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II

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: *fortlibje* and *oerlibje*; *forkomme* and *oerkomme*; *forjinne* beside *oerjinst*; *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, year, mead</i>	<i>sliepe, sied, died, stiel, skiep, ier, 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, 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>tōth</i> ²], <i>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</i>], <i>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*, *aei*, *ei*, *ij*, *oai*, *oei*, *ui* have *i* as last element as Eng. *y* in *fly*.
25. *au*, *cau*, *ieu*, *iuv* 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 *ei*), *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 *ji*), 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 ɡ	ʔ
	Nasal	m		n	ɲ	ŋ	
	Lateral			l			
	Rolled			r			
Fricative	w	f v v	s z	j	χ ɡ	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		ĩ ũ ǫ
Diphthongs	Falling	ai ei œi ui a'i o'i u'i au ou ou ɔ'u i'u i'ə y'ə u'ə r'ə ø'ə ɔ'ə
	Rising	ĩr iõ iε iõ iõ ɔɑ ɔɑ: ũo
Triphthongs		ĩou iou iuw ɔai ɔɑi ũoi

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:*¹, *ø:*¹, *i:*¹, *o:*², *u:*², *a:*², *o:*², *ε:*². 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* (*dyk*)² dike, *itə* (*ite*) to eat.

i: a lengthened *i*.

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

7. *y* closed front tense rounded.

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

y: a lengthened *y*.

Examples—*dry:v* (*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:*¹. 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* (*dele*) 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, sitə (*sitte*) to sit.

11. ɛ half-open front lax unrounded.

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

ɛ: a lengthened ɛ.

Examples—bɛ:ɔ̄ (*bêd*) bed, ɪɛ: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 (*fack*) 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 (*dê*) the, ən (*in*) a, an, ət (*it*) it, rɪnə (*rinne*) to run.

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

Examples—nøt (*nut*) usefulness, hød (*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. o half-closed back lax rounded, very short.

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

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

Examples—ro:k (*rook*) scent, smell, do: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:đ* (*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 *ũ*, *ö*, 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 *iu*, which, however, is ordinarily pronounced *i·ə* or *ɨi*.

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. *ɨi* and *ɨe*, or *ɨo* and *ɨə*.

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 *ɛ*, 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—*frei* (*frij*) free, *sneiə* (*snije*) to cut.

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

Examples—*jœi* (*jui*) riot, revelry, *drœiə* (*druije*) to dry.

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

Example—*bluisəl* (*bloisel*) 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 *ɑ* and *ɛ*, but nearly *ɑ*.

Examples—*ka·i* (*kaei*) key, *va·iə* (*vaeije*) 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 *ʊ* are :

ɑu, əu, ou.

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

37. *əu* consists of *ɔ* (see § 16) and *ʊ*.

Examples—*goud* (*goud*) gold, *hout* (*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 *ʊ* which have a half-long vowel as first element are :

ɔ·u, i·u.

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

Examples—*rɔ·uə* (*rouwe*) mournings, *dɔ·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*, *ø*, *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·əʒ* (*flues*) fleece, *sly·ərə* (*sluere*) to slide.

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

r·ə *ri·əɔ̯* (*read*) red, *nr·ət* (*neat*) naught.

ō·ə *snō·ən* (*snjeon*) Saturday, *glō·ən* (*gleon*) glowing,
gō·ər (*geur*) scent.

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

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

ɪr, *ɪø*, *ɪɛ*, *ɪo*, *ɪo*.

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

Examples—

ɪr *fɪrlɔ̯* (*fjild*) field, *gɪm* (*gjin*) no.

ɪø *mɪøks* (*mjuks*) dung, *liørk* (*ljurk*) lark.

ɪɛ *hɛst* (*hjerst*) harvest, *frɛmɔ̯* (*frjemd*) strange.

ɪo *liøxt* (*ljocht*) light.

io *sionɔ̯* (*sjonge*) to sing; *stionkə* (*stjonke*) to stink.

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

Examples—*tōar* (*toar*) dry, *skōalə* (*skoalle*) school, *mōanə* (*moanne*) moon.

A lengthened variety, thus *ɔ̯a:*, is heard in the plural form *hōa:zɔ̯* (*hoazzen*) hose.

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

Examples—*spūon* (*spoen*) spoon, *mūorə* (*mūrre*) wall.

Triphthongs in detail

48. The following triphthongs are met with in Frisian:

ɪou, *ɪou*, *ɪuw*¹; *øai*, *øa:i*; *ūoi*.

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

¹ For practical purposes the phonetic symbol *ɪuw* is chosen instead of *ɪuu* or *ɪüü*.

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

Examples—

- ïou* *fïouər* (*fjouwer*) four.
ïou *liouə* (*leauwe*) to believe, *skriouə* (*skreauwe*) to cry,
rïou (*reau*) apparatus.
iuw *liuw* (*liuw*) lion, *bliuwə* (*bliuwe*) to remain.
ðai *bðai* (*boi*) boy, *lðaikjə* (*loaikje*) to idle.
ðɑi *kðɑi* (*koi*) nest-egg, *bðɑiəm* (*boaijem*) bottom.
üoi *müoikə* (*moeike*) auntie, *müoiə* (*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:ðarġ əz ət (t)er is! (*Sa smoarch as it dêr is!*)
ət iz əŋ 'gr:i:ž! (*It is in griis!*)
mě sunŋ 'gl:ð·ən vðdə!¹ (*Men scoenen gleon wirde!*)
'n:ət vi·ər! 'ol: vi·ər! (*Net wier! Al wier!*)
j:ɑ! 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 *m*, *n*, *ŋ*, *l*, *r* 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 *səmðarġ*, *gəri:ž*, *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—**bak** (*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—**tin** (*tin*) thin, **trɛiə** (*trije*) three, **nyt** (*nit*) nut, **tsjɛf** (*tsjef*) 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** (*tsjåk*) 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—**ne:** (*né*) nay, **lɔ:n** (*lân*) land, **rɪnə** (*rinne*) to run.

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

Examples—**uɛɲə** (*wenje*) to dwell, **brɔ:ɲə** (*branje*) firewood.

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

Examples—**sɑŋ** (*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** (*volle*) 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, *mar* (*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—*fet* (*fet*) fat, *fī·ər* (*fier*) far, *stəf* (*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* (*fervjē*) 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, *vrək* (*wraek*) 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 (*ū*, 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—*smə* (*sinne*) sun, *ris* (*rys*) rice, *mīsə* (*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, *lɪzə* (*lizze*) to lie.

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

Examples—*joŋ* (*jong*) young, *ju·əḡ* (*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—*līəχt* (*ljocht*) light, *aχt* (*acht*) eight, *slaχ* (*slach*) stroke.

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

Examples— $l\acute{o}:g\acute{a}$ (*lōge*) flame, $plu:g\acute{a}$ (*ploege*) plough, $dra:g\acute{a}$ (*drage*) to draw.

72. h breathed glottal fricative, occurring only initially.

Examples— $h\acute{o}:n$ (*hān*) hand, $hu:ž$ (*hūs*) house, $hr\acute{e}l$ (*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— $hr\acute{e}k$ (*reak*) rick, $hr\acute{i}ŋ$ (*ring*) ring, $hl\acute{e}p\acute{e}$ (*ljeppe*) to spring by means of a pole, $hl\acute{a}itsj\acute{e}$ (*laitsje*) to laugh, $hva:$ (*hwa*) who, hja (*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 :

ī, ū, ø.¹

75. ī 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. ū occurs as the last element of diphthongs and triphthongs (phonetic symbol u²), and as the first element of ūo, ūoi (indicated by ū), interchanging with u·ə, ui (see § 98. 4, 7).

77. ø appears only as the first element of øa, øa:, øai, øa·i (phonetic symbol always ø), generally interchanging with the diphthongs o·ə, 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 :

$l\acute{i}\acute{o}xt$ (*ljocht*) light— $j\acute{o}s$ (*jas*) jacket.

$g\acute{i}m$ (*gin*) no— $j\acute{r}t\acute{e}$ (*jiette*) to pour.

$b\acute{i}rst$ (*bjist*) beestings— $j\acute{i}l\acute{d}$ (*jild*) money.

$r\acute{i}\acute{o}xt$ (*rjucht*) right— $j\acute{o}ŋ$ (*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, ū are employed.

ju·əḡ¹ (*hjoed*) to-day, jəuər¹ (*hjouwer*) oats, jelt¹ (*hjelt*) hilt, jɛlɪ (*jelne*) ell, jɛnɪ (*earnen*) copper, jɛrm, sometimes heard instead of r·ərm (*earm*) arm, jɛtə (*earte*) peas, jɛt (*ear*) offal, jun (*joun*) evening, djɪp² (*djip*) deep, dju·ər² (*djūr*) dear, djuiə² (*djoeije*) to play, djɛ·rə (*djerre*) yolk, sjɛ:ḡ (*sead*) sod, fjū·ər (*fjūr*) fire, rjō (*rju*) rife, sjō (*sjuch*!) see! njō (*nju*) pleasure.

80. ũ and ɔ 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 :

rūot (*roet*) soot—vōl (*vol*) well.

vūoljə (*woelje*) to wind—vōlə (*wolle*) to be willing.

tōar (*toar*) dry—twa: (*twa*) two.

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

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

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

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

vot³ (*hwet*) what, va:³ (*hwa*) who, vōnt³ (*hvent*) for, vō·nrər³ (*hvennear*) beside hu·nrər (*honear*) when, ver³ (*hver*) where, vɛ:rə³ (*hverre*) where, dwa·n, dwaɪ (*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 *ii*, which, however, is mostly spoken *i·ə* or *ī*. In triphthongs the stress regularly falls on the middle part (see §§ 48, 49), but in *ioū* (mostly spoken *ioū*) 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—'ontvōd (*antwird*) answer, 'ontvōdzjə (*antwirdzje*) to answer, 'o·əde:l (*oardeel*) judgement, 'o·əde:lə (*oardele*) to judge, 'ōvɑ:r (*onwaer*) storm, 'ōvɑ:rjə (*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—ō'slīoxt (*onsljucht*) unsmooth, ð're:stəŋ (*onrēstich*) unrestful, om'bruksem (*onbrūksum*) unusable, ðfə'stōndəŋ (*onforstandich*) unintelligent, onŋə'məklək (*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'kr·ərlɪŋ (*bikearling*), gə'vōdə

litə (*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*), *-eare* (*-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'ə'rɪnə (*boerinne*), kle'ɔa:zjə (*kledaezje*), prɪ'ses (*prinses*), gə'ni'ər (*genier*), bakə'rei (*bakkerij*), gritə'nei (*gritenij*), avə'si'ərə (*avesearje*), lə'vi'ərjə (*lavearje*); 'frɛidom (*frijdom*), 'grō'əthaid̥ (*greateid*), 'bətə'skɪp (*betterskip*), 'bənəxtə̯g̥ (*bernachtich*), 'əxtəlo'ə̯ (*achteloas*), 'trɛ:dərlai (*trêdderlei*).

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.:

'iərmu'əd̥ (*earmoed*)—i'ər'mu'ədə̯g̥ (*earmoedich*)

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

'i'ə̯fo:d̥ (*ienfûld*)—i'ə̯'fo:də̯g̥ (*ienfûldich*)

'frō'ə̯skɪp (*frjeonskip*)—frō'ə̯'skɪplək (*frjeonskiplik*)

'arbaidzjə (*arbeidzje*)—ar'baitsem (*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 sɛ:'dik (*sédyk*).

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

1. When the word contains a comparison.

Examples—'pɪk'swət (*pikswart*), 'dɪ'ə'stɪl (*deastil*).

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

Examples—'sti:f'fɛ:st (*stiffest*), 'stə:k'blɪn (*stokblyn*), 'i'swi'ət (*ynswiet*), 'trō'wi'ət (*trochwiet*), 'u'ər'bli:d̥ (*oerbliid*).

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

Example—'lɪəxt'bləu (*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 (*dêr*)—dɛ:rə (*dêrre*) there.

vɛr (*hwer*)—vɛ:rə (*hwêrre*) where.

¹ In the word grōu've:lə̯g̥ (*grouvelich*) it is even an unstressed syllable which has thus acquired full stress.

hīr (*hjr*)—hīrē (*hjrre*) here.

vət (*lwet*)—vətē (*lwette*) 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 (*root*) soot.

spu·ən—spūon (*spoen*) spoon.

fi·ələ—fiilē (*fielē*) to feel.

spi·ələ—spīilē (*spiele*) to wash.

hr·ərə (*heare*)—hīrē (*hearre*) to hear.

mr·ələ (*meale*)—mīelē (*medalle*) to grind.

gō·ətē (*goate*)—gōātē (*goatte*) gutter.

dō·ərə (*doare*)—dōarē (*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 ī, e. g. :

sti·ən (*stien*) stone—stīnēn (*stiennen*), stīntsje (*stientsje*)

vi·ət (*wiet*) wet—vītē (*wiette*), vītsje (*wietsje*)

si·əḡ (*sied*) seed—sīdzje (*siedzje*), sīdīḡ (*siedding*)

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

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

2. Interchange of r·ə and rē, e. g. :

br·əm (*beam*) tree—bīēmēn (*beammen*), bīēmke (*beamke*)

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

fr·ər (*fear*) feather—fīerje (*fearje*), fīerēn (*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 *öa*, e. g. :
skro·ər (*skroar*) tailor—*skróarən* (*skroarren*), *skróarjə*
 (*skroarje*)
mo·ən (*moarn*) morn—*möantiđ* (*moarntiid*).
4. Interchange of *u·ə* and *üo*, e. g. :
fu·ət (*foet*) foot—*füötən* (*foetten*)
gu·əđ (*goed*) good—*güodlæk* (*goedlik*).
5. Interchange of *y·ə* and *ïö*, e. g. :
fju·ər, *fy·ər* (*fjür*) fire—*fïörkə* (*fjurke*), *fïörjə* (*fjunje*)
sly·ərə (*sluere*) to slide—*sliörkjə* (*sljurkje*).
6. Interchange of *o·i* and *öai*, e. g. :
mo·i (*moai*) pretty—*möaiər* (*moaijer*), *möaiđž* (*moaijens*)
lo·i (*loai*) lazy—*löaikjə* (*loaikje*).
7. Interchange of *ui* and *üoi*, e. g. :
ruia (*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*, *ž*, *z*).¹

Examples—*swat* (*swart*) black, *hundət* (*hündert*) hundred, *böd* (*bird*) beard, *bə:n* (*bern*) child, *kəl* (*kerl*) grain, *dwas* (*dwards*) cross, *gə:ž* (*gêrs*) grass, *fə:zən* (*fêrzen*) frozen.

Note. This assimilation occurs even in conjugated verbal forms, e. g. : *hei lr·ət* (*hy leart*) he learns, *hei hat lr·əd* (*hy hat leard*) he has learned ; but not in unstressed syllables of such forms as *ət tonjert* (*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*, *hjr*, *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—'fōadō'ær (*foardoar*), 'wēja:n (*werjaen*), 'u'ədwa:n (*oer dwaen*), 'vīslīōχt (*wjerljocht*); 'o'ələχ (*oarloch*), fə'ja:n (*forjaen*); dōt is fōa jou! (*Dat is for jo!*), fōa skōaltid (*foar skoaltiid*), u'ə fi:vən (*oer fiven*), vē komə (*wer komme*), hīi bliuwə (*hijr bliuwe*), vē mast hmə? (*Iwer moast hinne?*), dē ma 'dēlsetə! (*dēr mar delsette!*).

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

Examples—sə:t (*sält*) salt, hō: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, kisjə (*kistje*) small chest.

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

Examples—lē:sŋ (*lēsten*) lately, fī:sŋ (*fiersten*) by far, hīesməs (*hjerstmes*) in autumn, nēsłjə (*nestelje*) to nestle.

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

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

1. After *r* in the words vōrgē (*wirch*) worthy, vōrə (*wirde*) to become, a:rēgē (*aerdich*) nice, also spoken vōdēg (*wirdich*), vōdə, a:dēg (see § 100).

2. Before *ŋ* in the verbal forms hi'əŋŋ (*hienen*) had, su'əŋŋ (*scoenen*) should, vu'əŋŋ (*woenen*) would, ku'əŋŋ (*koenen*) could, di'əŋŋ (*dienen*) did, lainŋ (*leinen*) laid, sainŋ (*seinen*) said, sti'əŋŋ (*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: *meiæn* (*mijen*) shy, *hu·ədŋ* (*hoeden*) careful, *dīmæn* (*dimmen*) quiet, *stioŋkæn* (*stjonken*) stinking, *libæn* (*libben*) living, *eftər'hō:dŋ* (*efterhâlden*) reserved.

4. In the word *hənljə* (*handelje*) to trade, also pronounced *həndəljə*.

5. Before *l* in the words *rīlək* (*ridlik*) honest, *dā:lək* (*daedlik*, *dalik*) at once, *nōlə* (*nidle*) needle, *gōlə* (*girdle*) girdle.

6. In the word *ər* (*er*) there, an unstressed form of the adverb *dər*.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, *fən 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. :

fōa də (*foar de*) and *fōar 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 *nōx*, *nōg* (*noch*) yet, is often assimilated in the combination with *net*, *ŋt* (*net*) not, thus: *nōg net* and *nō net*, *nōgŋt* and *nōŋt* (*noch net*).

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

Examples—

tro vā:r ē vin (*troch waer en wyn*)

'trorē:ḡ (*trochreed*), *'trodrīuwə* (*trochdriuwe*)

'ə·əri·ədə (*ôfriede*), *'ə·əgr·ən* (*ôfgean*)

tro də slr·ət (*troch de sleat*), *ə·ə də skōalə* (*ôf de skoalle*).

Note. The preposition and adverb *ə·v̇* is by a great many speakers in all cases pronounced *ə·ə* or *əu*.

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*), *sī k* (*scil ik*), *do k* (*doch ik*), *ma k* (*moat ik*)

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

¹ Others unstressed forms are *dər*, *dŋ* (*der*).

vo jə (*wolle jy*), si jə (*scille jy*), do jə (*dogge jy*), ma jə (*moatte jy*)
 voste (*wolste*), sistə (*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—**ig** bin (*ik bin*) I am, **ig** 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—

iz ər dər? (*Is er dêr?*)

əz ik kom (*As ik kom*)

iz dɾ i·ən? (*Is der ien?*)

lik əz ni:z̥ (*Lyk as nûis*).

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

Examples—

di·ə zə dət? (*Die se dat?*)

nim 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** (*dē*), the personal pronoun **dɛi**, **di** (*dij*), the demonstrative pronouns **dət**, **di** (*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)ji mən ? (*Hwet docht dy man?*)

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

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

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

111. There is also unvoicing:

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

Examples—**kra:ɸ** (*kraeb*), **sa:d̥** (*saed*), **dry:v̥** (*druf*), **εrv̥** (*erf*), **tsi:ʒ** (*tsiis*), **r̥əǰ** (*each*), **berǰ** (*berch*), **tʃemʒ** (*tjems*), **stĩ:ʒ** (*stins*), **'aĩlɪŋʒ** (*einlings*), **l̥r̥əʒ** (*lears*).

2. From **vɔ** (written *fd*) to **v̥ɔ** and from **gd** to **ǰɔ** at the end of words in the same cases as above.

Examples—**ve:v̥ɔ** (*weefd*), **dra:v̥ɔ** (*draefd*), **εrv̥ɔ** (*erfd*), **bu:ǰɔ** (*búgd*), **dó:ǰɔ** (*deugd*).

3. From **χs** to **ǰʒ** sometimes in the word **dəǰʒ**, also spoken **dəχs** (*dochs*).

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

Examples—**rɪnənd̥** (*rinnend*), **volmi·ənənd̥** (*wolmienend*), **ji·rəǰ** (*jierrich*), **linəǰ** (*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:dəǰ** (*onbidich*), **'impɔkə** (*ynpakke*), **'o·əm·pi·ələ** (*oanpiele*), **o·əm mei** (*oan my*), **'o(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 kɪ·ər** (*ien kear*).

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

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

Examples—**to·bɪm** (*tobben*), **i·əpɪm** (*iepen*), **ɪmm** (*immen*).

¹ **r** before **ɸ** and **ʒ** is then assimilated (see §§ 100, 101), **n** before **ʒ** 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, ŋ**.

Examples—**br̥ək η** (*beaken*), **si:ɡ η** (*sigen*), **sa η η** (*sangen*).

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

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

Examples—**omt'hō:də** (*onthâlde*), **omt'ja:n** (*ontjaen*).

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

kræ:ft—**kraxt** (*krêft, kracht*), **kraft**—**kraxt** (*kraft, kracht*), **loft**—**loxt** (*loft*), **skoft**—**skoxt** (*skoft*), **klöft**—**klöxt** (*klucht*), **klöftəğ**—**klöxtəğ** (*kluftich*), **stiftsjə**—**stixtsjə** (*stiftsje*), **swiftə**—**swixtə** (*swichte*), **lofts**—**lox(t)s** (*lofts*), **eftər**, **äftər**—**axtər** (*efter, achter*), **ət huft**—**ət huxt**¹ (*it hoeft, it hoecht*), **gəroft**—**gəroxt** (*geroft*), **nift**—**nixt** (*nift, nicht*).

Note. The existence of two such forms beside each other has brought about the opposite transition in some cases, as e.g. **tøxt**—**tøft** (*tocht*, past part. of *tinke*), **noxt**—**noft** (*nocht, noft*), **noxtər η** —**noftər η** (*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—**bəgimə**—**bəginə** (*bigjinne*), **'naigrən**—**'naigrən** (*neigean*), **təgu:ədə**—**təgu:ədə** (*to goede*), **təgi:rə**—**təgi:rə** (*togearre*).

2. **g** often becomes **x** after **t, k, p, s**.

Examples—

ət girt—**ət xirt** (*it giet*) it goes.

ig grən—**ik xrən** (*ik gean*) I go.

'obgrən—**'opxrən** (*opgean*) to open.

'buzgət—**busxət** (*büsgat*) placket.

¹ This form is the source of the new infinitive **hugə** (*hoege*), which is not unfrequently heard instead of **hu:və** (*hoeve*). It has a complete conjugation ; the past participle is **hugd** (*hoegd*).

The transition **vđ**—**ğđ**, however, also appears in the word **bədru:vđ** (*bidroefd*), also pronounced **bədru:ğđ**.

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

hō:də—*hō:rə* (*hâlde*) to hold.
no·ədəġ—*no·ərəġ* (*noadich*) needful.
si·ədə—*si·ərə* (*siede*) to boil.
stɑ:dəġ—*stɑ:rəġ* (*stadich*) steadily.
hīrde—*hīrə* (*hjidde*) hards (of flax).
viōdə—*viōrə* (*wjuddē*) 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*, *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 :

tsin (*tsjin*) and *tsijnə* (*tsjinje*)
venə (*wenne*) and *vē:st* (*wenst*)
binə (*bine*) and *bī:stɾ* (*bynster*)
jinɾ (*jinter*) and *jī: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 *hī:st* (*hynst*)
ik kin (*ik kin*) and *dou kī:st* (*dou kinst*)
mən (*man*) and *mō:sk* (*mānsk*).

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

ī e. g. 'īlizə (*ynlizze*), dījnə (*dynje*)
 î ,, vī:sk (*wynsk*), hī:st (*hynst*)

¹ That is to say, a lateral, a rolled, or a fricative consonant, with the exception of *w*, *v*, *x*, 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.

'inhī·ərə (*ynhiere*) and 'ihīskjə (*ynheakje*)
 'o·ənhō:de (*oanhâlde*) and 'o·əhīrə (*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>)
ē:	„	gē:st (<i>ginst</i>), kē:st (<i>kinst</i>)
ĩ	„	tsjĩnə (<i>tsjinje</i>)
ĩ:	„	jĩ:sŋ (<i>jinsen</i>)
ē	„	vējnə (<i>wenje</i>)
ē:	„	bē:sk (<i>bernsk</i>), vē:st (<i>wenst</i>)
ā	„	frājnə (<i>franje</i>)
ā:	„	hā:z̥ (<i>Harns</i>), 'vā:zdi (<i>Woansdei</i>)
ā	„	lɪlkāz̥ (<i>lilkens</i>), bē:skāz̥ (<i>bernskens</i>)
ō:	„	glō:z̥ (<i>glāns</i>), mō:sk (<i>mānsk</i>)
ō:	„	'tō:zdi (<i>Tongersdei</i>)
ū:	„	jū:z̥ (<i>jouns</i>), gū:zjə (<i>gūnzje</i>)
i·ā	„	i·āz̥ (<i>iens</i>), i·ālək (<i>ienlik</i>)
ō·ā	„	frō·ālək (<i>frjeonlik</i>), snō·āz̥ (<i>snjeons</i>)
aĩ	„	snaĩz̥ (<i>sneins</i>)
ōā	„	mōā·z̥ (<i>moarns</i>)
u·ā	„	gu·āz̥ (<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—sikjə (*sikje*), ri:də—ride (*ride*), gli:də—glide (*glide*), buk—buk (*boek*), duk—du:k (*doek*), bruk—bruk (*broek*).

The most usual forms are those given first.

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

Examples—

vi:v̇ (*wiif*)—vifkə (*wyfke*)
 ti:ḋ (*tiid*)—tidlək (*tydliek*)
 bli:ḋ (*bliid*)—blitskɪp (*blydskip*)
 si:k (*sik*)—siktə (*sykte*), sikōż (*sikens*)
 ni:ḋ (*niid*)—nidəġ (*nidich*).

2. From y: to y.

Example—sky:v̇ (*skúf*)—skyfkə (*skúfke*).

3. From e: to ɪ.

Examples—

he:ġ (*heech*)—hɪxtə (*hichte*)
 re:k (*reck*)—rɪkjə (*rikje*).

4. From ɛ: to ɛ.

Examples—

ġle:ż (*glēs*)—ġleskə (*gleske*)
 stɛ:ḋ (*stêd*)—stetsk (*stedsk*)
 ble:ḋ (*blêd*)—'bletsidə (*bledside*)
 lɛ:st (*lêst*)—lestəġ (*lestich*).

5. From a: to a.

Examples—

fɑ:m (*faem*)—famən (*fammen*), famkə (*famke*)
 lɑ:m (*laem*)—lamən (*lammen*), lamkə (*lamke*)
 lɑ:pə (*lape*)—lapən (*lappen*), lapjə (*lapje*)
 hɑ:st (*haest*)—hastəġ (*hastich*).

6. From ɔ: to ɔ.

Examples—

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

7. From o: (or ɔ') to o.

Examples—

kno:p (*knoop*)—knopkə (*knoopke*)
 to:bə (*tobbe*)—toġkə (*tobke*)
 sto:bə (*stobbe*)—stobən (*stobben*).

8. From u: to u.

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

9. From u: to y.

Examples—

hu:z̄ (*hūs*)—**hyzən** (*hūzen*), **hyskə** (*hūske*)

mu:z̄ (*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** (*bloeisəl*), **'bluitid** (*bloeitid*)

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. i·e is reduced to ε in :

helt (*helt*), **həkəl·jə** (*heakkəl·je*), **swəl** (*sweal*), **swəltsjə** (*swealtsje*), **kəl** (*kəl, kjəl*) ;

and sometimes in **fremd̄**, **həkən**, **həkəl**, **həkjə**, **kətɪŋ**, **kətɪŋ**, **rēmə**, which are also pronounced **friemd̄** (*frjemd̄*), **hīəkən** (*heakken*), **hīəkəl** (*heakkel*), **hīəkjə** (*heakje*), **kīətɪŋ** (*keatting*), **kīətɪŋ** (*keatling*), **rīēmə** (*reamme*).

4. i·i is reduced to i in :

twirə (*tujirre*), **twilɪŋ** (*tujilling*), **'twɪbək** (*twiebək*), **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*), *'māndi* (*Moandei*), *'vā:zdi*¹ (*Woansdei*).

6. *ö·ə* is reduced to *ö* in :

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

7. *rə* is reduced to *r* in :

rɨ, also spoken *r·əɨ* (*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*, *soe*).

*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 *ɾ* at the end of words, when the preceding sound is a diphthong ending in the weak indistinct vowel sound *ə*.

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

127. In this position *ɾ* 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 *ɖ* (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·əɖ, *ri·ə* (*ried*, *rie*) counsel

di·əɖ, *di·ə* (*died*, *die*) deed

si·əɖ, *si·ə* (*sied*, *sie*) seed

ri·əɖ, *ri·ə* (*read*, *rea*) red

di·əɖ, *di·ə* (*dead*, *dea*) death

kwi·ə (*kwea*) evil

br·ə (*bra*) bread

li·ə (*lea*) limbs

gu·əɖ, *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, br·ə, sr·ə² (*ik voo, koo, scoe, bea, sea*).

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

130. k often drops in the suffix -sk.

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

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

Examples—hīr (*hjr*), hīt (*hjit*), hōətə (*hoarte*), hōanə (*hoanne*), hūotsjə (*hoedtsje*), hīest (*hjerst*), hīerə (*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*), ropə (*roppe*)

lɛpə (*ljevpe*), laitsjə (*laitsje*).

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

Examples—

vət (*hvet*), vənt (*hvent*), vər (*hver*)

ju·əɖ (*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. ɔ: is reduced to ə.

Example—hə:ɸ (*hōf*)—'tsjerkhəf (*tsjerkhof*).

2. ɛ: is reduced to ɛ.

Example—stɛ:ɖ (*stēd*)—stɛɖz'hu:ʒ (*stedshūs*).

¹ The imperfect tenses of the verbs *hanwe*, *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:ɔ̯** (*tiid*)—'o̯ltid (*altjd*).

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

Example—**hu:z̥** (*hûs*)—'tɪxthys (*tichthûs*).

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

Examples—

dai (*dei*)—'mɪdi (*middei*), 'mɔ̯ndi (*Moandei*), 'ti:zdi (*Tiisdei*)

vai (*wei*)—'hɪɛlvi (*healwei*).

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

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

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

Examples—

sti:ən (*stien*)—'skɔ̯ɔ̯siən (*skoarstien*)

tsi: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*)—'hɪɛfɛk (*heafek*)

fɛt (*fet*)—'dɪɛfɛt (*deafet*)

fol (*fol*)—'hɔ̯:fɔ̯l (*hânfol*)

kɔ̯s (*kas*)—'klɪ:ɛŋkɔ̯s (*kleankas*)

vai (*wei*)—'hɪɛlvə (*healwei*)

hɪ:ɛk (*heak*)—'pɔ̯tɛk (*putheak*)

kou (*kou*)—kɔ̯z'itɪ (*kousiten*)

mɔ̯:ən (*moarn*)—mən'i:ɛr (*moarnier*)

li:ə (*ljue*)—'frɔ̯:li:ə (*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*), **bɾ'ta:l** (*bretael*), **mə'krərə** (*mekeare*).

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

krɔ̯ntə (*krante*), **krɔ̯:ən** (*krɔ̯an*), **krɛkt** (*krekt*), **krɔ̯ft**, **krɔ̯xt** (*kraft*), **klɔ̯ts** (*klots*), **klɔ̯:ɛr** (*kleur*), **klin** (*kelyn*), **blain** (*blein*), **knin**, **kə'nin** (*kenyn*).

138. Curious forms are:

pə'pi:ɛr, **pəm'pi:ɛr**, **pɔ̯m'pi:ɛr** (*papier*, *pompier*)

kə'fo:ɛr, **kɔ̯'fo:ɛr**, **kɔ̯'fo:ɛr** (*komfoar*)

hə'lo:ɛzjə (*haloazje*), **ɔ̯'fisjə** (*afysje*), **bə'zitə** (*bisite*)

kəmɛ'net (*kammenet*), **istr'mint** (*ystermint*), **klə'bɔ̯ts** (*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'dwɑ·n, məz'dwɑ·n (*misdwaen*).

140. The following suffixes have two pronunciations:

-heid is spoken *haiɔ* and *hit*
-skip ,, *skɪp* ,, *skəp*
-lik ,, *lik* ,, *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 liēvər! (*Ik woe ljeaver!*)
ət—vɔl t nɛt? (*Wol it net?*)
vɛi—hɑ vɪ nɛt mɪ·ər? (*Ha wy net mear?*)
dɛi—ɪk kɪn di nɛt hɛlpə (*Ik kin dy net helpe*)
mɛi—jɔu mi dət! (*Jow my dat!*)
sei—gɪt sɛ mai? (*Giet se mei?*)
jou—sjɔ jɔ vɔl? (*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 *lik* (*lik*), and sometimes drops in *mo:lk*, *mo:glək* (*mooglik*), *ski·ələk*, *ski·ələk* (*skielik*), *da:lk*, *da:lək* (*dalik*), *ri:lk*, *ri:lək* (*ridlik*), *kwɪ·ələk*, *kwɪ·ələk* (*kwaelik*).

In the suffix *əx*, *əɔ* (*-ich*) the indistinct vowel also drops in some words, as *vörɔ̩* (*wirch*), *smōarɔ̩* (*smoarch*), *tsɪm(t)·vörɔ̩* (*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. *vɑ:r̩m̩* (*waerm*), *rɛ:r̩m̩* (*earn*), *skɛ:r̩m̩* (*skerm*), *vɪ:r̩m̩* (*wjirm*), *stōar̩m̩* (*stoarm*), *fōar̩m̩* (*foarm*), *gō:l̩m̩* (*galm*), and with insertion of *ə* even *vɑ:r̩əm*, *rɛ:r̩əm*, 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—*ɛfŋ* (*effen*), *ti:dŋ* (*tiden*), *sinŋ* (*sinen*), *jeɫŋ* (*jelne*).

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

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

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

Examples—*rɛkŋ* (*rekken*), *dɪŋŋ* (*dingen*), *twi:ɡŋ* (*twigen*).

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

Examples—*lɛpl* (*leppel*) *ɡa:vɪ* (*gavel*), *kri:ɡɪ* (*krigel*), *ɪŋɪ* (*ingel*).

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

Examples—*e:kr* (*eker*), *a:mɾ* (*amer*), *toŋr* (*tonger*).

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

1. *ŋz̥* after *t, d, n, l*.

Examples—*vitŋz̥* (*witens*), *ɡu·ədn̥z̥* (*goedens*), *blinn̥z̥* (*blinens*), *fr·əlŋz̥* (*fealens*).

2. *mz̥* or *z̥z̥* after *p, b, m*.

Examples—

tsjɛpmz̥ or *tsjɛp̃z̥* (*tsjeppeens*)

dommz̥ ,, *domz̃z̥* (*dommens*).

3. *ŋz̥* or *z̃z̥* after *k, g, ŋ*.

Examples—

lɪlkŋz̥ or *lɪlkz̃z̥* (*lilkens*)

slugŋz̥ ,, *slugz̃z̥* (*slūgens*)

ɪŋŋz̥ ,, *ɪŋz̃z̥* (*eangens*).

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

Examples—*litsz̃z̥* (*lytsens*), *krr·əz̃z̥* (*kreazens*), *reiz̃z̥* (*rijens*).

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

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

Examples—

ɪk 'vɪt 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 *ent 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:

het, *hetə* (*herte*), *smet*, *smetə* (*smerte*), *kən* (*kern*), *hənə* (*hernə*), *dwas* (*dwers*), *fəsk* (*fersk*), *pəsə* (*perse*), *knəsə* (*knerse*), *məsə* (*merse*), *həsəž* (*hersens*), *bərm* (*berm*), *ˈhərbergə* (*herberge*), *mərəkə* (*merke*), *pərək* (*perk*), *fərvə* (*ferve*), *skər* (*sker*), *ləf* (*lef*), *əftər* (*efter*), *ɛxtər* (*echter*), *grɛ:ft* (*grēft*), *krɛ:ft* (*krēft*), *kləm* (*klem*), *mənəġ* (*mennich*), *vĕjnə* (*wenje*), are also pronounced *hat*, *smat*, *kan*, *hanə*, *dwas*, *fask*, *pasə*, *knasə*, *masə*, *hasəž*, *barm*, *ˈharbargə*, *markə*, *park*, *farvə*, *skar*, *laf*, *əftər*, *axtər*, *graft*, *kraxt*, *klam*, *manəġ*, *vājnə*.

153. ϵ — i . Words variously pronounced with ϵ or with i are, for instance: *kenə* (*kenne*), *bəkend* (*bikend*), *en* (*en*), *venə* (*wenne*), *ek* (*ek*), *skel(ə)* (*skel*, *skelle*), *skrepə* (*skrepppe*), *gripəl* (*greppel*).

Also pronounced *kinə*, *bəkīnd*, *in*, *vinə*, *ik*, *skilə*, *skripə*, *gripəl*.

