:st sa hæl, dæt sæ va:ræn 'fi-
 oxs dailæz æ sæ vi:æp mæ'ko:ær hast 'o:æflaïn.

du saï dæ burær: virstæ væt, vi silæ t sonder kriouæn æ

sonder slaen útmeitsje. Wy scille der om lige en dy't it bêst lig kin, dy scil de koal ha. Dat wier de arbeider goed ; hy sei, d boer scoe den mar earst.

Dy bigoun : Dou moast witte, ús pake, âlde Gjalt Sweitses, wie boer lyk as ik. Mar hy hie gans hwet greater bislach as mine. Syn rigele kij dêr wier de ein fen wei. Saun jier op 'e kop ôf hie er wirk om se to tellen en hwet it frjemdste wier, hy koe s allegearre by de namme. Alde Ale is eris as lytsfeint bigoun me de gruppe op to striken en do't er amperoan dien hie, moast er de by wei, hwent do wier it lottersdei en hy moast hird rinne om op gritenijhús to kommen, hwent hy hie do de jierren ek det er lots moast. En ús pake wier in man, dy triek him alles sa oan. O in dei stoar de ûnderste kou en do wier er suver fen 'e wize.

Nou, sei de arbeider dêrop, dat kin heel sa wol wêze. Mar u pake dy hie in bijestâl, dat wier sa 'n greaten ien as der sont n wer west hat. Dêr stienen safolle bijekoerren yn, det hy hie sau jier wirk om se to tellen. En dochs koe er alle bijen by de namme. En as der hwet miskearre, den triek er him dat sa oan, det de wier er alheel fen 'e wize. It mei my tinke, det der ris ien fe syn bijen wei wier. Pake mirk it al ridlik gau, hwent hy wi mear by syn lyts fé as yn 'e hús. Do waerd ik der op út stjûr om it forlerne skiep wer to siikjen. Nou, dat wier in hei-krewer. Ik gyng by alle hynste- en skieppeblommen lâns, mar ik foun hi net. Hele fjilden koalsied en reade klaver socht ik ôf, it joech nea. En sadwaende dwaelde ik mar oan en mar wei, dêr gyngen wike mei hinne en ik rekke altyd mar fierder fen hús ôf. Do kaem i om Alderheljen hinne by in greate boerepleats, ik koe net sizze d ik dêr earder west hie. Om to sizzen sa't it wier, ik wier it pa bjuster. De bûthúsdoar stie iepen en ik seach in rigele kij, sa lang, sa lang, ja wol hûndert kear sa lang as Berltsum. De feint wier dwaende en striek de gruppe op. Hy hie in gol en bli wêzen, ik tochte : kom, ik gean der effen yn, licht kin dy my t rjuchte wize. En sjuch je wol, de ûnderste stâl wier leech, mar i seach dochs dalik, det dêr ús bijke stâld wier. It hie in nijac tich hoarntou om. Ik houd my lyk eft ik fen neat wiste en s tsjin de feint : Goede goant, hwet is dat, det jimme dêr sa frjemd beest op stâl ha. — Ei ju, sei er, dêr ha 'k sa'n fortriet fer dou moast witte, dat hat myn boer, dy âlde nepert fen in Gja Sweitses, yn 't hôf oantroffen en do hat er it mar nadere en op ienichste lege stâl set dy't der noch wier. Hy koe fêst oars ne

sondər slɑ:n 'ytmaɪtsjə. vi sɪlə dər om li:gə en dit ət be:st li:gə
kɪn, di sɪl də kə'əl hɑ. dət vɪə də 'ɑrbaɪdər gu'əd; heɪ saɪ, də
bu'ər su'ə dəm mɑr r'əst.

di bə'gun : doü mast vɪtə, ys pɑ:kə, ɔ:də *gɪəlt *swaɪtsəʒ, vrə
bu'ər lɪk ɔz ɪk. mɑr heɪ hi'ə gɔ:ʒ vət grötər bə'slɑχ ɔz mɪnəʒ.
sɪ rɪgələ keɪ der vɪə d aɪ fɔ vɑɪ. sɔ: jɪ'ər op ə kəp ɔ'ə hi'ə
ər vörk om zə tə tələn ẽ vət ət frɪemstə vɪə, heɪ ku'ə zə
'ɔləgɪərə beɪ də nɑmə. ɔ:də *ɑ:lə ɪz ərəʒ ɔz 'lɪtsfɑɪnt bə'gun maɪ
də gröpə op tə strikən en dut ər 'ɑmpərə'ən dɪ'ən hi'ə, möast ər dər
beɪ vɑɪ, vønt du vɪə t 'lötəzdɑɪ en heɪ möast höd rɪnə om op ət
grɪtə'nɛɪhys tə komən, vønt heɪ hi'ə du də jɪrən ek dət ər lɔtsjə
möast. en ys pɑ:kə vrə n mən, di trɪ'ək əm ələs sɑ ɔ'ən. op
ən dɑɪ stə'ər də undəstə kou en du vɪə ər sy:vər fən ə vɪ:zə.

noü, saɪ də 'ɑrbaɪdər dər'op, dət kɪn heɪl sɑ vol vɪ:zə. mɑr ys
pɑ:kə di hi'ə əm 'beɪəstəɪl, dət vɪə sɑŋ grötən i'ən az dər sont net
vər vɛst hat. dər stɪ'ər ɪ'sɑfolə 'beɪəküörən in, dət heɪ hi'ə sɔ:
jɪ'ər vörk om zə tə tələn. en dəχs ku'ə r ələ beɪən beɪ də nɑmə.
en ɔz dər vət mɪs'kɪərə, dən trɪ'ək ər əm dət sɑ ɔ'ən, dət dɔ
vɪə r əl'heil fən ə vɪ:zə. ət maɪ mi tɪŋkə, dət ər əz i'ən fɔ
sɪm beɪən vɑɪ vɪə. pɑ:kə mörk ət əl rɪlək χəü, vønt heɪ vɪə
mɪ'ər beɪ sɪ lɪts fe: ɔz in ə hu:ʒ. du vɑ:r ɪk tər op yt stju'əd
om ət fə'lənə ski'əp vər tə sɪ:kjən. noü, dət vɪə n 'hɑɪ-krəvɑɪ.
ɪk χɪŋ beɪ ələ hɪ:stə- ẽ 'skɪpəblomən lɔ:ʒ, mɑr ɪk fun əm
net. he:lə fɪrdən 'kɔəlsɪ'əd ẽ rɪ'ədə klɑ:vər səχt ək ɔ'ə, ət jug nɪ'ət.
ẽ sɑ'dwɑ:ndə dwɑ:ldə k mɑr ɔ'ən em mɑr vɑɪ, dər gɪŋən vɪkən
maɪ hɪnə en ɪk rekə 'ɔltɪŋ mɑr fɪrdər fən hu:z ɔ'ə. du kɑ:m ək
om əldər'heljən hɪnə beɪ əŋ grötə bu'ərə'plɪ'əts, ɪk ku'ə net sɪzə dət
ək der ɪədər vɛst hi'ə. om tə sɪzən sət ət vɪə, ɪk vɪə t pɑ:d
bɪöstər. də butyz'də'ər stɪ'ə i'əpən en ɪk srəŋ ẽ rɪgələ keɪ, sɑ
lɑŋ, sɑ lɑŋ, jə vol hundət kɪ'ər sɑ lɑŋ ɔz bɛlsəm. də fɑɪnt
vɪə dwɑ:ndə ẽ stɪ'ək də gröpə op. heɪ hi'ə əŋ gəl em blɪ'ər
vɪ:zən, ɪk təχtə: kom, ɪk χrən dər efən in, lɪχt kɪn di mi tə-
'rɪəχtə vɪ:zə. ẽ sɪö jə vol, də undəstə stəɪl vɪə le:g, mɑr ɪk
srəŋ dəŋʒ dɑ:lək, dət (d)ɛr yz beɪkə stəɪld vɪə. ət hi'ə ən 'nɛɪəχ-
təŋ 'hɔəntəü om. ɪk hɔüd mi lɪk ət ək fən nɪ'ət vɪstə ẽ saɪ
tsɪm ə fɑɪnt: gu'ədə gɔənt, vət ɪz dət, dət jɪmə der sɪ
frɪemɟ be:st op stəɪl hɑ.—ɑɪ jö, saɪ ər, dər hɑ k sɑ fə'trɪ'ət fən;
doü mast vɪtə, dət hat mɪm bu'ər, di ɔ:də nɛ:pət fən əŋ *gɪəlt
*swaɪtsəʒ, in t hɔ:v 'ɔəntrofən en du hat ər ət mɑr nɑ:dərə en op ə
ɪnəχstə le:gə stəɪl sət dit ər nɔŋ vɪə. heɪ ku'ə fɛ:st ɔ'əʒ nɪ'ət

mear fine, hwent dit hele skoandere bislach fé, dêr't hast gjin trochkommens ein oan is, hat er by inoar stellen. . . .

Dat lygste, sei de boer, dy't him al lang bidimme moatten hie, mar it nou dochs net langer úthâlde koe.

Den haw ik it woun, sei de arbeider, de koal is mines.

3. Waersiik.

Jilke siet yn 'e hûs mei de hân oan 'e holle en in gesicht as in Turk. Ja, dat siz ik nou al, mar ik ha by myn witten noait in Turk sjoen, libben noch dea. De miening is det er swart seach, sa swart as in toerre; dat ding kin men yn foarstelle. Nimmen koe him hwet nei 't sin dwaen, it wiif net, de faem net, nimmen net. En for goede wirden krigen de húsgenoaten sims in hounsk biskie werom. De frou socht him to troaijen en del to bêdzjen; hja wier tige goedlik, hja wist syn skeel wol en rekkene det der ridlik gau betterskip komme scoe, as . . .

Mar de faem briek hjar de holle net mei 't gefal. Dy sei yn hjar sels: Ik tsjuch it my net oan, hear! As de boer liik wêze wol, lit him den mar liik wêze. En wol er wer goed wirde, den moat er mar wer goed wirde; oars bliuwt er mar liik. Ik ha de man neat gjin omkromte bylein. En hja helle ris fiks fleurich op.

De boer wier onreedlik en dat kaem foart út syn kwael: it gyng him as Sije, hy wier waersiik. Dy kwael iepenbiere him net yn 't krús ef de teannen, it waer doogde net for syn holle, it wier him lang net nei 't sin, al yn dagen net. Mei boerkerij hie dat lykwols neat út to stean. De faem neamde him wol boer, mar dat gyng sa út âlder wenst. Jilke wier boer-rintenier, hy hie de skiepkas op it droege. Hy hie lang en kras boerke en de foardielige tiid tige mei hawn; sadwaende siet er der nou fiks waerm by. Hy biwenne in kreas hûs, dat er sels sette litten hie, in eintsje bûten de bûren. De frou houd in faem, dat mocht hjar wol barre en it kaem hjar ek wol ta: it minske hie net fen fierren stien yn 'e dagen do't der for 't frouljuesfolk by de boer mear to dwaen foel as tsjinwirdich. Dy ljuwe hiene dos eigentlik de wrâld op in boerdsje. De man stie ek net bikend for sa dwers en koartkearich; elk koe 't ornaris skoan mei him birinne, mar nou net. Nou hie er hast in heale wike op kop en earen yn 'e hûs sitte moatten, hwent it wier dei oan dei sa bidroefde onlijich, det it kaem oan in kuijerke net ta. Dêr waerd er swiersettich ûnder.

mrær finə, vønt dit he:lə skø'ændərə bə'slax fe:, dət hast gĩn
'trøkoməz̄ aĩn o'ən ız, hat ər beĩ ən'ør stə:lən . . .

dət lixstə, saĩ də bu'ər, dit əm əl laŋ bə'dimə matən hi'ə,
mar ət noū dəḡz̄ net laŋər 'ythə:də ku'ə.

dən hav ık ət vun, saĩ də 'arbaĩdər, də kə'əl ız minəs.

3. 'vɑ:rsi:k.

*jilkə si'ət in ə hu:z̄ maĩ də hɑ:n o'ən ə holə en əŋ gə'sixt əz ən
tørk. ja:, dət siz ək noū əl, mar ık ha beĩ mĩ vitən no'it ən
tørk sju'ən, libən nəḡ dr'ə. də mi'ənəŋ ız dət ər swat sr'əḡ,
sa swat əz ən tüorə: dət dıŋ kim mə jĩ 'föastelə. nımən
ku'ə m vət naĩ t sm dwa:n, ət vi:v̄ net, də fa:m net, nımən
net. ẽ föa gu'ədə vödən krıgən də 'hyzgəno'ətən səmz ən hũ:sk
bə'ski'ə vər'om. də frəũ səxt əm tə trø'ĩən en del tə bə:dzjən ;
hĩa vi'ə ti:gə gũodlək, hĩa vıst sĩ ske:l vol ẽ rekənə dət
ər rılək xəũ 'betərskıp komə su'ə, əz . . .

mar də fa:m brı'ək har də holə net maĩ t gəfəl. di saĩ in
har selz̄: ık tsjoḡ ət mi net o'ən, jer! əz də bu'ər lılk və:zə
vol, lıt əm dəm mar lılk və:zə. ẽ vol ər vər gu'əđ vödə, dən
mat ər mar vər gu'əđ vödə; o'əz bliuwt ər mar lılk. ık ha də
mən nr'ət gĩn 'omkromtə 'beĩlɑĩn. ẽ hĩa helə rəs fıks flø'ərəg op.

də bu'ər vi'ə ö're:dlək en dət ka:m füot yt sıŋ kwa:l: ət xıŋ
əm əs *seĩə, heĩ vi'ə 'vɑ:rsi:k. di kwa:l i'əpm'bi'ərə hım net in t
krys əv də tıenən, ət vɑ:r də:gdə net föa sin holə, ət vi'ə əm
laŋ net naĩ t sm, əl in dɑ:gən net. maĩ büorkə'reĩ hi'ə dət 'likvolz̄
nr'ət yt tə str'ən. də fa:m nr'əmdə m vol bu'ər, mar dət xıŋ
sa yt ə:dər v̄:st. *jilkə vi'ə bu'ər-rıntə'ni'ər, heĩ hi'ə də skıpkəz̄
op ət drugə. heĩ hi'ə laŋ əŋ krəs büorkə en də fə'di'ələgə ti:đ
ti:gə maĩ hɑ:n; sɑ'dwa:ndə si'ət ər dər noū fıks vɑ:rmp beĩ. heĩ
bə'venə əŋ krı'əz̄ hu:z̄, dət ər sels sətə lıtən hi'ə, ən aĩntsja butən
də büorən. də frəũ həũd ẽ fa:m, dət moxt har vol bərə en ət
ka:m har ək vol ta: ət mĩ:skə hi'ə net f̄ö fırrən stı'ən in ə
dɑ:gən dut ər föa t 'frø:ljesfolk beĩ də bu'ər mr'ər tə dwā fu'əl
əs tsjı'vörḡ. di hoũə hi'əŋ dös 'aıgəntlək də vrə:đ op əm
büotsja. də mə stı'ə ək net bə'kıŋđ föa sa dwes əŋ kəat-
'kr'ərəg; əlk ku'ə t o'nɑ:rəs skø'ən maĩ əm bə'rmə, mar noū net.
noū hi'ə ər hast ən hr'ələ vıkə op kəp en r'ərən in ə hu:s sıtə
matən, vønt ət vi'ə dɑĩ o'ən dɑĩ sa bə'dru:vđə ö'leıəḡ, dət
ət ka:m o'ən əŋ kəĩərəkə net ta. der vɑ:d ər swı'ər'setəg undər.

Hy wier mei de tiid forlegen, hy roun de frouljue om 'e hânnen en him sels yn 'e wei. It wier slim.

Mar dat giet dochs ek hwet fier, tinke jimme, sa forkeard en onpesjintich to wêzen, allinne omdat it waer yen net noasket. Ik mien it ek. Dy't him net leart to skikken nei 't waer, dy hellet him sels al in aeklik lot op 'e hals, hwent it waer skikt him grif net nei ús. Jilke scoe forstandich dien hawwe, as er hwet bitocht hie om binnendoar oanslach to finen op tiden det er bûten net bankje koe. Mar binne der dochs net in boel minsken, dy't in aerdsje fen de man syn kwael beet hawwe?

C. WIELSMA.

4. Baes Piktried.

Jimme hawwe wol ris heard fen in kearel as Karst, en det Karst in kearel as in stikelbosk wier? Nou, sa'n kearel as Karst wier baes Piktried ek, to sizzen: stiek in fikse ju de earm út, den koe hy der sahwet likernôch sonder kantroeren ûnder troch rinne; hy wier dêrby sa meager as in range, hy hie in kleur as in skylfisk en in lûd as in pikelhjerring. Sa'n mantsje wier baes Piktried; in spjirring wier 't, mar hy hie gâns smoar nei det it in beest wier, en gjin amerij hie baes Piktried rêst. Syn pokdobbige troanje, dêr't de noas mei in optik ta útstiek, en syn griis hier, sweefden altyd hinne en wer; syn lytse eagen flikkeren oan ien wei rjuchts en lofts. Der ontkaem him gjin ding, hy hie rounom hwet op to lekskoaijen, en hy wist it altyd bêst. As er oer 'e bûrren gong, den slingere en sloech er mei syn earmen, krekt efter er mei beide hânnen roun to siedzjen, en ienkear pompte er in faem dy wetter tûge sa tsjin de iene amer oan, det hy der sels fen bipoezze rekke. 'Ezelskyn!' rôp er, wylst er him ôfskodde as in wetterhoun, 'koest den net sjen, det ik dy fen efteren ynkaem?'—Op in oar tiid rekke er der net better ôf: do sloech er yn syn iver krekt yn in tine fen in eide, dy't op in ierdkarre laei, det it bloed der nei roun. 'Men scoe nou den ek by mooglikheid sizze, ho kinne se sa'n ding sa mids yn 't paed stean litte,' sei er, 'men kin ommers de bûrren langer net ongeskansearre lâns komme!'

Hy wier in skoenmakker fen syn hantwirk, en as er arbeide, den helle er de tried sa fûleindich út, det er elk dy't net fierder-nôch fen him ôfbleau, de fûst jin 't liif oan sloech. Gjin feint bleau langer as in moanne by him, hwent hy hie op it bêste wirk altyd yet hwet to sizzen. Den wieren de stekken net egael, den

hei viə mai də ti:d fə'le:gən, hei run də frə:lja om ə hənən
n əm selz in ə vai. et viə slim.

mar dət χit dægʒ ek vət fi·ər, tɪŋkə jimə, sa fə'krəd en
mpə'sjintəx tə vɛ:zən, ə'lrnə om'dət et vɑ:r jɪn net nōaskət. ik
ni·ən et ek. dit əm net lɪ·ət tə skɪkən nai t vɑ:r, di hɛlət əm
slʒ əl ən a:klək lət op ə hɔ:lʒ, vɔnt et vɑ:r skɪkt əm grɪf net nai
rs. jɪlkə su·ə fə'stəndəg di·ən havə, əz ər vət bə'təxt hi·ə om
ɪnən'də·ər 'o·əsləx tə finən op ti:dən dət ər butən net bəŋkjə ku·ə.
nar brnə dər dægʒ net əm bu·əl mɪ:skən, dit ən a:tsjə fən də
nʒ siŋ kwɑ:l be:t havə?
se: 'vi·əlsmə.

4. bɑ:s *'pɪktri·əd.

jimə havə vol rəʒ hɛd fən əŋ krərəl əs *kast, en dət
kast əŋ krərəl əz ən 'stikəlbosk vi·ə? noʊ, sɑŋ krərəl əs *kast
vi·ə bɑ:s *'pɪktri·əd ek, tə sɪzən : sti·ək ɛ fɪksə jö də rərɪp yt, dəŋ
ku·ə hei dər 'səvət likər'nə:g sɔndər kəntru·ərən undər trog rɪnə;
hei vi·ə dər'bei sa mɪ·əgər əz ɛ rəŋə, hei hi·ə əŋ klə·ər əz ɛ 'skil-
ɪsk ən ɛ lu:d əz ən 'pɪkəlhi·erəŋ. sam mɑntsja vi·ə bɑ:s *'pɪk-
tri·əd; ɛ spɪrəŋ vi·ə t, mar hei hi·ə gō:s smə·ər nai dət et əm be:st
vi·ə, əŋ gɪn əmərəi hi·ə bɑ:s *'pɪktri·əd rɛ:st. sim 'pəkdoβəgə
rəŋə, dət (d)ə nə·əʒ mai ən 'optɪk tə 'ytsti·ək, ɛ siŋ grɪ:ʒ hi·ər,
sve:vdən 'əltɪd hɪnə ɛ vər; sɪ litsə rəgən flɪkərən o·ən i·ə
mai rɪoʒs ɛ lofts. dər ont'kɑ:m əm gɪn dɪŋ, hei hi·ə 'runom
vət op tə 'ləkskəi·ən, en hei vɪst et 'əltɪd be:st. əz ər urər ə
bū·ərən gəŋ, dō slɪŋərə ɛ slug ər mai sɪ i·ermən, krekt et ər
nai baɪdə hənən run tə sɪdzjən, en 'i·əŋkrər pɔmptə r ɛ fɑ:m
li vɛtər tə:gə sa tsjɪn də i·ənə ə·mər o·ən, dət hei dər sɛls fən
ə·pūozə rɛkə. 'e:zəlskɪn!' rə:p ər, vɪst ər əm 'ə·əskədə əz ɛ
vɛtərhun, 'ku·əst (d)ən net sɪn, dət ək ti fən eftərən 'ɪŋkɑ:m?'—
op ən o·ər ti:d rɛkə r dər net bɛtər ə·ə: du slug ər i sin i·vər
krekt in ən tɪnə fən ən aɪdə, dit op ɛ 'ɪtkərə laɪ, dət et blurəd
dər nai run. 'mə su·ə noʊ dən ek bei 'mɔ:gləkhaɪd sɪzə, hu
kɪnə zə sən dɪŋ sa mɪdʒ in t pɑ:d str·ə lɪtə, sai ər, 'məŋ kɪn
ə·mɛʒ də bū·ərən ləŋər net ŋgəskō'zi·ərə lō:ʒ kɔmə!'

hei vi·ə ɛ 'skūə(m)məkər fō sin 'həntvɔrk, en əz ər 'ərbaɪdə,
lən hɛlə r də tri·əd sa ful'aɪndəg yt, dət ər ək dit net 'fɪdər-
nə:χ fən əm 'ə·əbli·ə, də fust jɪn t li:v o·ən slug. gɪl faɪnt
ə·bli·ə ləŋər əz ən mō·ənə bei hɪm, vɔnt hei hi·ə op et be:stə vɔrk
əltɪd jɪt vət tə sɪzən. dō vi·əŋ də stəkən net e'gɑ:l, dō

wier de iene skoech langer as de oare, den wieren de hakker ongelike heech, den wier it lear net genôch kloppe, altyd wier de hwet. En as se hjar fordigenje woene, den rôp er: 'Sa't ik siz sa is 't, en tsjinpraten wol 'k net ha: hwet net goed is, kin 'k el net goed neame, en 'k scoe my skamje, as ik it yn 'e sliep wei ne better meitsje koe!'

H. S. SYTSTRA.

5. Utfenhûs by de boer.

De moarntiid.

It ljocht brekt troch de griene gerdyntsjes. De klok slach healwei fiven. De wylde fûgels tsjirmje oer 't fjild. De hoann kraeit en de ljiptes liepe yn 'e finne. De protters kwele en tsjotterje op it ûleboerd en de skoarstien. De earrebarre klap halzet. De ljurken sjonge oer 'e skûrre. De âlde mem heart de klok: Bouk! seit se, dou moast der ôf komme, fanke! en ropp Hidde en de feint, den kin de âld boer yet hwet lizzen bliuwe.— Goed, seit Bouk, en wriuw eris yn 'e eagen en strykt oer de readroune wangen. Se skout oer 'e bedsplanke, klaeit hjar oan en ropt Hidde en de feint.

Dêrmei is alles yn 't spier. De feint jowt de kij earst in lyt jeft hea en Hidde bigjint to mjuksjen. Bijke, dy't de hele nach op de âld boer syn broek lein hat, rekt him út en de bûthûsdoar útgeande, snuffelt er op it hiem om en siket de ongânzen op. Bouk set nou fjûr oan en hinget it tsjernwetter oer: mar wy moatte ek hwet ljocht ha, seit se, en skout it ramt op en smyt de finsters iepen, det se tsjin 'e mûrre stuitsje. Nou stekt se hja tsjeppe troanje yn 'e loft en sjucht mei in pear frjeonlike eagen oeral yn 'e blide dage om. It ljochte grien fen 'e simmer krite skimert troch de tsjûke dauwe. It jonggûd haffelt yn 'e lizen om. De ropeintsjes wraggelje nei hjar ta en lang halzje om in hânfol beane. De âlde mem lit it molken yn 'e tinne rinne. Se is in minske fen sechstich jier en dochs tilt se de tinne mei op, det hjar de lidden knieze en set him op 'e tsjerne en lit it molken der út rinne, det it brúst. Dêrmei wirdt de spatskûtel de op lein, it tsjernlid fêstkile, de pòls oanslein. De âlde loaije bûnt wirdt fen 'e stâl helle en bigjint to tsjernjen, det it hûs dreunt en de bynten kreakje.

Nou it oar folk sit to melken bigjint de âld boer him ek to rissen. Hy stiet op en klaeit him oan en snijt for it folk elkmes in tsjûl

irə də i·ənə sku:ḡ laŋər ɔz də o·ərə, dʒ vi·əŋ də həkən
 ɔŋgəlɪkə he:ḡ, dʒ vi·ə t lɪ·ər net gə'mə:χ kləpə, 'ɔltɪd vi·ə dər
 ɔt. en əs sə hɑr fə'di:gəŋjə vu·əŋ, dʒ rə:p ər : 'sɑt ɪk sɪz.
 ɑ ɪs t, en 'tsɪmprɑ:tən vɔ k net hɑ : vət net χurəḡ ɪz, kɪŋ k ɛk
 ɛt χurəḡ nrəmə, ɛŋ k su mi skəmjə, ɔ k ət in ə sli·əp vɑɪ net
 ɛtər mɑɪtsjə ku·ə!' hɑ: es 'sɪstrɑ.

5. ytfən'hu:ž beɪ də bu·ər.

də 'mɔantiḡ.

ət liəxt brɛkt tro də gri·ənə gə'dintsjəž. də klək sləxt
 ni·lvi fi:vən. də vɪldə fugəlž tsjɪrmjə u·ə t fi·ld. də hɔənə
 rɑɪt en də lɪpkəž li·əpə in ə fi·nə. də prɔtəs kwe:lə en
 sjətərjə ɔp ət 'uləbu·əḡ en də skɔəsjən. də 'i·erəbərə 'kləp-
 əlzət. də li·ørkən sioŋə u·ər ə sküərə. də ɔ:də mem hɪət (d)ə
 lək. *bøük! sɑɪt sə, doʊ mɑst ər ɔ·ə komə, fəŋkə, ɛ ropə
 hɪdə en də fɑɪnt, dɔŋ kɪn də ɔ:d bu·ər jɪt vət lɪzən bliu·wə.
 u·əḡ, sɑɪt *bøük, ɛ vrüwɪt ərəž in ə r·əgən ɛ strikt u·ə də rr·ədə
 unə vɔŋən. sə sku·t u·ər ə betsp·lɔŋkə, klɑɪt hɑr o·ən ɛ
 ɔpt *hɪdə en də fɑɪnt.

'dermaɪ ɪz ələz in t spi·ər. · də fɑɪnt jøʊt (d)ə keɪ r·əst ɛ lits
 ɛft hɪ·ə en *hɪdə bə'gɪnt tə mɪ·ɔksjən. *beikə, dit (d)ə he:lə nɔxt
 p ə ɔ:d bu·ər sim bru:k laɪn hɑt, rɛkt əm yt en də butyz'do·ər
 t'χrəndə, snɔfəlt ər ɔp ət hi·əm om ɛ sikət də 'ɔŋgɔ:zən ɔp.
 bøük set noʊ fju·ər o·ən en hɪŋət ət 'tsj·vɛtər u·ər; mɑr vɛɪ
 nɑtə ɛk vət liəxt hɑ, sɑɪt sə, ɛ sku·t ət rɑmt ɔp ɛ smit (d)ə
 ɪ:stəz i·əpən, dət sə tsjɪn ə müərə stəɪtsjə. noʊ stɛkt sə hɑr
 sjepə trɔqə in ə loft ɛ sioxt mɑɪ əm pr·ər fr·ələkə r·əgən
 u·ərəl in ə bli:də dɑ:gə om. ət liəxtə gri·ən fən ə 'sɪmər-
 kɪtə skimərt tro də tsjukə dər·üə. ət 'jɔŋgüød hɑfəlt in
 ə lɪ:zən om. də 'ropɑɪntsjəž vrəgəl·jə nɑɪ hɑr tɑ ɛ 'lɑŋ-
 əlzjə om ən hɔ:fol br·ənə. də ɔ:də mem lɪt ət mɔlkən in ə tsjənə
 rɪnə. sə ɪz ən mɪ:skə fɔ sekstəḡ ji·ər ən dəḡž tilt sə də tɪnə
 nɑɪ ɔp, dət hɑr də lɪdən kni·əzə ɛ set əm ɔp ə tsjənə ɛ lɪt ət
 mɔlkən dər yt rɪnə, dət ət bru:st. 'dermaɪ vət (d)ə 'spɔtskutəl dər
 ɔp laɪn, ət tsj·lɪd 'fɛ:stki·lə, də polz 'o·šlɑɪn. də ɔ:də lɔ·iə buntə
 vət fən ə stɔɪl hɛlə əm bə'gɪnt tə tsjɛpən, dət ət hu:ž drɔ:nt en
 də bɪntən krr·əkjə.

noʊ ət o·ər folk sɪt tə melkən bə'gɪnt(d)ə ɔ:d bu·ər hɪm ɛk tə rɪsən.
 nɑɪ stɪɪt ɔp ɛŋ klɑɪt əm o·ən ɛ sneɪt fɔər ət folk ɛlkməz ən tsjuk

stik brea. As dat dien is, faget er it mēs ôf en stekt it yn 'e ski. Hy nimt de bril út it finsterbank en bigjint to lêzen yn de re nei it himelske Jeruzalem.

It melken is dien. It folk komt by de hird. De âlde man nimt syn roun-breed-skade hoedtsje ôf en bidt. De feint gobbet effe de hoed wei en giizjende tsjin Bouk trapet er hjar ûnderwiles de 'e teannen, det se it laitsjen ek net ynhâlde kin. Elk nimt syn stik brea, leit it op 'e knibbel en yt der fen. De âlde mem is bang dat it waer foroarje seil, sa hat it hjar jisterjoun yn 't krús stitsen. De âld boer klaget ek, oer jicht en de slimme tiid. Hy biskrobbet it jongfolk, det se sa oerdwealsk net wêze moatte, hwent det hjar de earen yet wol bikôge wirde kinne. Dêrmei, as de kopkes en pântsjes opbirgen binne, birêdde de frouljue de tsjerne en bjinne de tinen en aden út. De manljue geane oan 't seadriden ef leukje de simmerdykjies op. De âld man bliuwt yn 'e hirdshoeke om de fûken to lapjen en bisjucht de kobbe mei de bril op 'e noas . .