154. ϵi — $iĭ$. Words spelt with *ij* are generally pronounced with ϵi , but the pronunciation $iĭ$ 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 friscicum*), *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* (*lje*), *meiə* (*mije*), *veiə* (*wije*), *sneiə* (*snije*), *treiə* (*trije*).

Also pronounced *frī*, *nī*, *lī*, *rī*, *līə*, *mīə*, *vīə*, *snīə*, *trīə*.

155. u—o. A dialectal difference is found in such words as:
undər (*ūnder*), *vundər* (*wūnder*), *sundər* (*sūnder*), *sunt* (*sūnt*),
bunt (*būnt*), *hundət* (*hūndert*), *puntsjər* (*pāntsjer*), *tunə* (*tūnne*),
un (*ūn*), *tuŋə* (*tūnge*), *rum* (*rūm*), *dum* (*dūm*), *krum* (*krām*), *plum*
(*plām*), *prum* (*prām*), *skum* (*skūm*), *tumə* (*tūme*), *tuməlje*
(*tūmelje*), *juk* (*jūk*), *jukjə* (*jūkje*), *tukə* (*tūke*), *tsjuk* (*tsjūk*),
tsjuksəl (*tsjūksel*), which are also pronounced *ondər* (*onder*),
vondər (*wonder*), *sondər* (*sonder*), *sont* (*sont*), *bont* (*bont*), *hondət*
(*hondert*), *pontsjər* (*pontsjer*), *tonə* (*tonne*), *on* (*on*), *tonjə* (*tonge*), *rom*
(*rom*), *dom* (*dom*), *krom* (*krom*), *plom* (*plom*), *prom* (*prom*), *skom*
(*skom*), *tomə* (*tomme*), *toməlje* (*tommelje*), *jok* (*jok*), *jokjə* (*jokje*),
tokə (*tokke*), *tsjok* (*tsjok*), *tsjoksəl* (*tsjoksel*).

Note. The prefixes *ou-*, *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—*öa*. Instead of *run*, *roun* and *vun*, *voun* the pronunciation *röan* (*roan*), *vöan* (*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*), *'brölöft* (*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*, *'brilöft*, *nilə*, *dit*, *stritə*⁵, *sistər*, *jistər*,
mint, *jifər*.

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

² The past participle of the verb *jaen*.

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

⁴ Also pronounced *nödəl*, *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. *i*uw—*i*ou. The words *blīuwə* (*blīuwe*), *drīuwə* (*drīuwe*), *rīuwə* (*rīuwe*), *trīuwə* (*trīuwe*), *priuwə* (*priuwe*), *piuwə* (*piuwe*), *skriuwə* (*skriuwe*), *vrīuwə* (*vrīuwe*), *liuw* (*liuw*), *kīuw* (*kīuw*), *mīuw* (*mīuw*), are also pronounced *blīouə*, *drīouə*, *rīouə*, *trīouə*, *priouə*, *piouə*, *skriouə*, *vrīouə*, *liou*, *kīou*, *mīou*.

Note. This pronunciation is even the most common.

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

vrək (*weak*), *rrək* (*reak*), *krəkjə* (*kreakje*), *hrək* (*heak*), *brəkən* (*beaken*), *nrəkən* (*neaken*), *rəġ* (*each*), *rrəġjə* (*reagje*), *vrəġjə* (*weagje*), *plərəġjə* (*pleagje*), *brəġə* (*beage*), *flərəġ* (*fleach*¹), *srəġ* (*seach*¹).

Also occurring with the pronunciation *vɛ:k*, *rɛ:k*, *krɛ:kjə*, *hɛ:k*, *bɛ:kən*, *nɛ:kən*, *ɛ:ġ*, *rɛ:ġjə*, *vɛ:ġjə*, *plɛ:ġjə*, *bɛ:gə*, *flɛ:ġ*¹, *sɛ:ġ*¹.

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

rəġ (*each*), *krəp* (*keap*), *krəpjə* (*keapje*).

Also pronounced *e:ġ*, *kɛ:p*, *kɛ:pjə*.

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

bɛ:təl (*betel*), *vɛ:gərjə* (*wegerje*), *tɛ:kən* (*teken*), *tɛ:kənjə* (*tekenje*), *stɛ:gər* (*steger*), *ġɛməntə* (*gemeente*), which have also the pronunciation *bɛitəl* (*beitel*), *vɛigərjə* (*weigerje*), *tɛikən* (*teiken*), *tɛikənjə* (*teikenje*), *stɛigər* (*steiger*), *ġɛməntə* (*gemeinte*).

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

hɛ:l (*heel*), *kɛ:l* (*keel*), *ġɛ:l* (*geel*), *dɛ:l* (*deel*), *dɛ:lə* (*dele*).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

blö·ən (*bleaun*), *drö·ən* (*dreaun*), *skrö·ən* (*skreaun*), *vrö·ən* (*wreaun*), *prö·ən* (*preaun*), *rö·ən* (*reaun*), *trö·ən* (*treaun*),¹ *klö·ənə* (*kleaune*) ; also *blioun*, *drioun*, *skrioun*, *vrioun*, *prioun*, *rioun*, *trioun*,¹ *klïounə* ; and *blïouñ*, *driouñ*, *skriouñ*, *vriouñ*, *priouñ*, *riouñ*, *triouñ*,¹ *klïouñə* (with level stress, see § 85).

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

mulə (*müle*), *buter* (*büter*), *mutşə* (*mütse*), *pul* (*pül*), *buse* (*büse*), which are also pronounced *müolə*, *büotər*, *müotşə*, *püol*, *büosə*.

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

no:t (*nôt*), *gro:t* (*grôt*), *po:t* (*pôt*), *ro:t* (*rôt*), *prə:lə* (*prölle*), *fö:lə* (*föle*).

Also pronounced *no·ət* (*noat*), *gro·ət* (*groat*), *po·ət* (*poat*), *ro·ət* (*roat*), *prö·ələ*, *prö·ələ* (*proale*, *proalle*), *fö·ələ*, *fö·ələ* (*foale*, *foalle*).

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

170. *öa—üo*. Some words are pronounced with *öa* or with *üo*. Thus: *föat* (*foart*), *möatə*² (*moatte*), *ənöar* (*inoar*), *pöanə* (*poanne*), *vöatəl* (*woartel*).

Also pronounced *füot*, *müotə*, *ənüor*, *püonə*, *vüotəl*.

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

vïök (*wjuk*), *pïök* (*pjuk*), *mïöks* (*mjuks*), *mïöksjə* (*mjuksje*), beside *vïok*, *pïok*, *mïöks*, *mïöksjə*.

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 :

sliøxt (*sljucht*), riøxt (*vjucht*), sïøxt (*sjucht*), spïøxt (*spjucht*), spïøxtəg̃ (*spjuchtich*), sïøg̃ (*sjuch*), ð'sïøg̃ (*onsjuch*), fiøxtsjə (*fjuchtsjə*), niøŋkən (*njunken*), beside sliöxt, riöxt, siöxt, spiöxt, spiöxtəg̃, siög̃, ð'siög̃, fiöxtsjə, niöŋkən.

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. i·ə—ɑ:. This difference occurs, for example, in the words :
sɪ·əgə (*seage*), sɪ·əgʲə (*seagje*), vɪ·əgə (*weage*), flɪ·ənə (*fleane*), which are also pronounced sɑ:gə (*sage*) sɑ:gʲə (*saegje*), vɑ:gə (*wage*), flɑ:nə (*flane*).

174. o·ə—i·ə. The suffix lo·əž (*-loas*) also occurs in the form li·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. :

vidzjə (*widzje*), he:ljə (*heelje*), heljə (*helje*), and so on.

Also pronounced vidzi, he:li, heli.

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

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

Also heard with the pronunciation stüoltsi, 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, uo, 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 i	in closed syllables ,, open ,,	ryk, wyt, ryp, syl ite, bine, gripe
i:	ii i	in closed syllables ,, open ,,	tiid, wiis, wiif rize, ier, sige
y	úi u	in closed syllables ,, open ,,	mít, tín, ús stute, hune
y:	úi u	in closed syllables ,, open ,,	drif, súzje druwen, suver, tuge
e:	ee e é	in closed syllables ,, open ,, when final	reek, heech, leech frede, spegel sé, né, fé
ø:	eu	always	deun, beu, smeule
I	i e	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i> archaic in the words	ik, lílje, kinne, richel yen, yeske, yester, yet, yette, yettik
ε	e	always	fet, les, brekke
ε:	ê e	always only in the word	stêd, rêch, sêft, lêze, brêge bern
ɑ	a oa	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i> also in the open monosyllables only in the words	par, acht, sang, pakke, kachel ta, sa, ha, hja moatte, Moandei (§ 124. 5)
ɑ:	ae a	in closed syllables ,, open ,, also in the words	slaen, haed, jaen twa, drage, pake barne, warle (§ 100)
ə	e i o u y	in a great many unstressed syllables, as in unstressed prefixes and suf- fixes in the unstressed prefixes in the unstressed suffix <i>-sum</i> sometimes in the words	-e, -je, -zje, -elje, -erje, -ke, -tsje, -er, -el, -em, -en, -ens, ge- bi-, -ich, -lik, -is, -nis, -igje for-, to- brúksum, hansum jy, wy (§ 141)

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	<i>britsen, ditsen, litsen, ritsen,</i> <i>spritsen, stritsen, tritsen,</i> <i>mirken</i>
		also in the words	<i>nidle, mil, silver, hilde,</i> <i>ginne, wirk, swirk, wirch,</i> <i>jister, sister, dit; wird,</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>nian, 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>hûf, 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>haren</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>tobbe, dobbe, stobbe, klobbe</i>
oo:	<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>dô, hō</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>

182.

Diphthongs (see §§ 26-47)

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>
ari	aei		<i>kaei, daei, waeije, klaeije</i>
	ei	in words also pronounced with ei	<i>kleijs, feijs, meijs</i>
oi	oai	always	<i>moai, roaije, ploaitsje</i>
u·i	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>
o·u	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, maal, doar, oar</i>
ïi	ie	interchanging with i·ə	<i>mitte, siedzje, triedden</i>
	ji	in other cases	<i>fjild, bjinne, hjir, gjin, njirre</i>
ïö	ju	always	<i>wjuk, bjuster, ljurk</i>
	jue	only in the word	<i>ljue</i>

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
ie	ea je	interchanging with re in other cases	beammen, weakje ljeppe, stjerre, frjemd
io	jo	always	ljocht
io	jo ju	only in always	sjonge, stjonke sljucht, rjucht, fjuchtsje, njunken
oa	oa	always	doarren, hoanne, doarp
oa:	oa	only in the word	hoazzen
uo	o	when the Dutch equivalent has o, oe, eu	hoedden, koerke, boerkje, skoerre
	u	when the Dutch equivalent has u, ui	mürre, skürre, dúrje

183.

Triphthongs (see §§ 48, 49)

iou	jou	in the word	fjouwer
iou	eau	in words also pronounced with roü (§ 85)	reau, leauwe, skreauwe
	ieu		mieu
	iuw	in words also pronounced with iuw (§ 159)	bluwe, skriuwe, driuwe
iuw	iuw	especially in verbs as	wriuwe, priuwe (§ 159)
oai	oai	always interchanging with oi	moaijer, moaist
	oi	only in the word	boi
oai	oai	in the words	koai, boaijem
uoi	oei	always	moeike, moeije, roeikje

184.

Consonants (see §§ 56-73)

p	p		peal, piip, pong, top
	pp	medially after short vowels and rising diphthongs	lyppe, grophe, ljeppe
	b	when assimilated before a breathed consonant	to b ke, kl b ke, sob k je
b	b		baen, bliid, flibe, skob
	bb	medially after short and half- long vowels, rising diph- thongs, and after e:	ebbe, skobben, to b be, kr eb be
	p	when assimilated	op p dien, opgean
b	b	finally after long vowels, diph- thongs, and triphthongs	kr ae b, sl ae b

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
t	t tt	medially (see above) also in imperfect tenses as	<i>tinke, ite, foet</i> <i>sitte, hjitte, stjitte</i> <i>staette</i>
	dt	in third persons as	<i>riedt, rêdt</i>
	d	and in past participles when assimilated	<i>redt, bledt</i> <i>rêdsum, lit dat !</i>
d	d dd	medially	<i>dwaen, wedzje, lid</i>
	t	when assimilated	<i>ljedder, rêdde, krôdde</i> <i>útbringe, útdoar</i>
ð	d	after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and voiced con- sonants	<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>
ʔ		not indicated in ordinary spell- ing	(§ 59)
m	m mm	medially	<i>man, seame, fiem, 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>
ɲ	en	see §§ 143. 1 ; 146. 1	<i>linnen, bûten</i>
ɳ	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, fercje</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>ɸ</i> in past participles	<i>skeaf, toalf, erf</i> <i>erfd, biskaefd</i>
ʋ	<i>w</i> <i>wiw</i>	medially in the verb	<i>waer, wyn, wjirje, wrine</i> <i>haawwe</i>
ʂ	<i>s</i> <i>ss</i> <i>sc</i>	medially in the verb <i>scille</i> and its forms	<i>soan, skjîn, búse, bosk</i> <i>passe, misse</i> <i>scil, scoe, scillen</i>
ʒ	<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, reizje</i> <i>ik siz, liz, siz!</i> <i>lizze, sizze, hazze, goezzen,</i> <i>kiezzen</i> <i>wiisde, raesde</i>
ʒ̥	<i>s</i> <i>z</i>	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants also before <i>ɸ</i> in past participles finally in the imperatives	<i>iis, goes, stins, tjems, gers</i> <i>wiisd, raesd</i> <i>wéz, liz</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, tógje, fûrge</i> <i>dogge, slagge, bigge</i>
g̥	<i>ch</i>	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants	<i>each, fûch, berch</i>
h	<i>g</i> <i>h</i>	finally in regular verbal forms only initially (cf. §§ 73, 131)	<i>ik búg, draeg</i> <i>houw, hiem, húw</i>

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>
<i>ae</i>	ɑ:	before <i>rn, rl</i> (<i>r</i> is assimilated)	<i>barne, warle</i>
	ɑ:	always	<i>waer, paed, tael, maet</i>
<i>aei</i>	a:i	"	<i>aei, raei, faei, haeije</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>
	ɔ	only in the words	<i>sauntjin, sauntich</i>
<i>aw</i>	ɔ:	" " " "	<i>saun, naule</i>
	ɔ:	only in the past participle	<i>hawn</i>
<i>â</i>	ɔ:	always ; only occurring before <i>n, i, ld, lt</i>	<i>sân, stâl, wrâld, sâlt</i> (§ 102)
<i>b</i>	b	in various positions	<i>bien, brûke, kliber, gib</i>
	b̥	finally after long vowels and diphthongs	<i>kraeb, slaeb</i>
	p	by assimilation before breathed consonants	<i>tobke, slabke, klibke</i>
<i>bb</i>	b	medially	<i>ribbe, libben</i>
<i>ch</i>	χ	medially, before <i>t</i> , finally after short vowels	<i>ruche, tichelje, nacht, slûch</i>
	ç	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, girdle</i> (§ 104. 5)
<i>dd</i>		sometimes in	<i>wirdich, wirde, aerdich</i> (§ 104. 1)
	d	sometimes in the article medially	<i>de</i> (§ 105)
<i>dt</i>			<i>midden, widdou, hjîdde, rêdde</i>
	t	in verbal forms as	<i>reddt, 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>
	ə	only in the words	<i>det (conj.), hwet, hwent, fen, den</i>
<i>ea</i>	ɪə	in unstressed words and syllables	<i>de, witte, spegel</i>
	ie	generally in open syllables or followed by a single consonant	<i>kream, kwea, sleat, read, hear</i>
<i>eau</i>	ie	generally when followed by two or more consonants	<i>reamme, beamke, fearje</i>
	ö·ə	especially in past participles as in other cases	<i>bleaun, dream (§ 166)</i>
<i>ee</i>	io	in other cases	<i>reau, greau, leauwe</i>
<i>ei</i>	e:	always	<i>reed, bleek, reek, heel</i>
	a·i	generally when <i>-je</i> follows (cf. § 173)	<i>feije, leije, teije</i>
<i>eo</i>	ai	in other cases (cf. § 173)	<i>neil, feint, fleis, mei, heine</i>
	ö·ə	in the words	<i>firjeon, snjeon, gleon</i>
<i>eu</i>	ö·ə	before <i>r</i>	<i>leur, kleur, steure</i>
	ø:	in other cases	<i>bleu, beuke, deugd, deum</i>
<i>é</i>	e:	finally	<i>sé, své, fé, sté</i>
<i>ê</i>	ɛ:	always	<i>glès, 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>skaeŋde, erfde, draeŋde</i>
	ŋ	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>ôf (§ 107)</i>
	ŋd	finally, e.g. in past participles as	<i>weeŋd, draeŋd, erfä</i>
<i>ff</i>	f	medially	<i>skaffe, treffe, plaffe</i>
<i>g</i>	g	initially	<i>gâns, gnoarje, glei, grien</i>
	g	medially after vowels and voiced consonants	<i>beage, beruje, priizgje, walgje</i>
	x	also before the ending <i>-de</i> in regular verbal forms before <i>t</i> after <i>t, k, p</i> (§ 115. 2)	<i>doogde, siigde</i> <i>hy sâgt, bûgt, draegt</i>
<i>gd</i>	gđ	finally	<i>nitgean, opgean</i> <i>doogd, siigd, jeugd</i>
<i>gg</i>	g	medially	<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, hwet, hwenear</i>
		also in the words	<i>thé, this</i>

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
i	ɪ	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, wiike, trime, wine, gripe, sile</i>
	i:	in open syllables, usually before <i>b, d, g, v, z</i>	<i>bibel, glide, tige, fiver, 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, wurde, skirte</i> <i>britsen, ditsen, litsen, rilsen, spritsen, stitsen, stritsen, tritsen</i> <i>ginne, kinde, wirk, swirk, mirken, wirch, mil, silver, hilde, jister, sister</i>
ie	i·ə	generally in open syllables or followed by a single consonant	<i>rie, fiele, 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, miije, krije</i>
iuw	iuw	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, njuel, hjar</i> <i>jeije, struije, bloeije, waetje, goaije, loetje</i>
je	ɛ	always in stressed syllables	<i>frjemd, kjeld, ljeppe</i>
ji	ɪi	always (but cf. § 79)	<i>fjild, djip, ljiirre, strjitte</i>
jo	ɔ	in the word	<i>ljocht</i>
	io	in the words	<i>sjonge, stjonke</i>
ju	ö	in the words	<i>wjuk, pjuk, sjud, wjudde, mjuks, ljurk, stjurkje, bjuster</i>
	ɔ	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, flaeks, skjin</i>
	g	before voiced consonants	<i>blykter</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, fäld, 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, rane, 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>nêst, line, lean</i>
	ṅ	before <i>b, p, m</i>	<i>ynbine, oanprange, oanmeitsje</i>
<i>ng</i>	ŋ	before <i>k, g</i>	<i>winke, blank, anker</i>
	ɲ	always	<i>wringe, bringe, hingje</i>
<i>nn</i>	n	medially	<i>linnen, spanne</i>
<i>o</i>	ɔ	in closed syllables, but not always	<i>kop, lof, lot, God, socht, hok</i>
	o	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>	ȯə	generally in open syllables or followed by a single consonant	<i>kroade, doare, smoar, moal</i>
	õa	generally when followed by two or more consonants	<i>hoanne, boarre, stoarm</i>
	õa:	only in the plural form	<i>hoazzen</i>
	a	in the words	<i>moatte, Moandei</i>
<i>oai</i>	ã:	only in the word	<i>Woansdei</i>
	ȯi	mostly	<i>moai, koaitsje, koaije</i>
	õai	interchanging with <i>ȯi</i>	<i>moaijer, moaist, moaijens</i>
	õȧi	only in the words	<i>koai, boaijem</i>
<i>oe</i>	u		<i>droech, hoep, poes</i>
	u:		<i>skoech, hoef, kloek</i>
	u̇ə		<i>hoed, moed, poel, koer</i>
	ũo	generally before two or more consonants	<i>skoerre, koelje, floerje</i>
<i>oei</i>	ui	mostly	<i>bloeije, groeije, skroeije</i>
	u̇i	when <i>g</i> has dropped	<i>plœije, loeije</i>
	ũoi	interchanging with <i>ui</i>	<i>moeite, moeike, moeije</i>
<i>oi</i>	õai	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
ou	ou	mostly	<i>tou, grou, bou, frou, smout</i>
	ɔu	usually when <i>-we</i> follows	<i>mouwe, rouwe</i>
	ou	especially in the words	<i>dou, kou, nou, jou, strou,</i> <i>hou ! stouwe, skouwe</i>
	ɔ:	only in the word	<i>frouljue</i>
ow	u	before <i>n</i> , when <i>d</i> has dropped (§ 156)	<i>soun, houn, roun</i>
	u:	only in the word	<i>goune</i>
	u	in the past participle of the verb <i>jaen</i>	<i>joun</i> (§ 156)
ō	ou	in other forms of this verb	<i>ik jow</i>
	ɔ:	always	<i>nâch, rûk, strôt, bôge, fôle</i>
p	p	in various positions	<i>peal, piip, gripe</i>
	b	before voiced consonants	<i>opdyk, opbod, opgong</i>
pp	p	medially	<i>skoppe, sjippe</i>
r	r	in various positions (cf. § 126)	<i>rij, skriuwe, ier</i>
	mute	before dental consonants (§ 100)	<i>wird, wart, jern, hjerst</i>
		in other assimilations (§ 101)	<i>woerljocht, foarjaen</i>
rr		in the verbal form (§ 127)	<i>ik (hy) wier</i>
	r	medially	<i>stjerre, jarre, mirre</i>
s	s	in various positions	<i>rêst, sterk, hise, okse</i>
	z	sometimes in the words	<i>is, as, se</i> (§ 109. 3, 4)
	z̄	also before the ending <i>-de</i> finally after long vowels, diphthongs, and voiced consonants	<i>wiisde, easde</i> <i>wiis, heas, lears, stins</i>
sc	s	only in the verb	<i>scille, scoe, scillen</i>
sd	z̄d̄	finally	<i>raesd, kniesd</i>
ss	s	medially	<i>plasse, misse</i>
t	t	in various positions	<i>terp, twinge, tsjen, bite, lyts</i>
	d	before voiced consonants (§ 109. 5)	<i>foartbanne, útgean</i>
tt	mute	when assimilated (§ 103)	<i>mestelbank, nestelje</i>
	t	medially	<i>jiette, forjitte, sette</i>
u	ö	in closed syllables	<i>guds, nut, tsjuster</i>
	y	in open syllables, generally before <i>n, t, s, l, d</i>	<i>hune, slute, kruse, tule, rude</i>
	y:	in open syllables, generally before <i>v, g, z</i>	<i>snuwe, tuge, suze</i>
	ə	in unstressed syllables	<i>hânsum, langsum</i>
ue	y·ə	always	<i>kuer, stues, sluere</i>
ui	œi	always	<i>bui, stuit, bruije, skuile</i>

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
ü	y	in closed syllables, generally before <i>n, t, s, l, d</i>	<i>brän, mit, grús, hül</i>
	y:	in closed syllables, generally before <i>v̇, ġ̇ (f, ch)</i>	<i>dríf, skúf, túch</i>
û	u		<i>rúch, slúch, búk, fúl, rúp</i>
	u:		<i>súch, húd, krúd, mús</i>
	u·ə	before <i>r</i>	<i>stúr, fjúr, úre</i>
	ŭo	generally before two or more consonants	<i>múnts, dúrje, búrman</i>
v	v	always	<i>weve, stiivje, erve</i>
w	w	after <i>d, k, s, t</i>	<i>dwylje, kwea, swé, twer</i>
	v	initially	<i>wolf, wan, weach, wetter</i>
	mute	when inserted after diphthongs and triphthongs ending in <i>ü</i>	<i>klauwe, skouwe, houwe, mouwe, fjouwer, leauwe, bliuwe</i>
ww	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>
	ž	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 kwea* (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, longing).
<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), *carte* (pea), *bern* (child), *skiep* (sheep).

2. The nouns *kou* (cow), *goes* (goose), *skoech* (shoe), *foet* (foot), *beest* (beast), have the plurals *kij*, *gies*, *skoen*, *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. *Álder* (parent) has the plural *álden*.

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 *bärman* (neighbour), *timmerman* (carpenter), *fiskerman*, also change *man* into *ljue*, thus *bärljue*, *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), *weet* (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*, *trouwers*.

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 :¹

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, masc., fem., or neuter) denoting personal names, e. g. *bärmans leed* (neighbour's sorrow), *masters hûs*, *fervers* (the dyer's) *Sjoukje*, *rikeljues gebrûk* (rich folk's ways), *syn wiifs mem* (mother), *myn dochters man*.

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

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 tin* (garden) *fen masters*, *it hôf* (garden) *fen domenys*, *de jonge* (lad) *fen de bakkers*.

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 wolfeart* (prosperity).

7. Adverbial genitives are very common in Frisian, e. g. *moarns*, *jouns*, *deis*, *nachts*, *wyks*, *jiers*, *maitiïds*, *simmers*, *hokkerdeis*, *de iene wyks*, *de oare wyks*, *dy deis*, *meastentiïds*, *goedmoeds*, *ûnderweijes*, *bätentiïds*.

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 Ankjies*.

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 bårman* (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 dûr, troch 'en tiid, ta 'n ein*.

2. An old dative fem. sing. in *by der ein, by der hân, fen der 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 *for den divel, 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

Inflexion of adjectives

206. In Frisian, adjectives have still the following inflexional 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 *gjîn*, as *gjîn farsk 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*, *moaijer 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 raren ien, in moaijen ien*, and also when the word *ien* is omitted, *it is in raren, in muveren, inâlde 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, toar* (dry, lean)—*toarder*.

This insertion, however, does not always occur when the adjective ends in an unaccented syllable, as *el, en, er*, e. g. *himmel* (neat)—*himmeler*, but also *himmelder, tofreden* (content)—*tofredener, helder* (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)—*rêdder—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)—*carlder*—*earst*.
gracch (willing)—*ljeaver*—*ljeafst*.

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

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

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

215. The following comparative forms have the signification of positives: *rjuchter* (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. 2f).

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), *fiif* (5), *seis* (6), *saun* (7), *acht* (8), *njuggen* (9), *tsien* (10), *âlve*, *âlf* (11), *toalve*, *toalf* (12);

trettjin (13), *fjirtjin* (14), *fyftjin* (15), *sechstjin* (16), *sauntjin* (17), *achttjin* (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), *forskatte* (various), *ienich*, *ienichst* (only), *inkele* (single), *ytlîke* (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*; *trektjinde* . . . *njuggentjinde*;

twecintichste, *hûndertste*, *tûzenste*, *miljoenste*.

220. Fractions: *in heal* ($\frac{1}{2}$), *in trêdde (part)* ($\frac{1}{3}$), *in fjirde* ($\frac{1}{4}$), *trije fjirde* ($\frac{3}{4}$), 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 *fiifel* ($4\frac{1}{2}$), *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 achten* (= 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-, datsele 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 ien en oar, it ien en 't oar	
Possessive	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 yen	1. ús, 2. jimme, 3. hjar
Reciprocal	mekoar, malkoar, elkoar, inoar	

227. The Personal Pronouns have the following forms:

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

Hy 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 *gy*, which has fallen into disuse. *Jy*, however, is often employed in the written language.

Dou (in other dialect *dū*) 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 hūs* (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 giet 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 fê, by heit-en-dy's (hūs '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; *dat* 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, nimmten, 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 wurd 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 tajaan. 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 *fiele, 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 biggint to rinnen. Rinnen is in soun wark. 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. *mienne—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 (*kniesje—kniesd, 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. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -st \\ -e \end{array} \right.$ dou mienst ¹ jy miene 3. <i>-t</i> hy mient	1. <i>-je</i> ik easkje 2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -est \\ -je \end{array} \right.$ dou easkest 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. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -ste \\ -den \end{array} \right.$ dou mienste jy mienden 3. <i>-de</i> hy miende	1. <i>-e</i> ik easke 2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -este \\ -en \end{array} \right.$ dou easkeste 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. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -st \\ -en \end{array} \right.$	dou naemst 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>deitje</i> (to kill)	dei	daest*	daet*	„ deitje	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>sleipe</i> (to sleep)	sleip	slepst*	slept*	„ sleipe	slepte*	slept*
<i>fortrietje</i> (to vex)	—	—	fortret	—	fortrette	fortret
<i>moete</i> , <i>mette</i> (to meet)	moet*	met*	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>loeije, loegje</i> (to pile up)	loei*	loegest	loeget	„ loeije*	loege	loege
<i>ploeije, ploegje</i> (to plough)	ploei*	ploegest	ploeget	„ ploeiije*	ploege	ploege
<i>koaije, kôgje</i> (to chew)	koai*	kôgest	kôget	„ koaiije*	kôge	kôge
<i>toaije, tôgje</i> (to tug)	toai*	tôgest	tôget	„ toaiije*	tôge	tôge
<i>laitsje</i> (to laugh)	laitsje	lakest	laket	„ laitsje	lake	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>koaitsje, kôkje</i> (to boil)	koaitsje*	kôkest	kôket	„ koaitsje*	kôke	kôke
<i>loaitsje, lôkje</i> (to look)	loaitsje*	lôkest	lôket	„ loaitsje*	lôke	lôke
<i>ploaitsje, plôkje</i> (to pluck)	ploaitsje*	plôkest	plôket	„ ploaitsje*	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); *glijed*, *glijeden*; *gliden*.

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

b. i; i·ə—i·ə; i:

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

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

c. iuw; iou—iou; ö·ə:

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

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

d. ei; ai—ai; ai (i·ə):

snije (to cut); *snei**, *sneijen**, *snein* (snien).

spije (to spit); *spei*, *speijen*; *spein*.

swije (to be silent); *swei**, *sweijen**; *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. *i·ə* (i); imperf. *r·ə—r·ə*; past p. *r·ə* (ε, ε):
biēde (to bid); *bea*, *beaën*; *bean*.
siede (to seethe); *sea*, *seaën*; *sean*.
frieze (to freeze); *frear*, —; *fērzen*.
kieze (to choose); *keas*, *keazen*; *keazen*.
forlieze (to lose); *forlear*, *forlearen*; *forlern*.
lige (to tell lies); *leag**, *leagen**; *leagen**.
- b. *īi* (i, y); *r·ə—r·ə*; ε (i):
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*, *beaën*; *bidden*.
slute (to shut); *sleat*, *sleaten*; *sletten*.
- c. *r·ə* (īε); *r·ə—r·ə*; *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* (i); imperf. *ou—ou*; past p. *ou* (see §§ 156, 157).
bīne (to bind); *boun*, *bounen*; *boun*.
 Similarly: *fine*, *fordwine*, *wine*; *bigjinne*, *rinne*, *spinne*, *winne*.
- b. ε; *ö—ö*; *ö*:
bergje (to secure); *birg*, *birgen*; *birgen*.
 Similarly: *kerve*, *merke*, *swerve*, *werpe*.
- c. *īε*; *o·ə—o·ə*; *o·ə*:
bidjerre (to spoil); *bidoar*, *bidoaren*; *bidoarn*.
 So also: *fordjerre*, *stjerre*.
- d. ε (i, īo); *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*, *du 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. $i\cdot\epsilon$ — $i\cdot\epsilon$; past p. \ddot{o} (see § 164):
brekke (to break); *briek*, *brieken*; *britsen*.
 So also: *dekke*, *rekke*, *sprekke*, *stekke*, *strekke*, *trekke*; *strike*.
- b. \mathfrak{r} (o); \mathfrak{a} : (\mathfrak{o})— \mathfrak{a} : (\mathfrak{o}); \mathfrak{o} :
nimme (to take); *naem* (*nōm*), *namen* (*nōmen*); *nommen*.
komme (to come); *kaem* (*kōm*), *kamen* (*kōmen*); *kommen*.

Class V

- a. Infin. ϵ : (i, ϵ); imperf. $i\cdot\epsilon$ — $i\cdot\epsilon$; past p. ϵ : (i, 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. \mathfrak{r} ; $\mathfrak{a}\cdot\mathfrak{i}$ — $\mathfrak{a}\cdot\mathfrak{i}$; $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}$:
*lizze*¹ (to lie); *laei*, *laeijen*; *lein*.

Class VI

- a. Infin. \mathfrak{a} : ($\mathfrak{r}\cdot\epsilon$); imperf. \mathfrak{u} :— \mathfrak{u} :; past p. \mathfrak{a} : (\mathfrak{u} , $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}$):
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. \mathfrak{a} ; $\mathfrak{u}\cdot\epsilon$ — $\mathfrak{u}\cdot\epsilon$; $\mathfrak{r}\cdot\epsilon$:
farre (to go); *foer*, *foeren*; *fearn*.
- c. \mathfrak{a} :; \mathfrak{u} — \mathfrak{u} ; \mathfrak{u} :
wackse (to grow); *woeks*, *woeksen*; *woeksen*.
- d. ϵ ; \mathfrak{u} :— \mathfrak{u} :; \mathfrak{e} ::
skeppe (to scoop); *skoop*, *skoepen*; *skepen*.
- e. \mathfrak{o} :; $\mathfrak{u}\cdot\epsilon$ — $\mathfrak{u}\cdot\epsilon$; \mathfrak{o} ::
falle (to fall); *foel*, *foelen*; *fallen*.

Class VII

- a. Infin. $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{i}$ (i); imperf. $i\cdot\epsilon$ — $i\cdot\epsilon$; past p. $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{i}$ (i):
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 (o:); 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*, bliken*; 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>kennen</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	moatten
<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	Part 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 ⁴

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.

Infin.	Present				Imperfect	Past p.
<i>siikje</i> (to seek)	1. siikje	2. sikest	3. siket	pl. siikje	socht, sochten	socht
<i>pliigje</i> (to practice)	pliigje	pligest	pliget	„ pliigje	plichte, plichten	—
<i>wolle</i> (to be willing)	wol	wolst	wol	„ wolle	woe, woenen	wollen
<i>ha(wwe)</i> (to have)	ha(w)	hast	hat	„ ha(wwe)	hie, hienen	hawn
<i>wêze</i> ¹ (to be)	bin	bist	is	„ binne	wier, wieren	west
<i>dwaen</i> (to do)	doch	dochst	docht	„ dogge	die, dienen	dien
<i>jaen</i> (to give)	jow	jowst	jowt	„ jowe	joech, joegen	jown
<i>gean</i> ² (to go)	gean	giest	giet	„ geane	gyng ³ , gyngen ³	gien ³
<i>stean</i> ⁴ (to stand)	stean	stiest	stiet	„ steane	stie ⁵ , stienen ⁵	stien
<i>lizze</i> ⁶ (to lay)	liz	leist	leit	„ lizze	lei, leinen	lein
<i>sizze</i> ⁶ (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, hwennear, honear*.
2. Adverbs of place, as *hjr(re), dêr(re), hwer(re), jinsen, earne, nearne*.
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, sadawaende*.
8. Adverbs of affirmation and negation, as *ja, al, wol, fêst, siker, né, 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, nûs, hokkerdeis, ûnderweijes, ûnderhâns*; adverbial datives, as *torjuchte, tolânne, faken*; partly combinations of nouns and preceding adjectives, as *hieltyd, altyd*; of nouns and prepositions, as *bitiid, neitiid, foartiid, biside, tobek, thús*; of adverbs and prepositions, as *tonei, foarút, foardel*; of verbs with any other word, as *miskien, sabeare*; partly derivatives by means of the suffixes¹:

-lik(s), as *ynlik, uterlik, skielik, einliks*.

-lings, as *krúslings, 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), *hwertrôch* (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 brúkt wirde?* also: *Hwer moat dat ta brúkt wirde?* (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 bêst; hy skriuwt op syn moaist.*

Note the following irregular forms:

goed (wol)—better—bêst.

folle (tige)—mear—meast.

graech (jerne)—ljeaver—ljeafst.

ier (bitiid)—earder—earst.

¹ The adverbial suffix *-e* still appears in some adverbs of degree preceding adverbs or adjectives (usually without nouns), as *mâlle skoan, wondere moai, aeklike fier, heitslike raer, nuvere frjend, in hele lange rek*.

2. PREPOSITIONS

255. The principal Frisian prepositions are the following : *achter*, after, *by*, *bihalven*, *binne(n)*, *boppe*, *bate(n)*, *echter*, *efter*, *fen*, *foar*, for, *yn*, *jin*, *mank*, *mei*, *neffens*, *nei*, *neist*, *nêst*, *njunken*, *oan*, *oant*, *oer*, *ôf*, *om*, *op*, *sint*, *sont*, *sonder*, *ta*, *to*, *troch*, *tsjin*, *tusken*, *twisken*, *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 *mei*, *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 allinne . . . mar ek* (not only . . . but also).

2. Alternative : *of*, *ef* (or), *of . . . of* (either . . . or), *noch* (nor), *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), *mei'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), *althowol* (although).

8. Comparative : *as* (as, than), *dan*, *den* (than).

259. Conjunctions may be formed from prepositions and adverbs by suffixing the simple subordinatives *dat*, *det*, and *oft*, *eft*, e. g. *foardet*, *meidet*, *sonderdet*, *sont det* ; *ho eft*, *hwennear eft*, *wiles eft*.

Pronouns, adverbs, and even word-groups also become connective 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 fier as*, *sa gau as*, *by hwennear eft* (*det*).

The enclitical words *det* and *eft* are often reduced to simple 't, which in some cases may also be completely omitted, e. g. *do't*, *dër't*, *dy't*, *ho'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 *en* (and) sometimes appears, as *ien-en-tweintich*, *hynder-en-wein*, *molken-wetter*, *ier-en-bitiid*, *slop-en-taei*, *smeule-en-dwaen*, *wech-ende-wear*, *helendal*.

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*, *krûppyn*, *hânfol*, *deimënnich*.

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*, *wier-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*, *ûtfenhûs*, *foartiid*, *miskien*, *foardet*.

261. The principal compound words belonging to the subordinating form of composition, in which the first part modifies or 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 *spylman*, *draeihikke*, or the object, as *bakmoal*, or an adverbial adjunct, as *lêsoek*, *terskfluer*, *waskwetter*.
 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*, *misdwaen*.

262. When in the compound words mentioned in the preceding section the first part is a noun, it appears undeclined, as *skoalboek*, *stêdman*, 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*, *spyllder*.

¹ Note these so-called possessive compounds and cf. *readhûd*, *swatrôk*.

-ert : *leffert, slügert, 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 : *stjfsel, baksel.*

-te, -t : *beamte, fûgelt.*

6. To form abstract nouns :

-dom : *frijdom.*

-heid : *wierheid.*

-skip : *deilisskip, frijeonskip.*

-ens : *goedens, smoargens.*

-nis : *groetenis.*

-de : *kinde, ljeafde.*

-te : *djipte, waermte.*

-me : *brûkme, eangstme.*

-ing : *skieding, achting.*

-ij, -(d)erij : *bakkerij, foermanderij, boarterij.*

-aesje, -aeszje : *ergewaesje, lekkaeszje.*

7. To form diminutives :

-je : *boekje, eachje.*

-ke : *blomke, krúske, dobke, dripkje, 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), Frys(k), boers(k)*.

-en : *gouden, stiennen*.

-s : *lekkens, duffels*.

-ber : *earber, brükber*.

-loas, (-leas) : *achteloas, sinloas*.

-lik : *hearlik, noedlik, forjitlik*.

-sum : *iensum, brüksum*.

-el : *himmel, mätel, brükel*.

-en : *dimmen, skruten*.

-er : *wekker, dipper, kwikker, diger*.

268. Derivative verbs may have the following prefixes :

bi- : *biriede, bispylje*.

for- : *forsiikje, 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 : *eaasje, iepenje, himmelje*.

-gje, -igje : *prüzgje, 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 droech, 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 a determining word or word-group (attributive adjunct), as in *moai hūs, 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 béd gear, 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 in (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, seille* (§ 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, plûgje* (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 it 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 for something, as *Hy liet de houn los. Hy skept it fet fol. Hy wasket him skjîn. 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 falt 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 fortelde 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*, *fiele*, *hawwe*, *witte*, *litte*. Examples: *Ik sjuch him gean*. *Hark it ris waeijen*. *Hy fielt de koarts kommen*. *Hy hat hjir lân lizzen*. *Ik wit him net to wenjen* (with the prep. *to*). *Sy litte de bern mar rinne* (infinitive in *-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 scil*. *Nimmen wit, hwet 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*, *jin*, 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 bûrman Jan, dou rakkert!* in *glês wetter*, in *poun tsûis*, in *snies aeijen*, it *seis-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 blydskûp, 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 fôl, oerrinnende fôl, omwitende fier, springende lilk, fleanende drok*.
 6. (Adverbial) clauses, as *As it reint, bliuwe wy thús. Do't er it 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 gjin 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 is 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 is jammer, det it forkeard ôfroun is. Ho't dat kin, is net útmakke.*
2. Direct object, as *Doch, hwet dy hjitten wirdt. Nimmen wit, hwer't er hinne gien is. Elk freget, oft it wier is. Hy sei : 'Ik seil it dwaen.' Hy sei, det er it dwaen scoe. Hy sei, hy scoe it dwaen. Ik wit, hy hat it dien.*
3. Indirect object, as *Hy jout it (oan) hwa't der rjucht op hat. Dy sinen it is, seil ik it weromjaen.*
4. Attributive adjunct (apposition), as *Hy joech my de rie : doch dat net wer. Wy lienen de forhopping, det it better wirde scoe. Do kaem de fraech, ho't it oanlein wirde moast.*
5. Adverbial adjunct, as *Ik leau net oan hwet er seit. Der is folle wierheid yn hwet er sei. Hy wirdt skoudere om hwet er foartiid dien 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, omdet it net oars kin. Hy kaem, do't alles ôfroun wier. Sa't it is, seil it bliuwe. Hy rôp, det elk-en-ien it hearre koe. Oft it wier is, seil it der raer by steun. 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 leart 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 wurd, 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 útfeenhûs. 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, near, 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 omstein is. Hy wit it, soks mei net wer barre.* Adverbs show the same use, e. g. *Moarn den scil ik wer oankomme. As ik kin, den scil ik dy helpe. Hy pract der 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 is 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 lokwinken 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 gear?* (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? In 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, facks, forgotten?*

4. Verbs, as *Ik leau, det it wier is. It liket wier to wêzen. Hy seil wol to let kommen wêze.*

5. Tenses and voices of the verb, as *Doch dyn plicht en lit de ljue rabje. Hie ik dat witten! Scoe it wier wêze? As wy sa fier wieren, lieten wy den ris wer sjen. Detst ek net wizer wierste. Hie dat 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 hoe wol 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 *Wier is it. Dat scoe ik net for kar nimme. Moarn komt er by uzes. In oar seit er alles en my neat. Jong is dat bern al bidoarn. Rinne kin men tsjinwirdich net near. Do't er dat sein hie, gyng er by ús wei. 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 near* and *Skriuwe docht er ús hast net near.*

4. Questions open (1) with the predicate, or (2) with an inter-

¹ Observe the word-order in such sentences as *Praten hâld ik net fen. De âlde ljue wîrdt 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 its preposition.

rogative pronoun or adverb. In the latter case the subject is also put after the verb. Examples—*Kom jy ek ris wer? Honear scoe er komme? Hwa wit dêr it rjuchte fen? Op hokker plak scille wy sitte?*

5. When the verb is in the imperative, it opens the sentence; the subject, if present, is put after it. Example—*Stek (jy) dat jild yn 'e bāse.*

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 thúsbleaun. Hie ik dat earder witten! Ho koest der ek sa raer by komme! Hwet hat er syn bêst dien.*

7. This is also the case when the principal sentence is parenthetical or post-positive, especially when the verb is one of the words *sizze*, *roppe*, *tinke*, *leauwe*, *niene*, or their synonyms, as *Men moat, seit 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 yn 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 west?*

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 ânder. Wy binne mei inoar op reis gien. Ik scil him moarn syn jild weromjaen. Ik seuch him de hân yn 'e bāse 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 ôfbetelle de helt. Ik 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, togarre, 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 wille, 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 seil 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 seil 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 seil.*

3. When an adverbial clause relates to condition, as *Der moat hwet oan dien wirde, seil it better wirde.* But *Der moat hwet oan dien wirde, oft (as) it better wirde seil.*

4. When a conclusive adverbial clause begins with the conjunction *det*, as *Ik ha him yn lang net sjoen, det hy seil wol net goed wêze.*

5. When the adverb *al* opens the adverbial clause, as *Al is ús hús hwet lyts, it is tige geryflik.*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 effen by ús yn. Ik wit net better, of hy hat it jister tsjin ús sein.*

¹ No inversion in the principal sentence.

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TEXTS

WEST FRISIAN 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 kost kommen wier. Hy wier sa liep, det nimmen hie him yet pakke kinnen. Mar op 't lêst bigoun er it dievelibben sêd to wirden, it stellen en taken wearzge him en hy woe wer in earlik man wirde.

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 dochs 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 : de feint wier sa earlik en bidaerd en hy die syn wirk sa goed, det it woe de boer net oan det der sokke flinken yn sieten. Hy sei, hy 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 koft. Do't er dêr mei nei hûs ta teach, sei de feint tsjin de boer, hy koe 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 skoen en 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 skoech del en in ein fierder, in bocht om, de oare.

Do't de slachter mei syn skiep by de earste skoech kaem, krige er dy op en sei er yn him sels : Hwet in griis det de wjergeade dêr net by is, den scoe ik in pear goede skoen ha, mar mei ien kin ik neat bigjinne. En do smiet er de skoech 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 do werom om dy to heljen. Dat wier it krekt hwet de feint tocht 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 wer nei de boer ta om in oaren ien to keapjen. Dy die krekt eft er nuver opharke en forkoft it selde skiep wer.

TEXTS (PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION)¹

1. də li·əpə 'skɪrpedi·əv̥.

(ən ə:d 'folkstɛltsjə.)

dər vi·ə rəz ən faɪnt dɪt jɪrən ləŋ maɪ stɛ:lən o·ən ə kɔst komən vi·ə. hɛɪ vi·ə sɑ li·əp, dət nɪmən hi·ə m jɪt pəkə kɪnən. mɑr ɒp t læst bə'gʊn ər ət 'di·əvəlɪbən sɛ:d tə vödən, ət stɛ:lən en tɑ:kən vrəzɡə hɪm en hɛɪ vu·ə vɛr ən rələk mən vödə.

du gɪŋ ər fi·ər fʊt en hɛɪ kɑ:m ɒp t læst bɛɪ əm bu·ər dɛt ər hɪm əs faɪnt bə'stɛldə. mɑr əl stɪ·əl ər nɛt ləŋər, hɛɪ ku·ə t dɔɡz nɛt lɪtə ɒm tsjɪ sɪm bu·ər u·ə sɪ li·əpəz en u·ə də fitən dɪt ər 'yθlə hi·ə tə prɑ:tən. di vu·ə dər 'likvɔlz nrət fɔ lɪuðə: də faɪnt vi·ə sɑ rələk ɛm bə'dɑ:d en hɛɪ di·ə sɪ vɔrk sɑ gu·əɟ, dət ət vu·ə də bu·ər nɛt o·ən dət ər sokə flɪŋkən ɪ si·rɛtən. hɛɪ saɪ, hɛɪ su·ə dən sɑ li·əpə sɛt vol rəs fən əm sɪɛ volə. en dət gɪŋ nɪŋkə'lɪtsən o·ən.

ɒp ən dɑɪ kɑ:m dər ɔ slɑxtər dɪt ɔ fɛt skɪ·əp fən ə bu·ər kɔft. dʊt ər dər maɪ naɪ hus tɑ trəɔɡ, saɪ də faɪnt tsjɪn ə bu·ər, hɛɪ ku·ə də mən dət skɪ·əp vol ɒnt'stɛ:lə sɒndər dət (d)ɪ dər vɔt fɔ fə'nɑ:m. də bu·ər juɡ əm dər frɛɪ tɑ. du nɑ:m ər gəv̥ əm prər skʊn ɛ run də slɑxtər, dɪt tɹɔɡ əm bɔsk hɪnə mɔɔst, ɛftər'naɪ en ɔ 'sɪɟpɑ:d lɔ:z fər'yt. mɪdən ɒp ə vɑɪ smɪ·ət ər du də i·ənə sku:ɡ del en ən aɪ fɪrdər, əm bɔxt ɒm, də o·ərə.

dʊt (d)ə slɑxtər maɪ sɪ skɪ·əp bɛɪ də rɛstə sku:x kɑ:m, krɪɡ ər di ɒp ɛ saɪ ɪn əm sɛlz: vɔt əŋ grɪ:z dət (d)ə 'vi·əgrədə də nɛt bɛɪ ɪz, dɔ su·ə k əm pr·ər gu·ədə skʊn hɑ, mɑr maɪ i·ən kɪn ək nrət bə'gɪnə. en du smɪ·ət ər də sku:ɡ vɛr fʊt. mɑr dʊt ər ən hundət trɛɪd əv vɔt fɪrdər də o·ərə fun, spɪ·ət ət hɪm dət ər də rɛstə lɪzə lɪtən hi·ə. hɛɪ bun ət skɪ·əp o·ən əm brəm en du vɛr'ɒm ɒm di tə hɛljən. dət vi·ə t krekt vɔt (d)ə faɪnt tɔxt hi·ə: hɛɪ ət skɪ·əp los en 'dɛrmaɪ fʊt. en dʊt (d)ə slɑxtər vɛr'ɒm kɑ:m, vi·ə dər gɪɪ skɪ·əp mɪ·ər tə bəkɪnən ɛm mɔɔst ər vol vɛr naɪ də bu·ər tɑ ɒm ən o·ərən i·ən tə krəpjən. di di·ə krekt ət ər ny:vər 'ɒpharkə ɛ fə'kɔft ət sɛldə skɪ·əp 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 twadde 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 spile, den mocht er it bêste fette skiep for him sels út 'e keppel siikje. Do roun de feint sa hird as er koe it bosk wer yn en tichte by it sté dêr't it skiep weiwerden 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 er kwyt wier wer to krijen. Dat er oan it tou hie waerd wer — en nou goed tocht him — oan in beam boun en do hy it lûd efternei dat er hearde. Mei in omwei roun de feint do nei it plak dêr't it 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, likk det er sa forrifefe wier, hwent hy tocht nou net oars ef hy wier foar 't soaltsje hâlden. De boer lake tige, mar makke it do wer goêd mei 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 by inoar. De boer hie fjirtich kij op stâl en al it oare wier dêr neffens en de arbeider hie oars neat as in geit en in pear bijekoerren, dy't ûnder in âld forfallen ôfdakje stienen. Hy hie ek in lyts lapke groun, in pear koarte smelle ekerkes en dy laeijen njunken in stik bou fen de boer dat greater wier as in moargen. Der wier mar in smelle fûrge twiskenbeiden.

Hwet woe nou it gefal? Der stie in grouwe wite koal op de arbeider syn gerjuchtichheid en dy hong sa fier oer 'e fûrge hinne det er mear as heal boppe de boer syn lân wier. En do krigen my dy twa de greatste rûzje, hwa syn koal dat nou einliks wier. De boer sei: Dou hast my al sa faek bistellen, det dou krigest dit kear nou ris gjin gelyk. En de arbeider sei: It is mar sa, it fet wol altyd boppe driuwe en wyljue moatte altyd de minste wêze. Mar dêr slacht de deale troch, ik jow nou ris net ta. Gjûn ien woe syn ein slûpe litte, it roun op 't lêst sa hol, det se waerden fjurslachs deilis en se wieren mekoar hast oanflein.

Do sei de boer: Wiste hwet, wy scille it sonder kreauwen en

noũ, saĩ dē faĩnt, nɑ:m ər oʻən om ət (d)ə slɑxtər fōd dē twadē
krər kwit tē mɑĩtsjən en dē buʻər, dit net bə'gripə kuʻə, hut (d)ə faĩnt
sɑ liʻəp en dē slɑxtər sɑ sliou vɛ:zə kuʻə, saĩ : ət ər dət klrər spilə,
dɑm moxt ər ət bɛ:stə fetə ski'əp fōər əm selz̥ yt ə kɛpəl si:kjə.
du run dē faĩnt sɑ hōd ɔz ər kuʻə ət bosk vər in en tɪxtə hɛĩ ət
ste: det ət ski'əp 'vɑiʋōdən vi'ə run ər undər ə biəmən trox
ē rɔ:p : bɛ:, bɛ:, ɔl mɑr oʻən. dər hɑrkədē slɑxtər fər'hr̥əð fən op,
mɑr hɛĩ vi'ə dəðz̥ ek bliid, vɔnt hɛĩ tɔxtə noũ ət ski'əp dət ər
kwit vi'ə vər tē kreĩən. dət ər oʻən ət tōũ hi'ə vɑ:r vər—en
noũ gu'əð tɔxt əm—oʻən əm br̥əm bun en du hɛĩ ət lu:d eftər'nɑĩ
dət ər hiədə. mɑĩ ən 'omvɑĩ run dē faĩnt du nɑĩ t plɑk det ət
ski'əp 'fɛ:stbun vi'ə, dət sɑ gōũ ɔs t kuʻə los en du vər nɑĩ hus tɑ.
ən tɔxt lɛtər kɑ:m dē slɑxtər dər ek vər oʻən, lɪk dət ər sɑ
fər'rifələ vi'ə, vɔnt hɛĩ tɔxt noũ net oʻəz̥ ɔf hɛĩ vi'ə fōd t
sɔ'əłtsjə hɑ:dən. dē buʻər lɑ:kə tigə, mɑr makə ət (d)u vər gu'əð mɑĩ
dē mən en dē faĩnt hi'ə mɑĩ sɪ li'əpəz̥ əm bɛ:st fet ski'əp fə'tsɪnə.

2. dē kɔ'əl.

(jɪt ən tɛłtsjə)

dər vi'ən rɛz əm buʻər en ən 'ɑrbɑĩdər, di venən tɪxtə hɛĩ
ənũor. dē buʻər hi'ə fɪrtəð kɛĩ op stɔ:l en ɔl ət oʻərə vi'ə dɛ
nɛfəz̥ en dē 'ɑrbɑĩdər hi'ə oʻəz̥ nr̥ət ɔz əŋ gɑĩt en əm pr̥ər 'bɛiə-
kũorən, dit undər ən ɔ:ð fə'fɔ:lən 'oʻədɑkjə sti'ən. hɛĩ hi'ə ek ē
lɪts lɑpkə grun, əm pr̥ər kɔətə smɛlə 'ɛ:kərkəz̥ en di lɑĩən
nɪɔŋkən ē stɪk bōũ fən ə buʻər dət gr̥ötər vi'ə ɔz ən mōɑrgən.
dər vi'ə mɑr ē smɛlə fũorgə twɪskən'baĩdən.

vət vʋə noũ t gə'fəl? dər sti'ə əŋ gr̥əũə vitə kɔ'əl op ə
'ɑrbɑĩdər sɪŋ gə'rɪoxtəxhɑĩð en di hoŋ sɑ fr̥ər uʻər ə fũorgə hɪnə
dət ər nr̥ər ɔz hr̥əl bopə dē buʻər sɪ lɔ:n vi'ə. en du krɪgən mi
di twɑ: dē gr̥östə ru:zjə, vɑ: sɪŋ kɔ'əl dət noũ 'ɑiləks vi'ə. dē
buʻər saĩ : doũ hɑst mi ɔl sɑ fɑ:k bə'stɛ:lən, dət (d)ou krigəst dit
kr̥ər noũ rɛz gɪŋ gə'lik. en dē 'ɑrbɑĩdər saĩ : ət ɪz mɑr sɑ, ət fet
vol 'ɔłtɪð bopə dr̥iʋwə ē 'vɛilɪö matə ɔłtɪð dē mɪ:stə vɛ:zə.
mɑr dər slɑxt (d)ə dō'ələ trox, ɪk jōũ noũ rɛz nət tɑ. gɪn i'ən vʋə
sɪn aɪn slupə lɪtə, ət run op t lɛ:st sɑ hɔl, dət sə vɑ:rən 'fɪ-
slɑxs dɑiləz̥ ē sə vi'ən mə'kɔ'ər hɑst 'o'ɛflɑɪn.

du saĩ dē buʻər : vɪstə vət, vi sɪlə t sɔndər kr̥iʋən ē

sonder slaen útmeitsje. Wy scille der om lige en dy't it bêst lige kin, dy scil de koal ha. Dat wier de arbeider goed; hy sei, de boer scoe den mar earst.

Dy bigoun: Dou moast witte, ús pake, âlde Gjalt Sweitses, wier boer lyk as ik. Mar hy hie gans hwet greater bislach as mines. 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 se allegearre by de namme. Alde Ale is eris as lytsfeint bigoun mei de gruppe op to striken en do't er amperoan dien hie, moast er der by wei, hwent do wier it lottersdei en hy moast hird rinne om op it gritenijhûs to kommen, hwent hy hie do de jierren ek det er lotsje moast. En ús pake wier in man, dy triek him alles sa oan. Op 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 ús pake dy hie in bijestâl, dat wier sa 'n greaten ien as der sont net wer west hat. Dêr stienen safolle bijekoerren yn, det hy hie saun 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 den wier er alheel fen 'e wize. It mei my tinke, det der ris ien fen syn bijen wei wier. Pake mirk it al ridlik gau, hwent hy wier mear by syn lyts fé as yn 'e hûs. Do waerd ik der op út stjûrd om it forlerne skiep wer to siikjen. Nou, dat wier in hei-krewel. Ik gyng by alle hynste- en skieppeblommen lâns, mar ik foun him net. Hele fjilden koalsied en reade klaver socht ik ôf, it joech neat. En sadwaende dwaelde ik mar oan en mar wei, dêr gyngen wiken mei hinne en ik rekke altyd mar fierder fen hûs ôf. Do kaem ik om Alderheljen hinne by in greate boerepleats, ik koe net sizze det ik dêr earder west hie. Om to sizzen sa't it wier, ik wier it paed bjuster. De bûthúdoar 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 blier wêzen, ik tochte: kom, ik gean der effen yn, licht kin dy my to-rjuchte wize. En sjuch je wol, de ûnderste stâl wier leech, mar ik seach dochs dalik, det dêr ús bijke stâld wier. It hie in nijachtich hoarntou om. Ik houd my lyk eft ik fen neat wiste en sei tsjin de feint: Goede goant, hwet is dat, det jimme dêr sa'n frjemd beest op stâl ha. — Ei ju, sei er, dêr ha 'k sa'n fortriet fen; dou moast witte, dat hat myn boer, dy âlde nepert fen in Gjalt Sweitses, yn 't hôf oantroffen en do hat er it mar nadere en op 'e ienichste lege stâl set dy't der noch wier. Hy koe fêst oars neat

sonder sla:n 'ytmaitsjə. vi silə dər om li:gə en dit ət bə:st li:gə
kɪn, di sil də kə:əl ha. dət vi:ə də 'arbaɪdər gu:rəð; heɪ saɪ, də
bu:ər su:ə dəm mar rəst.

di bə'gun: doʊ mast vɪtə, ys pɑ:kə, ɔ:də *gɪəlt *swaɪtsəʒ, vrə
bu:ər lik əz ɪk. mar heɪ hi:ə gɔ:ʒ vət grətər bə'slɑx əz minəʒ.
sɪ rɪgələ keɪ der vi:ə d aɪ fɔ vɑɪ. sɔ: jɪ:ər op ə kəp ɔ:ə hi:ə
ər vɔrk om zə tə telən ɛ vət ət frɛmstə vi:ə, heɪ ku:ə zə
'ələgɪərə beɪ də nɑmə. ɔ:də *ɑ:lə ɪz ərəʒ əz 'lɪtsfaɪnt bə'gun maɪ
də grɒpə op tə strikən en dut ər 'ɑmpərə:ən di:ən hi:ə, mɔəst ər dər
beɪ vɑɪ, vɔnt du vi:ə t 'lɔtəzdaɪ en heɪ mɔəst hɔd rɪnə om op ət
grɪtə'neɪhys tə komən, vɔnt heɪ hi:ə du də jɪ:rən ek dət ər lɔtsjə
mɔəst. en ys pɑ:kə vrə n mən, di trɪ:ək əm ələs sɑ ɔ:ən. op
ən daɪ stɔ:ər də undəstə koʊ en du vi:ə ər sy:vər fən ə vɪ:zə.

noʊ, saɪ də 'arbaɪdər dər'op, dət kɪn he:l sɑ vol vɛ:zə. mar ys
pɑ:kə di hi:ə əm 'beɪstə:l, dət vi:ə sɑŋ grətən i:ən əz dər sɔnt net
vər vɛst hət. dər stɪ:ən 'sɑfələ 'beɪkɪərən in, dət heɪ hi:ə sɔ:
jɪ:ər vɔrk om zə tə telən. en dɔxs ku:ə r ələ beɪən beɪ də nɑmə.
en əz dər vət mɪs'kɪərə, dən trɪ:ək ər əm dət sɑ ɔ:ən, dət dɔ
vi:ə r əl'heil fən ə vɪ:zə. ət maɪ mi tɪŋkə, dət ər əz i:ən fɔ
sɪm beɪən vɑɪ vi:ə. pɑ:kə mɔrk ət əl rɪlək xəʊ, vɔnt heɪ vi:ə
mɪ:ər beɪ sɪ lɪts fe: əz in ə hu:ʒ. du vɑ:r ɪk tər op yt stju:rəð
om ət fə'lənə ski:əp vər tə sɪ:kjən. noʊ, dət vi:ə n 'haɪ'krəvɑɪ.
ɪk xɪŋ beɪ ələ hɪ:stə- ɛ 'skɪrɒblomən lɔ:ʒ, mar ɪk fun əm
nɛt. he:lə fɪrdən 'kɔəlsɪ:rəð ɛ rɪ:rədə klɑ:vər sɔxt ək ɔ:ə, ət jug nɪrət.
ɛ sɑ'dwɑ:ndə dwɑ:lde k mar ɔ:ən em mar vɑɪ, dər gɪŋən vɪkən
maɪ hɪnə en ɪk rəkə 'əltɪd mar fɪrdər fən hu:z ɔ:ə. du kɑ:m ək
om əldər'hɛljən hɪnə beɪ əŋ grətə bu:ərə'plɪrəts, ɪk ku:ə nɛt sɪzə dət
ək dər ɪədər vɛst hi:ə. om tə sɪzən sət ət vi:ə, ɪk vi:ə t pɑ:d
bɪstər. də butyz'dɔ:ər stɪ:ə i:əpən en ɪk srəŋg ɛ rɪgələ keɪ, sɑ
lɑŋ, sɑ lɑŋ, jɑ vol hundət krər sɑ lɑŋ əz bɛlsəm. də faɪnt
vi:ə dwɑ:ndə ɛ strɪ:ək də grɒpə op. heɪ hi:ə əŋ gɔl em blɪ:əɪ
vɛ:zən, ɪk tɔxtə: kom, ɪk xɪ:rən dər əfən in, lɪxt kɪn di mi tɔ-
'rɪɔxtə vɪ:zə. ɛ sɪv jə vol, də undəstə stə:l vi:ə le:ŋ, mar ɪk
srəŋg dɔgʒ dɑ:lək, dət (d)ɛr yz beɪkə stə:lɪd vi:ə. ət hi:ə ən 'neɪɔx-
təŋ 'hɔəntəʊ om. ɪk hɔʊd mi lik ət ək fən nɪrət vɪstə ɛ saɪ
tsɪm ə faɪnt: gu:rədə gɔənt, vət ɪz dət, dət jɪmə dər sɔ
frɛmɪd bɛ:st op stə:l ha.—aɪ jə, saɪ ər, dər ha k sɔ fə'trɪ:ət fən;
doʊ mast vɪtə, dət hət mɪm bu:ər, di ɔ:də nɛ:pət fən əŋ *gɪəlt
*swaɪtsəʒ, in t hɔ:v 'ɔ:əntrofən en du hət ər ət mar nɑ:dərə en op ə
ɪnəxstə le:gə stə:l sət dɪt ər nɔg vi:ə. heɪ ku:ə fɛ:st ɔ:rə nɪrət

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 yen foarstelle. Nimmen koe him hwet nei 't sin dwaen, it wiif net, de faem net, nimmen net. En for goede wurden krigen de hûsgenoaten 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 likk wêze wol, lit him den mar likk wêze. En wol er wer goed wirde, den moat er mar wer goed wirde; oars bliuwt er mar likk. 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 onlijch, det it kaem oan in kuijerke net ta. Dêr waerd er swiersettich ûnder.

mr̄ər finə, v̄ənt dīt he:lə skəʔəndərə bə'slax fe:, det hast ġim
'trokoməz̄ aın oʔən ız, hat ər beı ən̄ıor stə:lən . . .

dət lixstə, saı də buʔər, dīt əm əl laŋ bə'dimə matən hiʔə,
mar ət noü dəḡz̄ net laŋər ʔthə:də kuʔə.

dən hav ik ət vun, saı də 'arbaıdər, də kəʔəl ız minəs.

3. 'va:rsi:k.

*jilkə siʔət in ə hu:z̄ maı də hə:n oʔən ə holə en əŋ ġə'sıxt əz ən
törk. ja:, dət siz ək noü əl, mar ik ha beı mı vıtən noʔit ən
törk sjuʔən, libən nəḡ dıʔə. də miʔənəŋ ız dət ər swat siʔəḡ,
sa swat əz ən tüorə: dət dıŋ kım mə jı 'föastelə. nımən
kuʔə m vət naı t sin dwa:n, ət vi:v̄ net, də fa:m net, nımən
net. ẽ föa ġuʔədə vödən krıgən də 'hyzgənəʔətən səmz ən hı:sk
bə'skiʔə vər'om. də frəü səxt əm tə troʔıən en dəl tə bə:dzjən ;
hıa viʔə ti:gə ġüödlək, hıa vıst sı ske:l vol ẽ rəkənə dət
ər rilək x̄əü 'betərskıp komə suʔə, əz . . .

mar də fa:m brıʔək har də holə net maı t ġəfəl. di saı in
har səlz̄: ik tsjöḡ ət mi net oʔən, jer! əz də buʔər lilk və:zə
vol, lit əm dəm mar lilk və:zə. ẽ vol ər vər ġuʔəđ vödə, dən
mat ər mar vər ġuʔəđ vödə; oʔəz bliuwt ər mar lilk. ik ha də
mən nr̄ət ġim 'omkrömətə 'beılaın. ẽ hıa hələ rəs fıks fləʔərəg op.

də buʔər viʔə öʔre:dlək en dət ka:m füot yt sıŋ kwəl: ət xıŋ
əm əs *səıə, həı viʔə 'va:rsi:k. di kwəl iʔəp̄m'biʔərə him net in t
krys əv də tıenən, ət va:r do:gde net föa sin holə, ət viʔə əm
laŋ net naı t sin, əl in də:gən net. maı büorkəʔrı hiʔə dət 'likvolz̄
nr̄ət yt tə strən. də fa:m nr̄əmdə m vol buʔər, mar dət xıŋ
sa yt ə:dər v̄ə:st. *jilkə viʔə buʔər-rıntə'niʔər, həı hiʔə də skıŋpkəz̄
op ət drugə. həı hiʔə laŋ əŋ krəs büorkə en də fə'diʔələgə ti:đ
ti:gə maı hə:n; sə'dwa:ndə siʔət ər dər noü fıks va:r̄m beı. həı
bə'venə əŋ krrəz̄ hu:z̄, dət ər sels setə litən hiʔə, ən aıntsje butən
də büorən. də frəü həüđ ẽ fa:m, dət moxt har vol barə en ət
ka:m har ək vol ta: ət mı:skə hiʔə net fö fıřən stıʔən in ə
də:gən dut ər föa t 'frə:ljesfolk beı də buʔər mr̄ər tə dwä fuʔəl
əs tsjı'vörḡ. di lıoüə hiʔəŋ dös 'aıgəntlək də vrə:đ op əm
büotsje. də mə stıʔə ək net bə'kıŋđ föa sa dwes əŋ kəat-
'krərəg; əlk kuʔə t o'na:rəs skəʔən maı əm bə'rıne, mar noü net.
noü hiʔə ər hast ən hiʔələ vıke op kəp en rərən in ə hus sıtə
matən, v̄ənt ət viʔə daı oʔən daı sa bə'dru:vde ö'leıəḡ, dət
ət ka:m oʔən əŋ kəıərke net ta. dər va:d ər swıʔər'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 omdet 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 aerdtsje 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 ontkaeem 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 eft er mei beide hânnen roun to siedzjen, en ienkear pompte er in faem dy wetter tôge 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 mid's 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. Gjinn 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

heĩ vi·ə maĩ də ti:d̥ fə'le:gən, heĩ run də frə:l̥jə om ə hənən
en əm sɛlz in ə vaĩ. ət vi·ə sl̥m.

mər dət χ̥ɪt dəg̥z̥ ek vət fi·ər, tɪkə j̥imə, sɑ fə'kr̥ɛd̥ en
ompə'sj̥ɪntəχ tə vɛ:zən, ə'li:nə om'dət ət vɑ:r̥ j̥ɪn net nɔ̥skət. ɪk
mi·ən ət ek. dit əm net l̥r̥ət tə skɪkən naĩ t vɑ:r̥, di helət əm
sɛlz̥ əl̥ ən a:kl̥ək lət op ə həl̥z̥, vɔ̥nt ət vɑ:r̥ skɪkt̥ əm gr̥ɪf net naĩ
ys. j̥ɪlkə su·ə fə'stəndəg̥ di·ən havə, əz ər vət bə'təχt̥ hi·ə om
bɪnən'də·ər ə'əsləχ tə fi:nən op ti:dən dət ər butən net bəŋkjə ku·ə.
mər bɪnə dər dəg̥z̥ net əm bu·əl mi:skən, dit ən a:tsjə fən də
mð siŋ kwɑ:l̥ bɛ:t̥ havə? ser: 'vi·əlsma.

4. bɑ:s *'pɪktri·əd̥.

j̥imə havə vol rəz̥ hɛd̥ fən əŋ kr̥ərəl̥ əs *kəst, en dət
*kəst əŋ kr̥ərəl̥ əz̥ ən 'stikəl̥bɔsk vi·ə? noũ, sɑŋ kr̥ərəl̥ əs *kəst
vi·ə bɑ:s *'pɪktri·əd̥ ek, tə sɪzən : sti·ək ɛ̃ fiksə j̥ö də r̥ər̥m̥ yt, dən̥
ku·ə heĩ dər 'səvət̥ likər'nə:g̥ sɔndər̥ kənt̥ru·ərən̥ undər̥ trɔg̥ r̥ɪnə :
heĩ vi·ə dər'beĩ sɑ mi·əgər̥ əz̥ ɛ̃ rəŋə, heĩ hi·ə əŋ kl̥ə·ər̥ əz̥ ɛ̃ 'skil-
fisk en ɛ̃ lu:d̥ əz̥ ən 'pikəl̥hɛrən̥. sɑm̥ mɔ̥nts̥jə vi·ə bɑ:s *'pɪk-
tri·əd̥ ; ɛ̃ sp̥ɪrən̥ vi·ə t, mər heĩ hi·ə g̥ð:s smə·ər̥ naĩ dət ət əm bɛst
vi·ə, əŋ g̥ɪm̥ əmər̥rɛĩ hi·ə bɑ:s *'pɪktri·əd̥ rɛ:st. sim̥ 'pək̥dɔbəgə
trɔp̥nə, dət̥ (d)ə nɔ·əz̥ maĩ ən 'optɪk̥ tə 'ytst̥ɪ·ək, ɛ̃ siŋ gr̥i:z̥ hi·ər,
swɛ:vdən̥ 'əlti:d̥ hi·nə ɛ̃ vər ; s̥ɪ lit̥sə r̥əgən̥ fɪkərən̥ ə·ən̥ i·ə
vaĩ r̥ɔx̥s ɛ̃ lofts. dər̥ ont'kɑ:m̥ əm̥ g̥ɪm̥ d̥ɪŋ, heĩ hi·ə 'runom̥
vət op̥ tə 'lɛkskɔ·iən̥, en heĩ vɪst̥ ət̥ 'əlti:d̥ bɛ:st. əz̥ ər̥ u·ər̥ ə
b̥ɪərən̥ gɔŋ, dð sl̥ɪŋərə ɛ̃ sl̥u:g̥ ər̥ maĩ s̥ɪ ɪs̥r̥mən̥, kr̥ɛkt̥ ət̥ ər̥
maĩ baĩdə hənən̥ run̥ tə s̥ɪrdz̥jən̥, en 'i·ən̥kr̥ər̥ pɔmptə r̥ ɛ̃ fɑ:m̥
di vɛtər̥ tə:gə sɑ tsj̥ɪn̥ də i·ənə əmər̥ ə·ən̥, dət̥ heĩ dər̥ sɛls̥ fən̥
bə'p̥ɪozə r̥ɛkə. 'e:z̥əlskin!' r̥ə:p̥ ər̥, vɪlst̥ ər̥ əm̥ 'ə·əskɔdə̥ əz̥ ɛ̃
'vɛtər̥hun, 'ku·əst̥ (d)ən̥ net̥ s̥ɪn̥, dət̥ ək̥ ti fən̥ ɛftərən̥ 'iŋkɑ:m̥?'—
op̥ ən̥ ə·ər̥ ti:d̥ r̥ɛkə r̥ dər̥ net̥ bɛtər̥ ə·ə : du sl̥u:g̥ ər̥ i̥ sin̥ i·vər̥
kr̥ɛkt̥ in̥ ən̥ t̥ɪnə fən̥ ən̥ aĩdə, dit̥ op̥ ɛ̃ 'ɪrtkərə̥ laĩ, dət̥ ət̥ bl̥u·əd̥
dər̥ naĩ run̥. 'mð su·ə noũ dən̥ ek̥ beĩ 'mɔ:g̥ləkhaĩd̥ sɪzə, hu
kɪnə zə sɑn̥ d̥ɪŋ sɑ mɪd̥z̥ in̥ t̥ pɑ:d̥ st̥r̥ɛ̃ l̥r̥ət̥, saĩ ər̥, 'mən̥ kɪn̥
oməz̥ də b̥ɪərən̥ ləŋər̥ net̥ ɔŋgəsk̥ɔ'z̥ɪərə̥ l̥ɔ:z̥ kɔmə !'

heĩ vi·ə ɛ̃ 'sk̥uə(m)məkər̥ f̥ɪ sin̥ 'hənt̥vɔrk, en əz̥ ər̥ 'ərbaĩdə,
dən̥ helə r̥ də tr̥i·əd̥ sɑ ful'aĩndəg̥ yt, dət̥ ər̥ ɛlk̥ dit̥ net̥ 'fɪdər-
nə:χ̥ fən̥ əm̥ 'ə·əbliəũ, də fust̥ j̥ɪn̥ t̥ li:v̥ ə·ən̥ sl̥u:g̥. g̥ɪĩ faĩnt̥
bliəũ ləŋər̥ əz̥ ən̥ m̥ɔ·ənə beĩ hɪm̥, vɔ̥nt̥ heĩ hi·ə op̥ ət̥ bɛ:stə̥ vɔrk̥
'əlti:d̥ j̥ɪt̥ vət̥ tə sɪzən̥. dð vi·əŋ̥ də st̥kən̥ net̥ e'gɑ:l̥, dð

wier de iene skoech langer as de oare, den wieren de hakken ongelike heech, den wier it lear net genôch kloppe, altyd wier der 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 ek net goed neame, en 'k scoe my skamje, as ik it yn 'e sliiep wei net better meitsje koe!' H. S. SYTSTRA.