J. H. HALBERTSMA.

6. De sliep.

't Is joun. Stil is 't rounom. De nacht komt en lûkt syn tsjustere gerdinen gear om 'e ierde, en alles makket him klear om syn soan, de ingel fen de sliep, wolkom to hjitten. Dy swee nou de ierde oer, en alles hwer't er syn wjukken oer útslach forjit de droktme fen 'e dei yn swiete slomme. —

Mar net alles, net allegearre meije hjar forbliidzje yn in bisjien fen dy woldwaende ingel. 't Is wier, mannich earne bodde dy't de deis yn it swit fen syn antlit it brea for syn wiif en berntsjes fortsjinne, hat er bileanne mei in swiete rêst, mannich brave libbet de lokkichste ûren fen syn wolbisteld libben yet troch yn nochlike dreamen, mar. . . . Der binne filantropen, dy't it hjar plicht achtsje yn it lijen en de earmoed fen hjar me minsken to foarsjen, mar ho follen — en ho follen dy't hjar hel faek it nedichst wieren — wirde troch hjar foarbygien. Sa'n filantrop troch scoe men de sliep ek hast neame kinne, hwent in bulte jowt er rêst, mar ek in bulte dy't forgees langhalzje nei syn komste. 't Is as wol er net roppen wirde. As er in hert hat, de ingel fen 'e sliep, den is it hird as in stien; hwent ho mannich earne stumper, dy't op syn siikbêd kreunt fen pine, lit er ongertreast yn syn smert, en ho follen, dy't de wrâld en it needle

k bræ. ɔz dɔt di·ən ɪz, fə:gət ər ət meɪs ɔ:rə ẽ stekt ət in ə ski:rə.
 i nɪmt (d)ə brɪl yt ət 'fɪ:stərbaŋk em bə'gɪnt tə læzən in də raɪz
 i ət 'hɪməls(k)ə jə'ryzələm.

ət melkən ɪz di·ən. ət folk komt beɪ də həd. də ɔ:də mən nɪmt
 run-breɪt-skɑ:də hʊotsjə ɔ:rə em brɪt. də faɪnt gobət eftər
 hu·əd vɑɪ ɛŋ gi:zjəndə tsjɪm *bøuk trɑ:pət ər hɑr undər'vɪləz op
 tɪənən, dɔt sə t læɪtsjən ek net 'ɪnhə:də kɪn. elk nɪmt sɪ stɪk
 rə, læɪt ət op ə knɪbəl en it ər fən. də ɔ:də məm ɪz bɑŋ dɔt
 vɑ:r fər'ɔ:rjə sɪl, sɑ hat ət hɑr jøstər'jun in t krys støtsən.
 ɔ:d bu·ər klɑ:gət ek, u·ər jɪxt en də slɪmə tɪ:d. heɪ bə'skrøbət
 'jɔŋfolk, dɔt sə sɑ u·əd'wɪrələs(k) net vɛ:zə mɑtə, vønt dɔt hɑr
 rərən jɪt vol bə'kɑ:gə vødə kɪnə. 'dermɑɪ, ɔz də kɔpkɔz em
 ɪntsjəz 'o(b)børgən bɪnə, bə're:də də frø:ljə də tsjənə em bɪrnə də
 ɪən en ɑ:dən yt. də mð:ljə gr·ənə ɔ·ən t 'sje:dri:dən ɔv læɪkjə də
 mærdɪkjəz op. də ɔ:d mən blɪuwt in ə hədʒ'hukə om də
 kən tə lɑpjən em bə'sɪɔxt (d)ə kɔ·bə mɑɪ də brɪl op ə nɔ·əz.

je: hɑ: 'hølbətsmɑ.

6. də sli·əp.

t ɪz jun. stɪl ɪs t runɔm. də nɑxt komt ẽ lukt sɪn
 jøstərə gə'dɪnən gr·ər om ə i·ədə, en ɔləz məkət ɛm klɪ·ər om
 sɔ·ən, də ɪjəl fən də sli·əp, 'vɔlkom tə hɪrtən. di swɛft
 ɔu də i·ədə u·ər, en ɔləz vɛt ər sɪ vɪøkən u·ər 'ytslɑxt,
 jɪt (d)ə drøktmə fən ə dɑɪ i swɪ·ətə slɔmə.—

mar net ɔləz, net ɔlə'gɪərə mɑɪə hɑr fə'blɪ:dzjə in ɛm bə'sɪ:k
 n di 'vɔldwɑ:ndə ɪjəl. t ɪz vɪ·ər, mənæg r·ərmə bodər,
 t (d)ə dɑɪz in ət swɪt fɔ sɪn 'ɔntlɪt ət bræ fəɑ sɪ 'vɪ:v em
 ɪntsjes fə'tsɪnə, hat ər bə'liənə mɑɪ ẽ swɪ·ətə rɛ:st, mənæg
 rɑ:və lɪbət (d)ə lɔkəxtə u·ərən fɔ sɪ 'vɔlbəsteld lɪbən jɪtrəs
 ɔg in nɔfləkə dr·rəmən, mɑr . . . dər bɪnə fɪlən'trɔ:pən, dɪt
 hɑr plɪxt ɑxtsjə in ət læɪən en 'də 'færmu·əd fən hɑr 'mɑɪ-
 fɪskən tə fə'sɪən, mɑr hu fɔlən—en hu fɔlən dɪt hɑr help
 ɪk ət nɛd·əxt vɪ·ən—vødə trøg hɑr fə'beɪgɪ·ən. sɑ fɪlən-
 rɔ:p surə mən də sli·əp ek hɑst nrəmə kɪnə, vønt ɛm bøltə
 ɪt ər rɛ:st, mɑr ek ɛm bøltə dɪt fə'ge:z 'lɑŋhølzjə nɑɪ sɪŋ
 ɔmstə. t ɪz ɔz vol ər net rɔpən vødə. ɔz ər ɛn het hat, di
 ɪl fən ə sli·əp, dən ɪz ət həd ɔz ẽ stɪ·ən; vønt hu mənæg
 ɔrmə stømpər, dɪt op sɪ 'sɪkbe:d krø:nt fəm pɪnə, lɪt ər 'ɔŋgə-
 rɛst i sɪ smet, en hu fɔlən, dɪt (d)ə vrø:d en ət 'nɛ:dlət

jimmer dwers wieren, lit er mei iepene eagen yn 'e tsjuste nacht sjen, sonder se him ienkear to sluten en yn ljochte dreambylden him dat tsjuster forjitte to litten. En wirdt er fen sokke net meast oanroppen?

O. H. SYTSTRA.

7. Wintersinneopgong.

In froastige winterdei daget oer 'e Sudersé en de iggen dy't hispielt.

De lege bank, dy't yn 't easten mei syn swartens skiedin makket twisken it skiere skimerjen fen 'e loft en it grounic grien opjaen fen it dynjende wiet, kriget in ljochte rânne. De breder en breder, al bloedriger en bloedriger wirdt er. Den bre yn-ienen de wintergreate sinne heal boppe dat bloedgerdyn út stjurt syn kjelderich reade wjerskyn nei 't westen, mei de weag dy't fen 'e froastkening syn siken tsjin 'e stiennen bear fen Krabbersgat oanjage wirde. De ienlikens fen dat wide wetter fjild dijt aloan en forliest geandewei syn grinzen.

O dy pracht fen it sinne-opkommen, simmers great en great 't winter! O dy liifdracht fen 'e dage, simmers goud en winters poarper, simmers read en winters reader! O dat wiken fen nachtskaed, simmers swart en winters swarter, foar de sinne goudne pylken!

Loaits! de romte tynt, nou't it easten ljocht jiet yn syn donkere djipten, sa't se tynt as me út in delte it dún bikliuwt en kliuwende, omsjucht!

Loaits! de wrâld wirdt great en greater, nou't syn breid hjar poarte ontskoattelt, bûtendoar komt yn hjar breidspronk, en hjar earmen for him iepent! Hastich, rêd en rêdder, riist er út nach fierten hjar tomiette, oer it tapyt fen sinnestrielen dat hja foar syn fiet útróllet! Langst nei ljeafde is yn syn haestjen, langst nei rêsten oan hjar herte!

Loaits! de sé, de onwiten wylde; loaits! it breinroer, bringjend munster, dat de skippen brekt en brizelt, dún en dyk tomer oan brokken; loaits! de sé, de woeste, oerstjûre, hwa't nin teard hâldt, noch helter, draegt de wjerskyn fen 'e dage, draegt hjar poarper op syn weagen, draegt de moarnsbreid op syn skouder jowt him op, sa sêft, sa mijen, sa't in heit him sêftkes opjowt ûnder 't ljeafflik bern dat hoarsriidt op syn rêch, en it mijen foartdraegt!

J. J. HOF.

nær dwes viæn, lit er maī i'æpænə rægən in ə tsjöstərə
 xt. sien, sonder zə him i'æŋkrər tə slytən en ī liəxtə 'dri:əm-
 dən him dət tsjöstər fə'jtə tə litən. ẽ vöt ər fō sokən
 t m'ræst 'o'æropən?
 o: ha: 'sitstra.

7. vintər'sinæopxonŋ.

ẽ frø:æstəgə 'vintərdaī dɑ:gət u'ər ə *sydər'se: en də igən dit ər
 'spi:əlt.

də le:gə bəŋk, dit in t ræstən maī sī swatŋz ski:ədəŋ
 ikət twiskən et ski:ərə skimərjən fən ə loft en et grunəg
 'æn 'opjɑ:m fən et dijəndə vi:ət, krigət ẽ liəxtə rɑ:nə. əl
 ɛ:dər em brɛ:dər, əl blüodrægər em blüodrægər vöt ər. dəm brɛkt
 i:ænən də 'vintərgrötə sinə hrəl bopə dət 'blu:ədgədin yt ẽ
 u'ət siŋ ki:ldræg rɛ:ədə 'vi:skin naī t væstən, maī də v'rægən
 fən ə 'frø:æstkø:nəŋ sī sikən tsjin ə stümnən brər fən et
 rəbɛz'gət o'ɛjɑ:gə vödə. də 'i:ələkəz fən dət vi:də 'vætər-
 ld̥ dɛit ələ:ən ẽ fə'li:æst 'grændəvɑī siŋ grī:zən.

oū di prəxt fən et 'sinə-opkomən, siməz grö:ət en grö:ət bei
 vintər! oū di 'li:vdrəxt fən ə dɑ:gə, siməz gəüd ẽ vintəs
 ɛrpər, siməz rɛ:əd ẽ vintəz rɛ:ədər! oū dət vikən fən et
 ɔxtskɑ:d, siməs swət ẽ vintəs swətər, föə də sinə
 üdnə pilkən!

lo:its! də romtə tint, noūt et ræstən liəxt jit ī sin
 ŋkərə djiptən, sat sə tint əz m(ə) yt ən dɛltə et dyn bə'kliuwt en,
 tuwəndə, 'omsioxt!

lo:its! də vrɑ:d vöt grö:ət en grötər, noūt sim braīd har
 ɔtə ont'skötəlt, butə'do:ər komt in har 'braīdžprəŋk, en har
 ɛmnən föər him i'æpənt! hɛstəg, rɛ:d ẽ rɛ:dər, ri:st ər yt nɑxts
 tən har tə'mi:tə, u'ər et tə'pit fō 'sinəstri:ələn dət hiɑ föə
 fi:ət 'ytrə:lət! ləŋst naī lrəvdə ɪz ī sin hɑ:sjən, ləŋst
 ɪ rɛ:stən o:ən har hɛtə!

lo:its! də se:, də ɔ'vitən vildə; lo:its! et 'braīru:ər, brī:z-
 ənd mō:stər, dət (d)ə skipən brɛkt em brizəlt, dyn en dik tə'mi:əlt
 əm brəkən; lo:its! də se:, də v'ræstə, u'ə'stju:ərə, vɑ:t nin trəmə
 ɔ:t, nɑx hɛltər, drɑ:xt (d)ə 'vi:skin fən ə dɑ:gə, drɑ:xt har
 ɔrper op sī v'rægən, drɑ:xt (d)ə mō:zbraīd op sī sköüdəz;
 üt əm op, sɑ sɛft, sɑ mɛlən, sat ən haīt əm sɛ:ftkəz 'opjəūt
 ɛdər t lrəvlək bɛ:n dət 'höəsrit op sī rɛ:g, en et mɛlən
 öo(t)drɑ:xt!
 je: je: həf.

8. It Moaije.

Hin! it Moaije is allyk it nôt dat me mei it tsjef yn it skept. De arbeider skoddet it sou en it tsjef forstout foar wyn, mar it goe-nôt follet de sekken.

Yetteris is it Moaije allyk in rûge diamant, dy't fen 'e dolde yn ierdryks yngewant foun wirdt. En de dolders sjugge ne noch witte net, hwent de diamant is rûch en in koarste modd sit der omhinne. Mar de wasker wasket en de sliper slipet; de wirdt de diamant as de jounstjer dy't oan 'e loft blikert en minsken bigeije syn pracht en sizze: der is in skat foun yn ierdryk en de nacht hat it ljocht berne dat yn syn skerte wier!

Alweroan is it Moaije allyk siekerlen dy't fen it fûgelt fallen litten wurde yn in forgetten herntsje. Hwent de maitiid komt de sinne pattet dat herntsje, det de siekerlen waerm wurde en waeksdom komme. En de mylde simmerwyntsjes streakje libben dat de ierde ontgiet, det der langst nei memmewil ontstiet yn 'e kliene stâllen en frucht tynt yn hjar bûgende iere. Den scil dy neisimmers goud weagje op dat forgetten herntsje en it ripe nôt scil roppe om de man dy't de risping birêdt.

En einlings en to'n lêsten is it Moaije allyk it goe-woan he dat me simmerdei yn 'e skûrre riidt. It bisakket yn 'e golle mar wirdt net wei; it broeit, mar it barnt net, noch forliest syn helm, hwent de broei is licht, om't it hea woan is, do't de lju heech kleau en de sinne onbihindere syn strielen oer it mêd ge. En as de dagen komme, det it greate each fen 'e ierde ôf sjuc en de sinne hjar bern skoudert; as de skaden lang bliuwe en stoppel net wer útrint; as de beamtûke hinget, mar net frucht; it mêd wyt is, mar net fen dauwe, den scil it syn dwaen. Den scil de húsman de seine priizgje dy't fen 'e mi yn 'e swinge hongen is, en de haeijer greatsk wêze op it yl syn hannen, as er de riuwe twisken 'e tekspierren lizzen sjucl. Hwent in hiel bislach bisten tart op 'e frucht fen hjar flitigens wirdt sêd.

Wêz den op dyn iepenst, det nin swym dyn each ontkon noch nin klank dyn ear foarbygiet. Swylje gear al hwet foar d fiet leit en biwarje it yn 'e skûrren fen dyn onthâld, det d moed net toar wirdt en dyn herte to ninter tiid om tinz forlegen wêze mei, noch dyn mûle om wirden. Hwent de dag komme det de siedder net rispje scil, det de mier net meant, no

8. et mo'ia.

hin! et mo'ia iz ə(l)'lik et nət dət mə maï et tsjef in et səu
 kept. də 'arbaider skodat et səu en et tsjef fə'stoüt föa də
 n, mar et gurə'nət folət (d)ə səkən.

jitrəz iz et mo'ia ə(l)'lik ɛ rugə dia'mənt, dit fən ə döldəz
 i'ədriks 'ingəvənt fū: vət. en də döldəs siogə net,
 böğ vitə net, vənt (d)ə dia'mənt iz ruχ en əj köəstə modər
 t ər om'hinə. mar də vəkər vəkət en də slipər slipət; dō
 öt (d)ə dia'mənt əz də 'jū:stier dit ərən ə loft blikərt en də
 'rīskən bə'gaie sim prəxt ɛ sɪzə: dər iz ɛ skət fun in et
 'ədrik en də nəxt hat et liəxt bənə dət i sī sketə vīə!

əl'verərən iz et mo'ia ə(l)'lik 'si'əkəlɪ dit fən et fugəlt fə:lə
 tən vödə in ɛ fə'getən hentsjə. vənt (d)ə 'məitiɔ komt en
 ə sinə patət (d)ət hentsjə, dət (d)ə 'si'əkəlɪ vərɪm vödə en tə
 vəkəksdom komə. en də mildə 'simərviintsjəs strəkjə et
 bən dət (d)ə i'ədə ont'χit, dət ər lənst naï 'meməvilə
 nt'stirt in ə kli'ənə stələn ɛ frəxt tint in hər bu:gəndə i'ərən.
 ɔ sɪl di 'nəisiməz gəüd vrəgjə op tət fə'getən hentsjə,
 n et rīpə nət sɪl ropə om də mən dit (d)ə rīspəj bə're:t.

en 'aillənz en tō ləstən iz et mo'ia ə(l)'lik et 'gurəvəən hīə,
 et mə simər'daï in ə sküərə rīt. et bə'sakət in ə golən,
 mar vət net vaï; et bruīt, mar et bə:nt net, nəχ fə'li'əst sin
 əlm, vənt (d)ə bruï iz liχt, omt et hīə vəən iz, dut (d)ə li'ər
 kə:χ kli'ou en də sinə ombə'hindərə sī strī'ələn u'ər et mə:ɔ grət.
 n əz də də:gən komə, dət et grötə rəg fən ə i'ədə ə'ə siəxt
 n də sinə hər bə:n sköüdərt; əz də skə:dən ləj bliuwə en də
 təpəl net vər 'ytrint; əz də 'biemtukə hɪjət, mar net fō
 rəxt; et mə:ɔ vit iz, mar net fən də'üə, dō sɪl et sin nət
 tva:n. dō sɪl də 'hyzmən də saine pri:zgjə dit fən ə mirər
 n ə swɪjə hənən iz, en də ha'ier grötsk vɛ:zə op et il i
 in hənən, əz ər də rīuwə twīskən ə 'tekspīrən lizən siəxt.
 vənt ən hi'əl bə'sləg bɪs(t)ən tat op ə frəxt fən hər 'flitəgɛz ɛ
 vət sɛ:d.

vɛ:z dən op tin i'əpəst, dət nī swim din rəg ont'komt,
 nəg nɪj klənk din rər fə'beigūt. swiljə grər əl vət föa dī
 i'ət laït em bə'varjə t in ə sküərən fən din ont'hə:d, dət (d)im
 nu'əɔ net tōar vət en din hetə tə nɪntər tɪd om tī:zən
 'le:gən vɛ:zə maï, nəg dim mulə om vödən. vənt (d)ə də:gən
 komə dət (d)ə sɪrdər net rīspjə sɪl, dət (d)ə mi'ər net m'rənt, nəg

de haeijer net haeit, en it ierdryk syn skerte ta hâldt. Den scitte
dyn each seinje om't it opmirk en dyn ear om't it harke.

J. J. HOF.

9. Matth. 7, 1-5.

1. Oardeel net, det jimme net oardeeld wirde.
2. Hwent mei it oardeel dêr't jimme mei oardele, scille jimme wer oardeeld wirde, en mei de selde miette dêr't jimme mei útmiette, scil jimme wer tametten wirde.
3. Hwet dochs sjuchstou de splinter dy't yn dyn broers each sit, en merkste de balke net yn dyn eigen?
4. Ef ho kinste oan dyn broer sizze: Lit my de splinter út dyn each helje, en hin, dêr is in balke yn dyn eigen?
5. Dou skynhillige, lûk earst de balke út dyn eigen each, en sjuch den hoste de splinter út dyn broers each helje scilste.

10. Matth. 22, 34-40.

34. De Farisieuwen nou hearrende, det er de Saddusieuwen de mûle snoerre hie, kamen by inoar:
35. En ien fen hjarren, in wetgelearde, frege, him tantsjende en sizzende:
36. Master, hwet is it greatste gebod yn 'e wet?
37. Jezus nou sei tsjin him: Dou scilste God ljeaf hawwe mei heel dyn hert, en mei heel dyn siele, en mei heel dyn forstân.
38. Dat is it earste en it greate gebod.
39. En it twadde, dêroan gelyk, is: Dou scilste dyn evenminsk ljeaf hawwe as dy sels.
40. Oan dy twa geboaden hinget de hele wet en de profeten.

11. Matth. 25, 31-40.

31. As de soan fen de minske kommen is yn syn hearlikheid en al de hillige ingels mei him, den scil er sitte op 'e troan fen syn hearlikheid.
32. En alle naesjes fen 'e ierde scille foar him by inoar komme en hy scil hjar fen inoar skiede lyk as de harder de skiep skiedt fen de bokken.

də ha'ɪər net ha'ɪt, en ət 'i:ədri:k sɪ sketə tə hɔ:t. dɔ̃ sɪtə
dɪn rɒx saɪnə omt ət 'ɒpmɔ:rk en dɪn r-ər omt ət hɔ:rkə.

je: je: həf.

9. *ma'te·əž sə:n, fɛs i·ən o·ənt fi:v̄.

1. 'o:ədə:l net, dət jɪmə net 'o:ədə:lɔ̃ vödə.

2. vɔ̃nt maɪ ət 'o:ədə:l dət jɪmə maɪ 'o:ədə:lə, sɪlə jɪmə
vɛr 'o:ədə:lɔ̃ vödə, en maɪ də seldə mɪrtə dət jɪmə maɪ
'ytmɪrtə, sɪl jɪmə vɛr 'təmtətən vödə.

3. vɔt dɔ̃gž 'sɪɔxstoũ də splɪntər dɪt in dɪn brʊ:əz rɒx sɪt,
en mɛrkstə də bɔlkə net in dɪn aɪgən ?

4. ɔf hu kɪ'stə o·ən dɪn brʊ:ər sɪzə : lɪt mi də splɪntər yt dɪn
rə̃g heljə en hɪn, dər ɪz ən bɔlkə in dɪn aɪgən ?

5. doũ skɪn'hɪləgə, luk rɛst də bɔlkə yt dɪn aɪgən rə̃g, ɛ̃
sɪɔg dən hustə də splɪntər yt dɪn brʊ:əz rə̃g heljə sɪstə.

10. *ma'te·əž 22, 34-40.

34. də fəri'si:rə̃uən noũ 'hɪərəndə dət ər də 'sədysɪ:rə̃uən də
mulə snʊ:ərə hɪ·ə, kə:mən beɪ ənʊ:ər :

35. en i·ə̃ fən hərən, ən 'vɛtgəl:rədə, frɛ:gə, hɪm 'təntsʃəndə ɛ̃
'sɪzəndə :

36. mɑstər, vɔt ɪz ət grɔstə gə'bɔd in ə vɛt ?

37. je:zəž noũ saɪ tsɪm hɪm : doũ sɪstə gɔd lɪrə̃v̄ həvə
maɪ he:l dɪn het, en maɪ he:l dɪ sɪ·ələ, en maɪ he:l dɪ
fə'stə:n.

38. dət ɪz ət rɛstə en ət grɔtə gə'bɔd.

39. en ət twadə, 'dɛrə·ən gə'lik, ɪz : doũ sɪstə dɪn 'e:vənmi:skə
lɪrə̃v̄ həvə ɔz dɪ selž.

40. o·ən dɪ twə gə'bo·ədən hɪnət də he:lə vɛt en də prɔ'fɛ:tən.

11. *ma'te·əž 25, 31-40.

31. ɔz də sɔ·ən fən də mɪ:skə komən ɪz ɪ sɪn 'hr·ərləkhaɪd̃
en əl də hɪləgə ɪnəlž maɪ hɪm, dɔ̃ sɪl ər sɪtə ɔp ə trɔ·ən fɔ̃
sɪn 'hr·ərləkhaɪd̃.

32. en ələ nɑ:sʃəž fən ə i·ədə sɪlə fɔ̃ər hɪm beɪ ənʊ:ər komə,
en heɪ sɪl hɑr fən ənʊ:ər skɪ·ədə lɪk ɔz ən hədər də skɪ·əp skɪ·ət
fən də bɔkən.

33. En de skiep seil er skikke oan syn rjuchterhân, mar de bokken oan syn lofter.

34. Den seil de kening dy't oan syn rjuchterhân steane sizze : Kom harren, seinen fen myn heit, ervje it keninkryk dat jimme fen 'e gronlizzing fen 'e wrâld tatocht is.

35. Hwent ik hie hunger, en jimme hawwe my iten jown ; ik hie toarst, en jimme hawwe my drinke litten ; ik wier frjemd, en jimme hawwe my opnommen.

36. Neaken wier 'k, en jimme hawwe my klaeid ; ik wier siik, en jimme hawwe op my tasjoen ; ik siet finzen, en jimme hawwe my forsocht.

37. Den scille de rjuchtfirdigen him anderje, sizzen : Honear seagen wy jo hungerjen en joegen jo iten, ef toarstich en lieten jo drinke ?

38. Honear dochs seagen wy jo as frjemdling, en namen jo op ? Ef neaken, en klaijden jo ?

39. Honear dochs seagen wy jo siik ef yn 'e finzenisse en hawwe jo forsocht ?

40. En de kening seil anderje en tsjin hjar sizze : Sikersonk siz ik jimme, sa hwet jimme dien hawwe oan ien fen dizze myn lytste broerren, dat hawwe jimme my dien.

12. Simmermoarn.

Hwet bistou ljeaflik
 Rizende Simmermoarn!
 't Opgeande sintsje
 Laket my oan.
 't Hoantsje kraeit : kûkelû !
 't Douke ropt : rûkûkû !
 Ik wol ek sjonge
 Fleurich fen toan.

Alles hwet libbet
 Docht der nou sines by :
 Fôltsjes en kealtsjes,
 Hynsders en kij ;
 Goeskes dy snetterje,
 Skiepkjes dy bletterje,
 Lamkes dy springe
 Nuvere blij.

33. en də ski-əp sɪl ər skɪkə o-ə sɪ 'rɪoxtərhə:n, mɑr də bokən o-ə sɪ loftər.

34. dʒ sɪl də kə:nəŋ dɪt o-ə sɪ 'rɪoxtərhə:n strənə sɪzə : kom hərən, səinən fən min hait, ɛrvjə ət 'kə:nəŋkɪk dət jɪmə fən ə 'grʊlɪzəŋ fən ə vrə:dʒ 'tətəxt ɪz.

35. vənt ɪk hi-ə hoŋər, ɛ jɪmə havə mi itən jun; ɪk hi-ə to-əst, ɛ jɪmə havə mi drɪŋkə lɪtən; ɪk vi-ə frɛmɔ̄, ɛ jɪmə havə mi 'opnəmən.

36. nrəkən vi-ə k, ɛ jɪmə havə mi klɑ:ɪd; ɪk vi-ə sɪ:k, ɛ jɪmə havə op mi 'təsjə:n; ɪk sɪ-ət fɪ:zən, ɛ jɪmə havə mi fə'səxt.

37. dʒ sɪlə də rɪoxt'fʊdəgən hɪm ɔndərjə, sɪzəndə : hu'nɪrər srəgən vi jəu hoŋərjən ɛ jugən jəu itən, ət to-əstəg ɛ lɪ-ətən jəu drɪŋkə?

38. hu'nɪrər dəgʒ srəgən vi jəu əs 'frɛmɔ̄dlɪŋ, en nɑ:mən jəu op? ɔv nrəkən, ɛj klɑ:ɪdən jəu?

39. hu'nɪrər dəgʒ srəgən vi jəu sɪ:k ɔv ɪn ə 'fɪ:zənɪsə en havə jəu fə'səxt?

40. en də kə:nəŋ sɪl ɔndərjə en tsjɪn hɑr sɪzə : sɪkər'soŋk sɪz ɪk jɪmə, sɑ vət jɪmə dɪ-ən havə o-ən i-ən fən dɪzə mɪ lɪstə brʊərən, dət havə jɪmə məɪ dɪ-ən.

12. 'sɪmərmo-ən.

'vət bɪstəu 'lɪ-əvlək

'rɪ:zəndə 'sɪmərmo-ən!

t 'opɪrəndə 'sɪntsʒə

'lɑ:kət mi 'o-ən.

t 'höantsʒə kra:it : 'kukəlu:!

t 'doŋkə ropt : 'rukuku:!

'ɪk vol ɛk 'sɪoŋə

'flø-ərəg fən 'to-ən.

'ələz vət 'lɪbət

'doxt ər noŋ 'sɪnəz beɪ :

'fə:ltsʒəz ɛj 'kɪltsʒəz,

'hɪndəz ɛj 'kɛɪ;

'gʊoskəz dɪ 'snətərjə,

'skɪɪpkəz dɪ 'blətərjə,

'lɑmkəz dɪ 'sprɪŋə

'ny:vərə 'bleɪ.

't Ljurkje yn 'e wolken,
 't Eintsje yn 't lizich wiet,
 't Moskje en 't swealtsje,
 Elk sjongt syn liet.
 Eabarren klapperje,
 Ljipkes wjukwapperje,
 Skries, op 'e hikke,
 Ropt: grito-griet!
 'k Woe for gjin goune
 Det 'k yet to sliepen laei:
 't Is my sa noflik
 Ier op 'e dei.
 Protters dy tsjotterje,
 Eksters dy skotterje,
 Alles is fleurich
 Ik bin it mei.

W. DYKSTRA.

13. **Skipperssankje.**

Forjit my net, as bolle wyntsjes waeije
 En ik oan 't roer myn sankje sjong ;
 As kroeze weagen 't glédde skip omaeije ;
 Forjit, forjit my net !

Forjit my net, as millioenen stjerren
 En 't frjeonlik moantsje my biskynt,
 En dou swietdream hast yn 'e sêfte fearren ;
 Forjit, forjit my net !

Forjit my net, as wylde touwerfleagen
 My slingerje dêr't God it wol ;
 As ik ompolskje mei de dea foar eagen ;
 Forjit, forjit my net !

Forjit my net, as wreed de stoarmen bylje,
 En 't libben hinget oan in tried ;
 As wy forslein oan 't needtou ride en fylje ;
 Forjit, forjit my net !

Forjit my net, as swarte tommelweagen
 Oertruzelje it warleas skip,
 En alle eleminten tsjin ús teagen ;
 Forjit, forjit my net !

t 'lörkj(ə) in ə 'volkən,
 t 'aĩntsʃə in t 'li:zəg vi'ət,
 t 'moskjə en t 'sweltsʃə,
 'elk siont si 'li'ət.
 'iebarən 'kləpərjə,
 'liipkəz vöök'vapərjə,
 'skri'əz op ə 'hikə
 'ropt : gritoü-'gri'ət !
 k 'vu'ə föar giŋ 'gu:nə
 'də k jrt tə 'sli'əpən lai :
 t 'iz mi sa 'noflæk
 'i'ər op ə 'dai.
 'protəz di 'tsjötərjə,
 'ekstəz di 'skötərjə
 'öləz is 'flø'ərəg
 'ig bin ət 'mai.

ve: 'dikstra.

13. 'skipə(s)sanjkjə.

fər'jit mi 'net, əz 'bolə 'vintsjəz 'va'ie
 en 'ik o'ən t 'ru'ər mi 'sanjkjə 'sion ;
 əz 'kru:zə 'vr'əgən t 'glə:də 'skip om'a'ie ;
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi 'net !
 fər'jit mi 'net, əz mi'li'u'ənən 'stierən
 en t 'frø'älək 'möantsjə 'mei bə'skint,
 en 'doü swi'ə(t)'dr'rəm hast in ə 'se:ftə 'fierən ;
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi 'net !
 fər'jit mi 'net, əz 'vildə 'töüer'fl'r'əgən
 mei 'slin'ərjə det 'gød ət 'vol ;
 əz ik 'ompolskjə mai də 'dr'ə föar 'r'əgən ;
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi net !
 fər'jit mi 'net, əz 'vre:d də 'stöarmən 'biljə,
 en t 'libən 'hiŋət o'ən ən 'tri'əd ;
 əz vei fə'slain o'ən t 'ne:(d)töü 'ri:d(ə) ē 'filjə ;
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi 'net !
 fər'jit mi 'net, əs 'swatə 'toməl'vr'əgən
 u'ər'try:zəl'jə ət 'varlr'əs 'skip,
 en 'ölə e'lə'mintən 'tsjin ys 'tr'əgən ;
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi 'net !

Forjit my net, as we einlings yet forsinke,
 En teare yn 'e djippe sé :
 Wol den mei triennen oan my tinke ;
 Forjit, forjit my net !

E. HALBERTSMA.

14. Winternocht.

Oer hûs, oer klûs, oer finne
 Leit leeljeblank en wyt
 Wer winters snietapyt,
 Hweroer Gods goudne sinne
 Mei bliere strielen glydt ;
 Mei speeglich iis bifloerre
 Is mar en poel en wiel ;
 Oan tûken, toer en skûrre
 Blinkt eptich iisjuwiel.