5. Utfenhûs by de boer.

De moarntiid.

It ljocht brekt troch de griene gerdyntsjes. De klok slacht healwei fiven. De wylde fûgels tsjirmje oer 't fjild. De hoanne kraeit en de ljipkes 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 roppe Hidde en de feint, den kin de âld boer yet hwet lizzen bliuwe.— Goed, seit Bouk, en wriuwet eris yn 'e eagen en strykt oer de reade roune 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 lyts jeft hea en Hidde bigjint to mjuksjen. Bijke, dy't de hele nacht 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 hjar tsjeppe troanje yn 'e loft en sjucht mei in pear frjeonlike eagen oeral yn 'e blide dage om. It ljochte grien fen 'e simmerkrite skimert troch de tsjûke dauwe. It jonggûd haffelt yn 'e lizen om. De ropeintsjes wraggelje nei hjar ta en langhalzje om in hânfol beane. De âlde mem lit it molken yn 'e tine rinne. Se is in minske fen sechstich jier en dochs tilt se de tine 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 der op lein, it tsjernlid fêstkile, de pols oanslein. De âlde loaije bûnte 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 tsjûk

vi·ə də i·ənə sku:ğ laŋər əz də o·ərə, dō vi·əŋ də həkən
 'oŋgəlīkə he:ğ, dō vi·ə t lɪ·ər net gə'nə:χ kləpə, 'əltīd vi·ə dər
 vət. en əs sə har fə'di:gəŋjə vu·əŋ, dō rə:p ə:r: 'sət ɪk sɪz,
 sɑ ɪs t, en 'tsjɪmprə:tən vɔ k net hɑ: vət net χu·əd ɪz, kɪŋ k ɛk
 net χu·əd nrəmə, ɛŋ k su mi skəmjə, ə k ət in ə sli·əp vɑi net
 bətər maɪtsjə ku·ə!' ha: es 'sɪstrə.

5. ytfən'hu:ž beɪ də bu·ər.

də 'mōantiq.

ət lɪəxt brɛkt tro də grɪ·ənə gə'dɪntsjež. də klək sləxt
 'hɪlvi fi:vən. də vildə fugəlž tsjɪrmjə u·ə t fiɪld. də hōənə
 kra'it en də lɪpkəž li·əpə in ə fɪnə. də prətəs kwelə en
 tsjətərjə op ət 'uləbu·əd en də skōəsjeŋ. də 'ɪsrəbərə 'klap-
 həlzət. də liörkən sioŋə u·ər ə sküorə. də ə:də mɛm hɪst (d)ə
 klək. *bōük! saɪt sə, doü mast ər ə·ə komə, fəŋkə, ɛ rəpə
 *hɪdə en də faɪnt, dəŋ kɪn də ə:d bu·ər jɪt vət lɪzən bliu·ə.
 gu·əd, saɪt *bōük, ɛ vrɪuwt ərəž in ə rəgən ɛ strikt u·ə də rrədə
 runə vəŋən. sə skōüt u·ər ə bɛts'pləŋkə, kla'it har ə·ən ɛ
 ropt *hɪdə en də faɪnt.

'dermaɪ ɪz ələz in t spɪ·ər. də faɪnt jōüt (d)ə keɪ rəst ə lits
 jeft hrə en *hɪdə bə'gɪmt tə mɪöksjeŋ. *beɪkə, dit (d)ə he:lə naxt
 op ə ə:d bu·ər sim bru:k laɪn hat, rɛkt əm yt en də butyz'do·ər
 yt'χɪ·əndə, snöfəlt ər op ət hi·əm om ɛ sikət də 'oŋgō:zən op.
 *bōük set noü fju·ər ə·ən en hɪŋət ət 'tsjɪvətər u·ər; mar vɛɪ
 matə ek vət lɪəxt hɑ, saɪt sə, ɛ skōüt ət ramt op ɛ smit (d)ə
 fi:stəz i·əpən, dət sə tsjɪn ə müorə stəɪtsjə. noü stɛkt sə har
 tsjɛpə tröqə in ə loft ɛ sioxt maɪ əm pɪ·ər frø·ələkə i·əgən
 'u·ərəl in ə bli:də dɑ:gə om. ət lɪəxtə grɪ·ən fən ə 'sɪmər-
 kritə skimərt tro də tsjukə də·üə. ət 'jɔŋgüod hafəlt in
 ə li:zən om. də 'ropaintsjəž vrəgəlje naɪ har tɑ ɛ 'laŋ-
 həlzje om ən hō:fol br·ənə. də ə:də mɛm lɪt ət molkən in ə tsjenə
 rɪnə. sə ɪz ən mɪ:skə fō sɛkstəg jɪ·ər ən dəğž tilt sə də tɪnə
 maɪ op, dət har də lɪdən kni·əzə ɛ set əm op ə tsjenə ɛ lɪt ət
 molkən dər yt rɪnə, dət ət bru:st. 'dermaɪ vət (d)ə 'spɔtskutəl dər
 op laɪn, ət tsjɛ'lid 'fɛ:stkilə, də polz 'o·šlaɪn. də ə:də lo·iə buntə
 vət fən ə stə:l helə əm bəgɪmt tə tsjenən, dət ət hu:ž drø:nt en
 də bɪntən krr·əkjə.

noü ət ə·ər folk sɪt tə melkən bə'gɪmt(d)ə ə:d bu·ər hɪm ɛk tə rɪsən.
 heɪ stɪrt op ɛŋ kla'it əm ə·ən ɛ snɛɪt föər ət folk ɛlkməz ən tsjuk

stik brea. As dat dien is, faget er it mès ôf en stekt it yn 'e skie. Hy nimt de bril út it finsterbank en bigjint to lêzen yn de reis 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 efter de hoed wei en giizjende tsjin Bouk trapet er hjar ûnderwiles op '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 det 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 leikje de simmerdykjes 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 sweeft nou de ierde oer, en alles hwer't er syn wjukken oer útslacht, forjit de droktme fen 'e dei yn swiete slomme. —

Mar net alles, net allegearre meije hjar forbliidzje yn in bisiik fen dy woldwaende ingel. 't Is wier, mannich earme bodder, 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 yetris troch yn nochlike dreamen, mar. . . . Der binne filantropen, dy't it hjar plicht achtsje yn it lijen en de earmoed fen hjar meiminsken to foarsjen, mar ho follen — en ho follen dy't hjar help faek it nedichst wieren — wirde troch hjar foarbygien. Sa'n filantroop 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, dy ingel fen 'e sliep, den is it hird as in stien; hwent ho mannich earme stumper, dy't op syn siikbêd kreunt fen pine, lit er ongetreast yn syn smert, en ho follen, dy't de wrâld en it needlot

strik brrə. əz dət di'ən ɪz, fə:gət ər ət mə:s ə'ə ẽ stekt ət in ə ski'ə.
 heɪ nɪmt (d)ə brɪl yt ət 'fɪ:stərbaŋk em bə'gɪnt tə lə:zən in də raɪz
 naɪ ət 'hɪməls(k)ə jə'ryzələm.

ət melkən ɪz di'ən. ət folk komt beɪ də höd. də ə:də mən nɪmt
 sɪ run-breɪt-skɑ:də hūotsjə ə'ə em brɪ. də faɪnt gobət eftər
 də hu'əð vaɪ ɛŋ gɪ:zjəndə tsɪm *bəuk trɑ:pət ər hɑr undər'vɪləz op
 ə tɪənən, dət sə t laɪtsjən ek net 'ɪnhə:də kɪn. ɛlk nɪmt sɪ stɪk
 brrə, laɪt ət op ə knɪbəl en it ər fən. də ə:də məm ɪz bɑŋ dət
 ət vɑ:r fər'ə'ərjə sɪl, sɑ hat ət hɑr jöstər'jun in t krys stötsən.
 də ə:d bu'ər klɑ:gət ek, u'ər jɪxt en də slɪmə tɪ:d. heɪ bə'skrəbət
 ət 'jɔŋfolk, dət sə sɑ u'ə'dwɪ'əls(k) net vɛ:zə mətə, vənt dət hɑr
 də r'ərən jɪt vol bə'kə:gə vödə kɪnə. 'dermaɪ, əz də kopkəz em
 pə:ntsɟəz 'o(b)börgən bɪnə, bə're:də də frəl:jə də tsjənə em bɪnə də
 tɪnən en ɑ:dən yt. də mð:ljə grənə ə'ən t 'sɟe:drɪ:dən əv laɪkjə də
 'sɪmərdɪkjəz op. də ə:d mən bliuwt in ə hödʒ'hukə om də
 fukən tə lapjən em bə'sɪəxt (d)ə kə'bə maɪ də brɪl op ə nɔ'əz.

je: hɑ: 'həlbətsmə.

6. də slɪ'əp.

t ɪz jun. stɪl ɪs t runom. də nɑxt komt ẽ lukt sɪn
 tsjöstərə gə'dɪnən gr'ər om ə i'ədə, en ələz məkət əm klɪ'ər om
 sɪ sɔ'ən, də ɪŋəl fən də slɪ'əp, 'vɔlkom tə hɪrtən. dɪ swe:ft
 noʊ də i'ədə u'ər, en ələz vət ər sɪ vlökən u'ər 'ytsləxt,
 fə'jɪt (d)ə droktmə fən ə daɪ ɪ swɪ'ətə slomə.—

mɑr net ələz, net ələ'gɪərə maɪə hɑr fə'blɪ:dɟə in əm bə'sɪ:k
 fən dɪ 'vɔldwɑ:ndə ɪŋəl. t ɪz vɪ'ər, mənəg r'ərmə bədər,
 dɪt (d)ə daɪz in ət swɪt fɔ sɪn 'əntlɪt ət brr'ə föd sɪ 'vɪ:v em
 bentsjəs fə'tsɪnə, hat ər bə'lɪənə maɪ ẽ swɪ'ətə rɛ:st, mənəg
 brɑ:və lɪbət (d)ə lokəxtə u'ərən fɔ sɪ 'vɔlbəstəldɪ lɪbən jɪtrəs
 trog in nɔfləkə drɪ'rəmən, mɑr . . . dər bɪnə filən'trɔ:pən, dɪt
 ət hɑr plɪxt ɑxtsjə in ət lɛ'ən en də 'ɪərmu'əð fən hɑr 'maɪ-
 mɪ:skən tə fə'sɪən, mɑr hu folən—en hu folən dɪt hɑr help
 fɑ:k ət ne:dəxt vɪ'əŋ—vödə trog hɑr fə'beɪgɪən. sɑ filən-
 'trɔ:p su'ə mən də slɪ'əp ek hɑst nrəmə kɪnə, vənt əm bəltə
 jəut ər rɛ:st, mɑr ek əm bəltə dɪt fə'ge:z 'lɔŋhəlzjə naɪ sɪŋ
 komstə. t ɪz əz vol ər net ropən vödə. əz ər ən hət hat, dɪ
 ɪŋəl fən ə slɪ'əp, dən ɪz ət höd əz ẽ stɪ'rən; vənt hu mənəg
 r'ərmə stömpər, dɪt op sɪ 'sɪkbə:ð krø:nt fəm pɪnə, lɪt ər 'ɔŋgə-
 trɪ'rɛst ɪ sɪ smet, en hu folən, dɪt (d)ə vrə:ð en ət 'ne:dlot

jimmer dwers wieren, lit er mei iepene eagen yn 'e tsjustere nacht sjen, sonder se him ienkear to sluten en yn ljochte dreambylden him dat tsjuster forjitte to litten. En wirdt er fen sokken net meast oanroppen ?

O. H. SYTSTRA.

7. Wintersinneopgong.

In froastige winterdei daget oer 'e Sudersé en de iggen dy't er bispielt.

De lege bank, dy't yn 't easten mei syn swartens skieding makket twisken it skiere skimerjen fen 'e loft en it gronichgrien opjaen fen it dynjende wiet, kriget in ljochte rânne. Al breder en breder, al bloedriger en bloedriger wirdt er. Den brekt yn-ienen de wintergreate sinne heal boppe dat bloedgerdyn út en stjûrt syn kjelderich reade wjerskyn nei 't westen, mei de weagen dy't fen 'e froastkening syn siken tsjin 'e stiennen bear fen it Krabbersgat oanjage wirde. De ienlikens fen dat wide wetterfjild dijt aloan en forliest geandewei syn grinzen.

O dy pracht fen it sinne-opkommen, simmers great en great by 't winter! O dy liifdracht fen 'e dage, simmers goud en winters poarper, simmers read en winters reader! O dat wiken fen it 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 bikliuw 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 nachts fierten hjar tomiette, oer it tapyt fen sinnestrielen dat hja foar syn fiet útrôllet! Langst nei ljeafde is yn syn haestjen, langst nei rêsten oan hjar herte!

Loaits! de sé, de onwiten wylde; loaits! it breinroer, brinzgjend munster, dat de skippen brekt en brizelt, dún en dyk tomealt oan brokken; loaits! de sé, de woeste, oerstjûre, hwa't nin teame hâldt, noch helter, draegt de wjerskyn fen 'e dage, draegt hjar poarper op syn weagen, draegt de moarnsbreid op syn skouders; jowt him op, sa sêft, sa mijen, sa't in heit him sêftkes opjowt ûnder 't ljeaflik bern dat hoarsriidt op syn rêch, en it mijen foartdraegt!

J. J. Hof.

mær dwes vi'əp, lit ər maï i'əpənə rægən in ə tsjöstərə
 næxt siən, sɔndər zə him i'əŋkri'ər tə slytən en i liæxtə 'dri:m-
 əildən him dət tsjöstər fə'jitə tə litən. ɛ vət ər fō sɔkən
 æst mɾæst 'o:əropən?
 o: ha: 'sitstra.

7. vintər'sinəopxɔŋ.

ɔ frɔ:æstəgə 'vintərdaï dɑ:gət u'ər ə *sydər'se: en də i:gən dit ər
 ə'spi'ælt.

də le:gə bəŋk, dit in t ræstən maï sī swatŋz ski'ədəŋ
 makət twiskən ət ski'ərə skimərjən fən ə loft en ət grunəg
 jri:rən 'opjɑ:m fən ət dijəndə vi'ət, krigət ɔ liæxtə rɔ:nə. əl
 ɔr:ədər em brɛ:dər, əl blüodrægər em blüodrægər vət ər. dəm brɛkt
 in i'ənən də 'vintərgrötə sinə hr-əl bopə dət 'blu:ədgədin yt ɛ
 stju'ət siŋ kiəldrəg rɾədə 'viəskin naï t vɛstən, maï də vrægən
 dit fən ə 'frɔ:æstkɔ:məŋ sī sikən tsjɪn ə stɪnən br'ər fən ət
 *krabəz'gət o:əjɑ:gə vödə. də 'i:ələkəz fən dət vi:də 'vɛtər-
 firld deit əlɔ:ən ɔ fə'li'ræst 'grændəvɑï siŋ grɪ:zən.

oü di præxt fən ət 'sinə-opkɔ:mən, siməz grø'ət eŋ grø'ət bæï
 t vintər! oü di 'li:vdræxt fən ə dɑ:gə, siməz gəüd ɛ vintəs
 pɔərɔpər, siməz rɾəgd ɛ vintəz rɾədər! oü dət vikən fən ət
 'næxtskɑ:d, siməs swat ɛ vintəs swatər, fōɑ də sinə
 gəüdnə pilkən!

lo'its! də romtə tint, noüt ət ræstən liæxt jɪt i sin
 dɔŋkərə djiptən, sət sə tint əz m(ə) yt ən deltə ət dyn bə'kliuwt en,
 kliuwəndə, 'omsioxt!

lo'its! də vrə:d vət grø'ət eŋ grötər, noüt sim braïd har
 pɔətə ont'skɔətəlt, butə'do'ər kɔmt in har 'braïdžprɔŋk, en har
 iərmen föər him i'əpənt! hastəg, rɛ:d ɛ rɛ:dər, ri:st ər yt næxts
 fɪtən har tə'mɪrtə, u'ər ət tə'pit fō 'sməstri:lən dət hiɑ fōɑ
 sī fi'ət 'ytrɔ:lət! læŋst naï lrəvdə ɪz i sin hæ:sjən, læŋst
 naï rɛ:stən o'ən har hɛtə!

lo'its! də se:, də ö'vitən vildə; lo'its! ət 'braïru'ər, brɪ:z-
 gjənd mō:stər, dət (d)ə skɪpən brɛkt em brɪ:zəlt, dyn en dik tə'miəlt
 o'əm brəkən; lo'its! də se:, də vu'æstə, u'ə'stju'ərə, vɑ:t nɪn trəmə
 hæ:t, næx heltər, dræxt (d)ə 'viəskin fən ə dɑ:gə, dræxt har
 pɔərɔpər op sī vrægən, dræxt (d)ə möü:žbraïd op sī sköüdəz;
 jöüt əm op, sɑ se:ft, sɑ mɛlən, sət ən hæit əm se:ftkæz 'opjöüt
 undər t lrəvlək bæ:n dət 'hɔəsri:t op sī rɛ:g, en ət mɛlən
 'fio(t)dræxt!
 je: je: hæf.

8. It Moaije.

Hin! it Moaije is allyk it nôt dat me mei it tsjef yn it sou skept. De arbeider skoddet it sou en it tsjef forstout foar de wyn, mar it goe-nôt follet de sekken.

Yetteris is it Moaije allyk in rûge diamant, dy't fen 'e dolders yn ierdryks yngewant foun wirdt. En de dolders sjugge net, noch witte net, hwent de diamant is rûch en in koarste modder sit der omhinne. Mar de wasker wasket en de sliper slipet; den wirdt de diamant as de jounstjer dy't oan 'e loft blikert en de minsken bigeije syn pracht en sizze: der is in skat foun yn it ierdryk en de nacht hat it ljocht berne dat yn syn skerte wier!

Alweroan is it Moaije allyk siekerlen dy't fen it fûgelt falle litten wirde yn in forgotten herntsje. Hwent de maitiid komt en de sinne pattet dat herntsje, det de siekerlen waerm wirde en ta waeksdome komme. En de mylde simmerwyntsjes streakje it libben dat de ierde ontgiet, det der langst nei memmewille ontstiet yn 'e kliene stâllen en frucht tynt yn hjar bûgende ieren. Den seil dy neisimmers goud weagje op dat forgotten herntsje, en it ripe nôt seil roppe om de man dy't de risping birêdt.

En einlings en to'n lêsten is it Moaije allyk it goe-woan hea, dat me simmerdei yn 'e skurre riidt. It bisakket yn 'e gollen, 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 ljurk heech kleau en de sinne onbihindere syn strielen oer it mêd geat. En as de dagen komme, det it greate each fen 'e ierde ôf sjucht en de sinne hjar bern skoudert; as de skaden lang bliuwe en de stoppel net wer útrint; as de beamtûke hinget, mar net fen frucht; it mêd wyt is, mar net fen dauwe, den seil it syn nut dwaen. Den seil de húsman de seine priizgje dy't fen 'e mier yn 'e swinge hongen is, en de haeijer greatsk wêze op it yl yn syn hannen, as er de riuwe twisken 'e tekspierren lizzen sjucht. Hwent in hiel bislach bisten tart op 'e frucht fen hjar flitigens en wirdt sêd.

Wêz den op dyn iepenst, det nin swym dyn each ontkomt, noch nin klank dyn ear foarbygiet. Swylje gear al hwet foar dyn fiet leit en biwarje it yn 'e skurren fen dyn onthâld, det dyn moed net toar wirdt en dyn herte to ninter tiid om tinzen forlegen wêze mei, noch dyn mûle om wirden. Hwent de dagen komme det de siedder net rispje seil, det de mier net meant, noch

8. et mo'ia.

hin! et mo'ia iz ə(l)'lik et nət dət mə maɪ et tsjef in et səu skept. də 'arbaɪdər skodət et səu en et tsjef fə'stoʊt fōa də vin, mar et gu'ə'nət folət (d)ə sekən.

jɪtrəz iz et mo'ia ə(l)'lik ɛ rugə dia'mənt, dit fən ə doldəz in 'i'ədriks 'iŋgəvənt fū: vət. en də doldəs siogə net, nəg vɪtə net, vənt (d)ə dia'mənt iz ruχ en əŋ kōastə modər sɪt ər ɒm'hɪnə. mar də vəskər vəskət en də slɪpər slɪpət; dō vət (d)ə dia'mənt əz də 'jū:stɪər dit ɔ'ən ə loft blikərt en də mɪ:skən bə'gaɪə sim prəχt ɛ sizə: dər iz ɛ skət fun in et 'i'ədriks en də nəχt hat et liəχt bənə dət i sɪ sketə vɪə!

əl'verɔ'ən iz et mo'ia ə(l)'lik 'sɪ'əkəlɪn dit fən et fugəlt fə:lə lɪtən vōdə in ɛ fə'gstən hentsjə. vənt (d)ə 'maɪtɪd komt en də smə patət (d)ət hentsjə, dət (d)ə 'sɪ'əkəlɪn vɑ:rɪn vōdə en tɑ 'vɑ:ksdom komə. en də mildə 'sɪmərɪvɪntsjəs strɪ'rəkjə et lɪbən dət (d)ə i'ədə ɒnt'χɪrt, dət ər ləŋst naɪ 'mɛmɛvɪlə ɒnt'stɪrt in ə kli'ənə stə:lən ɛ frəχt tint in har bu:gəndə i'ərən. dō sɪl di 'naɪsɪməʒ gəʊd vrægjə ɒp tət fə'gstən hentsjə, en et rɪpə nət sɪl rɒpə ɒm də mən dit (d)ə rɪspəŋ bə're:t.

en 'aɪləŋz en tō le:stən iz et mo'ia ə(l)'lik et 'gu'əvəən hrə, dət mə sɪmər'daɪ in ə sküərə rɪ:t. et bə'sakət in ə gələn, mar vət net vaɪ; et bruɪt, mar et bə:nt net, nəχ fə'li'əst sɪn helm, vənt (d)ə bruɪ iz lɪχt, ɒmt et hrə vəən iz, dut (d)ə liörk he:χ kliəʊ en də sɪnə ɒmbə'hɪndərə sɪ strɪ'ələn u'ər et mɛ:ɔ grət. en əz də dɑ:gən komə, dət et grötə ræg fən ə i'ədə ɔ'ə sɪəχt en də smə har bɛ:n skəʊdərət; əz də skɑ:dən ləŋ bliuə en də stəpəl net vər 'ytrɪnt; əz də 'biɛmtukə hɪpət, mar net fō frəχt; et mɛ:ɔ vit iz, mar net fən də'üə, dō sɪl et sɪn nət dwa:n. dō sɪl də 'hyzmən də saɪnə prɪ:zgjə dit fən ə mɪ'ər in ə swɪŋə hɒŋən iz, en də ha'ɪər grötsk vɛ:zə ɒp et il i sɪn hənən, əz ər də rɪuə twɪskən ə 'tɛkspɪrən lɪzən sɪəχt. vənt ən hi'əl bə'slɑg bɪs(t)ən tət ɒp ə frəχt fən har 'flitəgəʒ ɛ vət sɛ:d.

vɛ:z dən ɒp tɪn i'əpəst, dət nɪ swɪm dɪn ræg ɒnt'komt, nəg nɪŋ kləŋk dɪn rər fə'beɪgɪrt. swɪljə grər əl vət fōa dɪ fɪ'ət laɪt ɛm bə'vɑrjə t in ə sküərən fən dɪn ɒnt'hɔ:d, dət (d)ɪm mu'əɔ net tōar vət en dɪn hətə tə nɪntər tɪ:d ɒm tɪzən fə'le:gən vɛ:zə maɪ, nəg dɪm mulə ɒm vōdən. vənt (d)ə dɑ:gən komə dət (d)ə sɪrdər net rɪspjə sɪl, dət (d)ə mɪ'ər net mɪ'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 sizsde :
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 evenminske 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 nɛt ha'ɪt, ɛn ɛt 'i:ədri:k sɪ skɛtə tə hɔ:t. dʒ sɪtə
din rɛʃ saɪnə omt ɛt 'ɒpmɔ:rk ɛn din rɔ:ər omt ɛt hɔ:kə.

je: je: hɔ:f.

9. *mɑ'te:əʒ sɔ:n, fɛs i:ən ɔ:ɛnt fi:v̆.

1. 'ɔ:ədə:l nɛt, dɔt dʒɪmə nɛt 'ɔ:ədə:lɔ v̆ɔdə.

2. vɔnt maɪ ɛt 'ɔ:ədə:l dɛt dʒɪmə maɪ 'ɔ:ədə:lə, sɪlə dʒɪmə
vɛr 'ɔ:ədə:lɔ v̆ɔdə, ɛn maɪ də sɛldə mɪrtə dɛt dʒɪmə maɪ
'ɪtmɪrtə, sɪl dʒɪmə vɛr 'tɔmɛtən v̆ɔdə.

3. vɔt dɔgʒ 'sɪɔxstɔv̆ də splɪntər dɪt ɪn dɪn brʊ:əz rɛʃ sɪt,
ɛn mɛrksɛtə də bɔlkə nɛt ɪn dɪn aɪgən ?

4. ɔf hu kɪrstə ɔ:ən dɪn brʊ:ər sɪzə : lɪt mɪ də splɪntər ɪt dɪn
rɔgʒ hɛljə ɛn hɪn, dər ɪz ɛn bɔlkə ɪn dɪn aɪgən ?

5. dɔv̆ skɪn'hɪlɔgə, luk rɔst dɛ bɔlkə ɪt dɪn aɪgən rɔgʒ, ɛ
sɪɔg dən hʊstə də splɪntər ɪt dɪn brʊ:əz rɔgʒ hɛljə sɪstə.

10. *mɑ'te:əʒ 22, 34-40.

34. də fəri'si:əv̆ən noʊ 'hɪərəndə dɔt ər də 'sɔdɪsɪ:əv̆ən də
mulə snʊərə hɪ:ə, kɑ:mən bɛɪ ɛnʊər :

35. ɛn i:ə fɔn hərən, ɛn 'vɛtgəlɪ:ədə, frɛ:gə, hɪm 'tɔntsɛndə ɛ
'sɪzəndə :

36. mɑstər, vɔt ɪz ɛt grɔstə gə'bɔd ɪn ɛ vɛt ?

37. je:zəʒ noʊ saɪ tsɪm hɪm : dɔv̆ sɪstə gɔd lɪrəv̆ hɔvə
maɪ hɛ:l dɪn hɛt, ɛn maɪ hɛ:l dɪ sɪ:ələ, ɛn maɪ hɛ:l dɪ
fə'stɔ:n.

38. dɔt ɪz ɛt rɔstə ɛn ɛt grɔtə gə'bɔd.

39. ɛn ɛt twɔdə, 'dərɔ:ən gə'lik, ɪz : dɔv̆ sɪstə dɪn 'e:vənɪ:skə
lɪrəv̆ hɔvə ɔz dɪ sɛlʒ.

40. ɔ:ən dɪ twə gə'bo:ədən hɪnɔt də hɛ:lə vɛt ɛn də prɔ'fɛ:tən.

11. *mɑ'te:əʒ 25, 31-40.

31. ɔz də sɔ:ən fɔn də mɪ:skə kɔmən ɪz ɪ sɪn 'hrɔrləkhaɪd
ɛn ɔl də hɪlɔgə ɪnɔlʒ maɪ hɪm, dʒ sɪl ər sɪtə ɔp ɛ trɔ:ən fɔ
sɪn 'hrɔrləkhaɪd.

32. ɛn ɔlə nɑ:sjəʒ fɔn ɛ i:ədə sɪlə fɔər hɪm bɛɪ ɛnʊər kɔmə,
ɛn hɛɪ sɪl hɔr fɔn ɛnʊər skɪ:ədə lɪk ɔz ɛn hɔdər də skɪ:əp skɪ:ət
fɔn də bɔkən.

33. En de skiep scil er skikke oan syn rjuchterhân, mar de bokken oan syn lofter.

34. Den scil de kening dy't oan syn rjuchterhân steane sizze : Kom harren, seinen fen myn heit, ervje it keninkryk dat jimme fen 'e grounlizzing 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, sizzende : 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 klaeijden jo ?

39. Honear dochs seagen wy jo siik ef yn 'e finzenisse en hawwe jo forsocht ?

40. En de kening scil 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 ˈrɪoxtərhə:n, mɑr də bokən o·ə sɪ loftər.

34. dʒ sɪl də kə:nəŋ dɪt o·ə sɪ ˈrɪoxtərhə:n strənə sɪzə : kom hɑrən, sɑnən fən mɪn hɑɪt, ɛrvjə ət ˈkə:nəŋkɪk dət jɪmə fən ə ˈgrʊlɪzəŋ fən ə vrə:d ˈtətəxt ɪz.

35. vɔnt ɪk hɪ·ə hoŋər, ɛ jɪmə havə mi itən jun; ɪk hɪ·ə to·əst, ɛ jɪmə havə mi drɪŋkə litən; ɪk vɪ·ə frɛmɔ̃, ɛ jɪmə havə mi ˈopnomən.

36. nrəkən vɪ·ə k, ɛ jɪmə havə mi klɑ:ɪd; ɪk vɪ·ə sɪ:k, ɛ jɪmə havə op mi ˈtɑsju·ən; ɪk sɪ·ət frɪzən, ɛ jɪmə havə mi fəˈsəxt.

37. dʒ sɪlə də rɪoxtˈfödəgən hɪm ɔndərjə, sɪzəndə : huˈnrər srəgən vɪ jəu hoŋərjən ɛ jugən jəu itən, əf to·əstəg ɛ lɪ·ətən jəu drɪŋkə ?

38. huˈnrər dəgʒ srəgən vɪ jəu əs ˈfrɛmɔ̃lɪŋ, en nɑ:mən jəu op ? əv nrəkən, ɛj klɑ:ɪdən jəu ?

39. huˈnrər dəgʒ srəgən vɪ jəu sɪ:k əv ɪn ə ˈfrɪzənɪsə en havə jəu fəˈsəxt ?

40. en də kə:nəŋ sɪl ɔndərjə en tsɪm hɑr sɪzə : sɪkərˈsɔŋk sɪz ɪk jɪmə, sɑ vət jɪmə dɪ·ən havə o·ən ɪ·ən fən dɪzə mɪ listə brʊərən, dət havə jɪmə meɪ dɪ·ən.

12. ˈsɪmərmo·ən.

ˈvət bɪstoʊ ˈlɪ·əvlək

ˈrɪzəndə ˈsɪmərmo·ən !

t ˈopxrəndə ˈsɪntsɪə

ˈlɑ:kət mɪ ˈo·ən.

t ˈhɔəntsɪə kra:ɪt : ˈkukəlu: !

t ˈdoʊkə ropt : ˈrukuku: !

ˈɪk vol ɛk ˈsɪŋə

ˈflø·ərəg fən ˈto·ən.

ˈələʒ vət ˈlɪbət

ˈdoxt ər noʊ ˈsɪnəz beɪ :

ˈfə:ltɪsɪz ɛj ˈkɪltsɪəʒ,

ˈhɪndəz ɛj ˈkɛɪ ;

ˈgʊəskəz dɪ ˈsnətərjə,

ˈskɪɪpkəz dɪ ˈblətərjə,

ˈlɑmkəz dɪ ˈsprɪŋə

ˈny:vərə ˈbleɪ.

't Ljurkje yn 'e wolken,
't Eintsje yn 't lizich wiet,
't Moskje en 't swealtsje,
Elk sjongt syn liet.
Eabarren klapperje,
Ljipkes vjukwapperje,
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 glêdde 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 'völkən,
 t 'aıntsjə in t 'li:zəg vi·ət,
 t 'moskjə en t 'sweltsjə,
 'elk siont sī 'li·ət.
 'iesbærən 'klöpərjə,
 'lirpkəz vöök'vapərjə,
 'skri·əz op ə 'hikə
 'ropt : gritou·'gri·ət !
 k 'vu·ə föar gim 'gu:nə
 'dö k jit tə 'sli·əpən lai :
 t 'iz mi sə 'noflök
 'i·ər op ə 'dai.
 'protəz di 'tsjötərjə,
 'ekstəz di 'skötərjə
 'öləz is 'flø·ərəg
 'ig bin et 'mai.

ve: 'dikstra.

13. 'skrip(s)saņkjə.

fər'jit mi 'net, əz 'bolə 'vintsjəz 'va'ie
 en 'ik o·ən t 'ru·ər mi 'saņkjə 'sion ;
 əs 'kru:zə 'vr·əgən t 'gle:də 'skrip om'a'ie ;
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi 'net !
 fər'jit mi 'net, əz mili'u·ənən 'stierən
 en t 'frø·lök 'möantsjə 'mei bə'skint,
 en 'dou swi·ə(t)'dri·əm hast in ə 'se:ftə 'fierən ;
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi 'net !
 fər'jit mi 'net, əz 'vildə 'töuer'fl·əgən
 mei 'slirjə det 'göd et '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 'hirət o·ən en 'tri·əg ;
 əz vei fə'slain o·ən t 'ne:(d)təu 'ri:d(ə) ē 'filjə ;
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi 'net !
 fər'jit mi 'net, əs 'swatə 'toməl'vr·əgən
 ur·'try:zəl·jə et 'vurl·rəs 'skrip,
 en 'ölə e'lə'mintən 'tsjm 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 kreeze 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) 'aɪlɪŋʒ jɪt fə'sɪŋkə
 ɛn 'trərə in ə 'dʒɪpə 'se:;
 vol 'dɔn maɪ 'trɪnən oʊən mi 'tɪŋkə ;
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi 'net!

e: 'hɔlbɔtsmɑ.

14. 'vɪntərnoxt.

uər 'hu:ʒ, uər 'klu:ʒ, uər 'fɪnə
 laɪt 'le:ljə'blɔŋk ɛ 'vɪt
 vər 'vɪntəs 'sni:ətə'pɪt,
 vər'uər gɔdʒ 'gəʊdnə 'sɪnə
 maɪ 'blɪərə 'stri:lən 'glɪt ;
 maɪ 'spe:gləŋ 'i:ʒ bə'flʊərə
 ɪz 'mɑr ɛm 'pu:əl ɛ 'vi:əl ;
 oʊən 'tʊkən, 'tu:ər ɛ 'skʊərə
 blɪŋkt 'ɛptəŋ 'i:zjəvi:əl.
 vət 'o:ʒ də 'vræŋ 'grənə,
 swi:ət 'vɪgəl(j)ə 'op ɛn 'dɛl,
 bæɪ 'rɪtən 'rəʊ ɛ 'fɛl
 nɑɪ t 'swɔrk ɔp'stəʊ(ə) ɛ 'flɪrənə,
 dər 'rɪŋkɛlt 'slɪd(ə) ɛm 'bɛl.
 dər 'rɪt noʊ 'krɪzə *'sɪtskə,
 ɔ 'fɑ:m ɔz 'mɔlk(ə) ɛm 'blu:əd,
 ɔp t 'hɔlts(j)ə ɛn 'tɪlɔx 'kɪpskə,
 sɑ 'swi:ərəŋ maɪ hɑr *'sju:əd.
 vɑ: 'tɪŋkt ɔm 'tɛsk, ɔm 'tsjənə ?
 ət 'i:ʒ dɔt ɪs sɑ 'mɔ:ɪ!
 vɑ: sɪt noʊ 'klɔmsk ɛ 'lɔ:ɪ
 tɔ 'stɪnən ɪn hɔdʒ'hɛnə ?
 'ɛlki:ən ɡɪrt oʊən ə 'gɔ:ɪ.
 t ɪz 'noxt ɪŋ 'ɡraɪdhʊk, 'vɔ:dɔn,
 ɪm 'bɔ:ɪkɔnt, 'vɛstərlo:n,
 ɡɪn'i:ən ɪs 'tɪs tɔ 'hɔ:dən,
 də 'skrɔv bɑst ɪt ə 'bɔ:n.
 ɔ:d'ɡrʊn! vɛ:z 'jɑmk bə'fɛ:zən,
 swɑ:ɪ, 'rʊgə 'ju:kəlbɔd,
 'ɔl d i:ʊən 'rʊn jəʊ 'swɔd,
 tsju:ən 'blɔmən ɔp ɪz 'glɛ:zən,
 tsju:ən 'blɔmən oʊən ɪs 'hɔd ;

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:

hīer 'fris(k)ə 'bōāikəs 'prætən
 u·ər 'frə:ljə, 'uɑ:r ẽ 'vin,
 en 'təpjə 'frō·ən em 'mɑ:tən
 joü bu·ərə'kofjə in!

el se: möre: bakər.

15. də 'benəvrə:d.

də 'benə'vrə:d, sɑ 'trər, sɑ 'fin,
 də(r) laīt (d)ə 'he:lə 'takomst in.
 də 'litsə 'bentsjəz, 'gɔl en 'bli·ər,
 ət 'brinə bletsjəz 'vit pom'pi·ər ;
 də(r) 'skriüwt mən op, 'əl vət mǎ 'vol,
 ət 'he:lə 'vitə 'bletsjə 'fol ;
 en 'hut mǎ 'letər 'triüwt ẽ 'vriüwt,
 ət vol 'net yt : ət 'mr·əstə 'bliüwt.
 yz 'jɔŋəz, 'mǎ:ljə in ə 'dɔp,
 ys 'fəmkəz, 'frə:ljə in ə 'knəp,
 vət 'χəü har 'litsə 'vrət tə 'nəü,
 dǎ 'slagə hīɑ də 'vī:səlz 'əü!
 dən 'drɑ:xt ət 'sǔantsjə 'haitə 'pək,
 sīt 'memə 'pɔp op 'memə 'plək,
 en—'vǔdə 'vɛi əl 'stram en 'ə:d—
 'sɑ hǔdə vɛi ən 'nɛiə 'vrə:d.
 oü, 'lɪ·əvə 'bentsjəs fən yz 'lɔ:n!
 hǔ:d 'jim(ə) yz 'ə:də 'r·ər(ə) i 'stɔ:n.
 bə'skamjə 'nr·ə ys 'hɔ:pə 'net :
 bliuw 'fris(k) fən 'hol(ə) ẽ 'fris(k) fən 'het!

ve: fɑ:bər.

16. 'sweləsən.

vǔk, 'vǔk, tro də 'loft,
 maitsjə 'nr·ət giŋ gə'roft,
 dog ẽ 'swɑi en ẽ 'swi·ər
 əz ẽ 'flitsə sɑ 'flɪŋk,
 flɔg noü 'ritsti ẽ 'swɪŋk,
 nɪm sɑ 'rɛ:d vər əŋ 'gi·ər,
 snəp ən 'mɪxj(ə) in ə 'flɛxt,
 dən ə 'swi·ər en ə 'swɑi,
 maī əŋ 'gi·ər en ən 'drai
 op ə 'gɔ·ətə vər 'dɛl
 ẽ siŋ 'dər dən də 'sən fən ə '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.’¹

As it gaeike ús tsjilpet : It nestke moat klear,
Den tsjuggje 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 lèst
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 rûchte, 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 l . . 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 'dit fək 'fol,
 en 'dɒt fək 'fol,

en 'noʊ is t 'ɔləgɪərə ti·ərə li·ərə li·ərə li·ərə 'le:ŋ.¹

oz ət 'gɑ:ɪkə ys 'tsjɪlpət: ət 'nɛskə mət 'klɪ·ər,
 dən 'tsjogə v ər 'flitəŋ mi·ə'skɪplək u·ə 'gr·ər,
 vi 'vɪrtsj(ə) ɛ vi 'knɛtsjə vət 'li·əm ɛ vət 'kla:ɪ,
 ɛ 'fu:gjə t ɛ 'lu:gjə t mɑɪ ɛ 'stri·ək(ə) əv ɛ 'ra:ɪ,
 ɛ 'stri·kə t em pləkə t; nɑɪ 'fu:ɤsəm bə'stek,
 gu·ə 'sliɔxtə tə'riɔxtə mɑɪ 'pɔ·ətsjəz em 'bɛk.
 əs t 'mitsəlʃən 'di·ən ɪz, bə'kla:ɪə v op t 'le:st
 mɑɪ 'mɔ·əz em mɑɪ 'plɒmkəz də 'bɔ·əɪəm fən t 'nɛ:st.
 sɑ 'sɪt vi bɛɪ 'nɑɤ(t)ti:d, bɛɪ 'ɔvɑ:r əv 'vi:n,
 dən 'kuskəz ɛ 'smɔʊtsjəz mɑɪ t 'vɪfkə dər'in,
 en 'hɑv(ə), əz ys 'sɑɪs-, 'sə:ntəl 'bɛntsjəz jɪt 'kɒmt,
 vɛɪ fɔər ytfən'hɜ:zəz nəŋ gəstən 'gɪɪ 'rɒmt.
 jɪn ə 'tsjɛrk(ə) ɔ·ən dər 'vɛjə vɛɪ 'bɛ:st nɑɪ ys 'sɪn,
 dɒt 'ɛk əŋ gu·ə 'vɔd yz bə'ri·kə jɪt 'kɪn.
 bɒp(ə) 'ɔl, stɪrt ɛ 'frɛ:dlək frɒm 'mən ət ys 'tɑ,
 vɔ v 'ʌndər sɪn 'hɪstɛk yz 'vɛntə grɑ:ŋ 'hɑ.
 dɔŋ 'ɔ·əz, əz ət 'hɪrsɑ nəŋ 'dɛsɑ nɛt 'vɔl,
 jɔ: v 'ɛk ʌndər 'tɪlən em 'brɛ:gən yz 'dɒl.
 hɑst, 'bʊormən, əŋ 'klytsjə? jəʊ 'dɒt mɑr ɔ·əm 'mɛɪ,
 'ɪk hɑ hɪr vət 'ruxtə, də z 'gɑ:dən fɔɑ 'dɛɪ:
 əz 'i·ə sɑ vət 'u·ər hət, ən 'ɔ·ər vət tə 'kɔɔt,
 vɛɪ 'hɛlpə mən'kɔ·ərən bu·ə'skɪplək mɑɪ 'fɔɔt;
 sɑ 'raɪtsjə vi 'hɒndəŋ mɑɪ t 'nɛskə op 'stɛl,
 ɛ 'sɪɔnə rɛs 'frɔ·ələk də 'sɑŋ fən ə 'swɛl:

fə'linə 'ji·ər,
 dut 'ɪk hɪr 'vi·ə(r),
 vi·ə 'dit fək 'fol,
 en 'dɒt fək 'fol,

en 'noʊ is t 'ɔləgɪərə ti·ərə li·ərə li·ərə li·ərə 'le:ŋ.

kɒmt ən 'mɒsk op ys 'tɑ,
 ɒm ət 'nɛ:st, dɒt vi 'hɑ,
 ys 'skɛlmsk əz əŋ 'kɑ:pər t ɒnt'sɛtən,

¹ sɑ, sɑɪt ət sɪskə, sɪɔnə 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 bistan',
 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 hadde wy pykjjes, 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, formeï.
 Doch sonder geroft
 Pilet hy troch de loft,

'elk fən yz doxt 'maɪ,
 vəi fitrjə him 'vai,
 ɛ 'vitə t him 'vol tə bə'lestən.

oz ɛ 'vikəl əv 'rən
 əv ən 'həük ət bə'strən,
 op ət 'oərə frɛi 'fugəlt tə 'luərən,
 dən 'kitəlt yz 'bluəd,
 vəi 'fɪŋk ɛ fol 'muəd,
 ys 'kreiə zə 'nɛt in hɔr 'kluərən.

hə v ɛ 'saɪrɒp ræst 'jun
 oən də 'fugəlz in t 'run,
 enj 'glupə də 'hinən bə'sidə,
 dʒ 'vɛi dər op 'in
 sɑ 'rɛ:d əz də 'vin,
 'vɛi dɔərə də 'skobət bə'stridə.

joʊ əm 'hɒməlz əm 'piək,
 en dən 'gʊvər vɛr vɛk-'vɛk,
 di 'rəpsək kɪ 'lən yz nɛt 'kreiə;
 en 'hɑ vi uər'vun,
 strikt ər 'ərə fɔər yz 'bun,
 'dən kin ət ɛ 'sɔŋkjə vər 'leɪə:

fə'linə 'ji:ər,
 dut 'ɪk hɪr 'vi:ə(r),
 vi:ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,
 en 'dət fɛk 'fol,

en 'noʊ ɪs t 'ələgɪərə ti:ərə li:ərə li:ərə li:ərə 'le:g.

hət ət 'vɪfkə yz 'nɛsjə fol 'aɪkəz 'laɪn,
 dən 'brɪədə vi 'trəʊ om 'bər,
 en 'həbə vi 'pɪkjəz, oʊ 'dʒ vɔt ər 'flaɪn,
 dʒ 'stɛlə v yz 'vəkər tə vər;
 dən 'gɪrt ər beɪ 'baɪdə nɪn 'ti:d fə'len,
 vɔnt 'hɒnrɛgə 'bəʊtərkəz 'bɪnə də 'bɛn.

sɑ 'vɛkət (d)ə 'swɛl fɔər 'gu:əd em 'bluəd,
 ɛ 'vɪkt fɔɑ sim 'plɪxtən nɛt 'vai,
 en 'trɛnt ər 'jɑmk, vɔt 'fɪŋkəz em 'muəd,
 əz mə t 'maɪ ənɔr '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 swaai
 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
 əz əm 'blits hm(ə) ẽ 'vər,
 snəpt 'hi:ər en 'dər
 əm 'mɪχj(ə) i sɑŋ 'gi:ər ;
 dən 'doxt ər ẽ 'swa:i
 maĩ ẽ 'li:nəgə 'dra:i
 ɒp ə 'gɔ:ətə vər 'dɛl,
 ɛŋ 'kwe:lt bæi siŋ 'gɑ:i
 d i ẽ'fɔ:dəgə 'sɑŋ fən ə 'swel:

fə'li:nə 'ji:ər,
 dut 'ɪk hi:ər 'vi:ə(r),
 vi:ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fɒl,
 en 'dɒt fɛk 'fɒl,

en 'noʊ ɪs t 'ɒləgiərə ti:ərə li:ərə li:ərə li:ərə 'le:g.

hɑ: ɛs 'sitstrɑ.

17. 'mɑ:təblomən.

'dɪt ɪz ən 'hɔ:fol 'mɑ:tə'blomən,
 də 'fɔ:ərji:əz'bentsjəz fəm min 'hɛt,
 dɪt 'ræst ẽ 'lɑŋə, 'lɑŋə 'sɛt
 in t 'kɔ:də 'vɪntər'vɑ:r fə'klomən ;
 mɑr dɪt ɒp d 'ræstə 'fɔ:ərji:əzdaɪ,
 dut 'mildə 'bɒlə 'vɪntsʃəz 'ru:zdən,
 trɒx t 'hɒdə 'vɪ:səl 'hɪnə 'bru:zdən
 en 'kɪpən yt hɑr 'hentsjəz vɑɪ.

də 'mɑ:təblom ɪs 'fɪn en 'trɔ:ər,
 en 'dɔ:ər əm 'hɑst net 'bʊtən 'vrægjə ;
 əz 'dər də 'kɔ:də 'stɔ:rmən 'rɪ:ægjə,
 dɔ 'fɒlt ər 'ɔ:ə en 'ɪz net 'mɪ:ər.
 mɑr əz dər 'mildə 'sɪ:χjəz 'vɑ:ɪə,
 dɪt hm ət 'pru:zə 'kɒpkə 'ɑ:ɪə,
 dən dɪruwt ər 'vɪdzjəŋd ɒp ə 'vɪn
 en 'li:ət (d)ə 'sɪmər 'lɑ:tsjənd 'ɪn.

də 'mɑ:təblom ɪz 'vɪt ɛŋ 'kaɪn,
 də 'dɪɛklɔ:ər 'lɑ:ɪt əm ɒp ə 'vɜ:nən ;
 hɛɪ stɪst fɔɑ d 'ræstə 'fugəlsɑŋən,
 hɛɪ 'blu:ɪt mɑr 'kɔ:t 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-earn 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!

'døgð lit ær 'bli·ær sinj 'klækjæs 'klmjkæ
 ẽ 'stont sī 'sīmær·profe'ssē,
 en 'makæt 'manæg̃ 'hetø 'blēi,
 øl 'kin ær t 'selz̃ net 'vit(ə) øf 'tɪjkæ.
 vol, 'mætə/blomæn fəm min 'het,
 dæn 'ek föar 'o·ærø 'hetæn 'bluïø,
 lit '(d)er ver 'föarji·æzqlð:zæn 'gluïø,
 lit 'vikø d 'ø:dø 'vintærsmet.
 vol 'der ver 'neïø 'ho:pø 'brɪjə
 en 'døn—fə'viljə ẽ 'stier dō 'vaĩ;
 dø 'pɪnkstærbloomæn sil tənnaĩ
 bli·ær 'laitsjænd yt ø 'knøpæn 'sprɪjə.

pɛ: je: 'tru·ølstrø.

18. øt 'haitølo:n.

dæt (d)ø 'dik øt 'lø:n om'klamæt,
 'lik øn 'mømø·iærm hær 'bæn,
 dæt (d)ø 'vildø 'se: jæk 'flamæt
 øp øn 'høp yt 'frizo:z̃ 'hæn,
 dæt (d)ø stīnæn·mæn sin 'rægæn
 'støarjə lit u·ær 'fiild ẽ 'strø:n,
 dæt mæn 'røjæt føj giĩ 'vægæn,
 'der is t 'lrøvø 'haitølo:n.
 der t r·ækliif sø 'swi·ætkæz 'løjæt
 in dø 'junti:dž̃ 'smæskin,
 dæt øt 'bøkviit/blomkæ 'pønjæt
 twiskæn 'haid(ø) en biemgüød in,
 dæt (d)ø 'ø:døhøü sin 'brømæn
 'u·æræn 'fi·ær sømz 'drø:nt in t 'run,
 dæt øt 'tilt fō 'fe: en 'blømæn,
 der is t 'u·ærøl 'fris(k)ø 'grun.
 dæt hær 'fru·øð dø 'grø·øn 'sprī·ødø
 twiskæn lø·üøz̃, 'lind(ø) ẽ flī·ø,
 'ræ:stæg̃ 'drø:gjønd, øf(t) t øp 'i·ødø
 'runom 'noft ẽ 'frē:dø 'vi·ø,
 dæt (d)ø 'grun dø 'søargøn 'lisenæt
 føn der mī:skæn 'vørbrø 'hø:n,
 dæt mō 'frēi ẽ 'fällög̃ 'vænæt,
 'der is t 'ilrøṽ 'haitølo: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 forblikt ; 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 glânzieh 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 sinnefûr, noch 't sêfte moanysje 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 skrill't for 't beamke dat dêr ienlik stiet
 By 't wetter, oan 'e kant fen 't flakke lân.

lit ys 'tɪŋk(ə) o'ən 'ə:də 'ti:dən :
 /i'əüən 'fol fɔ̃ 'lɛ:st en 'nu'əð,
 /kri:ğ tsjm 'friemðfolk, 'fioχtsjən, 'stri:dən,
 /vrəksəljən maɪ 'vɛtərflu'əð.
 dət (d)ɛɪ t 'ə:də 'folk bæ'vərə,
 /dre:ğ tsjɪ 'stöarm en twɪnə'reɪ,
 dər sɪ 'vɛɪ, əs 'fri'əzən, 'swərə :
 /ə:ðfa:z 'ɛrf, vɛɪ 'vaɪtsjə u'ə 'dɛɪ!

je: el fən dər bərg.

19. /sɪmərjü:z'bild.

nɛɪ 'hr'ə rukt u'ər ət 'vi:də 'glɛ:də 'vɛtər,
 a'be:ljəbiemən '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 'ðukən eɪ ɟə'snetər.

ət 'vɛstə(r)r'ə fə'blɪkt ; ət vöt əl 'lɛtər
 en t 'blöü tə'pit maɪ 'göüdən 'stierən 'spənt
 u'ər 'ələž 'hinə : 'fugəl, 'fe: em 'plənt
 t 'slɪpt 'ələž ; 'eltə 'kləŋk ẽ 'səɲ fə'stɪət ər.

eɪ ɟrötə 'tsjəlk komt 'swat fɔ̃ 'sail 'o'ændriuwən,
 ən 'twɪrkə 'dü:sət 'o'ən em 'brɛkt ət 'bild
 fən bu'ərə'pl'rəts en 'biem(t)ə in t 'glō:zəğ 'vi'ət.

ət 'bild trɪlt 'lən, om 'aɪlɪŋž dəğž tə 'bliuwən,
 də 'vrəχjəž 'gli:də o'ən ə 'ɪχ en—'fol en 'mild
 sɪɔŋt op də 'tsjəlk də 'fröü ən 'vɪdzəlɪ'ət.

je: be: ske:pəž.

20. tsjöstər.

swat, 'a:klək 'swat ɪz nou də 'nəχt ; ɟɪm 'brə:n
 fɔ̃ 'sɪnəfju'ər, nəχ t 'sɛ:ftə 'möantsjə 'ɟɪt
 ən 'vitə 'stri'əl u'ə t 'stɪlə 'gr'ə ; mə 'vɪt
 fən 'böü nəχ 'grəɪd(ə) əv 'mər, fɔ̃ 'sɛ: nəχ 'strə:n.

ət 'be:n ɪz 'bən bæɪ 'tsjöstər, t 'knipt (d)ə 'hə:n
 fən 'həɪt, di 'maɪ hɪm t 'stɪlə 'fɪɪld tro(χ) 'ɟɪt ;
 ət 'skɪɪlt fəa t 'biemkə dət (d)ər 'r'ələk 'stɪɪt
 bæɪ 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 sinnepracht,
En fljucht de geest it iiw'ge ljocht tomiette.

P. SIPMA.

'sa is t in t 'sombərə, 'kə:də 'diəfst 'naxt,
 vər'in də 'drə:gəz 'i:əjkrər 'səkjə 'litə
 dit 'skrɪljənd 'vikə 'mōast fōa 'drə sɪj 'kraxt.

'dō sɪl, vâ:ž 'si:ələ 'ska:tə, 'net mrər 'vrtə
 fən 'naxt en 'tsjöstər, 'mōanə əv 'sɪnəpraxt
 ɛ flɔxt (d)ə 'ge:st ət 'i:vgə 'lɛxt tə'mɪltə.

pe: 'sɪpmɑ.

GLOSSARY

The order is strictly alphabetical ($\hat{a} = a$; $\acute{e}, \hat{e} = e$; $\hat{o} = o$; $\acute{u}, \hat{u} = u$; $\mathbf{y} = i$).

Phonetic transcription in [].

Abbreviations :

<p><i>fn.</i> = female name. <i>gn.</i> = geographical name. <i>iv.</i> = irregular verb (§§ 249, 250). <i>mn.</i> = male name.</p>	<p><i>pn.</i> = proper name. <i>s.</i> = substantive. <i>sn.</i> = neuter substantive. <i>sv.</i> = strong verb (§ 247). <i>swv.</i> = strong weak verb (§ 248).</p>
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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

abeeljebam [a'be:ljəbrəm] *s.*
 abele-tree, white poplar.
acht [axt] *num.* eight.
acht [axt] *s.* attention.
achteloas [ʼaxtəloʼəz] *adj.* care-
 less.
achter [axtər] *adv. prep.* 113.
 behind, after.
achting [axtəŋ] *s.* esteem, regard,
 respect.
achtjin [axtjən] *num.* eighteen.
achtsje [axtsjə] *vv.* to esteem ;
 to think.
achtslaen [ʼaxtsla:m] *sv.* VI, a.
 to pay attention.
achtste [axstə] *num.* eighth.
aed [a:d] *sn.* milk-basin.
aei [a'i] *sn.* egg.
aeije [a'iə] *vv.* 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. ancestors.
afysje [a'fisjə] *sn.* 138. place,
 post, berth.
after [aftər] *adv. prep.* 113. be-
 hind, after.
aikje [aikjə] *vv.* 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'fa:z] *s.* ancestors.
Ale [a:lə] *mn.*
âlf, âlve [əlv̥, əlvə] *num.* eleven.
âlfte [əlv̥tə] *num.* eleventh.
alheel [əl'he:l] *adv.* wholly, quite.
alhowol [əlu'vəl] *conj.* although.
allegearre [ələ'gʲiərə] *num.* alto-
 gether.
allerhande [ʼələrhəndə] *adj.*
 sundry.

allerlei [ˈɔlərlai] *adj.* sundry.
alles [ɔləz] *ind. pr.* all, everything.
allyk [ɔˈlik] *adj.* alike.
allinne, **allinnich** [ɔˈlmə, ɔˈlməŋ] *adv.* alone, lonely, by oneself.
alooan [ɔlˈoːən] *adv.* continually.
altjd [ˈɔltid] *adv.* always.
alweroan [ɔlˈwɛrɔːən] *adv.* again.
amer [ɑːmɛr] *s.* pail.
amerij [ɑːmɛˈrɛi] *sn.* moment.
amperoan [ˈɑmpɛrɔːən] *adv.* nearly.
anderje [ˈɔndɛrjɛ] *vw.* to answer.
anker [ɑŋkɛr] *sn.* anchor.
Ankje [ɑŋkjɛ] *fn.*
Anne [ɔːnɛ] *mn.*
antlit [ˈɔntlɪt] *sn.* face.
antwird [ˈɔntvɪrd] *sn.* answer.
antwirdzje [ˈɔntvɪrdzjɛ] *vw.* to answer.
appel [ɔpəl] *s.* apple.
arbeid [ˈɑrbaɪd] *s.* labour, work.
arbeider [ˈɑrbaɪdɛr] *s.* labourer, labouring-man.
arbeidster [ˈɑrbaɪstɛr] *s.* charwoman.
arbeidsum [ɑrˈbaɪtsəm] *adj.* laborious.
arbeidzje [ˈɑrbaɪdzjɛ] *vw.* to labour.
as [ɔz] *conj.* as, when.
au! [ɔü] *int.* oh!
aveseare [ɑvɛˈsrɛrɛ] *vw.* to advance, to hurry up.

B

baen [bɔːn] *s.* way, road.
baes [bɔːs] *s.* master, boss.
bak [bɔk] *s.* bowl, basin.
bakker [bɔkɛr] *s.* baker.
bakkerinne [bɔkɛˈrɪnɛ] *s.* baker's wife.
bakkerij [bɔkɛˈrɛi] *s.* bakehouse.

bakmoal [ˈbɔkmoːəl] *sn.* baking-meal.
baksel [bɔksəl] *sn.* batch.
bal [bəl] *s.* ball.
balke [bɔlkɛ] *s.* beam, joist.
bân [bɔːn] *s.* band, tie.
bang [bɔŋ] *adj.* afraid; timid; concerned.
bank [bɔŋk] *s.* bench.
bankje [bɔŋkjɛ] *vw.* to hold out.
bar [bɔr] *s.* turn.
barm [bɔrm] *s.* 152. berm.
barne [bɔnɛ, bɔːnɛ] *vw.* to burn, to be on fire.
barre [bɔrɛ, bɔːrɛ] *vw.* to happen; to receive.
beage [brɛgɛ] *s.* 160. hame (of a draught-horse).
beaken [brɛkɛn] *sn.* 160. beacon.
bealich [brɛləg, bɔːləg] *s.* 165. body.
bealigje [brɛləgjɛ, bɔːləgjɛ] *vw.* 165. to toil.
beam [brɛm] *s.* tree.
beamgûd [ˈbiɛmgüd] *sn.* trees.
beamte [biɛmtɛ] *sn.* trees, clump of trees.
beamtûke [ˈbiɛmtukɛ] *s.* bough, branch.
beane [brɛnɛ] *s.* 192. bean.
bear [brɛr] *s.* bear; boar; dam.
bêd [bɛːd] *sn.* bed.
bêdsplanke [bɛtsˈplɔŋkɛ] *s.* slide.
beest [beːst] *sn.* 192. beast; cow.
beet hawwe [betˈhɔvɛ] *iv.* 250. to get hold.
beide [baɪdɛ] *mn.* both.
beitel [baɪtəl] *s.* 162. chisel.
bek [bɛk] *s.* bill, beak, mouth.
bel [bɛl] *s.* bell.
beppe [bɛpɛ] *s.* grandmother.
berch [bɛrg] *s.* mount, mountain.
bergje [bɛrgjɛ] *vw.* to pack up.
Bertsum [bɛlsəm] *gn.* village in Friesland.
berm [bɛrm, bɛːrm] *s.* 142 n. berm.

- bern [bɛn, bɛ:n] *sn.* child.
 bernachtich [ʔbɛnɑxtəŋ] *adj.*
 childish.
 berne [bɛnə] *past. part.* born.
 bernewrâld [ʔbɛnɔvrɔ:d] *s.* the
 young.
 bernsbarn [ʔbɛ:zbɛ:n] *sn.* grand-
 child.
 bernsk [bɛ:sk] *adj.* doting.
 bernskens [ʔbɛ:skɛz] *s.* second
 childhood, dotage.
 bêst [bɛ:st] *adj.* best.
 betel [bɛ:tɔl] *s.* 162. chisel.
 better [bɛtɔr] *adj.* better.
 betterskip [ʔbɛtɔrskɪp] *s.* ame-
 lioration.
 beu [bø:] *adj.* tired, disgusted.
 beuke [bø:kə] *vw.* to beat.
 by [bɛi] *adv. prep.* at, near,
 with.
 bibel [bi:bɔl, bibɔl] *s.* bible.
 bidaerd [bɔ'da:d] *adj.* calm,
 sedate.
 bidde [bidə] *sv.* II, b. to pray.
 bidimme [bɔ'dɪmɔ] *vw.* to calm,
 to smooth down.
 bidjerre [bɔ'djɛrɔ] *sv.* III, c. to
 corrupt, to deprave.
 bidriuw [bɔ'driuw] *sn.* action,
 deed; trade; act.
 bidroefd [bɔ'dru:vɔd, bɔ'dru:gɔd]
adj. 113. sad, pitiful.
 biede [bi:ðɔ] *sv.* II, a. to offer,
 to bid.
 bien [bi:ɔn] *sn.* bone.
 bier [bi:ɔr] *sn.* beer.
 biezem [bi:ɔzɛm] *s.* broom,
 besom.
 bifinge [bɔ'fɪŋɔ] *sv.* III, d. to be
 taken with cold.
 bifloerje [bɔ'fliɔrjɔ] *vw.* to floor,
 to pave.
 bifrieze [bɔ'fri:ɔzɔ] *sv.* II, a. to
 freeze.
 bigeije [bɔ'gɛiɔ] *vw.* to cry.
 bigge [bigɔ] *s.* pig.
 bigjinne [bɔ'gɪnɔ] *sv.* III, a. to
 begin.
- bigripe [bɔ'gripe] *sv.* I, b (*p. p.*
 bigrepen) to understand, to
 comprehend.
 bihalven [bɔ'hɔlvɔn] *prep.* ex-
 cept, besides.
 bikeare [bɔ'krɔrɔ] *vw.* to con-
 vert, to reclaim.
 bikearling [bɔ'kɪrɔrlɪŋ] *s.* con-
 vert.
 bikend [bɔ'kɪnd] *adj.* known,
 acquainted.
 bikenne [bɔ'kɪnɔ] *iv.* 249. to
 see.
 biklaeije [bɔ'kla:iɔ] *vw.* to clothe.
 bikliuwe [bɔ'kliuwɔ] *sv.* I, c. to
 ascend, to climb.
 bikôgje [bɔ'kɔ:gjɔ] *vw.* 246. to
 chew. **De earen wirde him**
bikôge: he learns by hard
 experience.
 bij [bɛi] *s.* bee.
 bijekoer [ʔbɛiɔku:ɔr] *s.* bee-hive.
 bijestâl [ʔbɛiɔstɔ:l] *s.* bee-shed.
 Bijke [bɛikɔ] *pn.* dog's name.
 byld [bild] *sn.* image.
 bileanje [bɔ'liɛrɔ] *vw.* to re-
 munerate.
 billette [bɔ'letɔ] *vw.* to prevent.
 bylje [biljɔ] *vw.* to roar; to
 bark.
 bine [binɔ] *sv.* III, a. to bind,
 to tie.
 bineame [bɔ'nɪ:ɛmɔ] *vw.* to
 appoint, to nominate.
 binne(n) [binɔ, binɔn] *adv. prep.*
 in, within, inside.
 binnendoar [binɔn'do:ɔr] *adv.*
 in the house.
 bynster [bɪ:stɔr] *sf.* binder, tier.
 bynt [bɪnt] *sn.* joist.
 bipoetzje [bɔ'pɔɔzjɔ] *vw.* to spill
 upon, to splash.
 bird [bɔd] *sn.* beard.
 birêdde [bɔ'rɛ:dɔ] *vw.* to arrange,
 to manage.
 biriede [bɔ'ri:ɛdɔ] *vw.* 246. to
 consult, to confer.
 birikke [bɔ'rikɔ] *vw.* to reach.

- birinne** [bə'rinə] *sv.* III, a. to overtake. It is wol mei him to **birinnen**: he is not a disagreeable person.
- bisakje** [bə'səkjə] *vv.* to sink down.
- biside** [bə'sidə] *adv.* beside; *hid.*
- bisiik** [bə'si:k] *sn.* visit, call.
- bisite** [bə'zitə] *s.* 138. visit, call.
- bisjen** [bə'sien] *sv.* II, c. to look at.
- biskaefd** [bə'ska:vd] *adj.* polite, civilized.
- biskie** [bə'ski:ə] *sn.* answer; information.
- biskildigje** [bə'sköldögjə] *vv.* to accuse.
- biskine** [bə'skinə] *vv.* to shine upon.
- biskrobje** [bə'skrobjə] *vv.* to chide.
- bislach** [bə'slɑx] *sn.* the live stock (of cattle).
- bislute** [bə'slytə] *sv.* II, b. to resolve.
- bispiele** [bə'spi:ələ] *vv.* to wash.
- bispylje** [bə'spiljə] *vv.* to play on.
- bistean** [bə'strən] *iv.* 250. to venture.
- bistek** [bə'stek] *sn.* plan.
- bistelle** [bə'stelə] *vv.* to order, to appoint.
- bistelle** [bə'ste:lə] *sv.* V, a. to steal.
- bistride** [bə'stri:də, bə'stridə] *sv.* I, a. to fight, to combat.
- bite** [bitə] *sv.* I, b. to bite.
- bitiid** [bə'ti:d] *adv. adj.* early, betimes.
- bitsjen litte** [bə'tsjən lɪtə] *sv.* II, c. VII. to stop, to omit.
- biwarje** [bə'wərjə] *vv.* to keep; to preserve, to protect.
- biwenje** [bə'vɛnjə] *vv.* to inhabit.
- bjinder** [bɪndər] *s.* scrubbing-brush.
- bjinne** [bɪnə] *vv.* to scrub.
- bjist** [bɪst] *s.* beest, beestings.
- bjuster** [biöstər] *adj.* at sea, confused.
- blank** [blɑŋk] *adj.* bright.
- blau** [blə'ü, bləü] *adj.* blue.
- blêd** [blɛ:d] *sn.* leaf.
- blêdside** [ˈblɛtsidə] *s.* page.
- bleek** [ble:k] *s.* bleach-field.
- bleek** [ble:k] *adj.* pale.
- blein** [blain] *sn.* 137. baleen.
- bletterje** [blɛtərjə] *vv.* to bleat.
- bleu** [blø:] *adj.* timid.
- blydskip** [ˈblitskrɪp] *s.* gladness.
- bliede** [bli:ədə] *vv.* 246. to bleed.
- blier** [bli:ər] *adj.* merry.
- bliid** [bli:d] *adj.* glad.
- blij** [blei] *adj.* glad.
- blykber** [blikbər] *adj.* apparent.
- blike** [blikə] *svv.* 248. to appear.
- blikerje** [blikərjə] *vv.* to sparkle.
- blyn** [blin] *adj.* blind.
- blinens** [blinnɨ] *s.* blindness.
- blinke** [blɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to shine, to glitter.
- blits** [blɪts] *s.* lightning.
- bliuwe** [bliuwə] *sv.* I, c. to remain.
- bloed** [blu:əd] *sn.* blood.
- bloedderich** [blüodrəg] *adj.* bloody.
- bloei** [blui] *s.* blossom, flower.
- bloeije** [bluɪə] *vv.* to bloom; to flourish.
- bloeisel** [bluɪsəl] *sn.* blossom.
- bloetiid** [ˈbluɪti:d] *s.* time of flowering.
- blom** [blom] *s.* flower.
- boaijem** [bōɑ'iəm] *s.* bottom.
- board** [bō:əd] *s.* collar.
- board** [bō:əd] *sn.* board, brim, seam.
- boarre** [bōarə] *s.* tom-cat.
- boarste** [bōstə, bōastə] *vv.* to burst.
- boarterij** [bōɑtər'si] *s.* play.
- boartsje** [bōɑtsjə] *vv.* to play.
- boat** [bō:ət] *sn.* boat.
- boat** [bō:ət] *sn.* steamboat.