Hwer't oars de weagen geane,
 Swiet wiggelje op en del,
 By riten rou en fel
 Nei 't swirk opstouwe en fleane,
 Dêr rinkelt slide en bel.
 Dêr riidt nou kreaze Sytske,
 In faem as molke en bloed,
 Op 't holtsje in tillich kypske,
 Sa swierich mei hjar Sjoerd.

Hwa tinkt om tersk, om tsjerne ?
 It iis dat is sa moai !
 Hwa sit nou klomsk en loai
 To stinnen yn hirdsherne ?
 Elkien giet oan 'e goai.
 't Is nocht yn greidhoek, wâlden,
 Yn boukant, wetterlân,
 Gjinien is thús to hâlden,
 De skeaf boarst út 'e bân.

Aldgroun ! wêz jamk bifêrzen,
 Swaei, rûge Jûkelbird,
 Al d' ieuwen roun jou swird,
 Tsjoen blommen op ús glêzen,
 Tsjoen blommen oan ús hird ;

fər'jit mi 'net, ɔz v(ə) 'aĩlɪŋʒ jɪt fə'sɪŋkə
 en 'trərə in ə 'dʒɪpə 'se:;
 vɒl 'dɒn maɪ 'trɪnən oʊən mi 'tɪŋkə ;
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi 'net!

e: 'hɒlbetsma.

14. 'vɪntərnoxt.

uər 'hu:z̥, uər 'klu:z̥, uər 'fɪnə
 laɪt 'le:ljə'blɒŋk ɛ̃ 'vɪt
 vər 'vɪntəs 'snɪətə'pɪt,
 vər'uər gɒdʒ̥ 'gɒʊdnə 'sɪnə
 maɪ 'bliərə 'stri:ələn 'glɪt ;
 maɪ 'spe:gləŋ 'i:z̥ bə'flʊərə
 ɪz 'mɑr em 'pu:əl ɛ̃ 'vɪ:əl ;
 oʊən 'tʊkən, 'tʊrər ɛ̃ 'skʊərə
 blɪŋkt 'eptəŋ 'i:z̥jəvɪ:əl.
 vət 'o:z̥ də 'urəgən 'grənə,
 swɪət 'vɪgəl(j)ə 'ɒp en 'dɛl,
 beɪ 'rɪtən 'rəʊ ɛ̃ 'fel
 naɪ t 'swɔrk ɒp'stəʊ(ə) ɛ̃ 'flɪrənə,
 dər 'rɪŋkəlt 'slɪd(ə) em 'bɛl.
 dər 'rɪ:t nəʊ 'krɪrəzə *'sɪtskə,
 ɛ̃ 'fɑ:m ɔz 'mɒlk(ə) em 'blu:əd,
 ɒp t 'hɒltsj(ə) ən 'tɪlɒx 'kɪpskə,
 sɑ 'swɪərəŋ maɪ hɑr *'sjʊ:əd.
 vɑ: 'tɪŋkt ɒm 'tesk, ɒm 'tsjənə?
 ət 'i:z̥ dət ɪs sɑ 'mɔ:ɪ!
 vɑ: sɪt nəʊ 'klɒmsk ɛ̃ 'lɔ:ɪ
 tə 'stɪnən ɪn hɒdʒ̥'hɛnə?
 'ɛlki:ən gɪt oʊən ə 'gɔ:ɪ.
 t ɪz 'noxt ɪŋ 'grɑɪdhʊk, 'vɔ:dɒn,
 ɪm 'bɔ:ŋkənt, 'vɛtərɒ:n,
 gɪn'ɪrən ɪs 'tɪs tə 'hɔ:dən,
 də 'skrəv̥ bɑst ɪt ə 'bɔ:n.
 ɔ:d'grʊn! vɛ:z̥ 'jɑŋk bə'fɛ:zən,
 swɑ:ɪ, 'rʊgə 'ju:kəlbɒd,
 'ɒl d ɪ'ʊən 'rʊn ju: 'swɒd,
 tsju:ən 'blɒmən ɒp ɪz̥ 'glɛ:zən,
 tsju:ən 'blɒmən oʊən ɪz̥ 'hʊd ;

Hear Fryske boikes praten
 Oer frouljue, waer en wyn,
 En tapje frjeon en maten
 Jou 'boerekofje' yn!

L. C. MURRAY BAKKER.

15. De Bernewrâld.

De bernewrâld, sa tear, sa fyn,
 Dêr leit de hele takomst yn.
 De lytse berntsjes, gol en blier,
 It binne bledtsjes wyt pompier;
 Dêr skriuwt men op, al hwet men wol,
 It hele wite bledtsje fol;
 En ho't men letter triuwt en wriuwt,
 It wol net út: it measte bliuwt.

Us jonges, manljue yn 'e dop,
 Us famkes, frouljue yn 'e knop,
 Wirdt gau hjar lytse wrâld to nau,
 Den slagge hja de wynsels ou!
 Den draegt it soantsje heite pak,
 Sit memme pop op memme plak,
 En — wirde wy al stram en âld —
 Sa hâlde wy in nije wrâld.

O, ljeave berntsjes fen ús Lân!
 Hâld jimme ús âlde eare yn stân.
 Biskamje nea ús hope net:
 Bliuw Frysk fen holle en Frysk fen hert!

W. FABER.

16. Swellesang.

Wjuk, wjuk, troch de loft,
 Meitsje neat gjin geroft,
 Doch in swaai en in swier
 As in flitse sa flink,
 Fljuch nou ritsdy en swink,
 Nim sa rêd wer in gier,
 Snap in michje yn 'e flecht,
 Den in swier en in swaai,
 Mei in gier en in draei
 Op 'e goate wer del
 En sjong dêr den de sang fen de swel:

hēr 'fris(k)ə 'bōaikəs 'prɑ:tən
 u·ər 'frɔ:ljə, 'vɑ:r ẽ 'vin,
 en 'təpjə 'frö·ən em 'mɑ:tən
 jōū bu·ərə'kofjə in!

el se: möre: bəkər.

15. də 'benəvrɔ:d.

də 'benə'vrɔ:d, sɑ 'tr·ər, sɑ 'fin,
 dɛ(r) lɑit (d)ə 'he:lə 'tʌkɒmst in.
 də 'litsə 'bentsjəz, 'gɒl en 'bli·ər,
 ət 'bɪnə blɛtsjəz 'vit pɒm'pi·ər ;
 dɛ(r) 'skriuwɪt mən ɒp, 'ɒl vɒt mə 'vɒl,
 ət 'he:lə 'vitə 'blɛtsjə 'fɒl ;
 en 'hʌt mə 'lɛtər 'triuwɪt ẽ 'vriuwɪt,
 ət vɒl 'nɛt yt : ət 'mɪ·əstə 'bliuwɪt.
 yz 'jɒŋəz, 'mɔ:ljə in ə 'dɒp,
 ys 'fʌmkəz, 'frɔ:ljə in ə 'knɒp,
 vɒt 'χəū hɑr 'litsə 'vrɔ:t tə 'nəū,
 dɔ 'sləgə hɪɑ də 'vɪ:səlz 'əū !
 dɒn 'drɑ:xt ət 'sɔʌntsjə 'hɑitə 'pʌk,
 sɪt 'mɛmə 'pɒp ɒp 'mɛmə 'plɒk,
 en—'vɔdə 'vɛɪ ɒl 'strɑm en 'ɔ:d—
 'sɑ hɔ:də vɛɪ ən 'nɛɪə 'vrɔ:d.
 ɔū, 'lɪ·əvə 'bentsjəs fən yz 'lɔ:n !
 hɔ:d 'jim(ə) yz 'ɔ:də 'r·ər(ə) i 'stɔ:n.
 bə'skɑmjə 'nr·ə ys 'hɔ:pə 'nɛt :
 bliuw 'fris(k) fən 'hɒl(ə) ẽ 'fris(k) fən 'hɛt !
 ve: fɑ:bər.

16. 'sweləsɑŋ.

vïök, 'vïök, tro də 'lɒft,
 mɑitsjə 'nr·ət giŋj gə'roft,
 dɒg ẽ 'swɑ:ɪ en ẽ 'swi·ər
 ɔz ẽ 'flitsə sɑ 'flɪŋk,
 flɪɒg noū 'rɪtsti ẽ 'swɪŋk,
 nɪm sɑ 'rɛ:d vɛr əŋ 'gi·ər,
 snɒp ən 'mɪxj(ə) in ə 'flɛxt,
 dɒn ẽ 'swi·ər en ẽ 'swɑ:ɪ,
 mɑɪ əŋ 'gi·ər en ən 'drɑ:ɪ
 ɒp ə 'gɔ·ətə vɛr 'dɛl
 ẽ sɪɒŋ 'dɛr dɒn də 'sɑŋ fən ə 'swɛl :

‘ Forline jier,
Do’t ik hjir wier,
Wier dit fek fol,
En dat fek fol,

En nou is ’t allegearre tiere liere liere liere 1 . . e . . e . . ch.¹

As it gaeike ús tsjilpet : It nestke moat klear,
Den tsjugge w’ er flitich mienskiplik oer gear,
Wy wietsje en wy knetsje hwet liem en hwet klaei,
En foegje ’t en loegje ’t mei ’n strieke ef in raei,
En strike ’t en plakke ’t, nei foechsum bistek,
Goe sljuchte torjuchte mei poatsjes en bek.
As ’t mitseljen dien is, biklaeije w’ op ’t lêst
Mei moas en mei plomkes de boaijem fen ’t nêst.
Sa sitt’ wy by nachttiid, by onwaer ef wyn,
Den koeskes en smoutsjes mei ’t wyfke dêryn,
En hawwe, as ús seis-, sauntal berntsjes yet komt,
Wy for útfenhuzers noch gasten gjin romt’.
Jin ’e tsjerke oan dêr wenje wy bêst nei ús sin,
Det ek in goe wird ús birikke yet kin.
Boppe al, stiet in freedlik from man it ús ta,
Wolle w’ ûnder syn hústek ús wente graech ha.
Doch oars, as it hjirsa noch dêrsa net wol,
Jaen w’ ek ûnder tillen en brêggen ús dol.
Hast’, bûrman, in klútsje? jow dat mar oan my,
Ik ha hjir hwet rúchte, dat ’s gading for dy :
As ien sa hwet oer hat, in oar hwet to koart,
Wy helpe mankoaren bûrskiplik mei foart ;
Sa reitsje wy handich mei ’t nestke op stel,
En sjonge ris froalik de sang fen de swel :

‘ Forline jier,
Do’t ik hjir wier,
Wier dit fek fol,
En dat fek fol,

En nou is ’t allegearre tiere liere liere liere 1 . . e . . e . . ch.

Komt in mosk op ús ta,
Om it nêst, dat wy ha,
Us skelmsk as in kaper t’ ontsetten,

¹ Sa, seit it sizke, sjonge de swellen.

fə'linə 'ji:ər,
 dut 'ɪk hɪr 'vi:ə(r),
 vi:ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,
 ɛn 'dɒt fɛk 'fol,

ɛn 'noʊ ɪs t 'ɔləgɪərə ti:ərə li:ərə li:ərə li:ərə 'le:g.¹

ɔz ət 'gɑ:ɪkə ys 'tsɪlpət: ət 'neskə mət 'klɪ:ər,
 dɒn 'tsjogə v ər 'flitəg mi:ə'skiplək u:ə 'gr:ər,
 vi 'vɪrtsj(ə) ɛ vi 'knetsjə vət 'li:əm ɛ vət 'kla:ɪ,
 ɛ 'fu:gjə t ɛ 'lu:gjə t maɪ ə 'stri:ək(ə) ɔv ə 'rɑ:ɪ,
 ɛ 'stri:kə t ɛm pləkə t; naɪ 'fu:xsəm bə'stek,
 gu:ə 'slɪɔxtə tə'rɪɔxtə maɪ 'pɔ:ətsjəz ɛm 'bɛk.
 ɔs t 'mitsəlʃən 'di:ən ɪz, bə'kla:ɪə v op t 'le:st
 maɪ 'mɔ:əz ɛm maɪ 'plɒmkəʒ də 'bɔ:ɪəm fən t 'ne:st.
 sɑ 'sɪt vi bɛɪ 'nɔx(t)ti:d, bɛɪ 'ɔvɑ:r ɔv 'vɪn,
 dɒŋ 'kuskəz ɛ 'sməʊtsjəʒ maɪ t 'vɪfkə der'ɪn,
 ɛn 'hʌv(ə), ɔz ys 'saɪs-, 'sə:ntɔl 'bentsjəz jɪt 'kɒmt,
 vɛɪ fɔər ytfən'huzəʒ nɔg gəstən 'gɪɪ 'rɒmt.
 jɪn ə 'tsjerk(ə) ɔ:ən der 'vɛjə vɛɪ 'bɛ:st naɪ ys 'sɪn,
 dɒt 'ɛk əŋ gu:ə 'vɔd yz bə'rɪkə jɪt 'kɪn.
 bɒp(ə) 'ɔl, stɪrt ə 'frɛdlək frɒm 'mən ət ys 'tɑ,
 vɔ v 'ʌndər sɪn 'hɪstɛk yz 'vɛntə grɑ:g 'hɑ.
 dæg 'o:əʒ, ɔz ət 'hɪɪsə nɔg 'desə net 'vɔl,
 jɔ: v 'ɛk ʌndər 'tɪlən ɛm 'brɛ:gən yz 'dɒl.
 hɑst, 'bʊormən, əŋ 'klytsjə? jəʊ 'dɒt mɑr ɔ:əm 'meɪ,
 'ɪk hɑ hɪr vət 'ruxtə, də z 'gɑ:dəŋ fɔə 'deɪ:
 ɔz 'i:ə sɑ vət 'u:ər hɑt, ɛn 'o:ər vət tə 'kɔdət,
 vɛɪ 'hɛlpə mən'kɔ:ərən bu:ə'skiplək maɪ 'fɔdət;
 sɑ 'raɪtsjə vi 'hɒndəg maɪ t 'neskə ɒp 'stɛl,
 ɛ 'sɪɔŋə rɛs 'frɔ:ələk də 'sɑŋ fən ə 'swɛl:

fə'linə 'ji:ər,
 dut 'ɪk hɪr 'vi:ə(r),
 vi:ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,
 ɛn 'dɒt fɛk 'fol,

ɛn 'noʊ ɪs t 'ɔləgɪərə ti:ərə li:ərə li:ərə li:ərə 'le:g.

komt ɛn 'mosk ɒp ys 'tɑ,
 ɒm ət 'ne:st, dɒt vi 'hɑ,
 ys 'skɛlmsk ɔz əŋ 'kɑ:pər t ɒnt'sɛtən,

¹ sɑ, saɪt ət sɪskə, sɪɔŋə də swɛlən.

Elk fen ús docht mei,
 Wy fit'rje him wei,
 En witte 't him wol to biletten.

As in wikel ef earn
 Ef in hauk it bistean',
 Op it oare frij fûgelt to loeren,
 Den kitelt ús bloed,
 Wy flink en fol moed,
 Us krije se net yn hjar kloeren.

Ha w' in seinrop earst jown
 Oan de fûgels yn 't roun,
 En glûpe de hinnen biside,
 Den wy der op yn
 Sa rêd as de wyn,
 Wy doare de skobbert bistride.

Jow him hommels in pjuk,
 En den gau wer wjuk-wjuk,
 Dy ropsek kin lang ús net krije ;
 En ha wy oerwoun,
 Strykt er ôf foar ús boun,
 Den kin it in sankje wer lije :

' Forline jier,
 Do't ik hjir wier,
 Wier dit fek fol,
 En dat fek fol,

En nou is 't allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch

Hat it wyfke ús nestje fol aikes lein,
 Den briede wy trou om bar,
 En habbe wy pykjies, o den wirdt der flein,
 Den stelle w' ús wakker to war ;
 Den giet der by beide nin tiid forlern,
 Hwent hongrige bouterkes binne de bern.
 Sa wekket de swel for goed en bloed,
 En wykt for syn plichten net wei,
 En teant er jamk, hwet flinkens en moed,
 As me 't mei inoar hâldt, formei.
 Doch sonder geroff
 Pilet hy troch de loft,

'elk fən yz doxt 'maɪ,
 veɪ fitrjə him 'vaɪ,
 ɛ 'vɪtə t him 'vol tə bə'letən.

ɔz ə 'vikəl əv 'rən
 əv ən 'həʊk ət bə'strən,
 ɒp ət 'oərə frɛɪ 'fugəlt tə 'luərən,
 dən 'kitəlt yz 'bluəd,
 veɪ 'flɪŋk ɛ fol 'muəd,
 ys 'kreɪə zə 'nɛt in hɔr 'klurən.

hə v ə 'saɪrɒp ræst 'jun
 ɔən də 'fugəlz in t 'run,
 enj 'glupə də 'hɪnən bə'sɪdə,
 dɔ 'veɪ dər ɒp 'in
 sɑ 'rɛ:d ɔz də 'vɪn,
 'veɪ dɔərə də 'skɒbət bə'strɪdə.

jəʊ əm 'hɒməlz əm 'pɪɔk,
 en dən 'gəʊ vər vɪɔk-'vɪɔk,
 di 'rɒpsɛk kɪ 'lɑŋ yz nɛt 'kreɪə;
 en 'hɑ vɪ uərə'vun,
 strikt ər 'ɔərə fɔər yz 'bun,
 'dən kɪn ət ə 'sɑŋkjə vər 'leɪə:

fə'li:nə 'ji:ər,
 dʊt 'ɪk hɪr 'vi:ə(r),
 vi:ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,
 en 'dɒt fɛk 'fol,

en 'noʊ ɪs t 'ɔləgɪərə ti:ərə li:ərə li:ərə li:ərə 'le:g.

hət ət 'vɪfkə yz 'nɛsjə fol 'aɪkəz 'laɪn,
 dən 'brɪədə vɪ 'trəʊ ɒm 'bɑr,
 en 'həbə vɪ 'pɪkjəz, ʊ 'dɔ vɔt ər 'flaɪn,
 dɔ 'stɛlə v yz 'vɑkər tə vɑr;
 dən 'gɪrt ər beɪ 'baɪdə nɪn 'ti:d fə'len,
 vɔnt 'hɒnrəgə 'bɔʊtərkəz 'bɪnə də 'ben.
 sɑ 'vɛkət (d)ə 'swɛl fɔər 'guəd əm 'bluəd,
 ɛ 'vɪkt fɔə sɪm 'plɪxtən nɛt 'vaɪ,
 en 'trənt ər 'jɑmk, vɔt 'flɪŋkəz əm 'muəd,
 ɔz mə t 'maɪ ənʊər 'hɔ:t, fə'maɪ.
 dɔx 'sɒndər gə'roft
 'pɪlət heɪ tro də 'loft,

En saeit mei in swier
 As in blits hinne en wer,
 Snapt hjir en der
 In michje yn sa'n gier;
 Den docht er in swaei
 Mei in linige draei
 Op 'e goate wer del,
 En kweelt by syn gaei
 D' ienfâldige sang fen de swel:

'Forline jier,
 Do't ik hjir wier,
 Wier dit fek fol,
 En dat fek fol,

En nou is 't allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch.

H. S. SYTSTRA.

17. Maertebloemen.

Dit is in hânfol Maertebloemen,
 De foarjiersberntsjes fen myn hert,
 Dy't earst in lange, lange set
 Yn 't kâlde winterwaer forklommen;
 Mar dy't op d' earste foarjiersdei,
 Do't mylde bolle wyntsjes rûzden,
 Troch 't hirde wynsel hinne brûzden
 En kipen út hjar herntsjes wei.

De Maertebloem is fyn en tear,
 En doar him hast net bûten weagje;
 As dêr de kâlde stoarmen reagje,
 Den falt er ôf en is net mear.
 Mar as der mylde siichjes waeije,
 Dy't him it prûze kopke aeije,
 Den driuwt er widzjend op 'e wyn
 En liedt de simmer laitsjend yn.

De Maertebloem is wyt en kein,
 De deakleur leit him op 'e wangen;
 Hy stjert foar d' earste fûgelsangen,
 Hy bloeit mar koart yn snie en rein.

ẽ 'sa:it maĩ ẽ 'swi:ər
 ɔz əm 'blits hɪn(ə) ẽ 'vər,
 snɔpt 'hɪr en 'dər
 əm 'mɪχj(ə) i sɔŋ 'gi:ər ;
 dən 'doxt ər ẽ 'swa:i
 maĩ ẽ 'linəgə 'dra:i
 ɔp ə 'gɔ:ətə vər 'dɛl,
 ɛŋ 'kwe:lt beĩ siŋ 'ga:i
 d i:ə'fɔ:dəgə 'sɔŋ fən ə 'swɛl:

fə'linə 'ji:ər,
 dut 'ɪk hɪr 'vi:ə(r),
 vi:ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,
 en 'dɔt fɛk 'fol,

en 'noũ is t 'ɔləgɪərə ti:ərə li:ərə li:ərə li:ərə 'le:g.

ha: es 'sitstra.

17. 'mɑ:təblomən.

'dɪt ɪz ən 'hõ:fol 'mɑ:tə'blomən,
 də 'föarji:əz'bentsjəz fəm min 'het,
 dɪt 'ræst ẽ 'lɑŋə, 'lɑŋə 'set
 in t 'kɔ:də 'vɪntər'vɑ:r fə'klomən ;
 mɑr dɪt ɔp d 'ræstə 'föarji:əzdaĩ,
 dut 'mildə 'bɔlə 'vɪntsjez 'ru:zdən,
 trox t 'hødə 'vɪ:səl 'hɪnə 'bru:zdən
 en 'kipən yt hɑr 'hentsjez vaĩ.

də 'mɑ:təblom is 'fin en 'tr:ər,
 en 'dɔ:ər əm 'hæst net 'butən 'vrægje ;
 ɔz 'dər də 'kɔ:də 'stöarmən 'rrægje,
 dõ 'fölt ər 'ɔ:ə en 'ɪz net 'mɪ:ər.
 mɑr ɔz dər 'mildə 'si:χjəz 'vɑ:iə,
 dɪt hɪm ət 'pruzə 'kəpkə 'a:iə,
 dən drɪuwt ər 'vɪdzjend ɔp ə 'vɪn
 en 'li:ət (d)ə 'sɪmər 'laɪtsjend 'in.

də 'mɑ:təblom ɪz 'vit ɛŋ 'kaɪn,
 də 'dɪɛklɔ:ər 'laɪt əm ɔp ə 'vɑ:nən ;
 heĩ stɪet föa d 'ræstə 'fugəlsənən,
 heĩ 'bluɪt mɑr 'kɔət i 'sni:ə ẽ 'raɪn.

Dochs lit er blier syn klokjes klinke
 En sjongt syn simmer-profecy,
 En makket mannich herte blij,
 Al kin er 't sels net witte ef tinke.
 Wol, Maertebloimmen fen myn hert,
 Den ek for oare herten bloeije,
 Lit dêr wer foarjiersglânzen gloeije,
 Lit wike d'âlde wintersmert.
 Wol dêr wer nije hope bringe
 En den — forwylje en stjer den wei;
 De Pinksterbloimmen scill' tonei
 Blier laitsjend út 'e knoppen springe.

P. J. TROELSTRA.

18. It Heitelân.

Dêr't de dyk it lân omklammet,
 Lyk in memme-earm hjar bern,
 Dêr't de wylde sé jamk flammet
 Op in hap út Friso's hern',
 Dêr't de Stiennen-man syn eagen
 Stoarje lit oer fjild en strân,
 Dêr't men eanget fen gjin weagen,
 Dêr is 't ljeave Heitelân!
 Dêr 't Reaklif sa swietkes lonket
 Yn de jountiids-sinneskyn,
 Dêr't it bokweitblomke pronket
 Twisken heide en beamgûd yn,
 Dêr't de Aldehou syn brommen
 Uren fier sims dreunt yn 't roun,
 Dêr't it tilt fen fé en bloimmen,
 Dêr is 't oeral Fryske groun!
 Dêr't hjar froed de geaën spriede
 Twisken Lauwers, Linde en Flie,
 Rêstich drôgjend, oft 't op ierde
 Rounom noft en frede wie';
 Dêr't de groun de soargen leannet
 Fen der minsken warbre hân,
 Dêr't men frij en feilich wennet,
 Dêr is 't ynljeaf Heitelân!

'døggz lit ær 'bli·ær sin 'klækjøs 'klɪjkə
 ẽ 'sɪŋt sɪ 'sɪmər·profə'seɪ,
 en 'mækət 'mænəg̃ 'hetə 'bleɪ,
 ol 'kɪn ær t 'selz̃ net 'vit(ə) of 'tɪŋkə.
 vol, 'mɑ:tə'blomən fəm min 'het,
 dən 'ek fōar 'o·ərə 'hetən 'bluɪə,
 lit '(d)er ver 'fōarji·æg̃lō:zən 'gluɪə,
 lit 'vikə d 'o:də 'vɪntərsmet.
 vol 'der ver 'neɪə 'hø:pə 'brɪŋə
 en 'døn—fə'viljə ẽ 'stɪer d̃ 'vaɪ;
 də 'pɪŋkstərblo·mən sɪl tə'nai
 bli·ær 'laɪtsjənd̃ yt ə 'knəpən 'sprɪŋə.
 pe: je: 'tru·əlstrɑ.

18. et 'haitələ:n.

det (d)ə 'dik et 'lə:n om'klamət,
 'lik ən 'memə·fɛrm hør 'ben,
 det (d)ə 'vildə 'se: jəm̃k 'flamət
 op ən 'həp yt 'frizo:z̃ 'hen,
 det (d)ə stɪmən·'mən sin 'r·ægən
 'stōarjə lit u·ər 'fɪld ẽ 'strə:n,
 det mən 'r·əŋət fəŋ gɪɪ 'ur·ægən,
 'der is t 'lɪ·rəvə 'haitələ:n.
 der t rɪ·əkɪɪf sɑ 'swi·ətkəz 'lɔŋkət
 in də 'juntɪ:ɔz̃ 'sɪnəskin,
 det et 'bokvit'blomkə 'prɔŋkət
 twɪskən 'haid(ə) en bɪsmgüød in,
 det (d)ə 'o:dəhəu sin 'bromən
 'u·ərən 'fi·ər səmz 'drø:nt in t 'run,
 d̃et et 'tɪlt f̃ə 'fe: en 'blomən,
 der is t 'u·ərəl 'fris(k)ə 'grun.
 det hør 'fru·əɔ̃ də 'grə·ən 'sprɪ·ədə
 twɪskən lə·üəz̃, 'lɪnd(ə) ẽ flɪ·ə,
 'rə:stəg̃ 'drə:gjənd̃, of(t) t op 'i·ədə
 'runom 'noft ẽ 'frə:də 'vi·ə,
 det (d)ə 'grun də 'sōərgən 'liənət
 fən dər mɪ:skən 'vərbrə 'hə:n,
 det m̃ə 'frɛɪ ẽ 'faɪləg̃ 'venət,
 'der is t 'ɪlɪ·əṽ 'haitələ:n!

Lit ús tinke oan âlde tiden :
 Ieuwen fol fen lêst en noed,
 Kriich tsjin frjemdfolk, fjuchtsjen, striden,
 Wrakseljen mei wetterfloed.
 Dêr't Dy 't âlde folk biwarre,
 Dreech tsjin stoarm en twingerij,
 Dêr scill' wy, as Friezen, swarre :
 'Aldfaers erf, wy weitsje oer Dy!'

J. L. VAN DER BURG.

19. Simmerjounsbyld.

Nij hea rûkt oer it wide glêdde wetter,
 Abeeljebeammen rûze oan jinse kant
 Op 't boerehiem, hwer't d'eintsjes slûgje, hwent
 Hja binne wirch fen 't dûken en gesnetter.

It westerrea forblik; it wirdt al letter
 En 't blau tapyt mei gouden stjerren spant
 Oer alles hinne: fûgel, fé en plant
 't Sliëpt alles; eltse klank en sang forstjert der.

In greate tsjalk komt swart fen seil oandriuwen,
 In twjirke dounset oan en brekt it byld
 Fen boerepleats en beamte yn 't glânzich wiet.

It byld trill't lang, om einlings dochs to bliuwen,
 De weachjes glide oan d' ich en — fol en myld
 Sjongt op de tsjalk de frou in widzeliet.

J. B. SCHEPERS.

20. Tsjuster.

Swart, aeklik swart is nou de nacht: gjin brân
 Fen sinnefjûr, noch 't sêfte moantsje jiet
 In wite striel oer 't stille gea; men wit
 Fen bou noch greide of mar, fen sé noch strân.

It bern is bang by tsjuster, 't knypt de hân
 Fen heit, dy mei him 't stille fjild trochgiet;
 It skril't for 't beamke dat dêr ienlik stiet
 By 't wetter, oan 'e kant fen 't flakke lân.

lit ys 'tɪŋk(ə) o·ən 'o:də 'ti:dən :
 'i·əüən 'fol fō 'lɛ:st en 'nu·əð,
 'kri:ğ tsjɪn 'fri:emðfolk, 'fi·oχtsjən, 'stri:dən,
 'vrøksəljən maɪ 'vɛtərflu·əð.
 det (d)ei t 'o:də 'folk bə'vərə,
 'dre:ğ tsjɪ 'støarm en twɪŋə'reɪ,
 der sɪ 'vɛɪ, əs 'fri·əzən, 'swərə :
 'o:ðfə:z 'erf, vɛɪ 'vaitsjə u·ə 'dɛɪ !

je: el fən dər bōrğ.

19. 'sɪmərjū:z'bild.

nɛɪ 'hɪ·rə rukt u·ər ət 'vi:də 'glɛ:də 'vɛtər,
 ə'be:l·jəbiemən 'ru:z(ə) o·ə 'jɪ:sə 'kənt
 op t bu·ərə'hi·əm, vɛt d(ə) 'aɪntsjes 'slugjə, 'vənt
 hɪə 'bɪnə 'vörχ fən t 'dukən enj gə'snɛtər.

ət 'vɛstə(r)rɪ·rə fə'blikt ; ət vöt əl 'lɛtər
 en t 'bləü tə'pit maɪ 'gəüdən 'stierən 'spənt
 u·ər 'ələž 'hɪnə : 'fugəl, 'fe: em 'plənt
 t 'slɪɪpt 'ələž ; 'eltə 'kləŋk ɛ 'səŋ fə'stɪɛt ər.

enj 'grötə 'tsjəlk komt 'swət fō 'sail 'o·əndriuwən,
 ən 'twɪrkə 'dū:sət 'o·ən em 'brekt ət 'bild
 fən bu·ərə'plɪrɛts en 'bi:smɛt(ə) in t 'glō:zəğ 'vi·ət.

ət 'bild trɪlt 'lən, om 'aɪlɪŋž dəğž tə 'bliuwən,
 də 'vr·əχjəž 'gli:də o·ən ə 'ɪχ en—'fol en 'mild
 sɪənt op də 'tsjəlk də 'frəü ən 'vɪdzəli·ət.

je: be: ske:pəž.

20. tsjöstər.

swət, 'a:klək 'swət ɪz noü də 'nəxt ; gɪɪm 'brə:n
 fō 'sɪnɛfju·ər, nəχ t 'sɛ:ftə 'mööantsjə 'jɪt
 ən 'vitə 'stri·əl u·ə t 'stɪlə 'grə ; mɛ 'vɪt
 fən 'böü nəχ 'grəɪd(ə) əv 'mər, fō 'sɛ: nəχ 'strə:n.

ət 'be:n ɪz 'bən beɪ 'tsjöstər, t 'knipt (d)ə 'hə:n
 fən 'həɪt, di 'maɪ hɪm t 'stɪlə 'fiɪld tro(χ) 'gɪt ;
 ət 'skrɪlt fōə t 'bi:smkə dət (d)er 'ɪ·ələk 'stɪt
 beɪ t 'vɛtər, o·ən ə 'kənt fən t 'fləkə 'lə:n.

Sa is 't yn 't sombre, kâlde deafet nacht,
Hweryn de dragers ienkear sakje litte,
Dy't skriljend wike moast foar Dea syn kracht.