- bocht** [boχt] *s.* bend.
bodder [bødər] *s.* toiler.
bodzje [bodzjə] *vv.* to toil.
boek [bu:k, buk] *sn.* book.
boekekas [ˈbukəkəs] *s.* book-case.
boel [buːəl] *s.* crowd, a great many.
boer [buːər] *s.* farmer.
boerd [buːəd] *sn.* board. **Hy hat de wrâld opin boerdsje:** he is in clover.
boerehiem [buːərəˈhiːəm] *sn.* farm-yard.
boerekofje [buːərəˈkofjə] *s.* hot beer with brandy, nutmeg, and sugar.
boerepleats [buːərəˈplɛts] *s.* farmer's house; farm.
boerinne [buːəˈrinə] *s.* farmer's wife.
boerkje [būorkjə] *vv.* to farm.
boers(k) [buːəz, buːəsk] *adj.* rustic.
bôge [bø:gə] *s.* bow; arch.
boi [bøi] *s.* boy.
bok [bok] *s.* he-goat.
bokweit [ˈbokvit] *s.* buck-wheat.
bol [bol] *adj.* soft, chubby.
bont [bont] *adj.* 155. motley.
boppé [bopə] *prep. adv.* above; on high, upstairs.
bosk [bosk] *s.* 190. wood.
bosk [bosk] *sn.* bundle.
bou [bøu] *s.* plough-land.
Bouk [bøuk] *fn.*
boukant [ˈbøükənt] *s.* farming-district.
boun [bun] *sn.* 156. league, alliance.
bout [bøüt] *s.* bolt, pin.
bout [bøüt] *sn.* leg of a sheep or a calf, drumstick of fowl.
bouterke [ˈbøütərkə] *sn.* baby, little darling.
braef [bræ:v] *adj.* honest.
brân [brøn] *s.* fire.
brânje [brøn:jə] *s.* fuel.
- brea** [brɛːə] *sn.* bread.
breed [brɛ:d] *adj.* broad, large, wide.
brêge [brɛ:gə] *s.* bridge.
breid [bræid] *s.* bride.
breidspronk [ˈbræidzprɔŋk] *s.* wedding-dress.
breinroer [ˈbræiŋruːər] *adj.* furious.
brække [brɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to break.
bretael [brɛːtæl] *adj.* 136. pert, rude.
briede [brɛːdə] *vv.* 246. to roast, to fry.
brief [brɛːv] *sn.* letter.
bryk [brɪk] *adj.* wry, slanting.
bril [brɪl, bröl] *s.* spectacles.
brilloft [ˈbrölɔft] *s.* wedding.
bringe [brɪŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring.
brinzgje [brɪnzgjə] *vv.* to roar.
brizelje [ˈbrɪzəljə] *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 [bruːər] *s.* brother.
brok [brɔk] *sn.* piece.
bromme [brɔmə] *vv.* to growl.
bruije [brœiə] *vv.* to drub.
brûkber [bru:kber] *adj.* useful.
brûke [bru:kə] *vv.* to use.
brûkel [bru:kəl] *adj.* annoyed, vexed.
brûkme [bru:kmə] *sn.* use, usage, custom.
brûksum [bru:ksəm] *adj.* tractable.
brún [brɪn] *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 [bœi, büoi] *s.* shower.
bûk [buk] *s.* belly.
bult(e) [bölt, böltə] *s.* a great many.

bûnt [bunt] *adj.* 155. motley.
bûrman [bûormən] *s.* neighbour.
bûrren [bûorən] *s.* village.
bûrskiplik [bu'ə'skiplək] *adj.* obliging as good neighbours.
bûse [busə] *s.* pocket.
bûsgat [b'usχət] *sn.* pocket-opening.
bûte(n) [butə, butən] *adv. prep.* outside, without, besides, except.
bûtendoar [butən'do'ər] *adv.* out of doors.
bûtentiids [butən'ti:dz] *adv.* at an unusual time.
bûthús [b'uthys, 'butyʒ] *sn.* cow-house.

D

dae [dæi] *sn.* dough.
daegje [dæ:gjə] *vv.* to dawn.
dage [dæ:gə] *s.* dawn.
dalik [dæ:lək] *adv.* immediately.
dan [dɔn] *adv.* then.
dangelje [dæŋəlʒə] *vv.* to dangle.
dat [dɔt] *dem. and rel. pr.* that, which.
datjinge [dɔt'jɪŋə] *dem. pr.* that
dauwe [dɔ'wə] *s.* dew.
de [də] *art.* the.
dea(d) [drə, drəd] *s.* 128. death.
dea(d) [drə, drəd] *adj.* 128. dead.
deafet [dæ:fet] *sn.* coffin.
deagean [drə'ægrən] *iv.* 250. to die.
deakleur [dr'æklo'ər, 'diəklö'ər] *s.* colour of death.
deale [dr'ələ, d'ö'ələ] *s.* 165. devil.
deales [dr'ələz, d'ö'ələz] *int.* 165. zounds! the deuce!
deastil [dr'æstil] *adj.* still as death.
deel [de:l] *sn.* 163. part.
dei [dai] *s.* day.

deihier [dai'hi'ər] *s.* 192. day's wages.
deije [dɛiə] *vv.* to kill.
deilis [dailəz] *adv.* disagreeing, at odds.
deilisskip [dailə'ski:p] *s.* discord, disagreement.
deimennich [dai'menəg] *s.* some days.
deizen [dai'zən] *s. plur.* bacon-laths before the chimney.
dekke [dekə] *sv.* IV, a. to cover.
delbêdzje [dɛlbe:dzjə] *vv.* to hush.
dele [de:lə] *vv.* 163. to divide.
deljaen [dɛl'jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. **yen deljaen**: to lay oneself down.
delsette [dɛl'setə] *vv.* to set down.
deltē [dɛltə] *s.* low place, dell.
den [dɔn] *adv.* then.
der [dər, dr] *adv.* there.
dêr [dɛr] *rel. pr.* 230. who, that.
dêr(rə) [dɛr, dɛ:rə] *adv.* 94. there.
dêrmei [dɛ(r)məi] *adv.* 253. with it; then.
dêrnei [dɛ(r)nəi] *adv.* 253. after that.
dêroan [dɛrə'ɔn] *adv.* 253. by that.
dêrom [dɛrom] *adv.* 253. therefore.
dêrop [dɛrop] *adv.* 253. upon that, after that.
dêrsa [dɛ(r)sə] *adv.* there.
dêrt [dɛt] *adv.* 259. where.
dêrta [dɛ(r)tə] *adv.* 253. to it, for it.
dêrtroch [dɛ(r)troχ] *adv.* 253. by that means, hence.
det [dɔt] *conj.* that.
deugd [dø:gð] *s.* virtue, good quality; service.
deun [dø:n] *adj.* economic, chary.
diamant [dia'mɔnt] *s.* diamond.
dy [di] *dem. pr.* that, those.
dichter [dixtər] *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 [dɛiə] *vv.* to prosper; to expand.
dyjinge [di'jɪŋə] *dem. pr.* he, she.
dimmen [dɪmən] *adj.* modest.
dyn [din] *poss. pr.* thy, your.
ding [dɪŋ] *sn.* thing.
dynje [dɪnə] *vv.* to swell.
dipper [dɪpər] *adj.* industrious.
dit(te) [dɪt, dət, dɪtə, dətə] *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.
djipste [dɪjɪptə] *s.* 129. depth.
djoeije [dɪjuiə] *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 [dɔərp] *sn.* village.
dobbe [dɔ·bə] *s.* water-hole, pool of water.
doch [dɔx] *adv.* but.
dochs [dɔxs, dɔg̃z] *adv.* yet, though, notwithstanding.
dochter [dɔxtər] *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·kəg̃] *adj.* lazy.
Dokkum [dɔkəm] *gn.* town in Friesland.
dokter [dɔktər] *s.* doctor.
dol [dɔl] *adv.* down.
dolder [dɔldər] *s.* digger.
dolle [dɔlə] *vv.* to dig.
dom [dom] *adj.* stupid.

domeny [ˈdo:məni] *s.* minister.
dommens [doməz̃] *s.* stupidity.
dong [dɔŋ] *s.* dung.
donker [dɔŋkər] *adj. adv.* dark, obscure, dusky, gloomy, cloudy.
doofstom [do:f'stom] *adv.* deaf-mute.
doop [do:p] *s.* baptism.
dop [dɔp] *s.* shell.
dope [dɔ:pə] *vv.* to baptize.
dos [dɔs] *adv.* thus.
do't [dɔt] *conj.* when.
dou [doü] *s.* dove.
dou [doü] *pres. pr.* 228. thou, you.
dounsje [dū:sjə] *vv.* to dance.
dozyn [dɔ'zin] *sn.* dozen.
draei [dra'i] *s.* turn.
draeihikke [ˈdra:iɦɪkə] *s.* turn stile.
draeije [dra'iə] *vv.* to turn.
drage [drɑ:gə] *sv.* VI, a. to bear, to wear.
drager [drɑ:gər] *s.* bearer.
drave [drɑ:və] *vv.* to trot.
dream [dri·əm] *s.* dream.
dreambyld [ˈdri·əmbɪld] *s.* vision.
dreech [dre:g̃] *adj.* strong, solid.
dreune [dri:nə] *vv.* to rumble, to resound.
drinke [driŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to drink.
drip [dri:p] *s.* drop.
driuwe [driuwə] *sv.* I, c. to drive; to float.
driuwkêlje [ˈdriuwkəlɛjə] *vv.* to float softly.
driuwkje [driuwkjə] *vv.* to float softly.
droech [dru:x] *adj.* dry.
drôgje [dri:gjə] *vv.* to dream.
drok [drok] *adj.* busy.
drokte [driktə] *s.* business; stir, noise.
droktme [driktmə] *s.* stir, noise.
drúf [dry:v̄] *s.* grape.
druije [dri:iə] *vv.* to dry.

dûbel [dubəl] *adj. adv.* double, twice.
 duffels [döfəlʒ] *adj.* duffel.
 dûke [dukə] *svv.* 248. to dive.
 dún [dyn] *sn.* dune, hillock.
 dúnsk [dÿ:sk] *adj.* ruttish (cow).
 dūr [du'ər] *s.* duration; *op en dūr*: in the long run.
 dūrje [dūorjə] *svv.* to last.
 dus [dös] *adv.* thus.
 dúst [dyst] *s.* dust.
 dwaen [dwa:n, dwan] *iv.* 250. to do.
 dwale [dwa:lə] *svv.* to err, to wander.
 dwars [dwas] *adj. adv.* 152. cross; wrong-headed; across.
 dwers [dwas] *adj. adv.* 152. cross; wrong-headed; across.
 dwylje [dwiljə] *svv.* to rave.

E

ʼe [ə] *art.* 105. the.
 eabarre [ʼiəbərə] *s.* stork.
 each [rəġ] *sn.* 160. 161. eye.
 eagje [rəġjə] *svv.* 160. 161. to eye.
 eang [rəŋ] *adj.* anxious.
 eangens [rəŋġ] *s.* anxiety.
 eangje [rəŋjə] *svv.* to fear.
 eangstme [rəŋstmə] *s.* anxiety.
 ear [rər] *sn.* ear.
 ear(e) [rər, rərə] *s.* honour.
 earber [rərbər] *adj.* respectable.
 earder [iədər] *adv.* sooner, rather.
 earlik [rələk] *adj.* honest, fair.
 earm [rərm, iərm] *s.* 143. arm.
 earm [rərm] *adj.* 143. poor.
 earmoed [ʼiərmu'əd] *s.* poverty.
 earmoedich [ʼiərmu'ədəġ] *adj.* poor, needy.
 earn [rən] *s.* eagle.
 earne [rənə] *adv.* anywhere.
 earnen [iən, iərn] *adj.* of copper.
 earrebarre [ʼiərebərə] *s.* stork.
 earst [rəst] *num. adv.* first.
 eart [iət] *conj.* before.

eart [iət] *sn.* offal.
 earte [iətə] *s.* 192. pea.
 easkje [rəskjə] *svv.* to require.
 east [rəst] *adj. adv.* east.
 easten [rəstən] *sn.* east.
 eat [rət] *ind. pr.* anything.
 eaze [rəzə] *svv.* to scoop.
 ebbe [əbə] *s.* ebb.
 echter [ɛxtər] *adv. prep.* 113. behind, after.
 ef [əf, əv] *conj.* or.
 effen [ɛfən] *adj. adv.* smooth; just.
 eft [əf] *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'gæl] *adj.* equal.
 ei! [ai] *int.* ah!
 eide [aiðə] *s.* harrow.
 eidzje [aiðzjə] *svv.* to harrow.
 eigen [aiġən] *adj.* own.
 eigentlik [ʼaiġəntlək] *adj. adv.* proper(ly).
 ein [ain] *s.* duck.
 ein [ain] *s.* end, extremity.
 ein [ain] *sn.* part, stick, distance.
 einliks [ailəks] *adv.* properly.
 einlings [ʼailiŋz] *adv.* at last.
 ek [ɛk, ik] *adv.* also, too, as well.
 eker [e:kər] *s.* field.
 ekster [ɛkstər] *s.* magpie.
 elemint [elə'mint] *sn.* element.
 elk [ɛlk] *ind. pr.* every, each.
 elk-en-ien [ɛlkən'iən] *ind. pr.* every one.
 elkoar [ɛlk'o'ər, ɛlk'öar] *rec. pr.* each other.
 en [ɛn, in] *conj.* and.
 eptich [ɛptəġ] *adj.* neat.
 er [ər] *pers. pr.* 227. he.
 er [ər] *adv.* there.
 erf [ɛrv] *sn.* inheritance.
 ergwaesje [ergə'ud:sjə] *s.* vexation, annoyance.

eris [ə'rəz̥] *adv.* one day.
 erve, ervje [ɛrvə, ɛrvjə] *vv.* to inherit.
 even [ɛ:vən] *adj. adv.* even, equal, just.
 evenminske ['e:və(n)mɪ:skə] *s.* fellow creature.
 ezəl [ɛ:zəl] *s.* donkey; block-head.
 ezelskyn ['e:zəlskin] *s.* block-head.

F

fabryk [fə'brik] *sn.* manufactory.
 faei [fə'i] *adj.* fey, in danger; ominous.
 faek [fə:k] *adv.* often.
 faeks [fə:ks] *adv.* perhaps.
 faem [fə:m] *s.* maid, girl.
 faken [fə:kən] *adv.* often.
 faksen [fəksən] *s.* 195. caprices.
 fal [fəl] *s.* fall.
 fal [fəl] *sn.* hatch.
 fâld [fə:d] *s.* fold.
 falle [fə:lə] *sv.* VI, e. to fall.
 falsk [fəlsk, fəls] *adj.* false.
 famkə [fəmkə] *sn.* girl.
 fange [fəŋə] *sv.* VII, b. to catch.
 fanke [fəŋkə] *sn.* girl.
 Fārisieu [fəri'si:ū] *pn.* Pharisee.
 farre [fərə, fə'rə] *sv.* VI, b. to navigate.
 farsk [fəsk] *adj.* 152. fresh.
 fé [fə:] *sn.* cattle.
 feal [fə:əl] *adj.* fallow.
 fealens [fə:əlɛz̥] *s.* fallowness.
 fear [fə:r] *s.* feather.
 fearje [fə:rjə] *vv.* to be elastic.
 fearren [fə:rən] *adj.* feather.
 feġer [fə:ġər] *s.* sweeper.
 feije [fəiə] *vv.* 246. to sweep, to wipe.
 feilich [fəiləġ] *adj.* safe.
 feint [fəint] *s.* manservant.
 fek [fɛk] *sn.* box, section.
 fel [fɛl] *sn.* skin, fell.

fen [fən] *prep.* of, by.
 fersk [fɛsk] *adj.* 152. fresh.
 ferve [fərvə] *s.* 152. paint, dye.
 ferver [fərvər] *s.* painter.
 fervje [fərvjə] *vv.* to paint, to dye.
 fêst [fɛ:st] *adj. adv.* fast, regular, fixed, steady, surely.
 fêstbine [fɛ:stbinə] *sv.* III, a. to bind (tie) fast.
 fet [fɛt] *sn.* vat, vessel.
 fet [fɛt] *sn.* fat.
 fiele [fi:ələ] *vv.* to feel.
 fiem [fi:əm] *s.* fathom.
 fier [fi:r] *adj.* *adv.* far.
 fierte [fi:tə] *s.* distance.
 fifel [fi:fəl] *num.* four and a half.
 fyft [fi:ft] *num. adv.* fifth.
 fyfteheal [fi:tə'hrəl] *num.* four and a half.
 fyftich [fi:təġ] *num.* fifty.
 fyftjin [fi:tjən] *num.* fifteen.
 fiich [fi:ġ] *s.* fig.
 fiif [fi:v] *num.* five.
 fiks [fiks] *adj. adv.* clever(ly).
 filantroop [fi:lən'trɔ: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 [fi:stərbəŋk] *sn.* window-seat.
 finzen [fi:zən] *past. part.* VII, b. captive.
 finzenisse [fi:zəntisə] *s.* prison.
 fisk [fisk] *s.* fish.
 fiskerman [fi:skərmən] *s.* fisherman.
 fyt [fit] *s.* trick.
 fiterje [fi:tə:rjə] *vv.* to drive on.
 fyts [fits] *s.* bicycle.
 fytsə [fi:təsə] *vv.* to bicycle.
 fiver [fi:vər] *s.* pond.
 fjild [fi:lɔ] *sn.* field.

fjird [fiɪd] *num. adv.* fourth.
fjirdehal [fiɪdə'hrəl] *num.* three and a half.
fjirdel [fiɪdəl] *num.* three and a half.
fjirtich [fiɪrtəç] *num.* forty.
fjirtjin [fiɪrtjɪn] *num.* fourteen.
fjouwer [fiɪwər] *num.* four.
fjouwersprong [fiɪwərsprɔŋ] *s.* cross-road.
fjuchte, fjuchtsje [fiɪxtə, fiɪxtsjə] *sv.* III, d. to fight.
fjûr [fiɪwər] *sn.* fire.
fjurje [fiɪrjə] *vv.* to fire.
fjurslachs [fiɪsloχs] *adv.* vehemently, sharply.
flaeks [flɑ:kks] *sn.* flax.
flagge [flɑgə, flɑ'gə] *s.* flag.
flak [flɑk] *adj.* flat.
flamje [flɑmjə] *vv.* to flame; to yearn for.
flau [fləu] *adj.* faint.
fleane [flɪənə] *sv.* II, c. to fly.
flecht [flɛxt] *s.* flock; flight.
fleis [flaiʒ] *sn.* flesh, meat.
fleurich [flɔ'ərəç] *adj.* blooming, lively.
flibe [flibə] *s.* spittle.
Flie [fli·ə] *gn.* strait between Vlieland and Terschelling.
flier [fli·ər] *s.* floor.
flikkerje [flɪkərjə] *vv.* to flicker, to glitter.
flink [flɪŋk] *adj.* clever.
flinken [flɪŋkən] *s. plur.* caprices.
finkens [flɪŋkəz] *s.* cleverness.
flyt [flit] *s.* diligence.
flitich [flitəç] *adj.* diligent.
flitigens [flitəgəz] *s.* diligence.
flitse [flɪtsə] *s.* arrow.
floerje [flɔ'ərjə] *vv.* to floor.
flues [fly·əz] *sn.* fleece, film.
foar [fɔər] *adv. prep.* before.
foarby [fə'beɪ] *adv.* past, beyond.
foardeel, foardiel [fɔ'ədə:l, fɔ'ədi·əl] *sn.* profit.
foardel [fɔ'ədel] *adv.* down.

foardelich, foardielich [fɔ'de:ləç, fɔ'di·ələç] *adj.* profitable.
foardet [fɔ'ədət] *conj.* before.
foardoar [fɔ'ado·ər] *s.* front-door.
foarfalle [fɔ'ərfələ] *sv.* VI, e. to happen.
foarjaen [fɔ'ərjə:n, fɔ'ɔjə:n] *iv.* 250. to give an advantage.
foarm [fɔərm] *s.* form.
foarsjen [fɔ'siən] *sv.* II, c. to provide.
foarst [fɔ'əst] *num. adv.* first.
foarstelle [fɔ'əstələ] *vv.* to propose; to imagine.
foart [fɔot, fɔət] *adv.* forth; away.
foartbanne [fɔotbənə] *vv.* to drive away.
foardrage [fɔo(t)dra:gə] *sv.* VI, a. to carry away (further).
foarthelpe [fɔothəlpə] *sv.* III, d. to help forward.
foartiid [fɔoti:d] *adv.* formerly.
foartkomme [fɔotkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to get on; to come forth.
foarút [fə'yt] *adv.* beforehand.
foechsum [fu:χsəm] *adj.* suitable.
foegje [fu:gjə] *vv.* to join; to suit.
foerman [fɔərmən] *s.* coachman; carrier.
foermanderij [fɔərməndə'reɪ] *s.* coachman's trade.
foet [fu·ət] *s.* foot.
fol [fɔl] *adj.* full.
fôle [fɔ:lə] *s.* foal.
folje [fɔljə] *vv.* to fill.
folk [fɔlk] *sn.* folk; relatives.
folksteltsje [fɔlksteltsjə] *sn.* folk-tale.
folle [fɔlə] *num.* much, many.
for [fɔər] *prep.* for.
forbliidzje [fə'bli:dzjə] *vv.* to gladden.
forblikke [fə'blikə] *vv.* to grow pale.

- forbolgen** [fə'bolgən] *adj.* indignant.
fordeald [fə'dr:əld, fə'dö:əld] *adj. int.* 165. devilish; the devil!
fordigenje [fə'di:gənjə] *vv.* to defend.
fordjerre [fə'djərə] *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'ho:pəŋ] *s.* hope, expectation.
forjaen [fə'jə:n, fə'jə:n] *iv.* 250. to forgive; to poison.
forjitlik [fə'jɪtlək] *adj.* forgetful.
forjitte [fə'jɪtə, fə'jɪtə] *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:zə] *sv.* II, a. to loose.
forlyn [fə'lin] *adj.* past; last.
formeije [fə'maiə] *iv.* 249. to be able.
- fornimme** [fə'nimə] *sv.* IV, b. to perceive; to learn; to inquire.
foroarje [fə'r'oərjə] *vv.* to alter.
forrifelje [fə'rifəljə] *vv.* to cheat.
forrin [fə'rɪn] *s.* expiration.
forsikje [fə'si:kjə] *iv.* 250. to visit; to request.
forsinke [fə'sɪnkə] *sv.* III, d. to sink down.
forskate [fə'skɑ:tə] *num.* several.
forslein [fə'slɑ:n] *adj.* dismayed.
forstân [fə'stɑ:n] *sn.* intellect.
forstandich [fə'stəndəŋ] *adj.* intelligent.
forstjerre [fə'stjərə] *sv.* III, c. to die.
forstouwe [fə'stoʊə] *svv.* 248. to fly away.
fortelle [fə'te: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'tsɪnjə] *vv.* to gain; to deserve.
forwylje [fə'viljə] *vv.* to wither.
fraech [frɑ:ŋ] *s.* question.
frage [frɑ:gə] *s.* question.
franje [frɑ:pə] *s.* fringe.
frede [fre:də] *s.* peace.
freedlik [fre:dlək] *adj.* peaceful.
freegje [fre:gjə] *vv.* to ask.
frette [frətə] *sv.* V, a. to eat (animals); to gorge (persons).
Fries [fri:z] *pn.* Frisian.
frieze [fri:zə] *sv.* II, a. to freeze.
frij [fri:] *adj.* free.
frijdom [fri:ðom] *s.* freedom.
frijlitte [fri:lɪtə] *sv.* VII, a. to release.
Frys(k) [frɪsk, frɪs] *adj.* Frisian.
Fryslân [fri:slɑ:n] *gn.* Friesland.
Friso [fri:zou] *pn.* the pretended ancestor of the Frisians.

frissel [frisəl] *s.* braid.
frjemd [friəmd] *adj.* strange;
 foreign.
frjendfolk [ˈfriəntfolk] *sn.*
 foreigners.
frjending [ˈfriəmdliŋ] *s.*
 foreigner.
Frjentsjer [friəntsjar] *gn.*
 Franeker, a town in Friesland.
frjeon [frö:ən] *s.* friend.
frjeonlik [frö:ələk] *adj. adv.*
 kind(ly).
frjeonskip [ˈfrö:škip] *s.* friend-
 ship.
frjeonskiplik [frö:šˈskiplək] *adj.*
 friendly.
froalik [frö:ələk] *adj.* merry.
froast [frö:əst] *s.* frost.
froastich [frö:əstəç] *adj.* freez-
 ing.
froed [fru:əd] *adj.* modest.
from [from] *adj.* pious.
frommis [frömiz] *sn.* woman.
frou [frö:] *s.* mistress.
frouljue [ˈfrö:liə] *s. plur.* women.
froumske [ˈfröməskə] *sn.*
 woman.
frucht [fröçt] *s.* fruit.
fûgel [fugəl] *s.* bird.
fûgelt [fugəlt] *sn.* fowl.
fûke [fukə] *s.* bow-net.
fûl [ful] *adj.* violent; stingy.
fûleindich [fulˈaindəç] *adj. adv.*
 violent(ly).
fûrge [fürgə] *s.* furrow.
fûst [fust] *s.* fist.

G

Gabe [gɑ:bə] *mn.*
gading [gɑ:dəŋ] *s.* choice.
gaei [gɑ:i] *s.* mate.
gaeike [gɑ:ike] *sn.* mate.
galm [gəlm] *s.* sound.
gâns [gə:z] *adv.* very.
garje [garjə] *vw.* to collect, to
 gather.
gast [gəst] *s.* guest.
gat [gət] *sn.* hole, opening.

gau [gəu] *adv.* quickly.
gavel [gɑ:vəl] *s.* fork.
gea [gɑ:ə] *sn.* region.
gean [gɑ:ən] *iv.* 250. to go.
geandewei [ˈgɑ:əndəvai] *adv.* by
 little and little.
gear [gɑ:r] *adv.* der oer gear
 wêze: to be about.
gebiede [gəˈbi:ədə] *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 [ge:st] *s.* spirit.
gefal [gəˈfəl] *sn.* case, event.
gegei [gəˈgɑi] *sn.* weeping.
geit [gɑit] *s.* goat.
geklei [gəˈklai] *sn.* lamenting.
gelyk [gəˈlik] *adj.* alike, right,
 equal, similar.
gelok [gəˈlok] *sn.* luck, happiness,
 fortune.
gemien [gəˈmi:ən] *adj.* common;
 low, vulgar.
gemeente [gəˈme:ntə] *s.* muni-
 cipality.
gemoed [gəˈmu:əd] *sn.* mind.
genamt [gəˈnɑmt] *s.* namesake.
genier [gəˈni:ər] *s.* market-
 gardener.
genôch [gəˈnə:ç] *num.* enough.
gerdyn [gəˈdin] *sn.* blind, cur-
 tain.
geriif [gəˈri:ɪv] *sn.* accommodation.
geryflik [gəˈriflək] *adj.* com-
 fortable.
gerjuchtheid [gəˈriəçtəç-
 haɪd] *s.* ground, domain.
gerocht [gəˈrəçt] *sn.* 113.
 rumour.
geroft [gəˈroft] *sn.* 113. rumour.
gêrs [gɛ:z] *sn.* grass.
gesicht [gəˈsɪçt] *sn.* sight; view.
geskrep [gəˈskrɛp] *sn.* stir,
 fuss.
gesnetter [gəˈsnetər] *sn.* chatter-
 ing.

geur [gø·ər] *s.* scent, odour.
 gewirde litte [gə'vødə litə] *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 [gɔ̃nə] *vv.* not to grudge,
 to allow.
 ginst [gø:st] *s.* favour.
 girdle [gölä] *s.* girdle.
 Gjalt [gjølt] *mn.*
 gjin [giin] *pron. num.* none, no.
 gjirrich [gi·ri·rəg] *adj.* avaricious.
 glâns [glâ:z] *s.* lustre, glance,
 glitter.
 glânzich [glâ:zəg] *adj.* glitter-
 ing.
 glêd [glē:d] *adj.* slippery.
 glei [glai] *adj.* swollen.
 gleon [glø·ən] *adj.* glowing, red-
 hot.
 glês [glē: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 [glu·iə] *vv.* to glow.
 glûpe [glupə] *svv.* 248. to sneak.
 gnauwe [gnə·uə] *vv.* to gnaw.
 gnyskje [gniskjə] *vv.* to grin
 slightly.
 gnize [gni:zə] *vv.* to grin.
 gnoarje [gnōarjə] *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! [gøant] *int.* Laws!
 goate, goatte [go·ətə, gøatə] *s.*
 gutter.
 gobje [gobjə] *vv.* to jest, to joke.
 God [gød] *s.* God.

goe(d) [gu·əð, gu·ə] *adj.* good,
 well; **net goed:** ill.
 goe(d) [gu·əð, gu·ə] *sn.* good(s).
 goedens [gu·ədɔ̃z] *s.* goodness,
 good-nature, clemency.
 goederjowsk [gu·ədər·jəusk]
adj. liberal.
 goedlik [güödlək] *adj.* good-
 natured.
 goedmeitsje [ˈgu·ədmaitsje] *vv.*
 246. to retrieve.
 goedmoeds [gu·əd'mu·əðz] *adv.*
 not in a passion.
 goes [gu·əz] *s.* goose.
 gol [gol] *adj.* frank, open-hearted.
 golle [golə] *s.* hay-mow.
 gong [gɔ̃] *s.* gait; course; pas-
 sage; corridor.
 goud [gøüd] *sn.* gold.
 gouden [gøüdən] *adj.* gold,
 golden.
 goune [gu:nə] *s.* guilden.
 graech [gru:ç] *adv. adj.* will-
 ingly; eager, hungry.
 grave [grə:və] *sv.* VI, a. to dig.
 great [grø·ət, grø:t] *adj.* 165.
 great.
 greatheid [ˈgrø·əthaid] *s.* great-
 ness.
 greatsk [grötsk] *adj.* proud.
 greau [gräu] *s.* greaves, refuse fat.
 grêft [græ:ft, græft] *s.* 152. moat.
 greide [graidə] *s.* grass-land.
 greidhoek [ˈgraidhuk] *s.* pasture
 district.
 greppel, grippel [grəpəl, gripəl]
s. trench.
 grien [gri·ən] *adj.* green.
 grif [grif] *adv.* positively.
 griis [gri:z] *adj.* grey.
 grins [grĩ:z] *s.* frontier.
 gripe [gripə] *svv.* 248. to
 catch.
 gripe [gripə] *s.* fork.
 grypsjes [gripsjəz] *s.* 195. foolish
 ideas.
 grysjes [grijsjəz] *s.* 195. foolish
 gestures.

gritenij [gritə'nei] *s.* municipality.
 gritenijhús [gritə'neihys] *sn.* municipal house.
 gritsen [gritsən] *s.* 195. whims.
 Grytsje [gritsjə] *fn.* Maggie.
 groat [gro:ət] *sn.* 168. groats.
 grodzemods ['grodzəmoðž] *sn.* dregs.
 groei [grui] *s.* growth.
 groeije [gruiə] *vv.* to grow.
 groeisum [gruisəm] *adj.* helping growth (of weather).
 groetenis ['gru:ət(ə)nəž] *s.* salutation, regards.
 groppe [gropə] *s.* stable-trench.
 grôt [grø:t] *sn.* 168. groats.
 grou [grøu] *adj.* big; coarse.
 Grou [grøu] *gn.* village in Friesland.
 groun [grun] *s.* ground.
 grounich [grunəğ] *adj. adv.* opaque.
 grounlizzing ['grü:lizəŋ] *s.* foundation.
 grouwelich [grøu've:ləğ] *adj.* excessive.
 grús [grys] *sn.* grit.
 gûd [güød] *sn.* things; texture.
 gûdden [güødən] *ind. pr.* some.
 guds [göðž] *s.* horse.
 gûds [güødž] *ind. pr.* some.
 gûle [gu:lə] *vv.* to cry.
 gûnzje [gü:zjə] *vv.* to hum.

H

ha, habbe, hawwe [hɑ, hɑbə, hɑvə] *iv.* 250. to have.
 haed [hɑ:d] *sn.* head.
 haeije [hɑ:ie] *vv.* to make hay.
 haeijer [hɑ:ier] *s.* haymaker.
 haest [hɑ:st] *s.* haste, hurry.
 haestje [hɑ:sjə] *vv.* to hurry.
 haffelje ['hɑfəl] *vv.* to nibble.
 hakke [hɑkə] *s.* heel.
 hâlde [hɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to hold.

haloazje [hɑ'lo:əzjə] *sn.* watch.
 hals [hɑlž] *s.* neck.
 hân [hɑ:n] *s.* hand.
 handelje ['hɑndəl] *vv.* to act; to behave; to trade.
 handich [hɑndəğ] *adj. adv.* handy; quickly.
 hânfol ['hɑ:fol] *sn.* handful.
 hânsel [hɑ:səl] *sn.* handle.
 hânsum [hɑ:səm] *adj.* fit, easy, tractable.
 hantwîrk ['hɑntvørk] *sn.* trade.
 hap [hɑp] *s.* bite, bit.
 harder [hɑdər] *s.* shepherd.
 harkje [hɑrkjə] *vv.* to listen.
 Harns [hɑ:ž] *gn.* Harlingen, a town in Friesland.
 harren! [hɑrən] *int.* hither.
 harsens [hɑsəž] *s.* 195. 152. brain.
 hart(e) [hɑt, hɑtə] *sn.* 152. heart.
 hast [hɑst] *adv.* almost, nearly, soon.
 hastich [hɑstəğ] *adj.* hasty.
 hawk [hɑuk] *s.* hawk.
 hazze [hɑzə] *s.* hare.
 hea [hɑ:ə] *sn.* hay.
 heafek ['hiefek] *sn.* hay-mow.
 heak [hɑ:k] *s.* 160. hook.
 heakkəl [hiekəl, hekəl] *s.* 124. rake to clean ditches.
 heakkelje [hiekəl] *sn.* 124. to rake out ditches.
 heal [hɑ:l] *adj.* half.
 healwei ['hielvi] *adj.* half-way.
 hear(e) [hɑ:ər, hɑ:rə] *s.* lord.
 heare [hɑ:rə] *vv.* 97. to hear.
 hearlik [hɑ:rlək] *adj.* brilliant; delicious.
 hearlikheid ['hɑ:rləkhaid] *s.* magnificence.
 hearre [hɑ:rə] *vv.* 97. to hear.
 heas [hɑ:əž] *adj.* hoarse.
 heech [he:ğ] *adj.* high.
 Heech [he:ğ] *gn.* village in Friesland.
 heel [he:l] *adj.* 163. whole.
 heelje [he:ljə] *vv.* to heal.

- hegeskoalle** [hɛgə'skɔdɔ] *s.* university.
heide [haidə] *s.* heath.
hei-krewei [ˈhaikrəvaɪ] *s.* toil.
heine [hainə] *vv.* to catch.
heislik [haislɔk] *adj. adv.* horrible, horribly.
heit [hait] *s.* father.
heitelân [ˈhaitələ:n] *sn.* fatherland.
helder [heldər] *adj.* bright, clear.
helendal [hɛlənˈdɔl] *adv.* entirely.
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 [ˈhɛrbɛrgə] *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 [hixtə] *s.* height.
Hidde [hidə] *mn.*
hiel [hiəl] *adj.* 163. whole.
hieltyd [ˈhiltid] *adv.* continually.
hiem [hiəm] *sn.* premises, farmyard.
hier [hiər] *sn.* hair.
hier [hiər] *s.* hire, rent.
hiere [hiərə] *vv.* to hire, to let, to rent.
hikke [hikə] *s.* railing.
hilde [hɔldə] *s.* homage.
hillich [hilɔg] *adj.* holy.
himd [himd] *sn.* shirt.
himel [himəl] *s.* heaven.
himelsk [himɛlsk] *adj.* heavenly.
himmel [himɛl] *adj.* clean.
himmelje [himɛljə] *vv.* to clean.
hymphamp [ˈhimphamp] *s.* medley.
hin [hin] *s.* hen.
- hin!** [hin] *int.* see!
hinger [hɪŋər] *s.* hangman.
hingje [hɪŋjə] *sv.* III, d. to hang.
hinkje [hɪŋkjə] *sv.* III, d. to limp.
hinne [hinə] *adv.* away.
hinnegean [ˈhinɛgrɛn] *iv.* 250. to go away; to pass.
hynsder [hindər, hɪzder] *sn.* horse.
hynst [hɪst] *s.* stallion.
hynstebloom [ˈhi:stɛblom] *s.* dandelion.
hynsteride [ˈhi:stəriːdə] *sv.* I, a. to ride a horse.
hird [hɔd] *s.* hearth.
hird [hɔd] *adj. adv.* hard(ly); quick(ly).
hirdsherne [hɔdʒ'hɛnə] *s.* fire-side.
hirdshoeke [hɔdʒ'hukə] *s.* fire-side.
hise [hisə] *vv.* to hoist.
hja [hja, ja] *pers. pr.* she; they.
hjar [hɔr] *poss. pr.* her; their.
hjelt [jɛlt] *s.* handle, hilt.
hjerst [hɛst] *s.* autumn.
hjerstmis [ˈhɛsmɛz] *adv.* in autumn.
hjidde [hɪdə] *s.* flax-fibres, hards.
hji(r)re [hi:r, hɪrɛ] *adv.* here.
hji(r)fen [ˈhi:rfɛn] *adv.* 253. of this, hereof.
hji(r)mei [ˈhi:maɪ] *adv.* 253. with this.
hji(r)sa [ˈhi:rsɔ] *adv.* here.
hji(r)tte [hɪrtə] *sv.* VII, a. to name, to call; to order.
hjoed [juːɔd] *adv.* to-day.
hjouwer [juːər] *s.* oats.
ho [hu] *adv.* how.
hoanne [hɔɔnə] *s.* cock.
hoarn [hɔːn] *s.* horn.
hoarntou [ˈhɔɔntɔu] *sn.* horn-ropes.
hoarsride [ˈhɔɔsriːdə] *sv.* I, a. to ride a horse.

hoarte [hōatə] *vv.* to jolt.
hoas [hō'əz] *s.* stocking.
hoastje [hōasjə] *vv.* to cough.
hoed [hūrəd] *s.* hat.
hoeden [hūrədən] *adj.* 104, 3. cautious.
hoef [hu:v̆] *s.* hoof.
hoege [hugə] *vv.* 113. to want, to need.
hoek(e) [huk, hukə] *s.* corner, hook.
hoekbak [ʰukəbək] *int.* (used in lifting a child).
hoep [hup] *s.* hoop.
hoeve [hu:və] *vv.* 113. to want, to need.
hōf [hō:v̆] *sn.* garden; court.
hok [hək] *sn.* kennel.
hok, hokker [hək, həkər] *int.* *pr.* what.
hokkerdeis [həkər'daiz̆] *adv.* the other day, lately.
hol [həl] *adj. adv.* hollow; violently.
holle [holə] *s.* head.
hommels [homəl̆z̆] *adv.* suddenly.
hō'n [hun] *int. pr.* what.
hondert [hondət] *num.* 155. hundred.
honeyar [hu'nɪ'ər] *adv.* when, at what time.
honger [hōnər] *s.* hunger.
hongerich [ʰhōnərəġ] *adj.* hungry.
hongerje [ʰhōnərjə] *vv.* to suffer hunger.
hoopje [hō:pjə] *vv.* to hope.
hope [hō:pə] *s.* hope.
hottefylje [ʰtəfɪljə] *vv.* to carp.
hou! [hō] *int.* ho! stop! way!
houn [hun] *s.* dog.
hounsk [hū:sk] *adj. adv.* doggish, dogged(ly).
hout [hōūt] *sn.* wood.
houwe [hōūə] *vv.* to hew.
howol [hu'vəl] *conj.* though.
hūd [hu:d] *s.* hide.

húl [hyl] *s.* shell.
hûnderst [hundəst] *num.* hundredth.
hûndert [hundət] *num.* 155. hundred.
hune [hynə] *vv.* to tease, to nag.
húnlik [hỹ:lək] *adj.* aggravating.
hûntheijer [ʰhunthaiər] *s.* noisy child.
hûs [hu:z̆] *sn.* house.
hûsfroufsfaem [hysfrōus'fə:m] *s.* cook-housekeeper.
hûsgenoat [ʰysχəno'ət] *s.* inmate.
hûshâlde [ʰyshə'də] *sv.* VII, c. to keep house.
hûsman [ʰyzmən] *s.* husbandman.
hústek [ʰystək] *sn.* roof.
hutte [hötə] *s.* cabin.
hwa [və:] *int. pr.* who.
hwennear [və'nɪ'ər] *adv.* when.
hwent [vənt] *conj.* for.
hwer(re) [vɛr, vɛ:rə] *adv.* where.
hweryn [vɛr'in] *adv.* 253. wherein.
hwerouer [vɛr'u'ər] *adv.* 253. about what.
hwertroch [vɛ'trəġ] *adv.* 253. by what.
hwerút [vɛr'yt] *adv.* 253. whence.
hwet(te) [vət, vətə] *ind. and int. pr.* what.

I

ich [ɪχ] *s.* edge, margin.
ider [idər] *ind. pr.* every one.
ider-en-ien [ʰidərən'i'ən] *ind. pr.* everybody.
ien [i'ən] *num. ind. pr.* one, somebody.
yen [jɪn] *refl. pr.* 234. oneself.
ien-en-tweintich [ʰjɪməntwain-təġ] *num.* twenty-one.
ienfâld [i'əfə:d] *s.* naturalness, simplicity.
ienfâldich [i'əfə:dəġ] *adj.* simple, humble.

ien(n)ichst [i'ənəxst, jməxst] *adj.* only.
ienkear [i'ənkrər] *adv.* once.
ienlik [i'ələk, jilək] *adj.* alone.
ienmel [i'əməl] *adv.* once.
ienris [i'əʒ] *adv.* once.
iens [i'əz] *adv.* once; of one accord.
iensum [i'əsəm] *adj.* solitary.
iepen [i'əpən] *adj.* open.
iepenbier [i'əpəm'biər] *adj.* public.
iepenbierje [i'əpəm'bi:ərjə] *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'jtkərə] *s.* cart.
ierdryk [i'ədrik] *sn.* the earth.
yeske [jiskə] *s.* ashes.
yet(te) [jit, jitə] *adv.* yet.
yet(te)ris [jitrəz] *adv.* once more.
yettik [jitək] *s.* vinegar.
ieu [i'ü] *s.* century.
iis [i:z] *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'ŋgrən] *iv.* 250. to enter, to walk in.
ingel [iŋəl] *s.* angel.
Ingelân [i'ŋələ:n] *gn.* England.
yngewant [i'ŋgəwənt] *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'nhirərə] *vv.* to hire
again.
ynhouten [i'nhöütən] *s.* 195.
frame-timbers.

yn-ienen [in'i'ənən] *adv.* im-
mediately.
ynjaen [i'jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to ad-
minister; to suggest.
inkel [iŋkəl] *adj. num.* single.
inket [iŋkət] *s.* ink.
ynkomme [i'ŋkomə] *sv.* IV, b.
to enter.
ynljeaf [i'li:rəf] *adj.* dear, beloved.
ynlik [ilək] *adj.* inner; cordial.
ynlizze [i'li:zə] *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 [ist'r'mint] *sn.* instru-
ment.
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'tləkə] *num.* several.
iver [i:vər] *s.* diligence.
iwich [i:viç] *adj.* eternal.
iwichheid [i'viçhaid] *s.* eter-
nity.
izer [i:zər, izdər] *sn.* iron.
izeren [izərən] *adj.* iron.

J

ja [ja, jɑ:] *adv.* yes.
jachtsje [jɑχtsjə] *vv.* to run up
and down.
jaen [jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to give.
jak [jɑk] *sn.* jacket.
jamk [jamk] *adv.* often.
jammer [jamər] *s.* It is jammer:
it is a pity.
Jan [jən] *mn.* John.
jarre [jɑrə] *s.* dung-water.
jas [jɑs] *s.* coat.
jeft(e) [jeft, jeftə] *s.* gift.

jeije [jaǽ] *vv.* 246. to hunt.
jelne [jɛlnə, jɛln̩] *s.* ell.
jern [jɛn] *sn.* yarn.
jerne [jɛnə] *adv.* willingly.
Jeruzalem [jə'ryzələm] *gn.*
 Jerusalem.
jewiel [jə'vi:əl] *sn.* jewel.
Jezus [jɛ:zəʒ] *pn.* Jesus.
ju [jə, joʊ] *pers. pr.* 228. you (ye).
jicht [jɪχt] *s.* gout.
jier [ji:ər] *sn.* year.
jierdei [ʲjɪdi] *s.* birthday.
jierrich [jɪrɛg] *adj.* aged.
jiers [ji:əʒ] *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.
jinse [jɪ:sə] *adj.* yon.
jinsen [jɪ:sən] *adv.* yonder.
jinter [jɪntər] *adv.* yonder.
jister [jɔstər] *adv.* yesterday.
jo [joʊ] *pers. pr.* 228. you.
jok [jɔk] *sn.* 155. yoke.
jokje [jɔkjə] *vv.* 155. to itch.
jong [jɔŋ] *adj.* young.
jongfolk [ʲjɔŋfɔlk] *sn.* youth.
jonggûd [ʲjɔŋgʊd] *sn.* young cattle.
ju [joʊ] *poss. pr.* your.
joun [jun] *s.* evening.
jouns [jʊ:z] *adv.* in the evening.
jounstjer [ʲjū:stjɛr] *s.* evening-star.
jountiid [ʲjuntɪd] *s.* evening-hour, evenfall.
ju [jɔ] *pers. pr.* 227.
ju [jɔ] *s.* in fikse ju : a stalwart fellow.
jui [jœi] *s.* debauch.

jûk [juk] *sn.* 155. yoke.
jûkel [jukəl] *s.* icicle.
Jûkelbird [ʲjukəlbɔd] *pn.* the winter.
jûkje [jukjə] *vv.* 155. to itch.

K

kachel [kɑxəl] *s.* stove.
kaei [ka:i] *s.* key.
kaem [kɑ:m] *s.* comb.
kâld [kɑ:d] *adj.* cold.
kammenet [kɑmənɛt] *sn.* cabinet.
kanne [kənə] *s.* jug.
kant [kɑnt] *s.* border, side.
kantelje [ʲkɑntəlʲə] *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 [kɑs'lɛin] *s.* innkeeper.
kat [kɑt] *s.* cat.
keal [kɪrəl] *sn.* calf.
keal [kɪrəl] *adj.* bald, callow.
keakelje [kɪrəkəlʲə] *vv.* 165. to cackle.
keap [kɪrəp] *s.* 160. 161. purchase.
keapje [kɪrəpjə] *iv.* 160. 161. 250. to buy, to purchase.
keapman [ʲkɪɛpmɑn] *s.* merchant.
keapmanske [ʲkɪɛpmɑnskə] *sn.* merchant-woman.
kear [kɪrər] *s.* turn, time.
kearel [kɪrəl] *s.* fellow.
keatling [ʲkɪɛtlɪŋ, ʲkɛtlɪŋ] *sn.* 124. chain.
keel [ke:l] *s.* 163. throat.
kein [kaɪn] *adj.* proper, nice.
kel [kɛl] *adj.* 124. **kel wirde** : to be startled.
kelyn [kə'lin] *sn.* cornelian.
kenin [kə'nin, knin] *s.* rabbit.
kening [kø:nɔŋ] *s.* king.

keninkryk ['kø:nəŋkrik] *sn.*
kingdom.

kenne [kinə] *iv.* 249. to know.

keppel [kəpəl] *s.* herd, flock.

kerl [kəl] *s.* grain.

kern [kən] *s.* 152. notch.

kertier [kə'ti:ər] *sn.* quarter.

kerve [kərvə] *sv.* III, b. to notch,
to carve.

kesiten [kə'zitən] *sn.* so much
hay as a cow eats in a winter.

kiel [ki'əl] *s.* 163. throat.

kies [ki'øz] *s.* grinder.

kiezə [ki'əzə] *sv.* II, a. to choose.

kile [kilə] *s.* wedge.

kylje [kiljə] *vv.* to wedge.

kinde [kündə] *s.* knowledge.

kinne [kinə] *iv.* 249. can, may,
to be able.

kinst [kø:st] *s.* art.

kypje [kipjə] *vv.* to look.

kyps [kips] *s.* woman's hat.

kiste [kistə] *s.* chest.

kitelje ['kitəljə] *vv.* to tickle.

kiuw [kiuw] *s.* gill.

kjel [kiel, kəl] *adj.* 124. *See* kel.

kjeld [kielɔ] *s.* cold.

kjelderich ['kiældərəç] *adj. adv.*
cold(ly).

klabats [klə'bəts] *s.* riding-whip.

klæi [klæ'i] *s.* clay.

klam [kləm] *s.* 152. catch; stress.

klank [kləŋk] *s.* sound.

klaphalzje ['kləphəlzjə] *vv.* to
clack the bill.

klapperje ['kləpərjə] *vv.* to
clap, to rattle.

klas [kləs] *s.* class.

klaver [klə:vər] *s.* clover.

klauwe [klə'üə] *vv.* to scratch,
to scrawl.

klean [klrən] *s.* 195. clothes.

kleankas ['klrəŋkəs] *s.* ward-
robe.

klear [klrər] *adj. adv.* clear(ly),
pure(ly), evident(ly), ready.

kleaune [klö'ənä] *s.* clew.

kledaezje [klə'da:zjə] *s.* dress.

kleije [klæ'ie] *vv.* 246. to com-
plain.

kleur [klö'ər] *s.* colour.

klibbe [klibə] *s.* a large block or
pile (e.g. of hay or peat).

kliber [kli:bər] *s.* heap, crowd,
troop.

klien [klirən] *adj.* slender, slim.

klimme [klimə] *sv.* III, d. to
climb.

klinke [klɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to
clink.

kliuwe [kliuwə] *sv.* I, c. to climb.

kleok [klu:k, kluk] *adj.* sparing,
economic.

kloer [klurər] *s.* claw.

klok [klək] *s.* clock.

klomsk [klomsk] *adj.* chilly.

klopje [kləpjə] *vv.* to knock.

klots [klots] *s.* cap, barret.

klucht [klöxt] *s.* 113. farce, fun.

kluchtich [klöxtəç] *adj.* 113.
funny.

kluft [klöft] *s.* 113. farce, fun.

kluftich [klöftəç] *adj.* 113.
funny.

klúnje [klypə] *vv.* to walk on
skates off the ice.

klús [klu:z] *s.* hermitage; cot-
tage; cell.

klute [klytə] *s.* clod.

knarse [knasə] *vv.* 152. to
gnash.

knerse [knəsə] *vv.* 152. to
gnash.

knetsje [knetsjə] *vv.* to knead.

knibbel [knibəl] *s.* knee.

knieze [kni'əzə] *vv.* to bruise.

knipe [knipə] *sv.* 248. to pinch.

knoop [kno:p] *s.* lie; button.

knop [knəp] *s.* knob, knop, bud.

koai [kōa'i] *s.* nest-egg.

koaije [kō'ie] *vv.* 246. to chew.

koaitsje [kō'itsjə] *vv.* 246. to
cook, to boil.

koal [kō'əl] *s.* cabbage.

koalsied ['kōalsi:əd] *sn.* cole-
seed.

koarste [kōəstə] *s.* crust.
koart [kōət] *adj.* short.
koartkearich [kōət'kr̥əəŋ] *adj.* surly.
koarts [kō'əts] *s.* fever.
kobbe [kō'bə] *s.* fishing-net.
koel [kū'əl] *adj.* cool, fresh.
koelje [kū'əljə] *vv.* to cool.
koer [kū'ər] *s.* basket.
koes(kes) [kus, kuskəʒ] *adv.* quietly, sheltered.
kōgje [kō:gjə] *vv.* 246. to chew.
komfoar [kō'fō'ər] *s.* 138. chafing-dish.
komme [komə] *s.* IV, b. to come.
kommedeare [komə'dr̥ə'ərə] *vv.* 165. to command.
komst(e) [komst, komstə] *s.* coming.
kop [kəp] *s.* pate; **op 'e kop** *ōf:* exactly.
kop [kəp] *s.* litre.
kost [kəst] *s.* meat, food; board.
kosten [kəstən] *s.* 195. costs.
kou [kōū] *s.* cow.
kracht [krəχt] *s.* 113. strength, force.
kracht [krəχt] *s.* 113. water-bottle.
kraeb [krə:b] *s.* crab.
kraech [krə:g] *s.* collar, cape.
kræije [kræ'ijə] *vv.* to crow.
kracht [krəft] *s.* 113. water-bottle, caraffe.
krante [krəntə] *s.* newspaper.
kras [krəs] *adj. adv.* hale, clever; bold.
kreakje [kr̥i'əkjə] *vv.* 160. to crack, to creak.
cream [kr̥i'əm] *s.* stall, stand; child-bed.
kreas [kr̥i'əz] *adj. adv.* neat(ly), clean(ly).
kreauwe [kr̥i'ōūə] *vv.* to quarrel.
kreazens [kr̥i'əzəz] *s.* neatness.
krēbbe [kr̥i:bə] *s.* crib.
krēft [kr̥i:ft] *s.* 113. strength, force.

krēftich [kr̥i:ftəŋ] *adj.* strong.
krēkt [kr̥ekt] *adj. adv.* exact(ly).
kreune [kr̥ə:nə] *vv.* to croon, to groan.
krigel [kr̥i:gəl] *adj.* cross.
krīich [kr̥i:ŋ] *s.* fight, competition.
krīje [kr̥i'ijə] *vv.* 246. to obtain, to acquire.
krimpe [kr̥i:mpe] *sv.* III, d. to crimp, to shrink.
kringe [kr̥iŋə] *sv.* III, d. to throng, to crowd.
krīte [kr̥i:tə] *sv.* I, b. to cry, to weep.
krīte [kr̥i:tə] *s.* region, district.
krōade [kr̥ə'ədə] *s.* wheel-barrow.
krōan [kr̥ə'ən] *s.* crown; chandelier.
krōb [kr̥əb] *s.* beetle.
krōdde [kr̥ə'də] *s.* field-mustard.
krōes [kr̥u:z] *adj.* curly, wrinkled.
krom [kr̥əm] *adj.* 155. curved.
krūd [kr̥u:d] *sn.* herb; gunpowder.
krūm [kr̥um] *adj.* 155. curved.
krūpe [kr̥upə] *svv.* 248. to creep, to crawl.
krūpyn [kr̥up'in] *sn.* cot.
krūs [kr̥ys] *sn.* cross; small of the back.
krūse [kr̥ysə] *vv.* to cross; to cruise; to crucify.
krūslings [kr̥yslɪŋz] *adj.* cross-wise.
kuche [køχə] *vv.* to cough.
kuer [ky'ər] *s.* whim, caprice.
kuijer [kū'ijər] *s.* stroll.
kūper [kupər] *s.* cooper.
kwael [kwə:l] *s.* complaint, disease.
kwea [kw̥i'ə] *adj.* bad.
kwealik [kw̥i'ələk] *adj. adv.* wrong(ly), scarcely.
kwele [kw̥e:lə] *vv.* to warble.
kwikker [kw̥ikər] *adj.* neat.
kwyt [kw̥it] *adj.* lost.

L

- laed [lɑ:d] *sn.* drawer.
 laem [lɑ:m] *sn.* lamb.
 laitsje [laitsjə] *vr.* 246. to laugh.
 lân [lɑ:n] *sn.* land, field.
 lang [lɑŋ] *adj.* long.
 langhalzje [ˈlɑŋhəlzjə] *vr.* 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] *sn.* patch.
 lapje [lɑpjə] *vr.* to patch.
 latte [lɑtə] *s.* lath.
 Lauwers [lɑːuəz] *gn.* a small river in Friesland.
 lavearje [lɑˈvɛrjə] *vr.* to tack.
 lea [lɛɑ] *s.* 195. body.
 lean [lɛɑn] *sn.* wages.
 leane [lɛɑnə] *s.* lane.
 leanje [lɛɛnə] *vr.* to reward.
 lear [lɛɑr] *s.* doctrine.
 lear [lɛɑr] *sn.* leather.
 leare [lɛɑrə] *vr.* to teach; to learn.
 lears [lɛɑz] *s.* boot.
 leauwe [liouə] *vr.* to believe.
 leech [lɛ:ç] *adj.* low.
 leech [lɛ:ç] *adj.* empty.
 leechlân [ˈlɛ:çlɑ:n] *sn.* low-land.
 leed [lɛ:d] *sn.* grief.
 leelje [lɛ:ljə] *s.* lily.
 leep [lɛ:p] *s.* peewit.
 lef [lɛf] *adj.* cowardly.
 leffert [lɛfət] *s.* coward.
 leije [lɑːiə] *s.* small and shallow ditch.
 leikje [laikjə] *vr.* to dredge.
 lekkage [lɛˈkɑ:zjə] *s.* leakage.
 lekkens [lɛkəz] *adj.* cloth.
 lekskoaije [ˈlɛkskɔːiə] *vr.* to find fault.
 leppel [lɛpəl] *s.* spoon.
 les [lɛs] *s.* lesson.
- lêskoek [ˈlɛ:zbuk] *sn.* reading-book.
 lêst [lɛ:st] *s.* load, burden.
 lêsten [lɛ:sn] *adv.* lately.
 lêstich [lɛstəç] *adj.* troublesome.
 let [lɛt] *adj.* late.
 lêze [lɛ:zə] *sv.* V, a. to read.
 libben [lɛbən] *sn.* life.
 libben [lɛbən] *adj.* alive, lively.
 libje [lɛbjə] *vr.* to live.
 licht [lɛxt] *adj. adv.* light(ly), easy, easily.
 lid [lɛd] *sn.* limb; member; joint.
 lid [lɛd] *sn.* cover, lid.
 liede [lɛːdɛ] *vr.* 246. to lead.
 liede [lɛːdɛ] *vr.* 246. to ring.
 liem [lɛːəm] *sn.* loam.
 liep [lɛːp] *adj.* cunning, sly.
 liepe [lɛːpə] *vr.* to cry.
 liepens [lɛːpəz] *s.* slyness.
 liet [lɛːt] *sn.* song.
 lige [li:gə] *sv.* II, a. to lie, tell lies.
 liif [li:v] *sn.* body, belly.
 liifdracht [ˈli:vdrɑxt] *s.* wearing apparel.
 liis [li:z] *s.* flag, water-flag.
 lij [lɛi] *adj.* lee, sheltered.
 lije [lɛiə] *vr.* 246. to endure; to tolerate.
 lijen [lɛiən] *sn.* suffering.
 lyk [lik] *adj.* equal.
 like [likə] *adv.* like, equally.
 likernôch [ˈlikərnɔ:ç] *adv.* almost.
 lykhâlde [ˈlikhɔ:də] *sv.* VII, c. neither win nor lose.
 lykje [likjə] *vr.* to resemble.
 lykwols [ˈlikvɔlz] *adv.* however.
 liik [liik] *adj.* ugly; angry.
 liikens [liikəz] *s.* ugliness; anger.
 Linde [lɛndə] *gn.* a river in Friesland.
 line [linə] *s.* line, string.
 linich [linəç] *adj.* supple.
 linker [lɛŋkər] *adj.* left.
 linnen [lɛnən] *sn.* linen.

lins [li:z̥] *adj.* empty.
lipe [lipə] *vv.* to cry.
lippe [lɪpə] *s.* lip.
lyts [lɪts] *adj.* little, small.
lytsens [lɪtsɛ̃z̥] *s.* littleness, smallness.
lytsfeint [ˈlɪtsfɛɪnt] *s.* second servant.
litte [lɪtə] *sv.* VII, a. to let.
lize [lizə] *sv.* VI, a. to lie.
lize [lizə] *iv.* 250. to lay.
liuw [liuw] *s.* lion.
lizich [li:zə̃g̃] *adj.* grown with flags.
ljeaf [lɪəf̥] *adj.* dear.
ljeafde [lɪəvdə] *s.* love.
ljeaflik [lɪəvlək] *adj.* lovely.
ljedder [lɪɛdər] *s.* ladder.
ljeppe [lɪpə] *vv.* to spring with a pole.
ljip [lɪp] *s.* peewit.
ljirre [lɪrɪə] *s.* smoked beef.
ljisk [lɪɪsk] *s.* groin.
ljocht [lɪɔxt] *sn.* light.
ljochtblau [lɪɔxtbləu] *adj.* light blue.
ljochtgrien [lɪɔxtgrɪən] *adj.* light green.
Ljouwert [lɪɔüt] *gn.* town in Friesland (*Dutch*: Leeuwarden).
ljue [liö] *s.* 195. people, folk.
ljurk [liörk] *s.* lark.
ljuwe [liuwə, liöə] *s.* people, folk.
loai [lo'i] *adj.* lazy.
loaikje [lɔɔikjə] *vv.* to be lazy, to idle.
loaitsje [lo'ɪtsjə] *vv.* 246. to look.
loane [lo'ənə] *s.* loan.
locht [lɔxt] *s.* sky.
lochts [lɔxts, lɔxs] *adv.* to the left.
loegje, loeije [lu:gjə, lu'ɪə] *vv.* 246. to pile up.
loere [lu'ərə] *vv.* to watch, to spy.
lof [lɔf] *sn.* leaves.

loft [lɔft] *s.* sky.
lofter [lɔftər] *adj.* left.
lofts [lɔfts] *adv.* to the left.
lôge [lɔ:gə] *s.* flame, blaze.
lok [lɔk] *sn.* luck, happiness.
lokkich [lɔkə̃g̃] *adj.* happy.
lokwinsk [ˈlɔkvi:sk] *s.* congratulation.
lompert [lɔmpət] *s.* rude fellow.
longe [lɔŋə] *s.* lung.
lonkje [lɔŋkjə] *vv.* to ogle.
loom [lɔ:m] *adj.* heavy, slow.
los [los, lɔs] *adj.* loose.
losmeitsje [ˈlosmaɪtsjə] *vv.* 246. to loose.
lot [lɔt] *sn.* fate, lot; ticket.
lotsje [lɔtsjə] *vv.* to draw lots; to draw for the conscription.
lottersdei [ˈlɔtəzdaɪ] *s.* day of drawing for the conscription.
lûd [lu:d] *sn.* sound.
lûd [lu:d] *adj.* loud.
lûke [lɔkə] *svv.* 248. to draw.

M

Maeije [ma'ɪə] *s.* May; the 12th of May.
Maert [mɑ:t] *s.* March.
maertblom [ˈmɑ:təblom] *s.* snowdrop.
maet [mɑ:t] *s.* comrade, mate.
mage [mɑ:gə] *s.* stomach.
maitiid [ˈmaɪtid] *s.* may-time.
mâl [mɑ:l] *adj.* foolish, mad.
malkoar [məl'koər, məl'kɔər] *rec. pr.* each other.
man [mən] *s.* man; husband.
mank [mɔŋk] *prep.* among.
manljue [mɔ:lɪə] *s. plur.* men-folk.
mannich [mənə̃g̃] *num.* many, several.
mannich-ien [ˈmənə̃gi: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 [mɑstərəkə, mɑstəkə] *s.* mistress.
mē [mə] *ind. pr.* one, man, people.
meager [mɪ'ægər] *adj.* meagre.
meale, mealle [mɪ'ələ, mɪslə] *vv.* to grind.
meane [mɪ'ənə] *vv.* to mow.
mear [mɪ'ər] *adv.* more.
meast [mɪ'əst] *adv.* most.
meastentiids [ˈmɪ'əstenti:dʒ] *adv.* generally.
mēd [mɛ:d] *sn.* mowing-land.
mei [maɪ] *adv. prep.* with.
meidet [ˈmaɪdət] *conj.* with that.
meidwaen [ˈmaɪdwɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to join, to help in doing.
mēje [maɪə] *iv.* 249. may, to be allowed; to fancy.
meiminske [ˈmaimɪnskə] *s.* fellow man.
mēit [maɪt] *conj.* with that.
meitsje [maɪtsjə] *vv.* 246. to make.
mekeare [mə'krɛərə] *vv.* to fail.
mekoar [mə'koər] *rec. pr.* each other.
melke [mɛlkə] *sv.* III, d. to milk.
mem [mɛm] *s.* mother.
memmewille [ˈmɛmɛvɪlə] *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.
mēs [mɛ:s] *sn.* knife.
mesk [mɛsk] *s.* mesh.
mēst [mɛ:st] *s.* mast.
- mestelbank** [ˈmɛsɛlbɑŋk] *s.* mast-step.
mette [mɛtə] *vv.* 246. to meet.
mich [mɪχ] *s.* gnat, midge.
middei [ˈmɪdi] *s.* midday, noon.
midden [mɪdɛn] *sn.* middle.
mids [mɪdʒ] *adv.* amidst.
miede [mɪ'ədə] *s.* meadow.
miene [mɪ'ənə] *vv.* to mean, to suppose.
miening [mɪ'ənəŋ] *s.* meaning, opinion.
mienskiplik [mɪ'ɛ'skiplɛk] *adj.* common.
mier [mɪ'ər] *s.* mower.
miette [mɪtə] *sv.* II, b. to measure.
miette [mɪtə] *s.* measure.
mije [mɛiə] *vv.* to avoid.
mijen [mɛiən] *adj.* timid.
mil [mɔl] *s.* waist.
myld [mɪld] *adj.* lenient, soft.
myldens [mɪldɛz, mɪldɛz] *s.* softness.
miljoen [mɔl'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 mix, to mingle.
mynhear [mɔn'hɪrər] *s.* Sir.
minske [mɪnskə] *s.* man, human being.
minske [mɪnskə] *sn.* woman.
minst [mɪ:st] *adv.* least.
mint [mɪnt, mɔnt] *s.* mint.
mird [mɔd] *s.* polecat.
mis [mɪs] *adj. adv.* miss, wrong.
misdwaen [mɪz'dwɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to do wrong.
miskearje [mɪs'kɛrjə] *vv.* to fail.
miskien [mɔ'skin] *adv.* perhaps.
miskomme [mɪs'komə] *sv.* IV, b. to inconvenience.
misse [mɪsə] *vv.* to miss, to fail.

missizze [mis'sizə] *iv.* 250. to give cause for offence.

mits [mits] *conj.* provided that.

mitselje [mitsəljə] *vv.* to set bricks.

miuw [mjuw] *s.* sea-gull.

mjuks [mjöks] *s.* dung.

mjuksje [mjöksjə] *vv.* to dung.

moai [mo'i] *adj.* beautiful, nice.

moaijens [möaijəns] *s.* beauty.

moal [mo'al] *sn.* meal.

moandei [ˈmāndi] *s.* Monday.

moanne [möānə] *s.* moon.

moanne [möānə] *s.* month.

moargen [möārgən] *sn.* land measure.

moarn [mo'ən] *s.* morning.

moarn [mo'ən] *adv.* to-morrow.

moarnier [mä'ni'ər] *adv.* early to-morrow morning.

moarns [möā:ns] *adv.* in the morning, every morning.

moarntiid [ˈmöānti:d] *s.* early morning.

moas [mo'əns] *sn.* moss.

moatte [matə] *iv.* 249. must, to be obliged.

modder [modər] *s.* mud.

moed [mu'əd] *sn.* mind.

moed [mu'əd] *s.* courage.

moeije [möoiə] *vv.* to be sorry, to pity, to trouble.

moeike [möoi:kə] *s.* aunt.

moeite [möoi:tə] *s.* trouble.

moete [mu'ətə] *vv.* 246. to meet.

mogelijkheid [ˈmo:gləkhaid] *s.* possibility.

molke [molkə] *s.* milk.

molken [molkən] *sn.* milk to be churned.

mooglik [mo:glək] *adj.* possible.

mosk [mosk] *s.* sparrow.

moude [möüdə] *s.* mould.

mouwe [mö'üə] *s.* sleeve.

mûle [mulə] *s.* mouth.

munster [mö'stər] *sn.* monster.

mûnts [möonts] *s.* monk.

mûrre [möörə] *s.* wall.

mûs [mu:ns] *s.* mouse.

múske [myskə] *sn.* rogue, urchin.

mûtel [mutəl] *adj.* chubby.

mûtse [mutse] *s.* cap.

N

nacht [naxt] *s.* night.

nachtskaed [ˈnaxtskæ:d] *sn.* shade of night.

naderje [nä:dərjə] *vv.* to seize.

naesje [nä:sjə] *s.* nation.

namme [nāmə] *s.* name.

narje [nä:rjə] *vv.* to tease, to vex.

natuer [nä'ty'ər] *s.* nature.

nau [näu] *adj.* narrow.

naule [nä:lə] *s.* navel.

né [ne:] *int.* nay, no.

nea [nä'ə] *adv.* never.

neaken [nä'ækən] *adj.* naked.

neame [nä'əmə] *vv.* to name, to call.

nearne [nä'rənə] *adv.* nowhere.

neat [nä'rət] *ind. pr.* nothing.

nedich [ne:dəg] *adj.* necessary.

need [ne:d] *s.* need.

needlot [ne:dlot] *sn.* fate.

neffens [nefəns] *prep.* according to.

nei [näi] *adv. prep.* near, after, behind.

neidet [näi'dət] *conj.* after that.

neigean [ˈnäigrən] *iv.* 250. to trace, to follow.

neisimmer [ˈnäisimər] *s.* a mild autumn.

neist [näist] *prep.* next, nearest.

nei't [näit] *conj.* after that.

neitiid [ˈnäiti:d] *adv.* afterwards.

nepert [ne:pət] *s.* niggard.

nêst [nē:st] *sn.* nest.

nêst [nē:st] *prep.* before, ago.

nestelje [nēsəljə] *vv.* to nestle.

net [nēt] *sn.* net.

net [nēt] *adv.* not.

nicht [nixt] *s.* cousin.

nidich [nidəg] *adj.* angry.

nidle [nidlə, nölə] *s.* needle.

nift [nift] *s.* cousin.
nij [nei] *adj.* new.
nijachtich [ˈneiɑχtəŋ] *adj.* a little new.
nijsgierrich [neisˈkiriəŋ] *adj.* curious.
niid [ni:d] *s.* envy.
niis [ni:ʒ] *adv.* just now.
nimme [nimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take.
nimmen [nimən] *ind. pr.* nobody.
nin [nim, nən] *art.* 203. no.
ninter [nintər] *adj.* to ninter tiid: never.
njirre [niərə] *s.* adder, viper.
nju [niö] *s.* joy.
njuet [ny-ət] *adj.* tame.
njuggen [niogən] *num.* nine.
njuggende [ˈniogəndə] *num.* ninth.
njuggentich [ˈniogəntəŋ] *num.* ninety.
njuggentjin [ˈniogəntjən] *num.* nineteen.
njunken [niŋkən] *adv. prep.* next, beside.
noadich [no-ədəŋ] *adj.* necessary.
noait [no-ɪt] *adv.* never.
noas [no-əʒ] *s.* nose.
noaskje [nɔaskjə] *vv.* to please.
noat [no-ət] *sn.* grain.
noch [noχ] *adv.* yet, still, besides.
noch [noχ] *conj.* neither, nor.
nôch [nə:ŋ] *adv.* enough.
nôch [nə:ŋ] *adj.* done, cooked.
nochlik [noχlək] *adj.* agreeable.
nocht [noχt] *s.* joy.
nochteren [ˈnoχtərən] *adj.* empty, sober.
noed [nu-əd] *s.* care.
noedlik [nüodlək] *adj.* precarious.
noflik [noflək] *adj.* agreeable.
nofteren [noftərən] *adj.* empty, sober.
nôt [nɔ:t] *sn.* grain.
nou [noü] *adv.* now.
nou't [noüt] *conj.* now that.

nut [nöt] *sn.* use, profit.
nút [nyt] *s.* nut.
nutebeam [ˈnytəbr-əm] *s.* walnut-tree.
nútsdop [ˈnytsdɔp] *s.* nutshell.
nuver [ny:vər] *adj.* singular, queer.

O

oan [o-ən] *adv. prep.* on, to, at, in.
oanbiede [ˈo-əmbi-ədə] *sv.* II, a. to offer.
oandriuwe [ˈo-əndriuwə] *sv.* I, c. to drive on.
oanflean [ˈo-ənfl-ənə] *sv.* II, c. to fly at.
oangean [ˈo-əŋgrən] *iv.* 250. to happen.
oanhâlde [ˈo-ənhə:də] *sv.* VII, c. to continue.
oanheare [ˈo-ənh-ərə] *vv.* to hear, to listen to.
oanhearre [ˈo-əh-erə] *vv.* to hear, to listen to.
oankomme [ˈo-əŋkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to arrive.
oanlaitsje [ˈo-ələitsjə] *vv.* 246. to smile at.
oanlizze [ˈo-əlizə] *iv.* 250. to stop; to manage.
oanmeitsje [ˈo-əmmaitsjə] *vv.* 246. to make haste.
oannimme [ˈo-ənnimə] *sv.* IV, b. to accept, to admit.
oanpiele [ˈo-əmpi-ələ] *vv.* to be careful of.
oanprange [ˈo-əmprənə] *vv.* to push.
oanroppe [ˈo-əropə] *sv.* VII, b. to call, to invoke.
oanslach [ˈo-əslɑχ] *s.* attempt; occupation.
oanslaen [ˈo-əslɑ:n] *sv.* VI, a. to fasten.
oanslaggen [ˈo-əslagən] *s.* 195. caprices.