Den scil, hwaens siele skaette, net mear witte
Fen nacht en tsjuster, moanne of sinneprecht,
En fjucht de geest it iiv'ge ljocht tomiette.

P. SIPMA.

'sa ɪs t in t 'sombɾə, 'kə:də 'dɪfɛt 'naxt,
 vɛr'in də 'drɑ:gəz 'i:ŋkrɛr 'sɔkjə 'lɪtə
 dɪt 'skrɪljənd̥ 'vɪkə 'mœast fœa 'drə sɪŋ 'kraxt.

'dõ sɪl, vû:ž 'si:ələ 'skɑ:tə, 'nɛt mɪrɛr 'vɪtə
 fɔn 'naxt ɛn 'tsjöstɛr, 'mœanə əv̥ 'smɛpraxt
 ẽ flɪox̥t (d)ə 'gɛ:st ət 'i:vɣə 'lɪox̥t tə'mɪrɛ.

pe: 'sɪpmɑ.

GLOSSARY

The order is strictly alphabetical (â = a; é, ê = e; ô = o; ú, û = u; y = i).

Phonetic transcription in [].

Abbreviations :

fn. = female name.

gn. = geographical name.

iv. = irregular verb (§§ 249, 250).

mn. = male name.

pn. = proper name.

s. = substantive.

sn. = neuter substantive.

sv. = strong verb (§ 247).

swv. = strong weak verb (§ 248).

The others need no explanation.

Masculine and feminine are not indicated (see §§ 188, 189).

The ordinary numerals after a word refer to the paragraphs in the Grammar.

The Roman numbers after *sv.* indicate the classes of the strong verbs in the Grammar (§ 247).

A

abeeljebeam [a'be:ljəbrəm] *s.*
abele-tree, white poplar.

acht [axt] *num.* eight.

acht [axt] *s.* attention.

achteloas [ʼaxtələ·əz] *adj.* care-
less.

achter [axtər] *adv. prep.* 113.
behind, after.

achting [axtən] *s.* esteem, regard,
respect.

achtjin [axtjən] *num.* eighteen.

achtsje [axtsjə] *sv.* to esteem;
to think.

achtslaen [ʼaxtslə:n] *sv.* VI, a.
to pay attention.

achtste [axstə] *num.* eighth.

aed [a:d] *sn.* milk-basin.

aei [a'i] *sn.* egg.

aeije [a'jə] *sv.* to stroke.

aeklik [a:klək] *adj.* dismal,
dreary.

aerd [a:d] *sn.* nature, kind.

aerdich [a:dəg] *adj.* nice, pretty.

âffaers [ʼə:fa:z] *s.* 195. ancestor.

afysje [a'fisjə] *sn.* 138. place
post, berth.

after [aftər] *adv. prep.* 113. be-
hind, after.

aikje [aikjə] *sv.* to stroke.

al [əl] *adv.* already.

al, alle [əl, ələ] *num.* all.

âld [ə:d] *adj.* old.

Aldehou [ʼə:dəhəu] *pn.* a tower
at Ljouwert (Leeuwarden).

âlder [ə:dər] *s.* parent.

âldfaem [ə:d'fə:m] *s.* old maid

âldfaers [ʼə:d'fə:z] *s.* ancestors.

Ale [a:lə] *mn.*

âlf, âlve [əlv̥, əlvə] *num.* eleven.

âlfte [əlv̥tə] *num.* eleventh.

alheel [əl'he:l] *adv.* wholly, quit-

alhowol [əlhu'vol] *conj.* although

allegearre [ələ'gierə] *num.* alto-
gether.

allerhande [ʼələrhəndə] *adv.*
sundry.

allerlei [ˈɔlərleɪ] *adj.* sundry.
alles [ɔləʒ] *ind. pr.* all, every-
 thing.
allyk [ɔˈlik] *adj.* alike.
allinne, allinnich [ɔˈlɪnə,
 ɔˈlɪnəŋ] *adv.* alone, lonely, by
 oneself.
alloan [ɔlˈoːən] *adv.* continually.
altyd [ˈɔltid] *adv.* always.
alweroan [ɔlˈvɛrɔːən] *adv.* again.
amer [ɑːmər] *s.* pail.
amerij [ɑːmɛˈrɛi] *sn.* moment.
amperoan [ˈɑmpɛrɔːən] *adv.*
 nearly.
anderje [ˈɔndərjə] *vv.* to answer.
anker [ɑŋkər] *sn.* anchor.
Ankje [ɑŋkjə] *fn.*
Anne [ɔːnə] *mn.*
antlit [ˈɔntlɪt] *sn.* face.
antwird [ˈɔntvød] *sn.* answer.
antwirdzje [ˈɔntvødzjə] *vv.* to
 answer.
appel [ɑpəl] *s.* apple.
arbeid [ˈɑrbaɪd] *s.* labour, work.
arbeider [ˈɑrbaɪdər] *s.* labourer,
 labouring-man.
arbeidster [ˈɑrbaɪstər] *s.* char-
 woman.
arbeidsum [ɑrˈbaɪtsəm] *adj.*
 laborious.
arbeidzje [ˈɑrbaɪdzjə] *vv.* to
 labour.
as [ɔz] *conj.* as, when.
au! [ɑü] *int.* oh!
aveseare [ɑvɛˈsrɛrə] *vv.* to ad-
 vance, to hurry up.

B

baen [bɑːn] *s.* way, road.
baes [bɑːs] *s.* master, boss.
bak [bæk] *s.* bowl, basin.
bakker [bækər] *s.* baker.
bakkerinne [bækərɪnə] *s.*
 baker's wife.
bakkerij [bækərɛi] *s.* bake-
 house.

bakmoal [ˈbɑkmɔːəl] *sn.* baking-
 meal.
baksel [bɑksəl] *sn.* batch.
bal [bəl] *s.* ball.
balke [bɔlkə] *s.* beam, joist.
bân [bɔːn] *s.* band, tie.
bang [bɑŋ] *adj.* afraid; timid;
 concerned.
bank [bɑŋk] *s.* bench.
bankje [bɑŋkjə] *vv.* to hold out.
bar [bɑr] *s.* turn.
barm [bɑrm] *s.* 152. berm.
barne [bɑnə, bɑːnə] *vv.* to burn,
 to be on fire.
barre [bɑrə, bɑːrə] *vv.* to happen;
 to receive.
beage [brɛːgə] *s.* 160. hame (of
 a draught-horse).
beaken [brɛːkən] *sn.* 160. beacon.
bealich [brɛːləg, bɔːləg] *s.* 165.
 body.
bealigje [brɛːləgjə, bɔːləgjə]
vv. 165. to toil.
beam [brɛːm] *s.* tree.
beamgûd [ˈbiɛmɡüød] *sn.* trees.
beamte [biɛmtə] *sn.* trees, clump
 of trees.
beamtûke [ˈbiɛmtukə] *s.* bough,
 branch.
beane [brɛːnə] *s.* 192. bean.
bear [brɛːr] *s.* bear; boar; dam.
bêd [bɛːd] *sn.* bed.
bêdsplanke [bɛtsˈplɑŋkə] *s.*
 slide.
beest [beːst] *sn.* 192. beast; cow.
beet hawwe [beːt hɑvə] *iv.* 250.
 to get hold.
beide [baɪdə] *num.* both.
beitel [baɪtəl] *s.* 162. chisel.
bek [bɛk] *s.* bill, beak, mouth.
bel [bɛl] *s.* bell.
beppe [bɛpə] *s.* grandmother.
berch [bɛrg] *s.* mount, mountain.
bergje [bɛrgjə] *vv.* to pack up.
Berltsum [bɛlsəm] *gn.* village
 in Friesland.
berm [bɛrm, bɛːrm] *s.* 142 n.
 berm.

- bern [bɛn, bɛ:n] *sn.* child.
 bernachtich [ˈbɛnɑxtəŋ] *adj.*
 childish.
 berne [bɛnə] *past. part.* born.
 bernewrâld [ˈbɛnɔvrɑ:d] *s.* the
 young.
 bernsbern [ˈbɛ:zben] *sn.* grand-
 child.
 bernsk [bɛ:sk] *adj.* doting.
 bernskens [ˈbɛ:skɔ̃z] *s.* second
 childhood, dotage.
 bêst [bɛ:st] *adj.* best.
 betel [betəl] *s.* 162. chisel.
 better [betər] *adj.* better.
 betterskip [ˈbetərskip] *s.* ame-
 lioration.
 beu [bø:] *adj.* tired, disgusted.
 beuke [bø:kə] *vv.* to beat.
 by [bɛi] *adv. prep.* at, near,
 with.
 bibel [bi:bəl, bihəl] *s.* bible.
 bidaerd [bəˈdɑ:d] *adj.* calm,
 sedate.
 bidde [bidə] *sv.* II, b. to pray.
 bidimme [bəˈdimə] *vv.* to calm,
 to smooth down.
 bidjerre [bəˈdɛrə] *sv.* III, c. to
 corrupt, to deprave.
 bidriuw [bəˈdriuw] *sn.* action,
 deed; trade; act.
 bidroefd [bəˈdru:vɔ̃d, bəˈdru:ŋd] *adj.* 113. sad, pitiful.
 biede [biːdə] *sv.* II, a. to offer,
 to bid.
 bien [biːn] *sn.* bone.
 bier [biːr] *sn.* beer.
 biezem [biːzəm] *s.* broom,
 besom.
 bifinge [bəˈfɪŋə] *sv.* III, d. to be
 taken with cold.
 bifloerje [bəˈflœrjə] *vv.* to floor,
 to pave.
 bifrieze [bəˈfriːzə] *sv.* II, a. to
 freeze.
 bigeije [bəˈgɑiə] *vv.* to cry.
 bigge [bigə] *s.* pig.
 bigjinne [bəˈgɪnə] *sv.* III, a. to
 begin.
- bigripe [bəˈgri:pə] *sv.* I, b (*p. p.*
 bigrepen) to understand, to
 comprehend.
 bihalven [bəˈhɔlvən] *prep.* ex-
 cept, besides.
 bikeare [bəˈkɪrə] *vv.* to con-
 vert, to reclaim.
 bिकearling [bəˈkrɛrlɪŋ] *s.* con-
 vert.
 bikend [bəˈkind] *adj.* known,
 acquainted.
 bikenne [bəˈkinə] *iv.* 249. to
 see.
 biklaeije [bəˈkla:iə] *vv.* to clothe.
 bikliuwe [bəˈkliuwə] *sv.* I, c. to
 ascend, to climb.
 bikôgje [bəˈkɔ:gjə] *vv.* 246. to
 chew. **De earen wurde him**
bikôge: he learns by hard
 experience.
 bij [bɛi] *s.* bee.
 bijekoer [ˈbɛiəkuːər] *s.* bee-hive.
 bijestâl [ˈbɛiəstɑ:l] *s.* bee-shed.
 Bijke [bɛikə] *pn.* dog's name.
 byld [bild] *sn.* image.
 bileanje [bəˈliɛnə] *vv.* to re-
 munerate.
 bilette [bəˈlɛtə] *vv.* to prevent.
 bylje [biljə] *vv.* to roar; to
 bark.
 bine [binə] *sv.* III, a. to bind,
 to tie.
 bineame [bəˈnrɛmə] *vv.* to
 appoint, to nominate.
 binne(n) [binə, binən] *adv. prep.*
 in, within, inside.
 binnendoar [binənˈdoːər] *adv.*
 in the house.
 bynster [biːstər] *sf.* binder, tier.
 bynt [bint] *sn.* joist.
 bipoezje [bəˈpœzjə] *vv.* to spill
 upon, to splash.
 bird [bɔd] *sn.* beard.
 birêdde [bəˈrɛ:də] *vv.* to arrange,
 to manage.
 biriede [bəˈriːdə] *vv.* 246. to
 consult, to confer.
 birikke [bəˈrikə] *vv.* to reach.

inne [bə'ɪnə] *sv.* III, a. to overtake. It is wol mei him to birinnen: he is not a disagreeable person.
akje [bə'səkjə] *wv.* to sink down.
ide [bə'sidə] *adv.* beside; hid.
iik [bə'si:k] *sn.* visit, call.
ite [bə'zitə] *s.* 138. visit, call.
jen [bə'sisn] *sv.* II, c. to look at.
kaefd [bə'skɑ:vǫd] *adj.* polite, civilized.
kie [bə'ski:ə] *sn.* answer; information.
kildigje [bə'sköldəgjə] *wv.* to accuse.
kine [bə'skinə] *wv.* to shine upon.
krobje [bə'skrobjə] *wv.* to hide.
lach [bə'slɑχ] *sn.* the live stock (of cattle).
lute [bə'slytə] *sv.* II, b. to resolve.
piele [bə'spi:lə] *wv.* to wash.
pylje [bə'spiljə] *wv.* to play on.
stean [bə'strən] *iv.* 250. to venture.
stek [bə'stek] *sn.* plan.
stelle [bə'stələ] *wv.* to order, to appoint.
stelle [bə'stɛ:lə] *sv.* V, a. to steal.
stride [bə'stri:də, bə'stridə] *sv.* I, a. to fight, to combat.
te [bitə] *sv.* I, b. to bite.
tiid [bə'ti:d] *adv. adj.* early, betimes.
tsjen litte [bə'tsjen litə] *sv.* II, c. VII. to stop, to omit.
warje [bə'vɑrjə] *wv.* to keep; to preserve, to protect.
wenje [bə'venə] *wv.* to inhabit.
winder [bimdər] *s.* scrubbing-brush.
inne [bimə] *wv.* to scrub.
ist [birst] *s.* beast, beestings.

bjuster [büstər] *adj.* at sea, confused.
blank [blɑŋk] *adj.* bright.
blau [blə'ü, bləü] *adj.* blue.
bléd [blɛ:d] *sn.* leaf.
blédside [ˈblɛtsidə] *s.* page.
bleek [ble:k] *s.* bleach-field.
bleek [ble:k] *adj.* pale.
blein [blaɪn] *sn.* 137. baleen.
bletterje [blɛtərjə] *wv.* to bleat.
bleu [blø:] *adj.* timid.
blydskip [ˈblitskɪp] *s.* gladness.
bliede [bli:ədə] *wv.* 246. to bleed.
blier [bli:ər] *adj.* merry.
bliid [bli:d] *adj.* glad.
blij [blɛi] *adj.* glad.
blykber [blikbər] *adj.* apparent.
blike [blikə] *swv.* 248. to appear.
blikerje [blikərjə] *wv.* to sparkle.
blyn [blin] *adj.* blind.
blinens [blinnɛ̃] *s.* blindness.
blinke [blɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to shine, to glitter.
blits [blɪts] *s.* lightning.
bliuwe [bliu:wə] *sv.* I, c. to remain.
bloed [blu:əd] *sn.* blood.
bloedderich [blüodrəg] *adj.* bloody.
bloei [bluɪ] *s.* blossom, flower.
bloeije [bluɪə] *wv.* to bloom; to flourish.
bloeisel [bluɪsəl] *sn.* blossom.
bloeitiid [ˈbluɪti:d] *s.* time of flowering.
blom [blɒm] *s.* flower.
boaijem [böɑ'jəm] *s.* bottom.
board [bɔ:əd] *s.* collar.
board [bɔ:əd] *sn.* board, brim, seam.
boarre [böɑrə] *s.* tom-cat.
boarste [bastə, böastə] *wv.* to burst.
boarterij [böɑtərɛi] *s.* play.
boartsje [böɑtsjə] *wv.* to play.
boat [bɔ:ət] *sn.* boat.
boat [bɔ:ət] *sm.* steamboat.

- bocht** [boχt] *s.* bend.
bodder [bodər] *s.* toiler.
bodzje [bodzjə] *vv.* to toil.
boek [bu:k, buk] *sn.* book.
boekekas [ˈbukəkəs] *s.* book-case.
boel [bu·əl] *s.* crowd, a great many.
boer [bu·ər] *s.* farmer.
boerd [bu·əd] *sn.* board. **Hy hat de wrâld op in boerdsje:** he is in clover.
boerehiem [bu·ərəˈhi·əm] *sn.* farm-yard.
boerekofje [bu·ərəˈkofjə] *s.* hot beer with brandy, nutmeg, and sugar.
boerepleats [bu·ərəˈplɪ·əts] *s.* farmer's house; farm.
boerinne [bu·əˈrinə] *s.* farmer's wife.
boerkje [bœorkjə] *vv.* to farm.
boers(k) [bu·əz, bu·əsk] *adj.* rustic.
bôge [bø:gə] *s.* bow; arch.
boi [böi] *s.* boy.
bok [bok] *s.* he-goat.
bokweit [ˈbokvit] *s.* buck-wheat.
bol [bol] *adj.* soft, chubby.
bont [bont] *adj.* 155. motley.
boppe [bopə] *prep. adv.* above; on high, upstairs.
bosk [bosk] *s.* 190. wood.
bosk [bosk] *sn.* bundle.
bou [böi] *s.* plough-land.
Bouk [böik] *fn.*
boukant [ˈböikənt] *s.* farming-district.
boun [bun] *sn.* 156. league, alliance.
bout [böüt] *s.* bolt, pin.
bout [böüt] *sn.* leg of a sheep or a calf, drumstick of fowl.
bouterke [ˈböütərkə] *sn.* baby, little darling.
braef [bræ:ʋ] *adj.* honest.
brân [brø:n] *s.* fire.
brânje [brø:njə] *s.* fuel.
- brea** [brɪ·ə] *sn.* bread.
breed [brɛ:d] *adj.* broad, large, wide.
brêge [brɛ:gə] *s.* bridge.
breid [bräid] *s.* bride.
breidspronk [ˈbräidzprɔŋk] *s.* wedding-dress.
breinroer [ˈbräiru·ər] *adj.* furious.
brekke [brɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to break.
bretael [brɪˈtæ:l] *adj.* 136. pert, rude.
briede [brɪ·ədə] *vv.* 246. to roast, to fry.
brief [brɪ·əʋ] *sn.* letter.
bryk [brik] *adj.* wry, slanting.
bril [bril, bröl] *s.* spectacles.
brilloft [ˈbrölɔft] *s.* wedding.
bringe [brɪŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring.
brinzgje [brɪ:zgjə] *vv.* to roar.
brizelje [ˈbrɪ:zəljə] *vv.* to crush, to split.
broei [bruï] *s.* heating (as hay).
broeije [bruïə] *vv.* to get warm or hot.
broek [bru:k, bruk] *s.* trousers.
broer [bru·ər] *s.* brother.
brok [brək] *sn.* piece.
bromme [brɔmə] *vv.* to growl.
bruije [brœiə] *vv.* to drub.
brûkber [brukbər] *adj.* useful.
brûke [brukə] *vv.* to use.
brûkel [brukəl] *adj.* annoyed, vexed.
brûkme [brukmə] *sn.* use, usage, custom.
brûksum [bruksəm] *adj.* tractable.
brûn [bryn] *adj.* brown.
brûze [bru:zə] *vv.* to foam, to fizz.
bûge [bu:gə] *vv.* to bend, to bow.
bûgel [bu:gəl] *s.* metal ring.
bui [böi, böi] *s.* shower.
bûk [buk] *s.* belly.
bult(e) [bölt, böltə] *s.* a great many.

nt [bunt] *adj.* 155. motley.
 rman [ˈbʊormən] *s.* neighbour.
 rren [bʊorən] *s.* village.
 rskiplik [bu·əˈskiplək] *adj.*
 obliging as good neighbours.
 se [busə] *s.* pocket.
 sɡat [ˈbusχət] *sn.* pocket-opening.
 te(n) [butə, butən] *adv.*
prep. outside, without, besides, except.
 tendoar [butənˈdo·ər] *adv.*
 out of doors.
 tentiids [butənˈti:dʒ] *adv.* at
 an unusual time.
 thús [ˈbuthys, ˈbutyʒ] *sn.*
 cow-house.

D

ei [da·i] *sn.* dough.
 egje [dɑ:gjə] *vv.* to dawn.
 ge [dɑ:gə] *s.* dawn.
 lik [dɑ:lək] *adv.* immediately.
 n [dɑn] *adv.* then.
 ngelje [ˈdɑŋəljə] *vv.* todangle.
 t [dɑt] *dem. and rel. pr.* that,
 which.
 tjtinge [dɑtˈjɪŋə] *dem. pr.* that
 uwe [dɑ·üə] *s.* dew.
 [dɑ] *art.* the.
 a(d) [drə, drəd] *s.* 128.
 death.
 a(d) [drə, drəd] *adj.* 128.
 dead.
 afet [ˈdɪsfət] *sn.* coffin.
 agean [ˈdrəgrən] *iv.* 250. to
 die.
 akleur [ˈdrəklo·ər, ˈdɪsklo·ər]
s. colour of death.
 ale [drələ, dō·ələ] *s.* 165. devil.
 ales [drələʒ, dō·ələʒ] *int.* 165.
 zounds! the deuce!
 astil [dr·əstɪl] *adj.* still as
 death.
 el [de:l] *sn.* 163. part.
 i [dai] *s.* day.

deihier [daiˈhi·ər] *s.* 192. day's
 wages.
 deije [dejə] *vv.* to kill.
 deilis [dailəʒ] *adv.* disagreeing,
 at odds.
 deilisskip [ˈdailəskɪp] *s.* discord,
 disagreement.
 deimennich [ˈdaimenəŋ] *s.* some
 days.
 deizen [daizən] *s. plur.* bacon-
 laths before the chimney.
 dekke [dekə] *sv.* IV, a. to cover.
 delbêdzje [ˈdɛlbɛ:dzjə] *vv.* to
 hush.
 dele [de:lə] *vv.* 163. to divide.
 deljaen [ˈdɛljɑ:n] *iv.* 250. **yen**
 deljaen: to lay oneself down.
 delsette [ˈdɛlsetə] *vv.* to set
 down.
 delte [deltə] *s.* low place, dell.
 den [dɔn] *adv.* then.
 der [dər, dr] *adv.* there.
 dêr [der] *rel. pr.* 230. who, that.
 dêr(re) [der, dɛ:rə] *adv.* 94. there.
 dêrmei [ˈdɛ(r)maï] *adv.* 253.
 with it; then.
 dêrnei [ˈdɛ(r)naï] *adv.* 253. after
 that.
 dêroan [ˈdɛrə·ən] *adv.* 253. by
 that.
 dêrom [ˈdɛrom] *adv.* 253. there-
 fore.
 dêrop [ˈdɛrop] *adv.* 253. upon
 that, after that.
 dêrsa [ˈdɛ(r)sɑ] *adv.* there.
 dêr't [dɛt] *adv.* 259. where.
 dêrta [ˈdɛ(r)tɑ] *adv.* 253. to it,
 for it.
 dêrtroch [ˈdɛ(r)troχ] *adv.* 253.
 by that means, hence.
 det [dɔt] *conj.* that.
 deugd [dø:ɡd] *s.* virtue, good
 quality; service.
 deun [dø:n] *adj.* economic, chary.
 diamant [diəˈmɑnt] *s.* diamond.
 dy [di] *dem. pr.* that, those.
 dichter [dɪχtər] *s.* poet.
 die(d) [di·ə, di·əd] *s.* 128. deed.

dief [di·əv̄] *s.* thief.
diel [di·əl] *sn.* 163. part.
diele [di·ələ] *vv.* 163. to divide.
diger [di:gər] *adj.* sparing.
dyk [dik] *s.* dike.
dije [dɛjə] *vv.* to prosper; to expand.
dyjinge [di'jɪŋə] *dem. pr.* he, she.
dimmen [dɪmən] *adj.* modest.
dyn [din] *poss. pr.* thy, your.
dɪŋ [dɪŋ] *sn.* thing.
dynje [dɪjə] *vv.* to swell.
dipper [dɪpər] *adj.* industrious.
dit(te) [dɪt, döt, dɪtə, dötə] *dem. pr.* 94. this.
dy't [dɪt] *rel. pr.* that, who.
divel [di:vəl] *s.* devil.
dizze [dɪzə] *dem. pr.* this, these.
djerre [dɛrə] *s.* yolk.
djip [dɪjɪp] *adj.* 129. deep.
djipte [dɪjɪptə] *s.* 129. depth.
djoeije [djujə] *vv.* 129. to frisk, to run up and down.
djûr [dju·ər] *adj.* 129. dear, costly.
do [du] *adv.* then.
doar [dɔ·ər] *s.* door.
doare [dɔ·ərə] *iv.* 249. to dare.
doarp [dɔərɪp] *sn.* village.
dobbe [dɔ·bə] *s.* water-hole, pool of water.
doch [dɔχ] *adv.* but.
dochs [dɔχs, dɔg̃z̃] *adv.* yet, though, notwithstanding.
dochter [dɔχtər] *s.* daughter.
doek [du:k, duk] *s.* linen.
dof [dɔf] *adj.* dull, dead, faint.
doge [dɔ:gə] *iv.* 249. to be good, to be worth.
dogge [dɔgə] *s.* bulldog.
dokich [dɔ·kɛg̃] *adj.* hazy.
Dokkum [dɔkəm] *gn.* town in Friesland.
dokter [dɔktər] *s.* doctor.
dol [dɔl] *adv.* down.
dolder [dɔldər] *s.* digger.
dolle [dɔlə] *vv.* to dig.
dom [dɔm] *adj.* stupid.

domeny [ˈdɔ:məni] *s.* minister.
dommens [dɔmɛz̃] *s.* stupidity.
dong [dɔŋ] *s.* dung.
donker [dɔŋkər] *adj. adv.* dark, obscure, dusky, gloomy, cloudy.
doofstom [dɔ:fˈstɔm] *adv.* deaf-mute.
doop [dɔ:p] *s.* baptism.
dop [dɔp] *s.* shell.
dope [dɔ:pə] *vv.* to baptize.
dos [dɔs] *adv.* thus.
do't [dɔt] *conj.* when.
dou [dɔu] *s.* dove.
dou [dɔu] *pres. pr.* 228. thou, you.
dounsje [dū:sjə] *vv.* to dance.
dozyn [dɔ'zɪn] *sn.* dozen.
draei [dra·i] *s.* turn.
draeihikke [ˈdra:ihikə] *s.* turn stile.
draeije [dra:iə] *vv.* to turn.
drage [dra:gə] *sv.* VI, a. to bear, to wear.
drager [dra:gər] *s.* bearer.
drave [dra:və] *vv.* to trot.
dream [drrəm] *s.* dream.
dreambyld [ˈdrrəmˌbild] *s.* vision.
dreech [dre:ġ] *adj.* strong, solid.
dreune [drɔ:nə] *vv.* to rumble, to resound.
drinke [driŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to drink.
drip [driɪp] *s.* drop.
driuwe [driuwə] *sv.* I, c. to drive; to float.
driuwkelje [ˈdriuwkəljə] *vv.* to float softly.
driuwkje [driuwkjə] *vv.* to float softly.
droeck [druχ] *adj.* dry.
drôgje [drɔ:gjə] *vv.* to dream.
drok [dɔk] *adj.* busy.
drokte [dɔktə] *s.* business; stir, noise.
droktme [dɔkɪtmə] *s.* stir, noise.
drúf [dry:v̄] *s.* grape.
druije [drœiə] *vv.* to dry.

bel [dubəl] *adj. adv.* double, twice.

ffels [dɔfəlʒ] *adj.* duffel.

ke [dukə] *svv.* 248. to dive.

n [dyn] *sn.* dune, hillock.

nsk [dÿ:sk] *adj.* ruttish (cow).

r [du:ər] *s.* duration; **op en**

lûr: in the long run.

rje [dÿorjə] *vv.* to last.

s [dɔs] *adv.* thus.

st [dyst] *s.* dust.

æen [dwa:n, dwan] *iv.* 250. to do.

rale [dwa:lə] *vv.* to err, to wander.

ars [dwas] *adj. adv.* 152.

ross; wrong-headed; across.

ers [dves] *adj. adv.* 152. cross;

wrong-headed; across.

ylje [dwiljə] *vv.* to rave.

E

[ə] *art.* 105. the.

barre [ʼiebarə] *s.* stork.

h [rəg] *sn.* 160. 161. eye.

je [rəgjə] *vv.* 160. 161. to eye.

ag [rəŋ] *adj.* anxious.

ngens [rəŋəz] *s.* anxiety.

ngje [rəŋjə] *vv.* to fear.

ngstme [rəŋstmə] *s.* anxiety.

r [rər] *sn.* ear.

r(e) [rər, rərə] *s.* honour.

rber [rərber] *adj.* respectable.

rder [iesər] *adv.* sooner, rather.

elik [rələk] *adj.* honest, fair.

rm [rərm, ierm] *s.* 143. arm.

rm [rərm] *adj.* 143. poor.

rmøed [ʼiermu:əd] *s.* poverty.

rmøedich [ʼiermu:ədəg] *adj.* poor, needy.

rn [rən] *s.* eagle.

rne [rənə] *adv.* anywhere.

rnenn [ienn, iern] *adj.* of copper.

rrebarre [ʼierəbarə] *s.* stork.

rst [rəst] *num. adv.* first.

rt [iet] *conj.* before.

art [iet] *sn.* offal.

earte [ietə] *s.* 192. pea.

easkje [rəskjə] *vv.* to require.

east [rəst] *adj. adv.* east.

easten [rəstən] *sn.* east.

eat [rət] *ind. pr.* anything.

eaze [rəzə] *vv.* to scoop.

ebbe [ebə] *s.* ebb.

echter [ɛxtər] *adv. prep.* 113. behind, after.

ef [ɔf, əv] *conj.* or.

effen [ɛfən] *adj. adv.* smooth; just.

eft [ɔt] *conj.* if, when.

efter [ɛftər] *adv. prep.* 113. behind, after.

efterhålden [ɛftər'hø:dən] *adj.* reserved, close.

efternei [ɛftər'nai] *adv.* after, behind.

egael [e'gɑ:l] *adj.* equal.

ei! [ai] *int.* ah!

eide [aidə] *s.* harrow.

eidzje [aidzjə] *vv.* to harrow.

eigen [aigən] *adj.* own.

eigentlik [ʼaigəntlək] *adj. adv.* proper(ly).

ein [ain] *s.* duck.

ein [ain] *s.* end, extremity.

ein [ain] *sn.* part, stick, distance.

einliks [ailəks] *adv.* properly.

einlings [ʼailinjz] *adv.* at last.

ek [ɛk, ik] *adv.* also, too, as well.

eker [e:kər] *s.* field.

ekster [ekstər] *s.* magpie.

elemint [elə'mint] *sn.* element.

elk [ɛlk] *ind. pr.* every, each.

elk-en-ien [ɛlkən'i:ən] *ind. pr.* every one.

elkoar [ɛlk'o:ər, ɛlk'öar] *rec. pr.* each other.

en [ɛn, in] *conj.* and.

eptich [ɛptəg] *adj.* neat.

er [ər] *pers. pr.* 227. he.

er [ər] *adv.* there.

erf [ɛrv] *sn.* inheritance.

ergewaesje [ɛrgə'ua:sjə] *s.* vexation, annoyance.

eris [ərəz̥] *adv.* one day.
 erve, ervje [ervə, ervjə] *vv.* to inherit.
 even [e:vən] *adj. adv.* even, equal, just.
 evenminske [ˈe:və(n)mĩ:skə] *s.* fellow creature.
 ezel [e:zəl] *s.* donkey; block-head.
 ezelskyn [ˈe:zəlskin] *s.* block-head.

F

fabryk [fəˈbrik] *sn.* manufactory.
 faei [faːi] *adj.* fey, in danger; ominous.
 faek [fɑ:k] *adv.* often.
 faeks [fɑ:ks] *adv.* perhaps.
 faem [fɑ:m] *s.* maid, girl.
 faken [fɑ:kən] *adv.* often.
 faksen [fɑksən] *s.* 195. caprices.
 fal [fəl] *s.* fall.
 fal [fəl] *sn.* hatch.
 fâld [fɑ:d] *s.* fold.
 falle [fɑ:lə] *sv.* VI, e. to fall.
 falsk [fɔlsk, fɔls] *adj.* false.
 famke [famkə] *sn.* girl.
 fange [fanjə] *sv.* VII, b. to catch.
 fanke [fanke] *sn.* girl.
 Fārisieu [fariˈsi:ū] *pn.* Pharisee.
 farre [farə, fɑ:rə] *sv.* VI, b. to navigate.
 farsk [fɑsk] *adj.* 152. fresh.
 fé [fe:] *sn.* cattle.
 feal [fr̥əl] *adj.* fallow.
 fealens [fr̥əlɲz̥] *s.* fallowness.
 fear [fr̥ər] *s.* feather.
 fearje [fierjə] *vv.* to be elastic.
 fearren [fierən] *adj.* feather.
 feger [fe:gər] *s.* sweeper.
 feije [faïə] *vv.* 246. to sweep, to wipe.
 feilich [failləg] *adj.* safe.
 feint [faɪnt] *s.* manservant.
 fek [fek] *sn.* box, section.
 fel [fel] *sn.* skin, fell.

fen [fən] *prep.* of, by.
 fersk [fɛsk] *adj.* 152. fresh.
 ferve [fɛrvə] *s.* 152. paint, dye.
 ferver [fɛrvər] *s.* painter.
 ferveje [fɛrvjə] *vv.* to paint, to dye.
 fêst [fɛ:st] *adj. adv.* fast, regular, fixed, steady, surely.
 fêstbine [ˈfɛ:stbinə] *sv.* III, a. to bind (tie) fast.
 fet [fɛt] *sn.* vat, vessel.
 fet [fɛt] *sn.* fat.
 fiele [fiːlə] *vv.* to feel.
 flem [fiːəm] *s.* fathom.
 fier [fiːər] *adj. adv.* far.
 fierte [fiirtə] *s.* distance.
 fifel [fifəl] *num.* four and a half.
 fyft [fift] *num. adv.* fifth.
 fyfteheal [fiftəˈhr̥əl] *num.* four and a half.
 fyftich [fiftəg̊] *num.* fifty.
 fyftjin [fiftjən] *num.* fifteen.
 fiich [fi:ġ] *s.* fig.
 fiif [fi:v̥] *num.* five.
 fiks [fiks] *adj. adv.* clever(ly).
 filantroop [filənˈtro:p] *s.* philanthropist.
 fylje [filjə] *vv.* to file; to swing
 fyn [fin] *adj.* fine.
 fine [finə] *sv.* III, a. to find.
 finger [fiŋər] *s.* finger.
 finne [finə] *s.* pasturage, grazing-ground.
 finster [fi:stər] *sn.* window.
 finsterbank [ˈfi:stərbank] *sn.* window-seat.
 finzen [fi:zən] *past. part.* VII, b. captive.
 finzenisse [ˈfi:zənɪsə] *s.* prison.
 fisk [fisk] *s.* fish.
 fiskerman [ˈfiskərmən] *s.* fisherman.
 fyt [fit] *s.* trick.
 fiterje [fiɛrjə] *vv.* to drive on.
 fyts [fits] *s.* bicycle.
 fytse [fɪtsə] *vv.* to bicycle.
 fiver [fi:vər] *s.* pond.
 fjild [fiild] *sn.* field.

d [fɪd] *num. adv.* fourth.
deheal [fɪdə'hr̥əl] *num.*
 three and a half.
drel [fɪrdəl] *num.* three and a
 half.
tiich [fɪtəŋ] *num.* forty.
tjin [fɪttjən] *num.* fourteen.
ruwer [fɪu̯ər] *num.* four.
ruwersprong [fɪu̯ərsprɔŋ] *s.*
 cross-road.
echte, fjuchtsje [fɪɔxtə,
 fɪɔxtsjə] *sv.* III, d. to fight.
fir [fju'ər] *sn.* fire.
firje [fjɔrjə] *vv.* to fire.
veerlachs [fjɔslɔxs] *adv.* vehe-
 mently, sharply.
flaks [flɑ:ks] *sn.* flax.
flagge [fləgə, flə'gə] *s.* flag.
flak [flak] *adj.* flat.
flamme [flamjə] *vv.* to flame; to
 earn for.
flau [fləu] *adj.* faint.
flane [flɪ'ənə] *sv.* II, c. to fly.
flucht [flɛxt] *s.* flock; flight.
flaish [flaiʒ] *sn.* flesh, meat.
flouwerich [flɔ'ərəŋ] *adj.* blooming,
 lively.
flouwe [flɪbə] *s.* spittle.
flouwe [flɪ'ə] *gn.* strait between
 Vlieland and Terschelling.
flouwer [flɪ'ər] *s.* floor.
flouwerkerje [flɪkərjə] *vv.* to flicker,
 to glitter.
flink [flɪŋk] *adj.* clever.
flinken [flɪŋkən] *s. plur.* caprices.
flinkens [flɪŋkəŋ] *s.* cleverness.
flit [flit] *s.* diligence.
flitich [flitəŋ] *adj.* diligent.
flitigens [flitəŋəŋ] *s.* diligence.
flits [flɪtsə] *s.* arrow.
flouwerje [flɔ'ərjə] *vv.* to floor.
flouwes [flɔ'əz] *sn.* fleece, film.
flouwer [fɔ'ər] *adv. prep.* before.
flouwerby [fə'beɪ] *adv.* past, be-
 yond.
flouwerdeel, foardiel [fɔ'ədəel,
 fɔ'ədi'əl] *sn.* profit.
flouwerdeel [fɔ'ədəl] *adv.* down.

foardelich, foardielich [fə'de:-
 ləŋ, fə'di'ələŋ] *adj.* profitable.
foardet [fɔ'ədət] *conj.* before.
foardoar [fɔ'ədɔ'ər] *s.* front-
 door.
foarfalle [fɔ'ər'fələ] *sv.* VI, e.
 to happen.
foarjaen [fɔ'ərjɑ:n, fɔ'ɔjɑ:n] *iv.*
 250. to give an advantage.
foarm [fɔ'ɑrm] *s.* form.
foarsjen [fɔ'siən] *sv.* II, c. to
 provide.
foarst [fɔ'əst] *num. adv.* first.
foarstelle [fɔ'əstlə] *vv.* to pro-
 pose; to imagine.
foart [fɔ'ot, fɔ'at] *adv.* forth;
 away.
foartbanne [fɔ'ot'bənə] *vv.* to
 drive away.
foartdrage [fɔ'üo(t)drɑ:gə] *sv.*
 VI, a. to carry away (further).
foarthelpe [fɔ'üothelpə] *sv.* III, d.
 to help forward.
foartiid [fɔ'oti:d] *adv.* formerly.
foartkomme [fɔ'üotkɔmə] *sv.*
 IV, b. to get on; to come forth.
foarút [fə'yt] *adv.* beforehand.
foechsum [fɔ:xsəm] *adj.* suit-
 able.
foegje [fɔ:gjə] *vv.* to join; to
 suit.
foerman [fɔ'öormən] *s.* coach-
 man; carrier.
foermanderij [fɔ'öorməndə'rɛi]
s. coachman's trade.
foet [fɔ'ət] *s.* foot.
fol [fol] *adj.* full.
fôle [fɔ:lə] *s.* foal.
folje [foljə] *vv.* to fill.
folk [folk] *sn.* folk; relatives.
folksteltsje [fɔ'lkstɛltsjə] *sn.*
 folk-tale.
folle [folə] *num.* much, many.
for [fɔ'ər] *prep.* for.
forbliidzje [fə'bli:dzjə] *vv.* to
 gladden.
forblikke [fə'blikə] *vv.* to grow
 pale.

- forbolgen** [fə'bolgən] *adj.* indignant.
fordeald [fə'dræld, fə'döæld] *adj. int.* 165. devilish; the devil!
fordigenje [fə'di:gənjə] *vv.* to defend.
fordjerre [fə'djērə] *sv.* III, c. to corrupt, to spoil.
fordwine [fə'dwinə] *sv.* III, a. to disappear.
forfallen [fə'fələn] *adj.* crazy.
forfarre [fə'fərə, fə'fərə] *sv.* VI, b. to remove.
forgees [fə'ge:z] *adv.* in vain.
forginne [fə'gönə] *vv.* to envy, to grudge.
forgrime [fə'grimə] *adj.* wrathful.
forheard [fə'hrəd] *adj.* amazed.
forhoping [fə'höpəŋ] *s.* hope, expectation.
forjaen [fə'jɑ:n, fə'jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to forgive; to poison.
forjitlik [fə'jitlək] *adj.* forgetful.
forjitte [fə'jitə, fə'jitə] *sv.* II, b. to forget.
forkeap [fə'krəp] *s.* sale.
forkeapje [fə'krəpjə] *iv.* 250. to sell.
forkeard [fə'krəd] *adj.* wrong, bad.
forklomje [fə'klomjə] *vv.* to be benumbed with cold.
forkomme [fə'komə] *sv.* IV, b. to come to nothing.
forlegen [fə'le:gən] *adj.* embarrassed, perplexed.
forlern [fə'lən] *adj.* lost.
forlibje [fə'libjə] *vv.* to overlive.
forliden [fə'lidən] *adj.* last.
forlieze [fə'li:əzə] *sv.* II, a. to loose.
forlyn [fə'lin] *adj.* past; last.
formeije [fə'ma:ə] *iv.* 249. to be able.
- fornimme** [fə'nimə] *sv.* IV, b. to perceive; to learn; to inquire.
foroarje [fə'r'o:ərjə] *vv.* to alter.
forrifelje [fə'rifəljə] *vv.* to cheat.
forrin [fə'rɪn] *s.* expiration.
forsiikje [fə'si:kjə] *iv.* 250. to visit; to request.
forsinke [fə'sɪnkə] *sv.* III, d. to sink down.
forskatte [fə'skɑ:tə] *num.* several.
forslein [fə'slɑ:n] *adj.* dismayed.
forstân [fə'stɑ:n] *sn.* intellect.
forstandich [fə'stəndəŋ] *adj.* intelligent.
forstjerre [fə'stjērə] *sv.* III, c. to die.
forstouwe [fə'stoʊə] *svv.* 248. to fly away.
fortelle [fə'tɛ:lə] *vv.* to tell.
fortriet [fə'tri:t] *sn.* sorrow.
fortrietlik [fə'tri:tlik] *adj.* annoyed.
fortriette [fə'tri:tə] *vv.* 246. to vex.
fortrouwen [fə'trəʊən] *sn.* trust.
fortsjinje [fə'tsi:njə] *vv.* to gain; to deserve.
forwylje [fə'viljə] *vv.* to wither.
fraech [frɑ:ŋ] *s.* question.
frage [frɑ:gə] *s.* question.
franje [frɑ:nə] *s.* fringe.
frede [fre:də] *s.* peace.
freedlik [fre:dlək] *adj.* peaceful.
freegje [fre:gjə] *vv.* to ask.
frette [frɛtə] *sv.* V, a. to eat (animals); to gorge (persons).
Fries [fri:əz] *pn.* Frisian.
frieze [fri:əzə] *sv.* II, a. to freeze.
frij [fri:] *adj.* free.
frijdom [fri:ðom] *s.* freedom.
frijlitte [fri:litə] *sv.* VII, a. to release.
Frys(k) [frisk, fris] *adj.* Frisian.
Fryslân [fri:slɑ:n] *gn.* Friesland.
Friso [fri:zə] *pn.* the pretended ancestor of the Frisians.

sel [frɪsəl] *s.* braid.
 md [frɪɛmd] *adj.* strange;
 reign.
 mdfolk [ˈfrɪɛmtfɔlk] *sn.*
 foreigners.
 mdling [ˈfrɪɛmdlɪŋ] *s.*
 foreigner.
 entsjer [frɪentsjər] *gn.*
 Franeker, a town in Friesland.
 on [frøːən] *s.* friend.
 onlik [frøːələk] *adj. adv.*
 ind(ly).
 onskip [ˈfrøːəskɪp] *s.* friend-
 ship.
 onskiplik [frøːəˈskɪplək] *adj.*
 friendly.
 alik [frøːələk] *adj.* merry.
 ast [frøːəst] *s.* frost.
 astich [frøːəstəŋ] *adj.* freez-
 ing.
 ed [fruːəd] *adj.* modest.
 m [from] *adj.* pious.
 mmis [froməz] *sn.* woman.
 u [frø] *s.* mistress.
 uljue [ˈfrøːliə] *s. plur.* women.
 uminske [ˈfroməskə] *sn.*
 woman.
 cht [frøxt] *s.* fruit.
 el [fugəl] *s.* bird.
 elt [fugəlt] *sn.* fowl.
 e [fukə] *s.* bow-net.
 [ful] *adj.* violent; stingy.
 eindich [fulˈaɪndəŋ] *adj. adv.*
 violent(ly).
 ge [fjuərgə] *s.* furrow.
 t [fust] *s.* fist.

G

be [gɑːbə] *mn.*
 ling [gɑːdəŋ] *s.* choice.
 i [gɑːi] *s.* mate.
 ike [gɑːikə] *sn.* mate.
 m [gəlm] *s.* sound.
 s [gəz] *adv.* very.
 je [gɑːjə] *vv.* to collect, to
 gather.
 t [gəst] *s.* guest.
 [gət] *sn.* hole, opening.

gau [gəu] *adv.* quickly.
 gavel [gɑːvəl] *s.* fork.
 gea [grə] *sn.* region.
 gean [grən] *iv.* 250. to go.
 geandewei [ˈgrændəvaɪ] *adv.* by
 little and little.
 gear [grər] *adv.* der oer gear
 wêze: to be about.
 gebiede [gəˈbiːədə] *sv.* II, a. to
 command.
 gebyt [gəˈbit] *sn.* set of teeth.
 gebod [gəˈbəd] *sn.* order.
 gebrûk [gəˈbruk] *sn.* use.
 geel [ge:l] *adj.* 163. yellow.
 geest [geːst] *s.* spirit.
 gefal [gəˈfəl] *sn.* case, event.
 gegei [gəˈgei] *sn.* weeping.
 geit [gait] *s.* goat.
 geklei [gəˈklei] *sn.* lamenting.
 gelyk [gəˈlik] *adj.* alike, right,
 equal, similar.
 gelok [gəˈlok] *sn.* luck, happiness,
 fortune.
 gemien [gəˈmiːən] *adj.* common;
 low, vulgar.
 gemeente [gəˈmeːntə] *s.* muni-
 cipality.
 gemoed [gəˈmuːəd] *sn.* mind.
 genamt [gəˈnɑmt] *s.* namesake.
 genier [gəˈniːər] *s.* market-
 gardener.
 genôch [gəˈnəːŋ] *num.* enough.
 gerdyn [gəˈdin] *sn.* blind, cur-
 tain.
 geriif [gəˈriːv] *sn.* accommodation.
 geryflik [gəˈriflɛk] *adj.* com-
 fortable.
 gerjuchtichheid [gəˈrjœxtəx-
 haɪd] *s.* ground, domain.
 gerocht [gəˈrœxt] *sn.* 113.
 rumour.
 geroft [gəˈroft] *sn.* 113. rumour.
 gêrs [gɛːz] *sn.* grass.
 gesicht [gəˈsɪxt] *sn.* sight; view.
 geskrep [gəˈskrɛp] *sn.* stir,
 fuss.
 gesnetter [gəˈsnɛtər] *sn.* chatter-
 ing.

geur [gø·ər] *s.* scent, odour.
 gewirde litte [gə'vödə lɪtə] *sv.*
 VII, a. Lit him gewirde:
 let him have his way.
 gib [gɪb] *s.* wild-pigeon.
 giel [gi·əl] *adj.* 163. yellow.
 gier [gi·ər] *s.* turn, swing.
 giizje [gi:zjə] *vv.* to sneer, to
 laugh jeeringly.
 ginne [gönə] *vv.* not to grudge,
 to allow.
 ginst [gø:st] *s.* favour.
 girdle [gölə] *s.* girdle.
 Gjalt [gjølt] *mn.*
 gjin [gin] *pron. num.* none, no.
 gjirrich [gɪrɪç] *adj.* avaricious.
 glâns [glõ:z] *s.* lustre, glance,
 glitter.
 glânzich [glõ:zəç] *adj.* glitter-
 ing.
 glêd [glɛ:d] *adj.* slippery.
 glei [glai] *adj.* swollen.
 gleon [glõ·ən] *adj.* glowing, red-
 hot.
 glês [glɛ:z] *sn.* glass; pane.
 glide [gli:də, glidə] *sv.* I, a. to
 glide, to slide.
 glimme [glimə] *sv.* III, d. to
 glimmer, to glow.
 gloeije [gluïə] *vv.* to glow.
 glûpe [glupə] *sv.* 248. to sneak.
 gnauwe [gnõ·üə] *vv.* to gnaw.
 gnyskje [gnɪskjə] *vv.* to grin
 slightly.
 gnize [gni:zə] *vv.* to grin.
 gnoarje [gnõərjə] *vv.* to growl,
 to grumble.
 gnob [gnob] *sn.* trifles, small
 things.
 gnuve [gny:və] *vv.* to peer, spy.
 goai [go·i] *s.* oan 'e goai: in
 train.
 goaije [go·iə] *vv.* to throw.
 goant! [gõant] *int.* Laws!
 goate, goatte [go·ətə, gõatə] *s.*
 gutter.
 gobje [gobjə] *vv.* to jest, to joke.
 God [gød] *s.* God.

goe(d) [gu·əd, gu·ə] *adj.* good,
 well; net goed: ill.
 goe(d) [gu·əd, gu·ə] *sn.* good(s).
 goedens [gu·ədɲz] *s.* goodness,
 good-nature, clemency.
 goedərjowsk [gu·ədər'jõusk]
adj. liberal.
 goedlik [güödlək] *adj.* good-
 natured.
 goedmeitsje [ˈgu·ədmaitsjə] *vv.*
 246. to retrieve.
 goedmoeds [gu·əd'mu·ədʒz] *adv.*
 not in a passion.
 goes [gu·əz] *s.* goose.
 gol [gol] *adj.* frank, open-hearted.
 golle [golə] *s.* hay-mow.
 gong [gõŋ] *s.* gait; course; pas-
 sage; corridor.
 goud [gõüd] *sn.* gold.
 gouden [gõüdən] *adj.* gold,
 golden.
 goune [gu:nə] *s.* guilden.
 graech [grɑ:ç] *adv. adj.* will-
 ingly; eager, hungry.
 grave [grɑ:və] *sv.* VI, a. to dig.
 great [grõ·ət, grø:t] *adj.* 165.
 great.
 greatheid [ˈgrõ·əthaid] *s.* great-
 ness.
 greatsk [grõtsk] *adj.* proud.
 greau [gru·õ] *s.* greaves, refuse fat.
 grêft [grɛ:ft, grɛft] *s.* 152. moat.
 greide [graidə] *s.* grass-land.
 greidhoek [ˈgraidhuk] *s.* pasture
 district.
 greppel, grippel [grɛpəl, grɪpəl]
s. trench.
 grien [grɪ·ən] *adj.* green.
 grif [grɪf] *adv.* positively.
 griis [grɪ:z] *adj.* grey.
 grins [grɪ:z] *s.* frontier.
 gripe [grɪpə] *sv.* 248. to
 catch.
 gripe [grɪpə] *s.* fork.
 grypsjes [grɪpsjɛz] *s.* 195. foolish
 ideas.
 grysjes [grɪsjɛz] *s.* 195. foolish
 gestures.

itenij [gritə'nei] *s.* municipality.
itenijhús [gritə'neihs] *sn.* municipal house.
itsen [gritsən] *s.* 195. whims.
rytsje [gritsjə] *fn.* Maggie.
roat [grø'ət] *sn.* 168. groats.
rodzemođs ['grodzəmodž] *sn.* dregs.
roei [grui] *s.* growth.
roeijsje [gruiə] *vv.* to grow.
roeisum [gruisəm] *adj.* helping growth (of weather).
roetenis ['gru'ət(ə)nəž] *s.* salutation, regards.
roppe [gropə] *s.* stable-trench.
rôt [grø:t] *sn.* 168. groats.
rou [grö] *adj.* big; coarse.
rou [grö] *gn.* village in Friesland.
roun [grun] *s.* ground.
rounich [grunəğ] *adj. adv.* opaque.
rounlizzing ['grüli:zə] *s.* foundation.
rouvelich [grö'ue:ləğ] *adj.* excessive.
rus [grys] *sn.* grit.
rüđ [güod] *sn.* things; texture.
rüdden [güodən] *ind. pr.* some.
rüds [gödž] *s.* horse.
rüds [güodž] *ind. pr.* some.
rülle [gu:lə] *vv.* to cry.
rünzje [gü:zjə] *vv.* to hum.

H

h, hadde, hawwe [hə, həbə, həvə] *iv.* 250. to have.
hæd [hə:d] *sn.* head.
hæijsje [hə'io] *vv.* to make hay.
hæijer [hə'ior] *s.* haymaker.
hæst [hə:st] *s.* haste, hurry.
hæstje [həs:jə] *vv.* to hurry.
hæffelsje ['həfəl:jə] *vv.* to nibble.
hække [həkə] *s.* heel.
hælde [hə:də] *sv.* VII, c. to hold.

haloazje [hə'lo'əzjə] *sn.* watch.
hals [həlž] *s.* neck.
hân [hə:n] *s.* hand.
handeljsje ['həndəl:jə] *vv.* to act; to behave; to trade.
handich [həndəğ] *adj. adv.* handy; quickly.
hânfol ['hā:fol] *sn.* handful.
hânsel [hā:səl] *sn.* handle.
hânsum [hā:səm] *adj.* fit, easy, tractable.
hantwirk ['həntvörk] *sn.* trade.
hap [həp] *s.* bite, bit.
harder [hədər] *s.* shepherd.
harkje [hərkjə] *vv.* to listen.
Harns [hā:ž] *gn.* Harlingen, a town in Friesland.
harren! [hərən] *int.* hither.
harsens [həsəž] *s.* 195. 152. brain.
hart(e) [hət, hətə] *sn.* 152. heart.
hast [hast] *adv.* almost, nearly, soon.
hastich [həstəğ] *adj.* hasty.
hawk [həük] *s.* hawk.
hazze [həzə] *s.* hare.
hea [hə'ə] *sn.* hay.
heafek ['hiefək] *sn.* hay-mow.
heak [hə'ək] *s.* 160. hook.
heakkel [hiekəl, hekəl] *s.* 124. rake to clean ditches.
heakkeljsje [hiekəl:jə, hekəl:jə] *vv.* 124. to rake out ditches.
heal [hə'əl] *adj.* half.
healwei ['hielvi] *adj.* half-way.
hear(e) [hə'ər, hərə] *s.* lord.
heare [hərə] *vv.* 97. to hear.
hearlik [hərə'lək] *adj.* brilliant; delicious.
hearlikheid ['hərə'ləkhaid] *s.* magnificence.
hearre [hərə] *vv.* 97. to hear.
heas [hə'əž] *adj.* hoarse.
heech [he:ğ] *adj.* high.
Heech [he:ğ] *gn.* village in Friesland.
heel [he:l] *adj.* 163. whole.
heeljsje [he:l:jə] *vv.* to heal.

hegeskoalle [he'gə'skōdlə] *s.*
 university.
heide [haidə] *s.* heath.
hei-krewei [ˈhaikrəvai] *s.* toil.
heine [hainə] *vv.* to catch.
heislik [haislɔk] *adj. adv.*
 horrible, horribly.
heit [hait] *s.* father.
heitelân [ˈhaitələ:n] *sn.* father-
 land.
helder [hældər] *adj.* bright, clear.
helendal [heˈlənˈdəl] *adv.* en-
 tirely.
helje [hɛljə] *vv.* to fetch.
helm [hɛlm] *s.* strength, force.
help [hɛlp] *s.* help.
helpe [hɛlpə] *sv.* III, d. to help.
helt(e) [hɛlt, hɛltə] *s.* half.
helter [hɛltər] *sn.* halter.
herberge [ˈhɛrbergə] *s.* 152. inn.
hern(e) [hɛn, hɛnə] *s.* 152.
 corner.
hersens [hɛsɛz] *s.* 152. 195.
 brain.
hert(e) [hɛt, hɛtə] *sn.* 152. heart.
hy [hɛi] *pers. pr.* he.
hichte [hɪxtə] *s.* height.
Hidde [hidə] *mn.*
hiel [hiˈɛl] *adj.* 163. whole.
hieltyd [ˈhiltid] *adv.* continually.
hiem [hiˈɛm] *sn.* premises, farm-
 yard.
hier [hiˈɛr] *sn.* hair.
hier [hiˈɛr] *s.* hire, rent.
hiere [hiˈɛrə] *vv.* to hire, to let,
 to rent.
hikke [hɪkə] *s.* railing.
hilde [hōldə] *s.* homage.
hillich [hɪlɛg] *adj.* holy.
himd [hɪmɔ] *sn.* shirt.
himel [himɛl] *s.* heaven.
himelsk [himɛlsk] *adj.* heavenly.
himmel [himɛl] *adj.* clean.
himmelje [himɛljə] *vv.* to
 clean.
hymphamp [ˈhimphamp] *s.*
 medley.
hin [hɪn] *s.* hen.

hin! [hɪn] *int.* see!
hinger [hɪŋər] *s.* hangman.
hingje [hɪŋjə] *sv.* III, d. to hang.
hinkje [hɪŋkjə] *sv.* III, d. to
 limp.
hinne [hɪnə] *adv.* away.
hinnegean [ˈhɪnəgrɛn] *iv.* 250.
 to go away; to pass.
hynsder [hɪndər, hɪzɔdər] *sn.*
 horse.
hynst [hɪːst] *s.* stallion.
hynstebloem [ˈhɪːstɛblɔm] *s.*
 dandelion.
hynsteride [ˈhɪːstəriːdə] *sv.* I, a.
 to ride a horse.
hird [hōd] *s.* hearth.
hird [hōd] *adj. adv.* hard(ly);
 quick(ly).
hirdsherne [hōdʒˈhɛnə] *s.* fire-
 side.
hirdshoeke [hōdʒˈhukə] *s.* fire-
 side.
hise [hisə] *vv.* to hoist.
hja [hɪɑ, jɑ] *pers. pr.* she; they.
hjar [hɑr] *poss. pr.* her; their.
hjelt [jɛlt] *s.* handle, hilt.
hjerst [hɛst] *s.* autumn.
hjerstmis [ˈhɛsmɔz] *adv.* in
 autumn.
hjidde [hɪdə] *s.* flax-fibres,
 hards.
hjir(re) [hɪr, hɪrə] *adv.* here.
hjirfen [ˈhɪrfɛn] *adv.* 253. of
 this, hereof.
hjernei [ˈhɪrnɛi] *adv.* 253. with
 this.
hjirsa [ˈhɪrsɑ] *adv.* here.
hjitte [hɪtə] *sv.* VII, a. to name,
 to call; to order.
hjoed [juːɔd] *adv.* to-day.
hjouwer [jɔuər] *s.* oats.
ho [hu] *adv.* how.
hoanne [hōɑnə] *s.* cock.
hoarn [hōːrən] *s.* horn.
hoarntou [ˈhōɑntəu] *sn.* horn-
 rope.
hoarsride [ˈhōɑsrɪdə] *sv.* I, a.
 to ride a horse.

noarte [hōatə] *vv.* to jolt.
 noas [hō·əz] *s.* stocking.
 noastje [hōasjə] *vv.* to cough.
 hoed [hu·əd] *s.* hat.
 hoeden [hu·ədən] *adj.* 104, 3.
 cautious.
 hoef [hu·v̄] *s.* hoof.
 hoege [hugə] *vv.* 113. to want,
 to need.
 hoek(e) [huk, hukə] *s.* corner,
 hook.
 hoekebak [ˈhukəbak] *int.* (used
 in lifting a child).
 hoep [hup] *s.* hoop.
 hoeve [hu·və] *vv.* 113. to want,
 to need.
 hōf [hō·v̄] *sn.* garden; court.
 hok [hək] *sn.* kennel.
 hok, hokker [hok, hokər] *int.*
 pr. what.
 hokkerdeis [hokərˈdaiz] *adv.*
 the other day, lately.
 hol [həl] *adj. adv.* hollow;
 violently.
 holle [holə] *s.* head.
 hommels [homəlz] *adv.* sud-
 denly.
 ho'n [hun] *int. pr.* what.
 hondert [hondət] *num.* 155.
 hundred.
 honear [hu·nr̄ər] *adv.* when, at
 what time.
 honger [hōnər] *s.* hunger.
 hongerich [ˈhōnərəç] *adj.* hun-
 gry.
 hongerje [ˈhōnərjə] *vv.* to suffer
 hunger.
 hoopje [hō:pjə] *vv.* to hope.
 hope [hō:pə] *s.* hope.
 hottefylje [ˈhətəfiljə] *vv.* to carp.
 hou! [hoü] *int.* ho! stop! way!
 houn [hun] *s.* dog.
 hounsk [hū:sk] *adj. adv.* doggish,
 dogged(ly).
 hout [hōüt] *sn.* wood.
 houwe [hōüə] *vv.* to hew.
 howol [hu·vol] *conj.* though.
 hûd [hu:d] *s.* hide.

hûl [hyl] *s.* shell.
 hûnderst [hundəst] *num.* hun-
 dredth.
 hûndert [hundət] *num.* 155.
 hundred.
 hune [hynə] *vv.* to tease, to nag.
 húnlik [hÿ:lək] *adj.* aggravating.
 hûntheijer [ˈhunthaïər] *s.* noisy
 child.
 hûs [hu:z] *sn.* house.
 hûsfroufaem [hysfr̄üsˈfɑ:m]
 s. cook-housekeeper.
 hûsgenoat [ˈhysχənəˈt] *s.* in-
 mate.
 hûshâlde [ˈhyshəˈdə] *sv.* VII, c.
 to keep house.
 hûsman [ˈhyzmən] *s.* husband-
 man.
 hústek [ˈhystek] *sn.* roof.
 hutte [hötə] *s.* cabin.
 hwa [vɑ:] *int. pr.* who.
 hwennear [vəˈnr̄ər] *adv.* when.
 hwent [vənt] *conj.* for.
 hwer(re) [vər, vɛ:rə] *adv.* where.
 hweryn [vərˈin] *adv.* 253.
 wherein.
 hwerouer [vərˈuər] *adv.* 253.
 about what.
 hwertroch [vɛˈtrōç] *adv.* 253.
 by what.
 hwerút [vərˈyt] *adv.* 253. whence.
 hwet(te) [vət, vətə] *ind. and int.*
 pr. what.

I

ich [ix] *s.* edge, margin.
 ider [idər] *ind. pr.* every one.
 ider-en-ien [ˈidərənˈiən] *ind.*
 pr. everybody.
 ien [iən] *num. ind. pr.* one, some-
 body.
 yen [jɪn] *refl. pr.* 234. oneself.
 ien-en-tweintich [ˈjɪnəntwain-
 təç] *num.* twenty-one.
 ienfâld [ˈi:ɛfə:d] *s.* naturalness,
 simplicity.
 ienfâldich [i:ɛfə:dəç] *adj.*
 simple, humble.

ien(n)ichst [i'ənəχst, jɪnəχst] *adj.* only.
 ienkear [i'ənkr̥ər] *adv.* once.
 ienlik [i'ələk, jɪlək] *adj.* alone.
 ienmel [i'əməl] *adv.* once.
 ienris [i'ɛrəz̥] *adv.* once.
 iens [i'ɛz̥] *adv.* once; of one accord.
 iensum [i'ɛsəm] *adj.* solitary.
 iepen [i'əpən] *adj.* open.
 iepenbier [i'əpəm'biər] *adj.* public.
 iepenbierje [i'əpəm'biərjə] *vv.* to publish; to disclose.
 iepenje [i'əpənjə] *vv.* to open.
 ier [i'ər] *s.* ear.
 ier [i'ər] *s.* vein.
 ier [i'ər] *adj. adv.* early.
 ierde [i'ədə] *s.* earth.
 ierdkarre [i'jɪtkərə] *s.* cart.
 ierdryk [i'jɪdri:k] *sn.* the earth.
 yeske [jɪskə] *s.* ashes.
 yet(te) [jɪt, jɪtə] *adv.* yet.
 yet(te)ris [jɪtr̥ɛz̥] *adv.* once more.
 yettik [jɪtək] *s.* vinegar.
 ieu [i'ü] *s.* century.
 iis [i:z̥] *sn.* ice.
 ik [ik] *pers. pr.* I.
 yl [il] *sn.* callosity.
 immen [imən] *ind. pr.* somebody.
 in [ən] *art.* a.
 yn [in] *adv. prep.* in.
 yngean [i'ɪŋgr̥ən] *iv.* 250. to enter, to walk in.
 ingel [ɪŋəl] *s.* angel.
 Ingelân [i'ɪŋələ:n] *gn.* England.
 yngewant [i'ɪŋgəvənt] *sn.* ent-
 trails.
 ynhâlde [i'inhə:də] *sv.* VII, c. to contain; to restrain.
 ynhâlden [i'inhə:dən] *s.* 195. frame, constitution.
 ynheakje [i'hi:skjə] *vv.* to hook in, to hitch.
 ynhiere [i'inhɪ:ərə] *vv.* to hire again.
 ynhouten [i'inhöütən] *s.* 195. frame-timbers.

yn-ienen [in'i'ənən] *adv.* immediately.
 ynjaen [i'jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to administer; to suggest.
 inkel [ɪŋkəl] *adj. num.* single.
 inket [ɪŋkət] *s.* ink.
 ynkomme [i'ɪŋkəmə] *sv.* IV, b. to enter.
 ynljeaf [i'ɪlɪr̥əv̥] *adj.* dear, beloved.
 ynlik [ɪlək] *adj.* inner; cordial.
 ynlizze [i'ɪlizə] *iv.* 250. to lay in; to preserve.
 inoar [ə'nüor] *rec. pr.* each other.
 ynpakke [i'impakə] *vv.* to pack in.
 ynswart [i'iswət] *adj.* very black.
 ynswiet [i'iswi:ət] *adj.* very sweet.
 ystermint [istɪ'mɪnt] *sn.* instrument.
 it [ət] *art.* the.
 it [ət] *pers. and ind. pr.* it.
 ite [itə] *sv.* I, b. to eat.
 iten [itən] *sn.* meal; food.
 itjinge [ət'jɪŋə] *dem. pr.* what.
 ytlike [i'tlɪkə] *num.* several.
 iver [i:vər] *s.* diligence.
 iwich [i:vəŋ] *adj.* eternal.
 iwichheid [i'ivəŋhaid] *s.* eternity.
 izer [i:zər, i:zdər] *sn.* iron.
 izeren [i:zərən] *adj.* iron.

J

ja [jɑ, jɑ:] *adv.* yes.
 jachtsje [jɑχtsjə] *vv.* to run up and down.
 jaen [jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to give.
 jak [jɑk] *sn.* jacket.
 jamk [jɑmk] *adv.* often.
 jammer [jɑmər] *s.* It is jammer: it is a pity.
 Jan [jɑn] *mn.* John.
 jarre [jɑrə] *s.* dung-water.
 jas [jɑs] *s.* coat.
 jeft(e) [jɛft, jɛftə] *s.* gift.

eije [jaïə] *vv.* 246. to hunt.
 elne [jelnə, jeln] *s.* ell.
 ern [jɛn] *sn.* yarn.
 erne [jɛnə] *adv.* willingly.
 Jeruzalem [j'ɛryzələm] *gn.*
 Jerusalem.
 Jewiel [jə'vi:əl] *sn.* jewel.
 Jezus [je:zəz] *pn.* Jesus.
 jy [jə, joü] *pers. pr.* 228. you (ye).
 jicht [jɪxt] *s.* gout.
 jier [ji:ər] *sn.* year.
 jierdei [ʹjɪdi] *s.* birthday.
 jierriech [jɪrɪə] *adj.* aged.
 jiers [ji:əz] *adv.* yearly.
 jiette [jitə] *sv.* II, b. to pour.
 jiffer [jɪfər, jɔfər] *s.* 158. miss.
 jild [jɪld] *sn.* money.
 jilde [jɪldə] *sv.* III, d. to cost ; to regard.
 Jilke [jɪlkə] *mn.*
 jimme [jimə] *pers. pr.* you.
 jimme [jimə] *poss. pr.* your.
 jimmer [jimər] *adv.* ever.
 jin [jin] *adv. prep.* against, to.
 jinder [jɪndər] *adv.* yonder.
 jins [jɪ:z] *poss. pr.* 233. your.
 jinsə [jɪ:sə] *adj.* yon.
 jinsen [jɪ:sən] *adv.* yonder.
 jinter [jɪntər] *adv.* yonder.
 jister [jɔstər] *adv.* yesterday.
 jo [joü] *pers. pr.* 228. you.
 jok [jɔk] *sn.* 155. yoke.
 jokje [jɔkjə] *vv.* 155. to itch.
 jong [jɔŋ] *adj.* young.
 jongfolk [ʹjɔŋfɔlk] *sn.* youth.
 jonggûd [ʹjɔŋgüod] *sn.* young cattle.
 jou [joü] *poss. pr.* your.
 joun [jun] *s.* evening.
 jouns [jü:z] *adv.* in the evening.
 jounstjer [ʹjü:stjɛr] *s.* evening-star.
 jountiid [ʹjuntid] *s.* evening-hour, evenfall.
 ju [jü] *pers. pr.* 227.
 ju [jü] *s.* in fikse ju : a stalwart fellow.
 jui [jœi] *s.* debauch.

jûk [juk] *sn.* 155. yoke.
 jûkel [jukəl] *s.* icicle.
 Jûkelbird [ʹjukəlböd] *pn.* the winter.
 jûkje [jukjə] *vv.* 155. to itch.

K

kachel [kaxəl] *s.* stove.
 kaei [ka'i] *s.* key.
 kaem [kɑ:m] *s.* comb.
 kâld [kɑ:d] *adj.* cold.
 kammenet [kamə'net] *sn.* cabinet.
 kanne [kənə] *s.* jug.
 kant [kənt] *s.* border, side.
 kantelje [ʹkəntəlje] *vv.* to topple over.
 kaper [kɑ:pər] *s.* privateer.
 kar [kɑr] *s.* choice.
 karre [kɑrə] *s.* cart.
 Karst [kɑst] *mn.*
 kas [kɑs] *s.* cupboard ; wardrobe.
 kastlein [kəs'laɪn] *s.* innkeeper.
 kat [kət] *s.* cat.
 keal [kɪ:əl] *sn.* calf.
 keal [kɪ:əl] *adj.* bald, callow.
 keakelje [kɪ:əkəlje] *vv.* 165. to cackle.
 keap [kɪ:əp] *s.* 160. 161. purchase.
 keapje [kɪ:əpjə] *iv.* 160. 161. 250. to buy, to purchase.
 keapman [ʹkɪəpmən] *s.* merchant.
 keapmanske [ʹkɪəpmɔskə] *sn.* merchant-woman.
 kear [kɪ:ər] *s.* turn, time.
 kearel [kɪ:rəl] *s.* fellow.
 keatling [ʹkɪɛtlɪŋ, ʹkɛtlɪŋ] *sn.* 124. chain.
 keel [ke:l] *s.* 163. throat.
 kein [kaɪn] *adj.* proper, nice.
 kəl [kəl] *adj.* 124. kəl wirde : to be startled.
 kelyn [kə'lin] *sn.* cornelian.
 kenin [kə'nɪn, knɪn] *s.* rabbit.
 kœning [kø:nəŋ] *s.* king.

- keninkryk** [ˈkø:nəŋkrik] *sn.*
kingdom.
kenne [kinə] *iv.* 249. to know.
keppel [kepəl] *s.* herd, flock.
kerl [kəl] *s.* grain.
kern [kən] *s.* 152. notch.
kertier [kəˈti:ər] *sn.* quarter.
kerve [kervə] *sv.* III, b. to notch,
to carve.
kesiten [kəˈzitən] *sn.* so much
hay as a cow eats in a winter.
kiel [kiːəl] *s.* 163. throat.
kies [kiːəz] *s.* grinder.
kieze [kiːəzə] *sv.* II, a. to choose.
kile [kilə] *s.* wedge.
kylje [kiljə] *sv.* to wedge.
kinde [kündə] *s.* knowledge.
kinne [kinə] *iv.* 249. can, may,
to be able.
kinst [kø:st] *s.* art.
kypje [kipjə] *sv.* to look.
kyps [kips] *s.* woman's hat.
kiste [kistə] *s.* chest.
kitelje [ˈkitəljə] *sv.* to tickle.
kiuw [kiuw] *s.* gill.
kjel [kiel, kəl] *adj.* 124. *See* kel.
kjeld [kiæld] *s.* cold.
kjelderich [ˈkiældərəġ] *adj. adv.*
cold(ly).
klabats [kləˈbəts] *s.* riding-whip.
klaei [klaːi] *s.* clay.
klam [kləm] *s.* 152. catch; stress.
klank [kləŋk] *s.* sound.
klaphalzje [ˈklaphəlzjə] *sv.* to
clack the bill.
klapperje [ˈklapərjə] *sv.* to
clap, to rattle.
klas [kləs] *s.* class.
klaver [klɑ:vər] *s.* clover.
klauwe [kləːuə] *sv.* to scratch,
to scrawl.
klean [klrən] *s.* 195. clothes.
kleankas [ˈklr:əŋkəs] *s.* ward-
robe.
klear [klr:ər] *adj. adv.* clear(ly),
pure(ly), evident(ly), ready.
kleaune [klöːənə] *s.* clew.
kledaeze [kleˈdɑ:zjə] *s.* dress.
- kleije** [klaːiə] *sv.* 246. to com-
plain.
kleur [klöːər] *s.* colour.
klippe [klɪbə] *s.* a large block or
pile (e.g. of hay or peat).
klieber [kli:bər] *s.* heap, crowd,
troop.
kliën [kliːən] *adj.* slender, slim.
klimme [klɪmə] *sv.* III, d. to
climb.
klinke [klɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to
clink.
kluiwe [klɪuwə] *sv.* I, c. to climb.
kleok [klu:k, kluk] *adj.* sparing,
economic.
kleoer [klöːər] *s.* claw.
klok [klək] *s.* clock.
klomsk [klomsk] *adj.* chilly.
klöpje [klöpje] *sv.* to knock.
klots [klots] *s.* cap, barret.
klucht [klöxt] *s.* 113. farce, fun.
kluchtich [klöxtəġ] *adj.* 113.
funny.
kluft [klöft] *s.* 113. farce, fun.
kluftich [klöftəġ] *adj.* 113.
funny.
klúnje [klypə] *sv.* to walk on
skates off the ice.
klús [klu:z] *s.* hermitage; cot-
tage; cell.
klute [klytə] *s.* clod.
knarse [knasə] *sv.* 152. to
gnash.
knerse [knəsə] *sv.* 152. to
gnash.
knetsje [knetsjə] *sv.* to knead.
knibbel [knɪbəl] *s.* knee.
knieze [kniːəzə] *sv.* to bruise.
knipe [knipə] *sv.* 248. to pinch.
knoop [knø:p] *s.* lie; button.
knop [knɔp] *s.* knob, knop, bud.
koai [kōaːi] *s.* nest-egg.
koaije [kōaːiə] *sv.* 246. to chew.
koaitsje [kōaːitsjə] *sv.* 246. to
cook, to boil.
koal [kōːəl] *s.* cabbage.
koalsied [ˈkōalsiːəġ] *sn.* cole-
seed.

parste [kōɑstə] *s.* crust.
part [kōɑt] *adj.* short.
partkearich [kōɑt'kr̥ərəġ] *adj.* surly.
parts [kō'ɑts] *s.* fever.
obbe [kō'bə] *s.* fishing-net.
oel [ku'əl] *adj.* cool, fresh.
oelje [kūoljə] *vv.* to cool.
oer [ku'ər] *s.* basket.
oes [kes] [kus, kuskəz̥] *adv.* quietly, sheltered.
ogje [kō:gjə] *vv.* 246. to chew.
omfoar [kō'fo'ər] *s.* 138. chafing-dish.
omme [komə] *s.* IV, b. to come.
ommedeare [komə'dr̥ərə] *vv.* 165. to command.
omst(e) [komst, komstə] *s.* coming.
op [kɔp] *s.* pate; **op 'e kop** *df:* exactly.
op [kop] *s.* litre.
ost [kɔst] *s.* meat, food; board.
osten [kɔstən] *s.* 195. costs.
ou [kou] *s.* cow.
racht [krɑxt] *s.* 113. strength, force.
racht [krɑxt] *s.* 113. water-bottle.
raeb [krɑ:b] *s.* crab.
raech [krɑ:ġ] *s.* collar, cape.
raeije [krɑ'iə] *vv.* to crow.
raft [krɑft] *s.* 113. water-bottle, caraffe.
rante [krɑntə] *s.* newspaper.
ras [krəs] *adj. adv.* hale, clever; bold.
reakje [kr̥r̥əkjə] *vv.* 160. to crack, to creak.
ream [kr̥r̥əm] *s.* stall, stand; child-bed.
reas [kr̥r̥əz̥] *adj. adv.* neat(ly), clean(ly).
reauwe [kr̥r̥iə] *vv.* to quarrel.
reazens [kr̥r̥əz̥z̥] *s.* neatness.
rebbbe [kr̥r̥:bə] *s.* crib.
reft [kr̥r̥:ft] *s.* 113. strength, force.

krēftich [kr̥r̥ftəġ] *adj.* strong.
krekt [kr̥r̥kt] *adj. adv.* exact(ly).
kreune [kr̥r̥:nə] *vv.* to croon, to groan.
krigel [kr̥r̥i:ġəl] *adj.* cross.
kriich [kr̥r̥i:ġ] *s.* fight, competition.
krije [kr̥r̥iə] *vv.* 246. to obtain, to acquire.
krimpə [kr̥r̥impə] *sv.* III, d. to crimp, to shrink.
kringe [kr̥r̥iŋə] *sv.* III, d. to throng, to crowd.
krite [kr̥r̥itə] *sv.* I, b. to cry, to weep.
krite [kr̥r̥itə] *s.* region, district.
kroade [kr̥r̥o'ədə] *s.* wheel-barrow.
kroan [kr̥r̥o'ən] *s.* crown; chandelier.
krob [kr̥r̥ɔb] *s.* beetle.
krōdde [kr̥r̥o'də] *s.* field-mustard.
kroes [kr̥r̥u:z̥] *adj.* curly, wrinkled.
krom [kr̥r̥om] *adj.* 155. curved.
krūd [kr̥r̥u:d] *sn.* herb; gunpowder.
krûm [kr̥r̥um] *adj.* 155. curved.
krûpe [kr̥r̥upə] *sv.* 248. to creep, to crawl.
krûpyn [kr̥r̥up'in] *sn.* cot.
krús [kr̥r̥ys] *sn.* cross; small of the back.
krúse [kr̥r̥ysə] *vv.* to cross; to cruise; to crucify.
krúslings ['kr̥r̥ysliŋz̥] *adj.* cross-wise.
kuche [kōxə] *vv.* to cough.
kuer [ky'ər] *s.* whim, caprice.
kuijer [kœi'ər] *s.* stroll.
kûper [kupər] *s.* cooper.
kwael [kwɑ:l] *s.* complaint, disease.
kwea [kw̥r̥i'ə] *adj.* bad.
kwealik [kw̥r̥i'ələk] *adj. adv.* wrong(ly), scarcely.
kwele [kwe:lə] *vv.* to warble.
kwikker [kw̥r̥ikər] *adj.* neat.
kwyt [kw̥r̥it] *adj.* lost.

L

- laed** [lɑ:d] *sn.* drawer.
laem [lɑ:m] *sn.* lamb.
laitsje [laitsjə] *vv.* 246. to laugh.
lân [lɑ:n] *sn.* land, field.
lang [lɑŋ] *adj.* long.
langhalzje [ˈlɑŋhɑlzjə] *vv.* to long.
langskonk [ˈlɑŋskɔŋk] *s.* gnat.
langst [lɑŋst] *s.* longing.
langsum [lɑŋsəm] *adj.* slow.
lâns [lɑ:z] *adv.* along.
lânsman [ˈlɑ:zmɑn] *s.* native.
lape [lɑ:pə] *s.* patch.
lapje [lɑpjə] *vv.* to patch.
latte [lɑtə] *s.* lath.
Lauwers [lɑ-œz] *gn.* a small river in Friesland.
lavearje [lɑˈvɛrjə] *vv.* to tack.
lea [lɪ-ə] *s.* 195. body.
lean [lɪ-ən] *sn.* wages.
leane [lɪ-ənə] *s.* lane.
leanje [lɛpnə] *vv.* to reward.
lear [lɪ-ər] *s.* doctrine.
lear [lɪ-ər] *sn.* leather.
leare [lɪ-ərə] *vv.* to teach; to learn.
lears [lɪ-əz] *s.* boot.
leauwe [liouə] *vv.* to believe.
leech [le:ġ] *adj.* low.
leech [le:ġ] *adj.* empty.
leechlân [ˈle:ġlɑ:n] *sn.* low-land.
leed [le:d] *sn.* grief.
leelje [le:ljə] *s.* lily.
leep [le:p] *s.* peewit.
lef [lef] *adj.* cowardly.
leffert [lefət] *s.* coward.
leije [la:ïə] *s.* small and shallow ditch.
leikje [laikjə] *vv.* to dredge.
lekkage [lɛˈkɑ:zjə] *s.* leakage.
lekkens [lekəz] *adj.* cloth.
lekskoaije [ˈleksko-ïə] *vv.* to find fault.
leppel [lepəl] *s.* spoon.
les [les] *s.* lesson.
- lêsbboek** [ˈlɛ:zbuk] *sn.* reading-book.
lêst [lɛ:st] *s.* load, burden.
lêsten [lɛ:sn] *adv.* lately.
lêstich [lɛstəġ] *adj.* troublesome.
let [lɛt] *adj.* late.
lêze [lɛ:zə] *sv.* V, a. to read.
libben [lɪbən] *sn.* life.
libben [lɪbən] *adj.* alive, lively.
libje [lɪbjə] *vv.* to live.
licht [lɪχt] *adj. adv.* light(ly) easy, easily.
lid [lɪd] *sn.* limb; member; joint.
lid [lɪd] *sn.* cover, lid.
liede [li-ədə] *vv.* 246. to lead.
liede [li-ədə] *vv.* 246. to ring.
liem [li-əm] *sn.* loam.
liep [li-əp] *adj.* cunning, sly.
liepe [li-əpə] *vv.* to cry.
liepens [li-əpəz] *s.* slyness.
liet [li-ət] *sn.* song.
lige [li:ġə] *sv.* II, a. to lie, tell lies.
liif [li:v] *sn.* body, belly.
liifdracht [ˈli:vdrɑχt] *s.* wearing apparel.
liis [li:z] *s.* flag, water-flag.
lij [lei] *adj.* lee, sheltered.
lije [leiə] *vv.* 246. to endure; to tolerate.
lijen [lei-ən] *sn.* suffering.
lyk [lik] *adj.* equal.
like [likə] *adv.* like, equally.
likernôch [ˈlikərnə:ġ] *adv.* almost.
lykhâlde [ˈlikhɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. neither win nor lose.
lykje [likjə] *vv.* to resemble.
lykwols [ˈlikvolz] *adv.* however.
lilk [lɪlk] *adj.* ugly; angry.
lilkens [lɪlkəz] *s.* ugliness anger.
Linde [lɪndə] *gn.* a river in Friesland.
line [linə] *s.* line, string.
linich [linəġ] *adj.* supple.
linker [lɪŋkər] *adj.* left.
linnen [lɪnən] *sn.* linen.

is [li:z̥] *adj.* empty.
le [lipə] *vv.* to cry.
lepe [lipə] *s.* lip.
lits [lits] *adj.* little, small.
litsens [litsəz̥] *s.* littleness, smallness.
litsfeint ['litsfaint] *s.* second servant.
lete [litə] *sv.* VII, a. to let.
leze [lizə] *sv.* VI, a. to lie.
leze [lizə] *iv.* 250. to lay.
liuw [liuw] *s.* lion.
lich [lizəg̃] *adj.* grown with flags.
liwaf [lirəv̥] *adj.* dear.
liwafde [lirəvdə] *s.* love.
liwaflik [lirəvlək] *adj.* lovely.
liwadder [liedər] *s.* ladder.
liwippe [liəpə] *vv.* to spring with a pole.
liwip [liwip] *s.* peewit.
liworre [liwərə] *s.* smoked beef.
liworsk [liworsk] *s.* groin.
liwocht [liwɔxt] *sn.* light.
liwochtblau [liwɔxtbləu] *adj.* light blue.
liwochtgrien [liwɔxtgrien] *adj.* light green.
liwouwert [liwout] *gn.* town in Friesland (*Dutch*: Leeuwarden).
liwue [liwə] *s.* 195. people, folk.
liwurk [liwɔrk] *s.* lark.
liwue [liwue, liwə] *s.* people, folk.
liwui [liwui] *adj.* lazy.
liwuikje [liwɔikjə] *vv.* to be lazy, to idle.
liwuitsje [liwuitsjə] *vv.* 246. to look.
liwane [liwənə] *s.* loan.
liwicht [liwɔxt] *s.* sky.
liwichts [liwɔxts, liwɔxs] *adv.* to the left.
liwuegie, liwueije [liwuegijə, liwueijə] *vv.* 246. to pile up.
liwueere [liwueərə] *vv.* to watch, to spy.
liwuef [liwuef] *sn.* leaves.

liwueft [liwueft] *s.* sky.
liwuefter [liwueftər] *adj.* left.
liwuefts [liwuefts] *adv.* to the left.
liwuege [liwuegə] *s.* flame, blaze.
liwuek [liwuek] *sn.* luck, happiness.
liwuekkich [liwuekəg̃] *adj.* happy.
liwuekwinsk ['liwuekwi:sk] *s.* congratulation.
liwuekompert [liwuekɔpət] *s.* rude fellow.
liwueonge [liwueŋə] *s.* lung.
liwueonkje [liwueŋkjə] *vv.* to ogle.
liwueoom [liwueɔ:m] *adj.* heavy, slow.
liwueos [liwueɔs, liwueɔs] *adj.* loose.
liwueosmeitsje ['liwueosmaitsjə] *vv.* 246. to loose.
liwueot [liwueɔt] *sn.* fate, lot; ticket.
liwueotsje [liwueɔtsjə] *vv.* to draw lots; to draw for the conscription.
liwueottersdei ['liwueɔtəzdaɪ] *s.* day of drawing for the conscription.
liwueûd [liwue:ɔd] *sn.* sound.
liwueûd [liwue:ɔd] *adj.* loud.
liwueûke [liwue:ɔkə] *sv.* 248. to draw.

M

Maeije [ma:ijə] *s.* May; the 12th of May.
Maert [mɑ:t] *s.* March.
maertebloom ['mɑ:təblom] *s.* snowdrop.
maet [mɑ:t] *s.* comrade, mate.
mage [mɑ:gə] *s.* stomach.
maitiid ['maɪtid] *s.* may-time.
mâl [mɑ:l] *adj.* foolish, mad.
malkoar [məl'ko:ər, məl'kɔər] *rec. pr.* each other.
man [mən] *s.* man; husband.
mank [mɔŋk] *prep.* among.
manljue [mɔ:ljə] *s. plur.* men-folk.
mannich [mənəg̃] *num.* many, several.
mannich-ien ['mənəgi:ən] *ind. pr.* many a man.
mânsk [mɔ:sk] *adj.* strong, powerful.
mar [mɑr] *s.* mere, lake.

mar [mɑr] *adv. conj.* but, only.
marse [mɑsə] *s.* pedlar's pack.
masine [mɑ'sinə] *s.* engine, machine.
master [mɑstər] *s.* master, teacher.
master(s)ke [mɑstərke, mɑst-
 təkə] *s.* mistress.
mē [mē] *ind. pr.* one, man, people.
meager [mɛ'ægər] *adj.* meagre.
meale, mealle [mɛ'ələ, mɛlə] *vv.* to grind.
meane [mɛ'ənə] *vv.* to mow.
mear [mɛ'ər] *adv.* more.
meast [mɛ'əst] *adv.* most.
meastentiids [mɛ'əstənti:dʒ] *adv.* generally.
mêd [mɛ:d] *sn.* mowing-land.
mei [mɛi] *adv. prep.* with.
meidet [mɛidət] *conj.* with that.
meidwaen [mɛidwɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to join, to help in doing.
meije [mɛiə] *iv.* 249. may, to be allowed; to fancy.
meiminske [mɛimĩ:skə] *s.* fellow man.
mei't [mɛi't] *conj.* with that.
meitsje [mɛitsjə] *vv.* 246. to make.
mekeare [mɛ'kr:ərə] *vv.* to fail.
mekoar [mɛ'ko:ər] *rec. pr.* each other.
melke [mɛlkə] *sv.* III, d. to milk.
mem [mɛm] *s.* mother.
memmewille [mɛmɛvɪlə] *s.* maternal joy.
men [mɛn] *ind. pr.* one, man, people.
mennich [mɛnəŋ] *num.* many, several.
merke [mɛrkə] *sv.* III, b. to mark; to observe.
merke [mɛrkə] *s.* fair.
mês [mɛ:s] *sn.* knife.
mesk [mɛsk] *s.* mesh.
mêst [mɛ:st] *s.* mast.

mestelbank [mɛsəlbɑŋk] *mast-step.*
mette [mɛtə] *vv.* 246. to meet.
mich [mɪχ] *s.* gnaf, midge.
middei [mɪdi] *s.* midday, noon.
midden [mɪdɛn] *sn.* middle.
mids [mɪdʒ] *adv.* amidst.
miede [mɛdɛ] *s.* meadow.
miene [mɛ'ənə] *vv.* to mean, suppose.
miening [mɛ'ənɛŋ] *s.* meaning, opinion.
mienskiplik [mɛ'ɛ'skiplɛk] *a.* common.
mier [mɛ'ər] *s.* mower.
miette [mɛitə] *sv.* II, b. measure.
miette [mɛitə] *s.* measure.
mije [mɛiə] *vv.* to avoid.
mijen [mɛiɛn] *adj.* timid.
mil [mɪl] *s.* waist.
myld [mɪld] *adj.* lenient, soft.
myldens [mɪldɛnz, mɪldɛnz] *softness.*
miljoen [mɛl'ju:ən] *num.* million.
min [mɪn] *adj.* little, mean.
myn [mɪn] *poss. pr.* my.
minder [mɪndər] *adv.* less, inferior.
minge [mɪŋə] *sv.* III, d. to mingle.
mynhear [mɛn'hɛ:ər] *s.* Sir.
minske [mɪ:skə] *s.* man, human being.
minske [mɪ:skə] *sn.* woman.
minst [mɪ:st] *adv.* least.
mint [mɪnt, mɛnt] *s.* mint.
mird [mɪd] *s.* polecat.
mis [mɪs] *adj. adv.* miss, wrong.
misdwaen [mɪz'dwɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to do wrong.
miskearje [mɪs'kɛ:rjə] *vv.* fail.
miskien [mɛ'skin] *adv.* perhaps.
miskomme [mɪs'komə] *sv.* I, b. to inconvenience.
misse [mɪsə] *vv.* to miss, fail.

missizze [mɪs'sɪzə] *iv.* 250. to give cause for offence.
 its [mɪts] *conj.* provided that.
 itselje [mɪtsəlʲə] *vv.* to set bricks.
 iuw [mɪuw] *s.* sea-gull.
 juks [mɪjɔks] *s.* dung.
 juksje [mɪjɔksjə] *vv.* to dung.
 oai [mo'ɪ] *adj.* beautiful, nice.
 oaijens [mɔdɪʒ] *s.* beauty.
 oal [mo'əl] *sn.* meal.
 oandei [ʼmɔndi] *s.* Monday.
 oanue [mɔdnə] *s.* moon.
 oanue [mɔdnə] *s.* month.
 oargen [mɔərgən] *sn.* land measure.
 oarn [mo'ən] *s.* morning.
 oarn [mo'ən] *adv.* to-morrow.
 oarnier [mɔ'ni'ər] *adv.* early to-morrow morning.
 oarns [mɔ'ə:ʒ] *adv.* in the morning, every morning.
 oarntiid [ʼmɔəntid] *s.* early morning.
 oas [mo'əʒ] *sn.* moss.
 oatte [mɔtə] *iv.* 249. must, to be obliged.
 odder [mɔdər] *s.* mud.
 oed [mu'əd] *sn.* mind.
 oed [mu'əd] *s.* courage.
 oeije [mɔiə] *vv.* to be sorry, to pity, to trouble.
 oeike [mɔiəkə] *s.* aunt.
 oeite [mɔiətə] *s.* trouble.
 oete [mu'ətə] *vv.* 246. to meet.
 oegelikheid [ʼmo:gləkhaɪd] *s.* possibility.
 olke [mɔlkə] *s.* milk.
 olken [mɔlkən] *sn.* milk to be churned.
 ooglik [mo:glək] *adj.* possible.
 osk [mosk] *s.* sparrow.
 oude [mɔüdə] *s.* mould.
 ouwe [mɔ'ʊə] *s.* sleeve.
 ûle [mulə] *s.* mouth.
 unster [mɔ:stər] *sn.* monster.
 ûnts [mɔonts] *s.* monk.
 ûrre [mɔrə] *s.* wall.

mûs [mu:ʒ] *s.* mouse.
 mûske [myskə] *sn.* rogue, urchin.
 mûtel [mutəl] *adj.* chubby.
 mûtse [mutsə] *s.* cap.

N

nacht [naxt] *s.* night.
 nachtskaed [ʼnaxtska:d] *sn.* shade of night.
 naderje [nɔ:dəɾjə] *vv.* to seize.
 naesje [nɔ:sjə] *s.* nation.
 namme [nɔmə] *s.* name.
 narje [nɔrjə] *vv.* to tease, to vex.
 natuer [nə'ty:ər] *s.* nature.
 nau [nəʊ] *adj.* narrow.
 naule [nɔ:lə] *s.* navel.
 né [ne:] *int.* nay, no.
 nea [ni'ə] *adv.* never.
 neaken [ni'ækən] *adj.* naked.
 neame [ni'əmə] *vv.* to name, to call.
 nearne [ni'ənə] *adv.* nowhere.
 neat [ni'ət] *ind. pr.* nothing.
 nedich [ne:dəŋ] *adj.* necessary.
 need [ne:d] *s.* need.
 needlot [ʼne:dlɔt] *sn.* fate.
 neffens [nefəʒ] *prep.* according to.
 nei [nai] *adv. prep.* near, after, behind.
 neidet [nai'dɔt] *conj.* after that.
 neigean [ʼnaiŋrən] *iv.* 250. to trace, to follow.
 neisimmer [ʼnaɪsɪmər] *s.* a mild autumn.
 neist [naɪst] *prep.* next, nearest.
 nei't [naɪt] *conj.* after that.
 neitiid [ʼnaɪtid] *adv.* afterwards.
 nepert [ne:pət] *s.* niggard.
 nêst [nɛ:st] *sn.* nest.
 nêst [nɛ:st] *prep.* before, ago.
 nestelje [nesəlʲə] *vv.* to nestle.
 net [nɛt] *sn.* net.
 net [nɛt] *adv.* not.
 nicht [niχt] *s.* cousin.
 nidich [nidəŋ] *adj.* angry.
 nidle [nilə, nɔlə] *s.* needle.

nift [nɪft] *s.* cousin.
nij [neɪ] *adj.* new.
nijachtich [ˈneɪɑχtəŋ] *adj.* a little new.
nijsgierrich [neɪsˈkɪrəŋ] *adj.* curious.
niid [ni:d] *s.* envy.
niis [ni:z] *adv.* just now.
nimme [nimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take.
nimmen [nimən] *ind. pr.* nobody.
nin [nin, nən] *art.* 203. no.
ninter [nɪntər] *adj.* to ninter tiid: never.
njirre [nɪrə] *s.* adder, viper.
nju [nɪø] *s.* joy.
njuet [nyːət] *adj.* tame.
njuggen [nɪøgən] *num.* nine.
njuggende [ˈnɪøgəndə] *num.* ninth.
njuggentich [ˈnɪøgəntəŋ] *num.* ninety.
njuggentjin [ˈnɪøgəntjən] *num.* nineteen.
njunken [nɪøŋkən] *adv. prep.* next, beside.
noadich [noːədəŋ] *adj.* necessary.
noait [noːɪt] *adv.* never.
noas [noːəz] *s.* nose.
noaskje [nɔaskjə] *ww.* to please.
noat [noːət] *sn.* grain.
noch [nɔχ] *adv.* yet, still, besides.
noch [nɔχ] *conj.* neither, nor.
nôch [nɔ:ŋ] *adv.* enough.
nôch [nɔ:ŋ] *adj.* done, cooked.
nochlik [noχlək] *adj.* agreeable.
nocht [noχt] *s.* joy.
nochteren [ˈnoχtərən] *adj.* empty, sober.
noed [nuːəd] *s.* care.
noedlik [nɔødlek] *adj.* precarious.
noflik [noflək] *adj.* agreeable.
nofteren [noftərən] *adj.* empty, sober.
nôt [nɔ:t] *sn.* grain.
nou [noʊ] *adv.* now.
nou't [noʊt] *conj.* now that.

nut [nöt] *sn.* use, profit.
nút [nyt] *s.* nut.
nutebeam [ˈnytəbiːəm] *s.* w. nut-tree.
nútsdop [ˈnytsdɔp] *s.* nutshell.
nuver [ny:vər] *adj.* singular queer.

O

oan [oːən] *adv. prep.* on, to, in.
oanbiede [ˈoːəmbiːədə] *sv.* II to offer.
oandriuwe [ˈoːəndriuwə] *sv.* I to drive on.
oanflean [ˈoːənfliːənə] *sv.* II to fly at.
oangean [ˈoːəŋgiːən] *iv.* 250. happen.
oanhâlde [ˈoːənhɔ:də] *sv.* VII to continue.
oanheare [ˈoːənhɪːərə] *ww.* hear, to listen to.
oanhearre [ˈoːəhɪːrə] *ww.* hear, to listen to.
oankomme [ˈoːəŋkomə] *sv.* I b. to arrive.
oanlaitsje [ˈoːələɪtsjə] *ww.* 2 to smile at.
oanlizze [ˈoːəlɪzə] *iv.* 250. stop; to manage.
oanmeitsje [ˈoːəmmaɪtsjə] 246. to make haste.
oannimme [ˈoːənnimə] *sv.* IV to accept, to admit.
oanpiele [ˈoːəmpiːlə] *ww.* to careful of.
oanprange [ˈoːəmprɔŋə] *ww.* push.
oanroppe [ˈoːəropə] *sv.* VII to call, to invoke.
oanslach [ˈoːəslɑχ] *s.* attempt occupation.
oanslaen [ˈoːəslɑ:n] *sv.* VI, a fasten.
oanslaggen [ˈoːəslɑgən] *s.* I caprices.

- anstean** [ʼo·əstr̥ən] *iv.* 250. to please.
anstekke [ʼo·əstɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to put in; to fire.
ant [o·ənt] *prep.* to, till.
antrekke [ʼo·əntɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to take to heart.
antsjen [ʼo·əntsjen] *sv.* II, c. to draw, to put on.
ar [o·ər] *adj.* other.
ard [o·əd] *num.* second.
ardeel [ʼo·ədə:l] *sn.* judgement, opinion.
ardeheal, oardel [ʼo·ədəhɪ·əl, o·ədəl] *num.* one and a half.
ardele [ʼo·ədə:lə] *vv.* to judge.
arloch [ʼo·əlɔχ] *s.* war.
ars [o·əʒ] *adv.* otherwise, different, else.
er [o·ər] *prep. adv.* over.
eral [ʼu·ərəl, u·ərʼəl] *adv.* everywhere.
erbliid [u·ərʼbli:d] *adj.* very glad.
erbolgen [u·ərʼbolgən] *adj.* incensed.
erdwaen [ʼu·ə(r)dwa·n] *iv.* 250. to do over.
erdwealsk [u·əʼdwr̥əlsk, u·əʼdwr̥əlʒ] *adj.* rash, headlong.
erginst [ʼu·ərgø:st] *s.* envy.
ergrime [u·ərʼgrimə] *adj.* angry, wrathful.
erhawwe [ʼu·ərhadvə] *iv.* 250. to have to spare.
erjaen [ʼu·ərjad:n] *iv.* 250. to hand.
erkomme [ʼu·ərkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to overcome; to arrive.
erlibje [u·ərʼlibjə] *vv.* to overlive.
errinne [ʼu·ərrinə] *sv.* III, a. to run over.
erstjūr [u·əʼstju·ər] *adj.* disconcerted.
ertruzelje [u·əʼtry:zəl] *vv.* to flood.
- oerwinne** [ʼu·ərvinə] *sv.* III, a. to save money.
oerwinne [u·ərʼvinə] *sv.* III, a. to conquer.
of [ɔf] *conj.* or.
ôf [ɔ:f, ɔ·ə] *prep. adv.* off.
ôfbitelje [ʼɔ·əbətɛljə] *vv.* to pay off.
ôfdak [ʼɔ·ədɔk] *sn.* shed.
ôffalle [ʼɔ·əfɔ·lə] *sv.* VI, e. to fall down; to go off.
ôffeije [ʼɔ·əfaɪə] *vv.* 246. to wipe, to dust.
ôfgean [ʼɔ·əgr̥ən] *iv.* 250. to go away.
ôfriede [ʼɔ·əri·ədə] *vv.* 246. to dissuade.
ôfrinne [ʼɔ·ərinə] *sv.* III, a. to run away; to expire.
ôfskodzje [ʼɔ·əskɔdzjə] *vv.* to shake off.
ôfstrike [ʼɔ·əstri:kə] *sv.* IV, a. to strike off; to flee.
oft [ɔt] *conj.* if.
okse [oksə] *s.* ox.
om [om] *prep.* round, for, at.
omaeije [omʼa·iə] *vv.* to stroke.
omdet [omʼdɔt] *conj.* because.
omgean [ʼomgr̥ən] *iv.* 250. to go round; to frequent.
omke [omkə] *s.* uncle.
omklamje [omʼklamjə] *vv.* to pinion.
omkromte [ʼomkromtə] *s.* trouble. **omkromte bylizee**, to put to inconvenience.
ommers [oməʒ] *adv.* indeed, for.
ompolskje [ʼompolskjə] *vv.* to drive round.
omsjen [ʼomsjen] *sv.* II, c. to look round (back).
omslaen [ʼomslə:n] *sv.* VI, a. to beat down; to turn over.
omʼt [omt] *conj.* because.
omwei [ʼomvəi] *s.* circuitous way.
onbidich [omʼbi:dəŋ] *adj.* extravagant.

- onbihindere** [ombə'hindərə] *adj.* unhindered.
onbrûksum [om'bruksəm] *adj.* unmanageable.
onforstandich [ɔ̃fə'stəndəŋ] *adj.* ill-judged.
ongâns [ʼonŋgõ:z̥] *sn.* garbage.
ongeef [on'ge:v̥] *adj.* unsound, weak.
ongelyk [onŋə'lik] *adj.* unlike, unequal.
ongemaklik [onŋə'maklək] *adj.* uncomfortable, uneasy; morose.
ongeskansarre [onŋəskã'ziərə] *adj.* whole.
ongetreast [onŋə'tri:əst] *adj.* unconsolated.
onlijich [ɔ̃'le:ig̊] *adj.* rainy and stormy.
onmacht [ʼommaχt] *s.* impotence.
onpesjintich [ompə'simtəŋ] *adj.* impatient.
onreedlik [ɔ̃'re:dlək] *adj.* unreasonable.
onrêst [ʼõrə:st] *s.* unrest.
onrêstich [ɔ̃'rə:stəŋ] *adj.* restless.
ons [õ:z̥] *sn.* ounce.
onsjuch [ɔ̃'siõχ] *adj.* unsightly, ugly.
onsljucht [ɔ̃'sliõχt] *adj.* uneven.
ontank [ʼontanχ] *s.* ingratitude.
ontankber [on'tanχbər] *adj.* thankless.
ontgean [ont'χr:ən] *iv.* 250. to appear.
onthâld [ont'hə:d] *sn.* memory.
onthâlde [ont'hə:də] *sv.* VII, c. to remember.
ontjaen [ont'jə:n] *iv.* 250. to open, to expand.
ontkomme [ont'komə] *sv.* IV, b. to escape.
ontkrije [ont'krɛ:ə] *vv.* 246. to take away.
ontnimme [ont'nimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take away, to deprive.
ontsette [ont'setə] *vv.* to relieve.
- ontskoattelje** [ont'skōatəlje] *vv.* to unbolt.
ontstean [ont'stri:ən] *iv.* 250. to arise; to stay away.
ontstelle [ont'ste:lə] *sv.* V, a. to rob.
onwaer [ʼõvɑ:r] *sn.* thunder storm.
onwaerje [ʼõvɑ:rjə] *vv.* to thunder.
onwiten [ɔ̃'vitən] *adj.* gigantic.
op [op] *adv. prep.* on, upon, up.
opbod [ʼobbød] *sn.* auction.
opdyk [ʼobdik] *s.* byway.
opdwaen [ʼobdwa:n] *iv.* 250. to open; to obtain.
opgean [ʼopχr:ən, ʼobgr:ən] *iv.* 250. to go up, to rise.
opgong [ʼopχon, ʼobgon] *s.* rising.
ophâlde [ʼophɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to hold up; to stop.
opharkje [ʼopharkjə] *vv.* to be surprised.
opheapje [ʼophɛ:pjə] *vv.* to heap up.
ophelje [ʼopheljə] *vv.* to draw up; to sing.
opjaen [ʼopjɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to give up, to raise.
opjaen [ʼopjɑ:n] *sn.* raising.
opkomme [ʼopkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to come up, to rise.
opkrije [ʼopkrɛ:ə] *vv.* 246. to pick up.
opmerke [ʼopmerkə] *sv.* III, b. to observe.
opnimme [ʼopnimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take up.
opskouwe [ʼopskoũə] *svv.* 248. to push up.
opstean [ʼopstri:ən] *iv.* 250. to stand up, to rise.
opstrike [ʼopstri:kə] *sv.* IV, a. to stroke up.
optik [ʼoptik] *s.* tip.
ornaris [ɔ̃'nɑ:rəz̥] *adv.* ordinarily.
ou [õ] *prep. adv.* off, down.
oun [õun, u:n] *s.* oven.

P

- aed** [pæ:d] *sn.* path.
ak [pæk] *sn.* pack, suit.
ake [pæ:kə] *s.* grandfather.
ântsje [pø:ntsʲə] *sn.* saucer.
ar [pær] *s.* pear.
arse [pæsə] *s.* press.
artij [pə'tɛi] *s.* party.
asse [pæsə] *vv.* to suit.
atsje [patsʲə] *vv.* to kiss.
eal [prəl] *s.* pole, pile.
ear [piər] *sn.* pair.
erk [pɛrk] *sn.* park.
erse [pɛsə] *s.* press.
ier [piər] *mn.*
iip [pi:p] *s.* pipe.
yk [pik] *s.* chicken.
ikelhearring [ˈpikəlhiərəŋ] *s.*
 pickled herring.
ikswart [pikswət] *adj.* black
 as pitch.
iktried [ˈpiktriəd] *sn.* wax-end.
ylje [pilʲə] *vv.* to dart.
ylk [pilk] *s.* arrow, flash.
pine [pinə] *s.* pain.
pinksterblom [ˈpɪŋkstərblom]
s. cardamine.
pipe [pipə] *vv.* to pipe.
piuwe [piuwə] *vv.* to mock.
ujuk [piök] *s.* pike; stab.
plak [plæk] *sn.* place, stain.
plakke [plækə] *vv.* to paste, to
 glue.
planke [plæŋkə] *s.* plank, platter.
plant [plənt] *s.* plant.
pleagje [plɛgʲə] *vv.* to tease.
pleats [plɛ:ts] *s.* farm(-house).
plicht [plɪxt] *s.* duty.
pliigje [pli:gʲə] *iv.* 250. to be
 accustomed.
ploaitsje [plo:itsʲə] *vv.* 246. to
 pluck.
ploege [plu:gə] *s.* plough.
ploegje [plu:gʲə] *vv.* 246. to
 plough.
ploeijsje [plu:ɪə] *vv.* 246. to
 plough.
ploffe [plofə] *vv.* to bounce.
plökje [plø:kʲə] *vv.* 246. to
 pluck.
plom [plom] *s.* plume.
plûm [plum] *s.* plume.
poanne [pø:nə] *s.* cap with
 plume.
poarper [pøärpər] *sn.* purple.
poarte [pø:tə] *s.* gate.
poat [pø:t] *s.* leg.
poat [pø:t] *s.* pot.
poel [puəl] *s.* pool.
poes [pus] *s.* puss.
pokdobbich [ˈpøkdøbəç] *adj.*
 pock-marked.
pols [polz] *s.* pulse.
pols [polz] *s.* pole for springing.
pompe [pompə] *vv.* to pump; to
 thrust.
pompier [pəm'piər] *sn.* paper.
pong [pon] *s.* purse.
pop [pop] *s.* doll.
pôt [pø:t] *s.* pot.
poun [pun] *s.* pound.
pracht [prøxt] *s.* magnificence.
prate [prætə] *vv.* to talk.
priis [pri:z] *s.* price.
priizgje [pri:zgʲə] *vv.* to praise.
prikstök [ˈprikstøk] *s.* dry
 branch.
prinses [prɪ'sɛs] *s.* princess.
priuwe [priuwə] *sv.* I, c. to
 taste.
profecy [profe'seɪ] *s.* prophecy.
profeet [pro'fe:t] *s.* prophet.
prölle [prø:lə] *s.* kidney.
prom [prom] *s.* plum.
pronk [prøŋk] *s.* show; Sunday
 best.
pronkje [prøŋkʲə] *vv.* to make
 a great show, to parade.
protter [prøtər] *s.* starling.
prûm [prum] *s.* plum.
prûs [pru:z] *adj.* charming.
pûl [pul, puəl] *s.* pod.
putheak [ˈpøthɪək, pøtək] *s.*
 pole of a well.
putte [pøtə] *vv.* to draw water.

R

- rabje** [rɔbjə] *vv.* to backbite.
rache [rɔxə] *vv.* to scold.
raei [ra'i] *s.* grass-stalk.
raenjen [rɑ:pən] *s.* 195. freaks.
raer [rɑ:r] *adj.* strange, queer.
rakkert [rɔkət] *s.* urchin.
rame [rɑ:mə] *vv.* to thrust, to butt.
ramt [ramt] *sn.* window.
rane [rɑ:nə] *vv.* to melt.
range [rɔŋə] *s.* branch, twig.
rânne [rɑ:nə] *s.* brim, edge, border.
raze [rɑ:zə] *vv.* to rage, to rave.
rea(d) [rɪ·əð, rɪ·ə] *adj.* red.
readhûd [ˈrɪ·ədhu:d] *s.* red skin.
reagje [rɪ·əgʲə] *vv.* to sweep away cobwebs, to sweep the chimney.
reak [rɪ·ək] *s.* hayrick.
Reaklif [rɪ·əkˈklɪf] *gn.* cliff near Stavoren.
reamme [rɪ·emə] *s.* cream.
reau [rɪ·ou] *sn.* tools; horse and carriage.
rêch [rɛ:ç] *s.* back, ridge.
rêd [rɛ:d] *sn.* wheel.
rêd [rɛ:d] *adj.* nimble, swift.
rêdde [rɛ:də] *vv.* (*p. p.* rêdden) to save.
redeneare [rɪdəˈnr̥ərə] *vv.* to reason.
rêdsum [rɛ:tsəm] *adj.* handy, adroit.
reed [rɛ:d] *s.* 192. skate (for ice).
reed [rɛ:d] *s.* ride.
reek [rɛ:k] *s.* smoke.
røgear [rəˈgr̥ər, rəˈgr̥ər] *sn.* reign, government.
reid [raɪd] *sn.* reed.
rein [raɪn] *s.* rain.
reine [raɪnə] *vv.* to rain.
reis [raɪʒ] *s.* journey, voyage.
reitsje [raɪtsjə] *vv.* 246. to touch; to get.
- reizgje** [raɪzgjə] *vv.* to travel.
røk [rɛk] *s.* a long time.
række [rɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to extend to lengthen.
rækken [rɛkən] *s.* bill, reckoning.
rækkenje [rɛkənʲə] *vv.* to count to reckon.
rêst [rɛ:st] *s.* rest.
rêste [rɛ:stə] *vv.* to rest.
rêstich [rɛ:stəç] *adj.* quiet.
ribbe [rɪbə] *s.* rib.
richel [rɪxəl] *s.* border, edge.
ride [rɪdə, rɪdə] *sv.* I, a. to ride to skate.
ridlik [rɪlɛk] *adj. adv.* tolerable pretty.
rie(d) [rɪ·əð, rɪ·ə] *s.* advice.
riere [rɪ·ərə] *vv.* to stir.
rigele [rɪgələ] *s.* row.
rij [rɛɪ] *adj.* prodigal.
rijens [rɛɪʒ] *s.* prodigality.
ryk [rɪk] *adj.* rich.
rikeljue [ˈrɪkəlɪö] *s.* wealthy people.
rikje [rɪkjə] *vv.* to smoke.
rikke [rɪkə] *vv.* to reach.
rykrak [ˈrɪkrɔk] *sn.* something old and worn.
rinder [rɪndər] *s.* runner, huckster.
ring [rɪŋ] *s.* ring.
rinkelje [rɪŋkəlʲə] *vv.* to rattle.
rinne [rɪnə] *sv.* III, a. to run.
rintenier [rɪntəˈni·ər] *s.* retired tradesman.
ryp [rɪp] *adj.* ripe.
Ryp (De) [dəˈrɪp] *gn.* village in Friesland.
ris [rɛs, rəʒ] *adv.* once.
rys [rɪs] *s.* rice.
risping [ˈrɪspŋ] *s.* harvest, crop.
rispje [rɪspjə] *vv.* to harvest, to gather the crops.
risse [rɪsə] *vv.* to equip.
rite [rɪtə] *s.* while.
ritsdi [ˈrɪtsdi] *int.*
riuwe [rɪuwə] *sv.* I, c. to tag, to string.

riuwe [riuwə] *s.* rake.
 rize [ri:zə] *vv.* to rise.
 rju [riö] *adj.* rife.
 rjucht [riox̥t] *adj.* right.
 rjucht [riox̥t] *sn.* right.
 rjuchter [riox̥tər] *s.* judge.
 rjuchterhân [riox̥tər'hə:n] *s.*
 right hand.
 rjuchtfirdich [riox̥t'födəŋ] *adj.*
 just, righteous.
 rjuchts [riox̥ts, riox̥s] *adv.* to
 the right.
 roaije [ro'jə] *vv.* to aim.
 roas [ro'əz̥] *s.* rose.
 roedlings [ʹru:ədləŋz̥] *adv.* close
 to.
 roeije [ruə] *vv.* to row.
 roeikje [ruikjə, rūoikjə] *vv.* to
 rock.
 roer [ru'ər] *sn.* rudder.
 roer [ru'ər] *s.* stir.
 roet [ru'ət, rūot] *sn.* soot.
 rogge [rogə] *s.* rye.
 rök [rə:k] *s.* underskirt, petti-
 coat, kirtle.
 rôle [rə:lə] *s.* roll.
 rôlje [rə:ljə] *vv.* to roll.
 rom [rom] *adj.* wide, large,
 spacious.
 romer [ro:mər] *s.* rummer.
 romte [romtə] *s.* room, abun-
 dance.
 rook [rə:k] *s.* scent, smell.
 ropein [ʹropain] *s.* kind of duck.
 roppe [ropə] *sv.* VII, b. to call,
 to cry.
 ropsek [ʹrəpsək] *s.* glutton.
 rôt [rət] *s.* rat.
 rou [rəü] *adj.* raw, uncooked.
 roun [run] *adj.* round.
 rounom [ʹrunom] *adv.* on all
 sides, everywhere.
 rouwe [rə'üə] *vv.* to mourn, to
 rue.
 rûch [ruχ] *adj.* shaggy, hairy ;
 rough.
 rûchte [ruχtə] *s.* shagginess.
 rude [rydə] *s.* scabies.

Ruerd [ry'əd] *mn.*
 ruilebûtsje [ʹrœiləbutsjə] *vv.*
 to exchange.
 ruilje [rœiljə] *vv.* to exchange.
 rûke [rukə] *svv.* 248. to smell.
 rûm [rum] *adj.* wide, large,
 spacious.
 rûp [rup] *s.* caterpillar.
 rûze [ru:zə] *vv.* to rustle.
 rûzje [ru:zjə] *vv.* quarrel.

S

sa [sq] *adv.* so.
 sa-sa [sə'sə] *adv.* nearly, just ;
 so-so, passable.
 sabeare [sə'br'ərə] *adv.* quasi.
 Saddusieu [sədy'si'ü] *s.* Saddu-
 cean.
 sadwaende [sə'dwə:ndə] *adv.*
 thus, in that manner.
 saed [sə:d] *s.* well.
 sakje [səkjə] *vv.* to sink.
 sâlt [sət] *sn.* salt.
 sâlte [sətə] *vv.* to salt, to pickle.
 sa'n [sən] *adv.* such.
 sân [sən] *sn.* sand.
 sang [səŋ] *s.* song.
 sa't [sət] *conj.* as.
 saun [sə:n] *num.* seven.
 saunde [sə:ndə] *num.* seventh.
 sauntal [ʹsə:ntəl] *sn.* (number of)
 seven.
 sauntich [səntəŋ] *num.* seventy.
 sauntjin [səntjən] *num.* seven-
 teen.
 sawol . . as [sə'vol . . əz] *conj.* as
 well as.
 scille [silə] *iv.* 249. (*pr.* scil,
 scilst, scil, scille ; *imp.* scoe,
 scoenen ; *p. p.* scillen) shall,
 will.
 se [sə] *pers. pr.* she, they.
 sé [se:] *s.* sea.
 sead [si'əd] *s.* sod.
 seage [si'ægə] *s.* saw.
 seagje [si'ægjə] *vv.* to saw.
 seame [si'əmə] *s.* seam, bottom.

sear [sɪ·ər] *adj.* sore, painful.
 sechel [sɛχəl] *num.* five and a half.
 sechste [sɛkstə] *num.* sixth.
 sechsteheal [sɛkstə'hr·əl] *num.* five and a half.
 sechstich [sɛkstəŋ] *num.* sixty.
 sechstjin [sɛkstjən] *num.* sixteen.
 sêd [sɛ:d] *adj.* satiated.
 sedyk [sɛ:'dik] *s.* sea-dike.
 sêft [sɛ:ft] *adj.* soft.
 sêftkes [sɛ:ftkəz] *adv.* softly.
 seil [sail] *sn.* sail.
 seine [sainə] *s.* scythe.
 seinje [saɪnə] *vv.* to bless.
 seinrop ['saɪrop] *s.* signal.
 seis [saiʒ] *num.* six.
 seistal ['saistəl] *sn.* (number of) six.
 sek [sɛk] *s.* sack, bag.
 selde [sɛldə] *adj.* same.
 sels [sɛlz] *dem. pr.* self.
 séman ['sɛ:mən] *s.* seaman.
 set [sɛt] *s.* trick.
 sette [sɛtə] *vv.* to set, to place; to build.
 sy [sɛi] *pers. pr.* she, they.
 side [sidə] *s.* side.
 side [sidə] *s.* silk.
 sydpaed ['sidpɑ:d] *sn.* side-path.
 sie(d) [si·əd, si·ə] *sn.* seed.
 siedder [si·dər] *s.* sower.
 siedding [si·dɪŋ] *s.* sowed land.
 siede [si·ədə] *sv.* II, a. to seethe.
 siedzje [si·dzjə] *vv.* to sow.
 siekerl ['si·əkəl] *s.* grain of seed.
 siel(e) [si·ələ, si·əl] *s.* soul.
 sige [si:gə] *vv.* to filter. **It siigt hjir:** there is a draught here.
 sigen [si:gən] *s.* draught.
 siichje [si:χjə] *sn.* soft wind.
 siik [si:k, sik] *adj.* sick, ill.
 siikbêd ['sikbɛ:d] *sn.* sick-bed.
 siikje [si:kjə, sikjə] *iv.* 250. to seek.
 Sije [sɛiə] *mn.*
 sike [sikə] *s.* breath.

siker [sikər] *adv.* positively.
 sikersonk [sikərɔŋk] *adv.* indeed.
 sykte [siktə] *s.* illness, malady.
 syl [sil] *s.* lock, sluice.
 sile [silə] *vv.* to sail.
 silver [sɔlvər] *sn.* silver.
 simmer [simər] *s.* summer.
 simmerdyk ['simərdik] *s.* low weir, serviceable in summer.
 simmerjoun ['simərjun] *s.* summer evening.
 simmerkrite ['simərkritə] *s.* hay-meadow liable to flooding in winter.
 simmermoarn ['simərmə·ən] *s.* summer morning.
 simmers [siməz] *adv.* in summer.
 sims [səmz] *adv.* sometimes.
 sin [sɪn] *sn.* humour, temper, longing.
 sin [sɪn] *s.* signification, phrase.
 syn [sɪn] *poss. pr.* his, its.
 sinke [sɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to sink.
 sinloas ['sɪlə·əz] *adj.* out of one's senses.
 sinne [sɪnə] *s.* sun.
 sinneskyn ['sɪnəskin] *s.* sunshine.
 sinnestriel ['sɪnəstri·əl] *s.* sun-beam.
 sint [sɪnt] *adv.* since.
 sister [sɔstər] *s.* sister.
 Sytse [sɪtsə] *mn.*
 Sytske [sɪtskə] *fn.*
 sitte [sɪtə] *sv.* V, a. to sit.
 sizze [sɪzə] *iv.* 250. to say.
 sjen [sɪɛn] *sv.* II, c. to see.
 sjippe [sɪpə] *s.* soap.
 sjitte [sɪtə] *sv.* II, b. to shoot.
 Sjoerd [sju·əd] *mn.*
 sjonge [sɔŋə] *sv.* III, d. to sing.
 sjongster [sɔŋstər] *s.* songstress.
 Sjoukje [sjəukjə] *fn.*
 sjuch [sɔχ] *adj.* nice.
 sjud [si·əd] *s.* flax-brakings.
 skaed [skɑ:d] *sn.* shade.
 skaffe [skɑfə] *vv.* to procure.

- skamje** (yen) [jĩ skamjə] *vv.* to be ashamed.
skansearje [skɔ̃'zjərjə] *vv.* to damage.
skar, sker [skar, skər] *sn.* share in a common grazing-ground.
skat [skɔt] *s.* treasure.
skatterje [skɔtərjə] *vv.* to laugh aloud.
skea [skr̩ə] *s.* damage.
skeaf [skr̩əʋ] *s.* sheaf.
skeel [ske:l] *sn.* complaint.
skelf [skelʋ] *adj.* oblique.
skelle, skille [skelə, skilə] *s.* bell.
skelms(k) [skelmsk, skelmʒ] *adj.* roguish.
skeppe [skɛpə] *sv.* VI, d. to scoop.
skêrm [skɛ:rm] *sn.* screen.
skerte [skɛtə] *s.* lap.
skie [ski:ə] *s.* sheath.
skiede [ski:ədə] *vv.* 246. to separate.
skieding [ski:ədɔŋ] *s.* separation.
skielik [ski:əlɛk] *adv.* in a short time.
skiep [ski:əp] *sn.* sheep.
skieppeblom [ʔskjɪpəblɔm] *s.* Dutch clover.
skier [ski:ər] *adj.* grey.
skikke [skikə] *vv.* to arrange; to send.
skild [sköld] *s.* guilt, debt.
skylfisk [ʔskilʔfisk] *s.* haddock.
skimer [skimər] *s.* twilight, dusk.
skimerje [skimərjə] *vv.* to glimmer; to get dark or light.
skyn [skin] *s.* shine; appearance.
skine [skinə] *vv.* to shine; to seem.
skynhillich [skin'hiləg] *adj.* hypocritical.
skinke [skɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to present; to retail, to pour out.
- skip** [skɪp] *sn.* ship.
skipper [skɪpər] *s.* ship-captain, ship-owner.
skirte [skötə] *s.* lap.
skjin [skjɪn] *adj.* clean, pure.
skjirre [skjɪrə] *s.* scissors.
skoalbern [ʔsköalbɛn] *sn.* school-child.
skoalboek [ʔsköalbuk] *sn.* school-book.
skoalle [sködlə] *s.* school.
skoaltiid [ʔsköaldɪd] *s.* school-time.
skoan [sko:ən] *adj. adv.* excellent, very good.
skoander [sko:əndər] *adj.* excellent.
skoarstien [sköasjən] *s.* chimney
skoattel [sköatəl] *s.* bolt.
skob [skɔb] *s.* scale.
skobbert [skɔbət] *s.* scamp.
skocht [skoχt] *sn.* while, part of a day.
schoech [sku:ġ] *s.* shoe.
schoenmakker [sküə(m)məkər] *s.* shoemaker.
schoerre [sküərə] *vv.* to tear.
skoft [skɔft] *sn.* while, part of a day.
skom [skom] *sn.* scum.
skonk [skonk] *s.* leg.
skoppe [skɔpə] *vv.* to kick.
skouder [sköüdər] *sn.* shoulder.
skouderje [sköüdərjə] *vv.* to give the cold shoulder.
skouwe [skoüə] *svv.* 248. to push.
skreauwe [skriöüə] *vv.* to cry, to clamour.
skreppe [skrɛpə] *vv.* to make haste.
skrieme [skri:əmə] *vv.* to weep, to cry.
skries [skri:əʒ] *s.* black-tailed godwit.
Skrift [skrift] *s.* Holy Writ.
skrift [skrift] *sn.* writing, writing-book.

- skriften** [skriftən] *s.* 195. works.
skrilje [skriljə] *vv.* to be alarmed.
skrippe [skripə] *vv.* to make haste.
skriuwe [skriuwə] *sv.* I, c. to write.
skriuer [skriuwər] *s.* writer.
skroar [skrōər] *s.* tailor, needle-woman.
skroarje [skrōərjə] *vv.* to make clothes, to do sewing-work.
skroeije [skruïə] *vv.* to scorch.
skuile [skœilə] *vv.* to slide; to play at ducks and drakes.
skrute [skrytə] *vv.* to be frightened.
skrutən [skrytən] *adj.* easily frightened.
skúf [sky:ʋ] *s.* move; slide.
skûrre [sküorə] *s.* barn.
skûtel [skutəl] *s.* plate, dish.
slach [slɑχ] *s.* blow, loss; clap; battle; kind.
slachter [slɑχtər] *s.* butcher.
slaeb [slɑ:b] *s.* baby's feeder, napkin.
slaen [slɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to beat.
slagje [slɑgjə] *vv.* to succeed.
sleat [slrət] *s.* ditch.
Sleat [slrət] *gn.* town in Friesland.
sleau [slïoü] *adj.* indolent, sluggish.
slide [slidə] *s.* sledge.
sliiep [sli:əp] *s.* sleep; temple.
sliepe [sli:əpə] *vv.* 246. to sleep.
slim [slɪm] *adj.* bad, evil.
slingerje [slɪŋərjə] *vv.* to sling, to swing.
slinke [slɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to diminish.
sliper [slipər] *s.* grinder, polisher.
slypje [slipjə] *vv.* to sharpen, to grind.
slite [slitə] *sv.* I, b. to wear away; to retail.
- sljucht** [slïoχt] *adj.* smooth; simple.
sljuchtsje [slïoχtsjə] *vv.* to smoothe, to level.
sljurkje [slïörkjə] *vv.* to slide.
slomje [slomjə] *vv.* to slumber.
slomme [slomə] *s.* slumber.
slop [slöp] *adj.* slack, limp.
slûch [sluχ] *adj.* sleepy; sluggish.
sluere [sly:ərə] *vv.* to slide.
slûgens [slugəŋ] *s.* sleepiness.
slûgert [slugət] *s.* sleepy-head.
slûgje [slugjə] *vv.* to slumber.
slûpe [slupə] *svv.* 248. to steal along or away.
slute [slytə] *sv.* II, b. to close, to lock.
smarre [smərə, smɑ:rə] *vv.* to grease.
smeitsje [smaïtsjə] *vv.* 246. to taste, to savour.
smel [sməl] *adj.* narrow.
smert(e) [smətə, smət] *s.* sorrow, smart.
smeule [smø:lə] *vv.* to scorn.
smite [smitə] *sv.* I, b. to throw.
smoar [smōər] *sn.* grease.
smoarch [smōərç] *adj.* dirty.
smoargens [smōərçəŋ] *s.* dirtiness.
smoke [smo:kə] *vv.* to smoke.
smout [smøüt] *adj.* sheltered.
smoutsjes [smøütsjəŋ] *adv.* under the lee.
snappe [snɑpə] *vv.* to catch.
snauwe [snøüə, snō:üə] *vv.* to snarl.
Snein [snaɪn] *s.* Sunday.
snetterje [snətərjə] *vv.* to chatter.
snie [sni:ə] *s.* snow.
snieflok [ˈsnɪflək] *s.* flake of snow.
snies [sni:əŋ] *sn.* score (twenty).
sniewyt [sni:øvit] *adj.* snow-white.
snije [sneiə] *sv.* I, d. to cut.
snije [sneiə] *vv.* to snow.

Snits [snits] *gn.* town in Friesland (in Dutch, Sneek).
Snjeon [snö·ən] *s.* Saturday.
snjitte [snitə] *vv.* to sprinkle.
snjitterje [snitərjə] *vv.* to sprinkle.
snoerje [snöörjə] *vv.* to shut up (a person).
snuffelje [snöfəljə] *vv.* to sniff.
snuve [sny:və] *vv.* to sniff.
soal [so·əl] *s.* sole.
soal [so·əl] *sn.* navigable lane in ice.
soaltsje [so·əltsjə] *sn.* In the phrase **for 't soaltsje hâlde**, to make fun of (a person).
soan [so·ən] *s.* son.
soarch [söörġ] *s.* care, trouble.
soargje [söörġjə] *vv.* to take care; to be afraid.
sobkje [sobkjə] *vv.* to suck.
sok [sok] *dem. pr.* such.
soks [soks] *dem. pr.* such a thing.
somber [sombər] *adj.* dark, sombre.
somlike [sömləkə] *num.* some.
sommige [sömægə] *num.* some.
soms [sömz] *adv.* sometimes.
sonder [söndər] *prep.* without.
sonder det [söndər dət] *conj.* without.
sont [sont] *adv. prep.* since.
sont det [sont dət] *conj.* since.
sou [söü] *sn.* sieve.
soun [sun] *adj.* sound, hearty; wholesome.
spanne [spənə] *vv.* to stretch, to put to.
spatte [spətə] *vv.* to spurt, splash.
speglich [spe:gləġ] *adj.* reflecting.
spiegel [spe:gəl] *s.* looking-glass.
spiele [spi·ələ] *vv.* to rinse, to wash up.
spier [spi·ər] *s.* rafter.
spier [spi·ər] *sn.* In the phrase **yn 't spier**, at work.

spiering [spīrən] *s.* smelt.
spije [spēiə] *sv.* I, d. to spit.
spiker [spikər] *s.* nail.
spikerfêst [ˈspikərfs:t] *adj.* clinched and riveted.
spil [spöl] *sn.* game, play; quarrel.
spyder [spildər] *s.* player.
spylje [spiljə] *vv.* to play.
spylman [ˈspilmən] *s.* fiddler, bandsman.
spinne [sprinə] *sv.* III, a. to spin; to purr.
spitsen [spritsən] *s.* 195. comrades.
spjucht [spioxt] *s.* woodpecker.
spjuchtich [spioxtəġ] *adj.* lanky.
splinter [splintər] *s.* splinter.
splite [splitə] *sv.* I, b. to cleave, to split.
spoen [spöon] *s.* chip.
sprekke [sprəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to speak; to boast.
spriede [sprī·ədə] *vv.* 246. to spread.
springe [springə] *s.* III, d. to spring.
stadich [stā:dəġ] *adj.* slow.
stâl [stā:l] *s.* stable.
stâlde [stā:lə] *vv.* to stable, to house.
stâlde [stā:lə] *s.* stem, stalk, helve.
stân [stā:n] *s.* position; **yn stân hâlde**, to keep up.
stappe [stapə] *svv.* 248. to step.
stean [str·ən] *iv.* 250. to stand.
sté, steed [ste:, ste:d] *sn.* place.
stêd [stē:d] *s.* town.
stêdman [ˈstēdmən] *s.* inhabitant of a town.
stêdshûs [stēdʒˈhu:z] *sn.* town-hall.
stêds(k) [stētsk, stēts] *adj.* municipal, townish.
støger [ste:gər] *s.* scaffolding.
stek [stēk] *sn.* railing.
stek [stēk] *s.* stitch.

- stekke** [stɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to prick.
stel [stɛl] *sn.* In phr. **op stel**, in order; **út stel**, indisposed.
stelle [stɛ:lə] *sv.* V, a. to steal.
sterk [stɛrk] *adj.* strong.
steure [stø:ərə] *ww.* to disturb, to care about.
stichtsje [stɪχtsjə] *ww.* to found; to edify.
stiel [sti:əl] *sn.* steel.
stiemmoer ['sti:(m)mu:ər] *s.* step-mother.
stien [sti:ən] *s.* stone.
stiennen [stɪnən] *adj.* (of) stone.
Stiennen-man [stɪnən'mən] *pn.* statue near Harlingen.
stysel [stisəl] *s.* starch.
stiftsje [stiftsjə] *ww.* to found; to edify.
stiif [sti:v̆] *adj.* stiff.
stiiffest [sti:ffɛst] *adj. adv.* steady, without exception.
stiivje [sti:vjə] *ww.* to starch.
stik [stɪk] *sn.* piece, part.
stikel [stɪkəl] *s.* prickle; thistle.
stikelbosk ['stɪkəlbosk] *sn.* thistle.
stil [stɪl] *adj.* still, quiet.
stinne [stɪnə] *ww.* to groan.
stins [stɪ:z̆] *s.* castle.
stirt [stɔt] *s.* tail.
stjer [stjɛr] *s.* star.
stjerre [stjɛrə] *sv.* III, c. to die.
stjitte [stjɪtə] *ww.* 246. to thrust.
stjonke [stjɔŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to stink.
stjonken [stjɔŋkən] *adj.* stinking.
stjûre [stju:ərə] *ww.* to steer; to send.
stoarje [støarjə] *ww.* to look.
stoarm [støarm] *s.* storm.
stobbe [stɔ:bə] *s.* stump.
stoel [stɔ:əl] *s.* chair.
stof [stɔf] *s.* matter, texture.
stof [stɔf] *sn.* dust.
stôk [stɔ:k] *s.* stick, cane.
- stôkblyn** [stɔ:kblɪn] *adj.* stone-blind.
stoomboat ['stombɔ:ət] *s.* steamboat.
stoppel [stɔpəl] *s.* stubble.
stove [stɔ:və] *s.* stove, foot-warmer.
stouwe [stoʊə] *swv.* 248. to be dusty.
straffe [strafə] *ww.* to punish.
stram [strəm] *adj.* stiff.
strân [strɔ:n] *sn.* beach, strand.
streakje [stri:əkjə] *ww.* to stroke.
stride [stri:də, strɪdə] *sv.* I, a. to fight.
strie [stri:ə] *sn.* straw.
striel [stri:əl] *s.* ray, beam.
striemin [stri:əmɪn] *adj.* very bad (ill).
strike [stri:kə] *sv.* IV, a. to strike; to iron; to stroke.
strjitte [stri:tə] *s.* street.
strôt [strɔ:t] *s.* throat.
strou [stroʊ] *s.* pancake.
struije [strɔiə] *ww.* to strew.
strûpe [strupə] *swv.* 248. to strip, to skin.
stuit [stœit] *s.* rebound.
stuit [stœit] *sn.* moment.
stuitsje [stœitsjə] *ww.* to rebound.
stumper [stɔmpər] *s.* poor fellow.
stûr [stu:ər] *s.* penny.
sûch [su:ġ] *s.* sow.
súd [syd] *adj.* south.
Sudersé [sydər'se:] *gn.* Zuiderzee.
sûge [su:gə] *ww.* to suck.
sûnder [sundər] *prep.* without.
sûnt [sunt] *adv. prep.* since.
sûntsjes [syntsjez̆] *adv.* softly, steady.
sûpe [supə] *swv.* 248. to tope.
sûr [su:ər] *adj.* sour.
sutelje [sytəljə] *ww.* to retail, to peddle.
suver [sy:vər] *adj.* pure.
suze [sy:zə] *ww.* to buzz.

súzje [sy:zjə] *vv.* to buzz.
swaei [swa'i] *s.* swing, turn.
swaeije [swa'iə] *vv.* to swing.
swan [swən] *s.* swan.
swarre [swarə] *vv.* to swear.
swart [swat] *adj.* black.
swartens [swatn̥z̥] *s.* blackness.
swartrók ['swatrək] *s.* black-coat.
swé [swe:] *sn.* swath.
sweal [swi:əl] *s.* swallow.
swealtsje [sweltsjə] *sn.* swallow.
swel [swel] *s.* swallow.
swerve [swɛrvə] *sv.* III, b. to wander.
sweve [swe:və] *vv.* to float in the air.
swichte [swiχtə] *vv.* to yield, to give in.
swier [swi:ər] *s.* swing.
swier [swi:ər] *adj.* heavy.
swierich [swi:ərɪç] *adj.* elegant.
swiersettich [swi:ər'setç] *adj.* gloomy.
swiet [swi:ət] *adj.* sweet.
swietkes [swi:ətəkɛz̥] *adv.* softly.
swietsjes [swi:ətsjɛz̥] *adv.* softly.
swifte [swiftə] *vv.* to yield, to give in.
swije [swɛjə] *svv.* I, d. 248. to be silent.
swylje [swiljə] *vv.* to rake (hay).
swym [swim] *s.* semblance; *nin* **swym**, nothing.
swimme [swimə] *sv.* III, d. to swim.

T

ta [ta] *adv.* to, towards; shut.
tachtich [tachtɔç] *num.* eighty.
tai [ta'i] *adj.* tough.
tael [ta:l] *s.* speech, language.

tahâlde ['tahə:də] *sv.* VII, c. to keep shut.
tajaen ['təjə:n] *iv.* 250. to grant.
take [təkə] *vv.* to steal.
takomme ['takomə] *sv.* IV, b. to have a right to; to obtain.
takomst ['takomst] *s.* future.
tamiette ['tamɪtə] *sv.* II, b. to allot.
tantsje [təntsjə] *vv.* to sound.
tapje [təpjə] *vv.* to tap.
taroppe ['taropə] *sv.* VII, b. to cry to.
tarre [tarə, tərə] *vv.* to spend, to consume.
tasjen ['tasiən] *sv.* II, c. to look on, to watch.
tastean ['təstrən] *iv.* 250. to allow.
tatinke ['tətinəkə] *iv.* 250. to destine.
team(e) [trəmə, trəm] *s.* bridle; brood.
tean [trən] *s.* toe.
teane [trənə] *vv.* to show.
tear [trər] *s.* fold.
tear [trər] *adj.* tender.
teare [trərə] *vv.* to fold; to turn turtle.
teije [taijə] *vv.* to thaw.
teiken [taikən] *sn.* token, sign.
teikenje [taikənjə] *vv.* to sign, to draw.
tek [tɛk] *sn.* covering, thatch.
teken [te:kən] *sn.* token, sign.
tekenje [te:kənjə] *vv.* to sign, to draw.
tekspier ['tekspi:ər] *s.* rafter.
telle [tələ] *vv.* to count.
teltsje [tɛltsjə] *sn.* tale.
tepyt [tə'pit] *sn.* carpet.
terp [tɛrp] *s.* mound, terp.
tersk [tɛsk] *s.* thrashing.
terskflier ['tɛskfli:ər] *s.* thrashing-floor.
terskje [tɛskjə] *vv.* to thrash.
thé [te:] *s.* tea.
thús [tys] *adv.* at home.

tichelje [tixəlʒə] *ww.* to make bricks.
 ticht [tixt] *adj.* close, dense.
 ticht(ə) [tixtə, tixt] *adv.* near.
 tichthús [ˈtixthys] *sn.* prison.
 tydlik [tidlæk] *adj.* temporal, timely.
 tydlings [ˈtidlɔŋz] *adv.* at times.
 tiergje [tūrgjə] *ww.* to tear, to rave.
 tige [ti:gə, tigə] *adv.* very.
 tiid [ti:d] *s.* time.
 Tiisdei [ˈti:zdi] *s.* Tuesday.
 tikje [tikjə] *ww.* to tick.
 tiksel [tiksel] *s.* shaft.
 tille [tilə] *ww.* to lift.
 tille [tilə] *s.* small fixed bridge.
 tillich [tiləŋ] *adj.* erect.
 timmerman [ˈtimərmən] *s.* carpenter.
 tin [tɪn] *adj.* thin.
 tine [tinə] *s.* milk-basin.
 tine [tinə] *s.* tine.
 tine [tinə] *ww.* to swell.
 tinke [tɪnkə] *iv.* 250. to think.
 tins [tɪnz] *s.* thought.
 tjems [tjɛmz] *s.* hair-sieve.
 tjilling [tjɪlɔŋ] *s.* teal.
 to [tə] *adv.* too.
 to [tə] *prep.* to, at.
 toaije [toːiə] *ww.* 246. to carry (heavy burdens).
 toalf, toalve [tolv̥, tolvə] *num.* twelve.
 toalfte [tolftə] *num.* twelfth.
 toan [toːən] *s.* tone.
 toar [tōar] *adj.* dry, barren.
 toarst [toːəst] *s.* thirst.
 toarstich [toːəstəŋ] *adj.* thirsty.
 tobbe [toːbə] *s.* tub.
 tobek [toːbɛk] *adv.* backward.
 tobite [toːbitə] *sv.* I, b. to bite.
 tobrekke [toːbrɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to break.
 tocht [toxt] *sn.* while.
 toer [tuːər] *s.* tower, steeple.
 toerre [tūorə] *s.* beetle.

tofreden [təˈfrɛ:dən] *adj.* content.
 togearre [təˈgɛrə] *adv.* both, between them.
 togoede [təˈguːədə] *adv.* to the good.
 tōgje [tə:gjə] *ww.* 246. to carry (heavy burdens).
 tokke [tokə] *s.* branch.
 toknieze [təˈkniːzə] *ww.* to bruise.
 tokoart [təˈkōart] *sn.* shortage.
 tomealle [təˈmiələ] *ww.* to grind.
 tomiette [təˈmiɪtə] *adv.* In phr. tomiette komme, to come to meet.
 tomme [tomə] *s.* thumb.
 tommelje [toməlʒə] *ww.* to tumble.
 tonei [təˈnɛi] *adv.* afterwards.
 tonge [tɔŋə] *s.* tongue.
 tonger [tɔŋər] *s.* thunder.
 tongerje [tɔŋərjə] *ww.* to thunder.
 Tongersdei [ˈtõ:zdi] *s.* Thursday.
 tonne [tonə] *s.* tun, ton.
 torjuchte [təˈrjochtə] *adv.* In phr. torjuchte wize, to inform.
 tosk [tosk] *s.* tooth, tusk.
 toskoerre [təˈskūorə] *ww.* to tear to pieces.
 tou [təũ] *sn.* string, end, rope, tow.
 toudounsje [ˈtəũdū:sjə] *ww.* to skip.
 touwerfleach [ˈtəũərflɛəŋ] *s.* gust of wind.
 traepje [trə:pjə] *ww.* to tread.
 trêd [trɛ:d] *s.* tread.
 trêd [trɛ:d] *num.* third.
 trêddeheal [trɛ:dəˈhɛəl] *num.* two and a half.
 trêddel [trɛ:dəl] *num.* two and a half.
 trêdderlei [trɛ:dərˈlɛi] *adj.* of three sorts.

- treffe** [trɛfə] *sv.* III, d. to hit.
trekke [trɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to pull, to draw.
trettjin [trɛtjɔn] *num.* thirteen.
trettjinde [trɛtjɔndə] *num.* thirteenth.
trie(d) [tri'ɛd, tri'ɛ] *s.* thread.
trien [tri'ɛn] *s.* tear.
trije [trɛjə] *num.* three.
trijekleur [trɛjɛklø'ɛr] *s.* tri-colour.
trilje [triljə] *vv.* to tremble.
trime [trimə] *s.* rung.
Tryn, Tryntsje [trin, trintsjə] *fn.*
tritich [tritɛg] *num.* thirty.
triuwe [triuwə] *sv.* I, c. to push.
troaije [tro'jə] *vv.* to lead softly; to caress.
troan [tro'ɛn] *s.* throne.
troanje [tro'ɛnjə] *s.* face.
troch [troχ] *adv. prep.* through.
trochdet [tro'dɔt] *conj.* because.
troch de wei det [tro dɛ vɑi dɔt] *conj.* because.
trochdriuwe [tro(ɡ)driuwə] *sv.* I, c. to drive through.
trochkomme [tro(χ)komə] *sv.* IV, b. to get through.
trochreed [tro(χ)re:d] *s.* passage.
trochsette [tro(χ)sɛtə] *vv.* to push on.
trochwiet [tro(ɡ)vi'ɛt] *adj.* wet through.
tromme [tromə] *s.* drum.
trou [trøu] *adj.* true, trusty.
trouwe [trø'ʊə] *vv.* to marry.
trouwers [trø'ʊɛz] *s.* 195. wedding pair.
tsien [tsi'ɛn] *num.* ten.
tsiende [tsi'ɛndə] *num.* tenth.
tsiere [tsi'ɛrə] *vv.* to quarrel.
tsiis [tsi:z] *s.* cheese.
tsjalk [tsjɔlk] *s.* tjalk (kind of ship).
tsjef [tsjɛf] *sn.* chaff.
- tsjen** [tsjɛn] *sv.* II, c. to march, to go.
tsjep [tsjɛp] *adj.* comely.
tsjeppens [tsjɛpɛz] *s.* grace.
tsjerke [tsjɛrkə] *s.* church.
tsjerkfoud [tsjɛrkfoʊd] *s.* churchwarden.
tsjerkhóf [tsjɛrkɦɔf] *sn.* churchyard.
tsjerne [tsjɛnə] *s.* churn.
tsjernje [tsjɛnjə] *vv.* to churn.
tsjilpje [tsjilpjə] *vv.* to chirp.
tsjin [tsjin] *adv. prep.* against.
tsjinje [tsjinjə] *vv.* to serve.
tsjinprate [tsjinpra:tə] *vv.* to contradict.
tsjinst [tsjinst] *s.* service.
tsjinwirdich [tsjin'vɔdɛg, tsjin'vɔrg] *adv.* at present.
tsjirmje [tsjirmjə] *vv.* to cry, to moan.
tsjoed [tsju'ɛd] *adj.* bad, ill.
tsjoene [tsju'ɛnə] *vv.* to overlook, to bewitch.
tsjoenster [tsju'ɛstɛr] *s.* witch.
tsjok [tsjɔk] *adj.* thick.
tsjoksel [tsjɔksɛl] *s.* kind of axe.
tsjotterje [tsjɔtɛrjə] *vv.* to chirp.
tsjûk [tsjuk] *adj.* thick.
tsjuster [tsjɔstɛr] *adj.* dark.
tûch [ty:g] *sn.* rigging, harness.
tûch [tyχ] *sn.* trash, dust, weed.
tuge [ty:gə] *vv.* to rig; to harness.
tûke [tukə] *s.* branch.
tule [tylə] *s.* gauze.
tûme [tumə] *s.* thumb.
tûmelje [tumɛljə] *vv.* to tumble.
tún [tyn] *s.* garden.
tûne [tunə] *s.* tun, ton.
Turk [tɔrk] *pn.* Turk.
tusken [tɔskən] *adv. prep.* between.
tûzen [tu:zən] *num.* thousand.
twa [twɑ:] *num.* two.
twadde [twadə] *num.* second.

twastriid [ˈtwastri:d] *s.* indecision.
 tweintich [ˈtwaɪntəɣ] *num.* twenty.
 tweintichste [ˈtwaɪntəɣstə] *num.* twentieth.
 twer [ˈtwer] *adj.* loath, loathing.
 wiebak [ˈtw(i)ɪbək] *s.* biscuit.
 twiich [ˈtwi:ɣ] *s.* twig.
 twinge [ˈtwinɣə] *sv.* III, d. to force.
 twingerij [ˈtwinɣəˈreɪ] *s.* tyranny.
 twjilling [ˈtw(ɪ)ɪlɪŋ] *s.* twin.
 twjirre [ˈtw(ɪ)ɪrə] *s.* whirlwind.
 twisken [ˈtwiskən] *adv. prep.* between.
 twiskenbeiden [ˈtwiskənˈbaɪdən] *adv.* now and then; passable.

U

ûle [ulə] *s.* owl.
 ûleboerd [ˈuləbuːəd] *sn.* triangular end-board on the ridge of a barn.
 ûnder [ˈundər] *adv. prep.* under, down, among.
 ûnderhâns [ˈundərˈhɑ̃:z] *adv.* by private contract.
 ûnderskate [ˈundərˈskɑ:tə] *adj.* different, various.
 ûnderst [ˈundəst] *adj.* In phr. *de ûnderste kou*, the first from the outer door.
 ûnderwiles [ˈundərˈviləz] *adv.* meanwhile.
 ûnt- [ˈunt]. *See* ont-.
 ûre [ˈuːərə] *s.* hour.
 ús [yz] *poss. pr.* our.
 út [yt] *adv. prep.* out, from.
 útboeid [ˈydbuɪd] *adj.* bandy-legged.
 útbringe [ˈydbriŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring out.
 út-doar [ˈy(d)doːər] *s.* outer door.
 uterje [ytərjə] *sv.* to utter.

uterlik [ytərlək] *adv.* outward, to all appearance.
 útfenhûs [ytfənˈhu:z] *adv.* (= from home), as a guest or visitor.
 útfenhûzer [ytfənˈhu:zər] *s.* guest.
 útfenhûzje [ytfənˈhuzzjə] *sv.* to stay as a guest.
 útgean [ˈytɣrən] *iv.* 250. to go out.
 úthâlde [ˈyθɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to suffer, to hold out; to maintain.
 úthelje [ˈyθeljə] *sv.* to play (pranks).
 útkomme [ˈytkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to come out.
 útmeitsje [ˈytmaɪtsjə] *sv.* 246. to make out; to finish; to scold.
 útmiette [ˈytmɪtə] *sv.* II, b. to mete out.
 útrekke [ˈytrəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to stretch out.
 útrolje [ˈytrɔljə] *sv.* to unroll.
 útslaen [ˈytslɑ:n] *sv.* VI, a. to beat out.
 útstean [ˈytstrən] *iv.* 250. to endure; to have to do with.

W

waeije [vaːiə] *sv.* to blow.
 waeksdóm [ˈva:ksdom] *s.* growth.
 waekse [va:ksə] *sv.* VI, c. to grow.
 waer [va:r] *sn.* weather.
 waerm [va:rm] *adj.* warm. *Hy sit der waerm by*, he is a well-to-do man.
 waermte [va:rmte, varmte] *s.* warmth.
 waersiik [ˈva:rsi:k] *adj.* out of sorts through the state of the weather.
 wakker [vɑkər] *adv.* very.

wâl [vɑ:l] *s.* water-side.
wâld [vɑ:d] *sn.* wood, forest.
Wâlden [vɑ:dən] *gn.* wooded districts in the east of Friesland.
walgje [vɔlgjə] *ww.* to disgust, to loathe.
wan [vɑn] *adj.* wrong.
wang [vɑŋ] *sn.* cheek.
war [vɑr] *s.* In phr. **yen to war stelle**, to offer resistance.
warber [vɑrbər] *adj.* diligent.
warleas [ˈvɑrlr̥əʒ] *adj.* helpless.
warre (yen) [jɪ vɑrə] *ww.* to do one's best.
wart [vɑt] *s.* wart.
wasker [vɑskər] *s.* washer.
waskje [vɑskjə] *sv.* VII, b. to wash.
weach [vr̥ɑġ] *s.* wall, back-wall of the bed.
weach [vr̥ɑġ] *s.* wave.
weage [vr̥ɑgə] *sv.* VI, a. to weigh.
weagje [vr̥ɑgjə] *ww.* to wave.
weagje [vr̥ɑgjə] *ww.* to venture, to risk.
weak [vr̥ɑk] *adj.* soft.
weakje [vɪskjə] *ww.* to soak.
wearzgjē [vr̥ɑzgjə] *ww.* to disgust, to loathe.
wedzje [vɛdzjə] *ww.* to lay a wager.
weet [vɛ:t] *s.* wheat.
wegerje [vɛ:gərjə] *ww.* to refuse.
wei [vɑi] *s.* way.
wei [vɑi] *adv.* away, lost.
weifterje [ˈvɑifitərjə] *ww.* to drive off.
wein [vɑin] *s.* wain, waggon.
weitsjē [vɑitsjə] *ww.* 248. to watch.
weiwirde [ˈvɑivödə] *sv.* III, e. to get away.
wekker [vɛkər] *adj.* awake.
wenje [vɛpnə] *ww.* to live, to reside.
wenne [vɛnə] *ww.* to accustom.

wenst [vɛ:st] *s.* custom.
went(e) [vɛntə, vɛnt] *s.* house.
wer [vɛr] *adv.* again, back.
werbringe [ˈvɛ(r)brɪŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring back.
werdwaen [ˈvɛ(r)dwa:n] *iv.* 250. to do once more.
werjaen [ˈvɛ(r)jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to return, to restore.
weromjaen [vɛrˈomjɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to give back.
werom [vɛrˈom] *adv.* back.
weromkomme [vɛrˈomkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to return.
werpe [vɛrpə] *sv.* III, b. to cast, to throw.
westen [vɛstən] *sn.* west.
westerrea(d) [ˈvɛsterr̥ə(d)] *sn.* evening sky.
wet [vɛt] *s.* law.
wetgelearde [ˈvɛtgɛlɛr̥ədə] *s.* lawyer.
wetter [vɛtər] *sn.* water.
wetterfloed [ˈvɛtərfluːəd] *s.* inundation.
Wetterlân [ˈvɛtərlɑ:n] *gn.* watery districts in Friesland.
weve [vɛ:və] *ww.* to weave.
wêze [vɛ:zə] *iv.* 250. to be.
wêzen [vɛ:zən] *sn.* existence.
wy [vɛi, vi] *pers. pr.* we.
widdou [ˈvɪdoʊ] *s.* widow.
widner [vɪdnər] *s.* widower.
widze [vɪdzə] *s.* cradle.
widzeliēt [ˈvɪdzɛliːət] *sn.* cradle-song.
widzje [vɪdzjə] *ww.* to cradle.
wiel [vr̥əl] *s.* pool.
wier [vr̥ər] *adj.* true.
wierheid [ˈvɪrhaɪd] *s.* truth.
wiet [viːət] *adj.* wet.
wiette [vɪtə] *s.* wetness.
wif [vɪf] *adj.* unstable, uncertain.
wyfke [vɪfkə] *sn.* female.
wiggelje [vɪgɛljə] *ww.* to rock.
wiid [vi:d] *adj.* wide.
wiif [vi:v̥] *sn.* woman, wife.

wiis [vi:z̥] *adj.* wise.
wije [vɛjə] *vv.* to devote.
wike [vikə] *s.* week.
wike [vikə] *vv.* to retire, to re-
 treat.
wikel [vikəl] *s.* kestrel.
wyks [viks] *adv.* weekly.
wyld [vild] *adj.* wild.
wiles [viləz̥] *adv.* meanwhile.
wilewalje ['viləvəlʒə] *vv.* to
 wiggle-waggle.
wille [vrlə] *s.* pleasure.
wylst [vilst] *conj.* whilst.
wyn [vin] *s.* wine.
wyn [vin] *s.* wind.
wynderje ['vɪndərʒə] *vv.* to
 make wind.
wine [vinə] *sv.* III, a. to wind,
 to turn.
winke [vɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to
 wink.
winne [vinə] *sv.* III, a. to
 win.
wynsel [vɪ:səl] *sn.* bandage.
wynsk [vɪ:sk] *adj.* wry.
winter [vɪntər] *s.* winter.
winterdei ['vɪntərdaɪ] *s.* winter
 day.
winterdei [vɪntər'daɪ] *adv.* in
 winter.
wirch [vɔ̃rç] *adj.* worth; tired,
 weary.
wird [vɔ̃d] *sn.* word.
wirdboek ['vɔ̃dbuk] *sn.* diction-
 ary.
wirde [vɔ̃də, vɔ̃rə] *sv.* III, e. to
 become.
wirdearje [və'diərʒə] *vv.* to
 value.
wirdich [vɔ̃dəç] *adj.* worth.
wirk [vɔ̃rk] *sn.* work.
wirkje [vɔ̃rkʒə] *vv.* to work.
wirkmaster ['vɔ̃rkməstər] *s.*
 agent, doer.
wyt [vit] *adj.* white.
wite [vitə] *iv.* 249. to know.
wite [vitə] *sv.* I, b. to blame.
witnis [vitnəz̥] *s.* knowledge.

wytsje [uitsjə] *vv.* to white-
 wash.
witte [vɪtə] *iv.* 249. to know.
wize [vi:zə] *s.* tune; **fen 'e wize**
wēze, to be flurried.
wize [vi:zə] *vv.* to show.
wjergeade ['vɛrgrədə] *s.* equal.
wjerhâlde [vɛr'hɑ:də] *sv.* VII,
 c. to refrain.
wjerkoaije ['vɛrko'ɪə] *vv.* 246.
 to ruminate.
wjerljocht ['vɛliəxt] *s.* light-
 ning.
wjerskyn ['vɛ(r)skin] *s.* re-
 flection.
wjerstean [vɛ(r)'strən] *iv.* 250.
 to resist.
wjirje [vɪrʒə] *vv.* to (expose to
 the) air.
wjirm [vɪrm] *s.* worm.
wjudde [vɔ̃də] *vv.* to weed.
wjuk [vɔ̃k] *s.* wing.
wjuk [vɔ̃k] *int.*
wjukkelje [vɔ̃kəlʒə] *vv.* to
 flutter.
wjukwapperje ['vɔ̃kvɔpərʒə]
vv. to flap the wings.
Woansdei [vɔ̃:zdi] *s.* Wednes-
 day.
woartel [vɔ̃ətəl] *s.* root; carrot.
woast [vɔ̃:əst] *adj.* desolate,
 waste.
woelje [vɔ̃əlʒə] *vv.* to wind
 round.
wol [vol] *s.* wool.
wol [vol] *adv.* well.
wolbisteld ['volbɛsteld] *adj.*
 well-used.
wolf [volʃ, volv̥] *s.* wolf.
wolfear ['volfrət] *s.* welfare.
wolk(en) [volkən, volk] *s.* cloud.
wolkom ['volkom] *adj.* wel-
 come.
wolle [volə] *iv.* 250. to be will-
 ing.
wolmienend [vol'mi:ənənd] *adj.*
 well-meaning.
wonder [vɔ̃ndər] *sn.* wonder.

wraggelje [vrægəlʲə] <i>wv.</i> to wobble.		wreed [vre:d] <i>adj.</i> cruel; rough.
wrak [vræk] <i>sn.</i> wreck.		wrine [vrinə] <i>s.</i> coverlet.
wrak [vræk] <i>adj.</i> shaky.		wringe [vrɪŋə] <i>sv.</i> III, d. to wring.
wrakselje [vræksəlʲə] <i>wv.</i> to wrestle.		wriuwe [vrɪuwə] <i>sv.</i> I, c. to rub.
wrâld [vrɔ:d] <i>s.</i> world.		wûnder [vundər] <i>sn.</i> wonder.

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