- oanstean [ˈoːʒstrɪən] *iv.* 250. to please.
- oanstekke [ˈoːʒstɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to put in; to fire.
- oant [oːənt] *prep.* to, till.
- oantrekke [ˈoːəntɹɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to take to heart.
- oantsjen [ˈoːəntsʃɛn] *sv.* II, c. to draw, to put on.
- oar [oːər] *adj.* other.
- oard [oːəd] *num.* second.
- oardeel [ˈoːədəɪl] *sn.* judgement, opinion.
- oardeheal, oardel [ˈoːədəɦɪˌəl, oːədəl] *num.* one and a half.
- oardele [ˈoːədə:lə] *vv.* to judge.
- oarloch [ˈoːəlɔχ] *s.* war.
- oars [oːəʒ] *adv.* otherwise, different, else.
- oer [oːər] *prep. adv.* over.
- oeral [ˈuːərəl, uːərəl] *adv.* everywhere.
- oerbliid [uːərˈbliːd] *adj.* very glad.
- oerbolgen [uːərˈbɔlgən] *adj.* incensed.
- oerdwaen [ˈuːə(r)dwaːn] *iv.* 250. to do over.
- oerdwealsk [uːəˈdwiːəlsk, uːəˈdwiːəlʒ] *adj.* rash, headlong.
- oerginst [ˈuːərgɔːst] *s.* envy.
- oergrime [uːərˈgrimə] *adj.* angry, wrathful.
- oerhawwe [ˈuːərɦavə] *iv.* 250. to have to spare.
- oerjaen [ˈuːərjɑːn] *iv.* 250. to hand.
- oerkomme [ˈuːərkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to overcome; to arrive.
- oerlibje [uːərˈlibjə] *vv.* to overlive.
- oerrinne [ˈuːərrɪnə] *sv.* III, a. to run over.
- oerstjūr [uːəˈstjuːər] *adj.* disconcerted.
- oertruzelje [uːəˈtryːzəlʃə] *vv.* to flood.
- oerwinne [ˈuːərvinə] *sv.* III, a. to save money.
- oerwinne [uːərˈvinə] *sv.* III, a. to conquer.
- of [ɔf] *conj.* or.
- ôf [ɔːf, ɔːə] *prep. adv.* off.
- ôfbitelje [ˈɔːəbətɛljə] *vv.* to pay off.
- ôfdak [ˈɔːədak] *sn.* shed.
- ôffalle [ˈɔːəfələ] *sv.* VI, e. to fall down; to go off.
- ôffeije [ˈɔːəfaɪə] *vv.* 246. to wipe, to dust.
- ôfgean [ˈɔːəgrɪən] *iv.* 250. to go away.
- ôfriede [ˈɔːəriːədə] *vv.* 246. to dissuade.
- ôfrinne [ˈɔːərɪnə] *sv.* III, a. to run away; to expire.
- ôfskodzje [ˈɔːəskodzjə] *vv.* to shake off.
- ôfstrike [ˈɔːəstriəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to strike off; to flee.
- oft [ɔt] *conj.* if.
- okse [ɔksə] *s.* ox.
- om [om] *prep.* round, for, at.
- omaeije [omˈaːiə] *vv.* to stroke.
- omdet [omˈdət] *conj.* because.
- omgean [ˈomgrɪən] *iv.* 250. to go round; to frequent.
- omkə [omkə] *s.* uncle.
- omklamje [omˈklamjə] *vv.* to pinion.
- omkromte [ˈomkromtə] *s.* trouble. omkromte bylizze, to put to inconvenience.
- ommers [oməʒ] *adv.* indeed, for.
- ompolskje [ˈompolskjə] *vv.* to drive round.
- omsjen [ˈomsɪɛn] *sv.* II, c. to look round (back).
- omslaen [ˈomslɑːn] *sv.* VI, a. to beat down; to turn over.
- om't [omt] *conj.* because.
- omwei [ˈomvaɪ] *s.* circuitous way.
- onbidich [omˈbiːdəg] *adj.* extravagant.

- onbihindere** [ombə'hindərə] *adj.* unhindered.
- onbrûksum** [om'bruksəm] *adj.* unmanageable.
- onforstandich** [öfə'stəndəġ] *adj.* ill-judged.
- ongâns** [ʼongǝ:z̥] *sn.* garbage.
- ongeeft** [on'ge:ǝ] *adj.* unsound, weak.
- ongelyk** [ongǝ'lik] *adj.* unlike, unequal.
- ongemaklik** [ongǝ'maklək] *adj.* uncomfortable, uneasy; morose.
- ongeskansearre** [ongǝskǝ'ziərə] *adj.* whole.
- ongetrest** [ongǝ'tri:əst] *adj.* unconsolated.
- onlijich** [ö'li:əġ] *adj.* rainy and stormy.
- onmacht** [ʼommaχt] *s.* impotence.
- onpesjintich** [ompǝ'si:ntəġ] *adj.* impatient.
- onreedlik** [ö're:dlək] *adj.* unreasonable.
- onrêst** [ʼöre:st] *s.* unrest.
- onrêstich** [ö're:stəġ] *adj.* restless.
- ons** [ö:z̥] *sn.* ounce.
- onsjuch** [ö'siəχ] *adj.* unsightly, ugly.
- onsljucht** [ö'sliəχt] *adj.* uneven.
- ontank** [ʼontənk] *s.* ingratitude.
- ontankber** [on'tənkber] *adj.* thankless.
- ontgean** [ont'χi: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'kre: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'skötəljə] *vv.* to unbolt.
- ontstean** [ont'stri:ən] *iv.* 250. to arise; to stay away.
- ontstelle** [ont'stə:lə] *sv.* V, a. to rob.
- onwaer** [ʼövä:r] *sn.* thunder-storm.
- onwaerje** [ʼövä:ri:jə] *vv.* to thunder.
- onwiten** [ö'vitən] *adj.* gigantic.
- op** [op] *adv. prep.* on, upon, up.
- opbod** [ʼobbød] *sn.* auction.
- opdyk** [ʼobdik] *s.* byway.
- opdwaen** [ʼobdwə:n] *iv.* 250. to open; to obtain.
- opgean** [ʼopχi:ən, ʼobgi:ən] *iv.* 250. to go up, to rise.
- opgong** [ʼopχon, ʼobgon] *s.* rise.
- ophâlde** [ʼophə:də] *sv.* VII, c. to hold up; to stop.
- opharkje** [ʼopharkjə] *vv.* to be surprised.
- opheapje** [ʼophi:əpjə] *vv.* to heap up.
- ophelje** [ʼopheljə] *vv.* to draw up; to sing.
- opjaen** [ʼopjə:n] *iv.* 250. to give up, to raise.
- opjaen** [ʼopjə:n] *sn.* raising.
- opkomme** [ʼopkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to come up, to rise.
- opkrije** [ʼopkre:ə] *vv.* 246. to pick up.
- opmerke** [ʼopmerkə] *sv.* III, b. to observe.
- opnimme** [ʼopnimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take up.
- opskouwe** [ʼopskouə] *svv.* 248. to push up.
- opstean** [ʼopstri:ən] *iv.* 250. to stand up, to rise.
- opstrieke** [ʼopstri:kə] *sv.* IV, a. to stroke up.
- optik** [ʼoptik] *s.* tip.
- ornaris** [ö'nə:rəz̥] *adv.* ordinarily.
- ou** [ö] *prep. adv.* off, down.
- oun** [öün, u:n] *s.* oven.

P

paed [pɑ:d] *sn.* path.
pak [pɑ:k] *sn.* pack, suit.
pake [pɑ:kə] *s.* grandfather.
pāntsje [pɑ:ntsʃə] *sn.* saucer.
par [pɑr] *s.* pear.
parse [pɑsə] *s.* press.
partij [pɑ'teɪ] *s.* party.
passé [pɑsə] *vv.* to suit.
patsje [pɑtsʃə] *vv.* to kiss.
peal [pi:əl] *s.* pole, pile.
pear [pi:ər] *sn.* pair.
perk [pɛrk] *sn.* park.
perse [pɛsə] *s.* press.
Pier [pi:ər] *mn.*
piip [pi:p] *s.* pipe.
pyk [pik] *s.* chicken.
pikelhearring ['pikəlhiərɪŋ] *s.*
 pickled herring.
pikswart [pikswɑt] *adj.* black
 as pitch.
piktried ['piktri:əd] *sn.* wax-end.
pylje [piljə] *vv.* to dart.
pylk [pilk] *s.* arrow, flash.
pine [pinə] *s.* pain.
pinksterblom ['pinkstərblo:m] *s.*
 cardamine.
pipe [pipə] *vv.* to pipe.
piuwe [piuwə] *vv.* to mock.
pjuk [piök] *s.* pike; stab.
plak [plɑk] *sn.* place, stain.
plakke [plɑkə] *vv.* to paste, to
 glue.
planke [plɑŋkə] *s.* plank, platter.
plant [plɑnt] *s.* plant.
pleagje [plɛægjə] *vv.* to tease.
pleats [plɛ:əts] *s.* farm(-house).
plicht [plixt] *s.* duty.
pliigje [pli:gjə] *iv.* 250. to be
 accustomed.
ploaitsje [plo:itsjə] *vv.* 246. to
 pluck.
ploegje [plu:gə] *s.* plough.
ploegje [plu:gjə] *vv.* 246. to
 plough.
ploeije [plu:iə] *vv.* 246. to
 plough.

ploffje [plofə] *vv.* to bounce.
plókjje [plə:kjə] *vv.* 246. to
 pluck.
plom [plɒm] *s.* plume.
plúm [plum] *s.* plume.
poanne [pɔdnə] *s.* cap with
 plume.
poarper [pɔ:rpɛr] *sn.* purple.
poarte [pɔ:tə] *s.* gate.
poat [pɔ:t] *s.* leg.
poat [pɔ:t] *s.* pot.
poel [pu:əl] *s.* pool.
poes [pus] *s.* puss.
pokdobbich ['pɔkdɔbɔg] *adj.*
 pock-marked.
pols [pɔlʒ] *s.* pulse.
pols [pɔlʒ] *s.* pole for springing.
pompe [pɒmpə] *vv.* to pump; to
 thrust.
pompier [pəm'pi:ər] *sn.* paper.
pong [pɒŋ] *s.* purse.
pop [pɒp] *s.* doll.
pót [pɔ:t] *s.* pot.
poun [pʌn] *s.* pound.
pracht [prɔxt] *s.* magnificence.
prate [prɑ:tə] *vv.* to talk.
priis [pri:ʒ] *s.* price.
priizgje [pri:zgjə] *vv.* to praise.
prikstók ['prikstɔk] *s.* dry
 branch.
prinses [pri:sɛs] *s.* princess.
priuwe [priuwə] *sv.* I, c. to
 taste.
profecy [profe'seɪ] *s.* prophecy.
profeet [pro'fe:t] *s.* prophet.
prólle [prɔ:lə] *s.* kidney.
prom [prɒm] *s.* plum.
pronk [prɒŋk] *s.* show; Sunday
 best.
pronkje [prɒŋkjə] *vv.* to make
 a great show, to parade.
protter [prɔtər] *s.* starling.
prúm [prum] *s.* plum.
prús [pru:ʒ] *adj.* charming.
púl [pul, puəl] *s.* pod.
putheak ['pøthri:ək, 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 [rɔ:nən] *s.* 195. freaks.
raer [rɔ:r] *adj.* strange, queer.
rakkert [rakət] *s.* urchin.
rame [rɔ:mə] *vv.* to thrust, to butt.
ramt [ramt] *sn.* window.
rane [rɔ:nə] *vv.* to melt.
range [rɔŋə] *s.* branch, twig.
rānne [rɔ:nə] *s.* brim, edge, border.
raze [rɔ:zə] *vv.* to rage, to rave.
rea(d) [ri'əd, ri'ə] *adj.* red.
readhûd [ri'ədhu:d] *s.* red skin.
reagje [ri'ægjə] *vv.* to sweep away cobwebs, to sweep the chimney.
reak [ri'ək] *s.* hayrick.
Reaklif [ri'ək'klif] *gn.* cliff near Stavoren.
reamme [ri'smə] *s.* cream.
reau [ri'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.
rêdeneare [ri'də'ni'rə] *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.
regear [rə'gɪ'ər, rə'gɪ'ər] *sn.* reign, government.
reid [raid] *sn.* reed.
rein [rain] *s.* rain.
reine [rainə] *vv.* to rain.
reis [raiʒ] *s.* journey, voyage.
reitsje [raitʃjə] *vv.* 246. to touch; to get.

reizgje [raiʒgjə] *vv.* to travel.
rêk [rɛk] *s.* a long time.
rekke [rɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to extend, to lengthen.
rekken [rɛkən] *s.* bill, reckoning.
rekkenje [rɛkənʒə] *vv.* to count, to reckon.
rêst [rɛ:st] *s.* rest.
rêste [rɛ:stə] *vv.* to rest.
rêstich [rɛ:stəç] *adj.* quiet.
ribbe [ribə] *s.* rib.
richel [riçəl] *s.* border, edge.
ride [ri:də, ridə] *sv.* I, a. to ride, to skate.
ridlik [ri'lək] *adj. adv.* tolerable, pretty.
rie(d) [ri'əd, ri'ə] *s.* advice.
riere [ri'ərə] *vv.* to stir.
rigele [rigələ] *s.* row.
rij [rei] *adj.* prodigal.
rijens [reiʒə] *s.* prodigality.
ryk [rik] *adj.* rich.
rikeljue [ri'kəljo] *s.* wealthy people.
rikje [rikjə] *vv.* to smoke.
rikke [rikə] *vv.* to reach.
rykrak [ri'krak] *sn.* something old and worn.
rinder [ri'ndər] *s.* runner, huckster.
ring [riŋ] *s.* ring.
rinkelje [riŋkəlʒə] *vv.* to rattle.
rinne [ri'nə] *sv.* III, a. to run.
rintenier [ri'ntə'ni'ər] *s.* retired tradesman.
ryp [rip] *adj.* ripe.
Ryp (De) [də'rip] *gn.* village in Friesland.
ris [rɛs, rəʒ] *adv.* once.
rys [ris] *s.* rice.
risping [ri'spɪŋ] *s.* harvest, crop.
rispje [ri'spjə] *vv.* to harvest, to gather the crops.
risse [risə] *vv.* to equip.
rite [ritə] *s.* while.
ritsdi [ri'tsdi] *int.*
riuwe [ri'uwə] *sv.* I, c. to tag, to string.

riuwe [riuwə] *s.* rake.
 rize [ri:zə] *vv.* to rise.
 rju [riö] *adj.* rife.
 rjucht [riöxt] *adj.* right.
 rjucht [riöxt] *sn.* right.
 rjuchter [riöxtər] *s.* judge.
 rjuchterhân [riöxtər'hə:n] *s.*
 right hand.
 rjuchtfirdich [riöxt'födæg] *adj.*
 just, righteous.
 rjuchts [riöxts, riöxs] *adv.* to
 the right.
 roaije [ro'ä] *vv.* to aim.
 roas [ro'əz] *s.* rose.
 roedlings [ru'ədlnjz] *adv.* close
 to.
 roeije [ru'ä] *vv.* to row.
 roeikje [ru'kjə, rü'kjə] *vv.* to
 rock.
 roer [ru'ər] *sn.* rudder.
 roer [ru'ər] *s.* stir.
 roet [ru'ət, rü'ət] *sn.* soot.
 rogge [rogə] *s.* rye.
 rôk [rək] *s.* underskirt, petti-
 coat, kirtle.
 rôle [rölə] *s.* roll.
 rôlje [röljə] *vv.* to roll.
 rom [rom] *adj.* wide, large,
 spacious.
 romer [rom'ər] *s.* rummer.
 romte [romtə] *s.* room, abun-
 dance.
 rook [rək] *s.* scent, smell.
 ropein ['ropain] *s.* kind of duck.
 roppe [ropə] *sv.* VII, b. to call,
 to cry.
 ropsek ['ropsek] *s.* glutton.
 rôt [röt] *s.* rat.
 rou [rö] *adj.* raw, uncooked.
 roun [run] *adj.* round.
 rounom ['runom] *adv.* on all
 sides, everywhere.
 rouwe [rö'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 ['rœiləbutsjə] *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 [sə] *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'dwɑ:ndə] *adv.*
 thus, in that manner.
 saed [sə:d] *s.* well.
 salkje [səkjə] *vv.* to sink.
 sâlt [sə:t] *sn.* salt.
 sâlte [sə:tə] *vv.* to salt, to pickle.
 sa'n [sən] *adv.* such.
 sân [sə:n] *sn.* sand.
 sang [səŋ] *s.* song.
 sa't [sət] *conj.* as.
 saun [sə:n] *num.* seven.
 saunde [sə:ndə] *num.* seventh.
 sauntal ['sə:ntəl] *sn.* (number of)
 seven.
 sauntich [səntəç] *num.* seventy.
 sauntjin [səntjən] *num.* seven-
 teen.
 sawol . . as [sə'vol . . əz] *conj.* as
 well as.
 scille [sɪlə] *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 [sɛ:d] *s.* sod.
 seage [sɛ:əgə] *s.* saw.
 seagje [sɛ:əgjə] *vv.* to saw.
 seame [sɛ:əmə] *s.* seam, bottom.

sear [sɪ·ər] *adj.* sore, painful.
 sechel [sɛχəl] *num.* five and a half.
 sechste [sɛkstə] *num.* sixth.
 sechsteheal [sɛkstə'ɦr̥əl] *num.* five and a half.
 sechstich [sɛkstōġ] *num.* sixty.
 sechstjin [sɛkstjɔn] *num.* sixteen.
 sêd [sɛ:d] *adj.* satiated.
 sédyk [sɛ:'dɪk] *s.* sea-dike.
 sêft [sɛ:ft] *adj.* soft.
 sêftkes [sɛ:ftkəz] *adv.* softly.
 seil [sail] *sn.* sail.
 seine [sainə] *s.* scythe.
 seinje [sainjə] *vv.* to bless.
 seinrop ['sainrɔp] *s.* signal.
 seis [saiz] *num.* six.
 seistal ['saištɔl] *sn.* (number of) six.
 sek [sɛk] *s.* sack, bag.
 selde [sɛldə] *adj.* same.
 sels [sɛlz] *dem. pr.* self.
 séman ['seimən] *s.* seaman.
 set [sɛt] *s.* trick.
 sette [sɛtə] *vv.* to set, to place; to build.
 sy [sɛi] *pers. pr.* she, they.
 side [sɪdə] *s.* side.
 side [sɪdə] *s.* silk.
 sydpaed ['sɪdpe:d] *sn.* side-path.
 sie(d) [si·əd, si·ə] *sn.* seed.
 siedder [siɪdər] *s.* sower.
 siedding [siɪdɪŋ] *s.* sowed land.
 siede [si·ədə] *sv.* II, a. to seethe.
 siedzje [siɪdzjə] *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 ['si:kβɛ:d] *sn.* sick-bed.
 siikje [si:kjə, sikjə] *iv.* 250. to seek.
 Sije [sɛiə] *mn.*
 sike [sikə] *s.* breath.

siker [sikər] *adv.* positively.
 sikersonk [sikərsɔŋk] *adv.* indeed.
 sykte [sɪktə] *s.* illness, malady.
 syl [sil] *s.* lock, sluice.
 sile [silə] *vv.* to sail.
 silver [sɔlvər] *sn.* silver.
 simmer [simər] *s.* summer.
 simmerdyk ['simərdɪk] *s.* low weir, serviceable in summer.
 simmerjoun ['simərjun] *s.* summer evening.
 simmerkrite ['simərkritə] *s.* hay-meadow liable to flooding in winter.
 simmermoarn ['simərmɔ·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 ['sɪlɔ·əz] *adj.* out of one's senses.
 sinne [sɪnə] *s.* sun.
 sinneskyn ['sɪnəsɪn] *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 [sɛn] *sv.* II, c. to see.
 sjippe [siɪpə] *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 [sju:kjə] *fn.*
 sjuch [siuχ] *adj.* nice.
 sjud [siöd] *s.* flax-brakings.
 skaed [skæ:d] *sn.* shade.
 skaffe [skafə] *vv.* to procure.

- skamje** (yen) [jĩ skamjə] *vv.* to be ashamed.
skansearje [skǽ'zjærjə] *vv.* to damage.
skar, sker [skar, skær] *sn.* share in a common grazing-ground.
skat [skət] *s.* treasure.
skatterje [skətərjə] *vv.* to laugh aloud.
skea [skrə] *s.* damage.
skeaf [skrǽf] *s.* sheaf.
skeel [ske:l] *sn.* complaint.
skelf [skelv] *adj.* oblique.
skelle, skille [skelə, skilə] *s.* bell.
skelms(k) [skelmsk, skelmz] *adj.* roguish.
skeppe [skɛpə] *sv.* VI, d. to scoop.
skêrm [ske:rm] *sn.* screen.
skerte [sketə] *s.* lap.
skie [skirə] *s.* sheath.
skiede [skirədə] *vv.* 246. to separate.
skieding [ski:ədəŋ] *s.* separation.
skielik [ski:ələk] *adv.* in a short time.
skiep [ski:əp] *sn.* sheep.
skieppeblom ['skirpəblom] *s.* Dutch clover.
skier [ski:ər] *adj.* grey.
skikke [skikə] *vv.* to arrange; to send.
skild [sköld] *s.* guilt, debt.
skylfisk ['skilfisk] *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 [skɪnkə] *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 [skɪm] *adj.* clean, pure.
skjirre [skɪrə] *s.* scissors.
skoalbern ['sköalbɛn] *sn.* school-child.
skoalboek ['sköalbuk] *sn.* school-book.
skoalle [sköalə] *s.* school.
skoaltiid ['sköaltid] *s.* school-time.
skoan [sko:ən] *adj. adv.* excellent, very good.
skoander [sko:əndər] *adj.* excellent.
skoartien [sköasjən] *s.* chimney
skoattel [sköatəl] *s.* bolt.
skob [skob] *s.* scale.
skobbert [skobət] *s.* scamp.
skocht [skoxt] *sn.* while, part of a day.
skoech [sku:g] *s.* shoe.
skoenmakker [sküo(m)məkər] *s.* shoemaker.
skoerre [sküorə] *vv.* to tear.
skoft [skoft] *sn.* while, part of a day.
skom [skom] *sn.* scum.
skonk [skonk] *s.* leg.
skoppe [skopə] *vv.* to kick.
skouder [sköüdə] *sn.* shoulder.
skouderje [sköüdəjə] *vv.* to give the cold shoulder.
skouwe [skoüə] *sv.* 248. to push.
skreauwe [skriöüə] *vv.* to cry, to clamour.
skrepppe [skrɛpə] *vv.* to make haste.
skrieme [skri:əmə] *vv.* to weep, to cry.
skries [skri:əz] *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.
skriuwer [skriuwər] *s.* writer.
skroar [skroər] *s.* tailor, needle-woman.
skroarje [skroərjə] *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.
skruten [skrytən] *adj.* easily frightened.
skúf [sky:v̥] *s.* move; slide.
skúrre [sküörə] *s.* barn.
skútəl [skütəl] *s.* plate, dish.
slach [sləχ] *s.* blow, loss; clap; battle; kind.
slachter [sləχtər] *s.* butcher.
slaeb [slu:b] *s.* baby's feeder, napkin.
slae [slɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to beat.
slagje [sləgjə] *vv.* to succeed.
sleat [slrət] *s.* ditch.
Sleat [slrət] *gn.* town in Friesland.
sleau [slœu] *adj.* indolent, sluggish.
slide [slidə] *s.* sledge.
sliiep [slī:əp] *s.* sleep; temple.
sliiepe [slī:əpə] *vv.* 246. to sleep.
slim [slim] *adj.* bad, evil.
slingerje [slɲərjə] *vv.* to sling, to swing.
slinkje [slɲkə] *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 [sljœχt] *adj.* smooth; simple.
sljuchtsje [sljœχtsjə] *vv.* to smoothe, to level.
sljurkje [sljörkjə] *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 [slugəz] *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, smərə] *vv.* to grease.
smeitsje [smaitjə] *vv.* 246. to taste, to savour.
smel [smel] *adj.* narrow.
smert(e) [smətə, smət] *s.* sorrow, smart.
smeule [smø:lə] *vv.* to scorn.
smite [smitə] *sv.* I, b. to throw.
smoar [smoər] *sn.* grease.
smoarch [smöärġ] *adj.* dirty.
smoargens [smöärġz] *s.* dirtiness.
smoke [smo:kə] *vv.* to smoke.
smout [sməüt] *adj.* sheltered.
smoutsjes [smöütsjəz] *adv.* under the lee.
snappe [snəpə] *vv.* to catch.
snauwe [snœuə, snö:uə] *vv.* to snarl.
Snein [snaïn] *s.* Sunday.
snetterje [snɛtərjə] *vv.* to chatter.
snie [sni:ə] *s.* snow.
snieflok [sni:flok] *s.* flake of snow.
snies [sni:əz] *sn.* score (twenty).
sniewyt [sni:əvit] *adj.* snow-white.
snije [sni:ə] *sv.* I, d. to cut.
snije [sni:ə] *vv.* to snow.

Snits [snits] *gn.* town in Friesland (in Dutch, Sneek).
Snjeon [snö:ən] *s.* Saturday.
snjitte [snit̩tə] *vv.* to sprinkle.
snjitterje [snit̩tərjə] *vv.* to sprinkle.
snøerje [snø:ərjə] *vv.* to shut up (a person).
snuffelje [snöfəl̩jə] *vv.* to sniff.
snuve [sny:və] *vv.* to sniff.
soal [so:əl] *s.* sole.
soal [so:əl] *sn.* navigable lane in ice.
soaltsje [so:əłtsjə] *sn.* In the phrase for 't soaltsje hálde, to make fun of (a person).
soan [so:ən] *s.* son.
soarch [so:ərç] *s.* care, trouble.
soargje [so:ərgjə] *vv.* to take care; to be afraid.
sobkje [so:bkjə] *vv.* to suck.
sok [sok] *dem. pr.* such.
soks [soks] *dem. pr.* such a thing.
somber [sombər] *adj.* dark, sombre.
somlike [somləkə] *num.* some.
sommige [soməgə] *num.* some.
soms [somz̩] *adv.* sometimes.
sonder [sondər] *prep.* without.
sonder det [sondər dət] *conj.* without.
sont [sont] *adv. prep.* since.
sont det [sont dət] *conj.* since.
sou [soü] *sn.* sieve.
soun [sun] *adj.* sound, hearty; wholesome.
spanne [spənə] *vv.* to stretch, to put to.
spatte [spətə] *vv.* to spurt, splash.
speglich [spe:gl̩ç] *adj.* reflecting.
spegel [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 [spi:ər̩ŋ] *s.* smelt.
spije [spi:ə] *sv.* I, d. to spit.
spiker [spikər] *s.* nail.
spikerfêst [ˈspikərfs:t] *adj.* clinched and riveted.
spil [spöl] *sn.* game, play; quarrel.
spylde [spildər] *s.* player.
spylje [spiljə] *vv.* to play.
spylman [ˈspilmən] *s.* fiddler, bandsman.
spinne [spinə] *sv.* III, a. to spin; to purr.
spitsen [spitsən] *s.* 195. comrades.
spjucht [spjœxt] *s.* woodpecker.
spjuchtich [spjœxt̩ç] *adj.* lanky.
splinter [splintər] *s.* splinter.
splite [splitə] *sv.* I, b. to cleave, to split.
spoen [spœ:n] *s.* chip.
sprekke [sprəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to speak; to boast.
spriede [sprj:ədə] *vv.* 246. to spread.
springe [sprinjə] *s.* III, d. to spring.
stadich [stɑ:d̩ç] *adj.* slow.
stál [stɑ:l] *s.* stable.
stálle [stɑ:lə] *vv.* to stable, to house.
stálle [stɑ:lə] *s.* stem, stalk, helve.
stán [stɑ:n] *s.* position; yn stán hálde, to keep up.
stappe [stapə] *svv.* 248. to step.
stean [str̩ən] *iv.* 250. to stand.
sté, steed [st̩e:, st̩e:d] *sn.* place.
stêd [st̩e:d] *s.* town.
stêdman [ˈst̩edmən] *s.* inhabitant of a town.
stêdshûs [st̩e:dʒ̩ˈhu:z̩] *sn.* town-hall.
stêds(k) [st̩etsk, st̩ets] *adj.* municipal, townish.
steger [st̩e:gər] *s.* scaffolding.
stek [st̩ek] *sn.* railing.
stek [st̩ek] *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] *vv.* to disturb, to care about.
stichtsje [stɪχtsjə] *vv.* to found; to edify.
stiel [sti:əl] *sn.* steel.
stiemmoer [ˈsti:(m)mu:ər] *s.* step-mother.
stien [sti:ən] *s.* stone.
stiennen [stimmən] *adj.* (of) stone.
Stiennen-man [stimmənˈmən] *gn.* statue near Harlingen.
stjfsel [stisəl] *s.* starch.
stiftsje [stiftsjə] *vv.* to found; to edify.
stiif [sti:ɸ] *adj.* stiff.
stiiffest [sti:ffɛ:st] *adj. adv.* steady, without exception.
stijve [sti:vjə] *vv.* to starch.
stik [stɪk] *sn.* piece, part.
stikel [stikəl] *s.* prickles; thistle.
stikelbosk [ˈstikəlbosk] *sn.* thistle.
stil [stil] *adj.* still, quiet.
stinne [stɪnə] *vv.* to groan.
stins [stɪ:z] *s.* castle.
stirt [stöt] *s.* tail.
stjer [stjɛr] *s.* star.
stjerne [stjɛrə] *sv.* III, c. to die.
stjitte [stjɪtə] *vv.* 246. to thrust.
stjonke [stjɔŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to stink.
stjonken [stjɔŋkən] *adj.* stinking.
stjûre [stju:ərə] *vv.* to steer; to send.
stoarje [stø:ərjə] *vv.* to look.
stoarm [stø:arm] *s.* storm.
stobbe [stø:bə] *s.* stump.
stoel [stø:əl] *s.* chair.
stof [stɔf] *s.* matter, texture.
stof [stɔf] *sn.* dust.
stôk [stø:k] *s.* stick, cane.
- stôkblyn** [stø:kblɪn] *adj.* stone-blind.
stoomboat [ˈstombø:ət] *s.* steamboat.
stoppel [stɔpəl] *s.* stubble.
stove [stø:və] *s.* stove, foot-warmer.
stouwe [stouə] *sv.* 248. to be dusty.
straffe [strɔfə] *vv.* to punish.
stram [strəm] *adj.* stiff.
strân [strø:n] *sn.* beach, strand.
streakje [strɛ:kjə] *vv.* to stroke.
stride [stri:də, stridə] *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 [strjɪtə] *s.* street.
strôt [strø:t] *s.* throat.
strou [stro:u] *s.* pancake.
struije [strœiə] *vv.* to strew.
strûpe [strupə] *sv.* 248. to strip, to skin.
stuit [stœit] *s.* rebound.
stuit [stœit] *sn.* moment.
stuitsje [stœitsjə] *vv.* to rebound.
stumper [stømpər] *s.* poor fellow.
stûr [stø:ər] *s.* penny.
sûch [su:ç] *s.* sow.
súd [syd] *adj.* south.
Sudersé [sydərˈse:] *gn.* Zuiderzee.
sûge [su:gə] *vv.* to suck.
sûnder [sundər] *prep.* without.
sûnt [sunt] *adv. prep.* since.
sûntsjes [syntsjes] *adv.* softly, steady.
sûpe [supə] *sv.* 248. to tope.
sûr [su:ər] *adj.* sour.
sutelje [sytəljə] *vv.* to retail, to peddle.
suver [sy:vər] *adj.* pure.
suze [sy:zə] *vv.* to buzz.

súzje [sy:zjə] *vv.* to buzz.
swaēi [swa'ɪ] *s.* swing, turn.
swaēije [swa'ɪə] *vv.* to swing.
swan [swən] *s.* swan.
swarre [swərə] *vv.* to swear.
swart [swat] *adj.* black.
swartens [swatn̥z] *s.* blackness.
swartrók ['swatrək] *s.* black-coat.
swé [swe:] *sn.* swath.
sweal [swi'əl] *s.* swallow.
swealtsje [sweltsjə] *sn.* swallow.
swel [swəl] *s.* swallow.
swerve [swervə] *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'ərəġ] *adj.* elegant.
swiersettich [swi'ər'setəġ] *adj.* gloomy.
swiet [swi'ət] *adj.* sweet.
swietkes [swi'ətəkəz] *adv.* softly.
swietsjes [swi'ətsjəz] *adv.* softly.
swifte [swiftə] *vv.* to yield, to give in.
swije [swiə] *swv.* 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.
swinge [swinjə] *s.* cross-beam.
swinke [swinkə] *vv.* to turn.
swird [swöd] *sn.* sword.
swirk [swörk] *sn.* welkin.
swit [swit] *sn.* sweat.

T

ta [ta] *adv.* to, towards; shut.
tachtich [təχtəġ] *num.* eighty.
taei [ta'ɪ] *adj.* tough.
tael [ta:l] *s.* speech, language.

tahálde ['təhə: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 [təntsə] *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 ['təsɪən] *sv.* II, c. to look on, to watch.
tastean ['təstrən] *iv.* 250. to allow.
tatinke ['tətnkə] *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 [taɪə] *vv.* to thaw.
teiken [taɪkən] *sn.* token, sign.
teikenje [taɪkənjə] *vv.* to sign, to draw.
tek [tek] *sn.* covering, thatch.
teken [te:kən] *sn.* token, sign.
tekenje [te:kənjə] *vv.* to sign, to draw.
tekspier ['tekspi'ər] *s.* rafter.
telle [telə] *vv.* to count.
teltsje [teltsjə] *sn.* tale.
tepyt [tə'pit] *sn.* carpet.
terp [tərp] *s.* mound, terp.
tersk [tesk] *s.* thrashing.
terskflïer ['teskflɪ'ər] *s.* thrashing-floor.
terskje [teskjə] *vv.* to thrash.
thé [te:] *s.* tea.
thús [tys] *adv.* at home.

- tichelje [tɪxəljə] *vv.* to make bricks.
- ticht [tɪxt] *adj.* close, dense.
- ticht(e) [tɪxtə, tɪxt] *adv.* near.
- tichthús [ˈtɪxtʰys] *sn.* prison.
- tydlik [tidlək] *adj.* temporal, timely.
- tydlings [ˈtidlənʒ] *adv.* at times.
- tiergje [tʲirgʲə] *vv.* to tear, to rave.
- tige [ti:gə, tigə] *adv.* very.
- tiid [ti:d] *s.* time.
- Tiisdei [ˈti:zdi] *s.* Tuesday.
- tikje [tikjə] *vv.* to tick.
- tiksel [tiksel] *s.* shaft.
- tille [tilə] *vv.* to lift.
- tille [tilə] *s.* small fixed bridge.
- tillich [tiləŋ] *adj.* erect.
- timmerman [ˈtimərmən] *s.* carpenter.
- tin [trɪn] *adj.* thin.
- tine [tinə] *s.* milk-basin.
- tine [tinə] *s.* tine.
- tine [tinə] *vv.* to swell.
- tinke [tɪnkə] *iv.* 250. to think.
- tins [tɪ:z] *s.* thought.
- tjems [tɪemʒ] *s.* hair-sieve.
- tjilling [tɪlɪŋ] *s.* teal.
- to [tə] *adv.* too.
- to [tə] *prep.* to, at.
- toaije [toːiə] *vv.* 246. to carry (heavy burdens).
- toalf, toalve [tolv̥, tolvə] *num.* twelve.
- toalfte [tolftə] *num.* twelfth.
- toan [toːən] *s.* tone.
- toar [toːər] *adj.* dry, barren.
- toarst [toːəst] *s.* thirst.
- toarstich [toːəstəŋ] *adj.* thirsty.
- tobbe [toːbə] *s.* tub.
- tobek [toːbək] *adv.* backward.
- tobite [toːbitə] *sv.* I, b. to bite.
- tobrekke [toːbrəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to break.
- tocht [toxt] *sn.* while.
- toer [tuːər] *s.* tower, steeple.
- toerre [tuːərə] *s.* beetle.
- tofreden [toːfre:dən] *adj.* content.
- togearre [toːgairə] *adv.* both, between them.
- togoede [toːguːədə] *adv.* to the good.
- tôgje [toːgʲə] *vv.* 246. to carry (heavy burdens).
- tokke [tokə] *s.* branch.
- toknieze [toːkniːzə] *vv.* to bruise.
- tokoart [toːkōɔrt] *sn.* shortage.
- tomealle [toːmislə] *vv.* to grind.
- tomiette [toːmiɪtə] *adv.* In phr. **tomiette komme**, to come to meet.
- tomme [tomə] *s.* thumb.
- tommelje [toməljə] *vv.* to tumble.
- tonei [toːnai] *adv.* afterwards.
- tonge [toŋə] *s.* tongue.
- tonger [toŋər] *s.* thunder.
- tongerje [toŋərjə] *vv.* to thunder.
- Tongersdei [ˈtō:zdi] *s.* Thursday.
- tonne [tonə] *s.* tun, ton.
- torjuchte [toːrioxtə] *adv.* In phr. **torjuchte wize**, to inform.
- tosk [tosk] *s.* tooth, tusk.
- toskoerre [toːskūərə] *vv.* to tear to pieces.
- tou [təu] *sn.* string, end, rope, tow.
- toudounsje [ˈtoūdū:sjə] *vv.* to skip.
- touwerfleach [ˈtoüərfleɔŋ] *s.* gust of wind.
- traepje [tru:pjə] *vv.* to tread.
- trêd [trɛ:d] *s.* tread.
- trêd [trɛ:d] *num.* third.
- trêddeheal [trɛ:dəˈhrəl] *num.* two and a half.
- trêddel [trɛ:dəl] *num.* two and a half.
- trêdderlei [trɛ:dərˈlai] *adj.* of three sorts.

treffe [trɛfə] *sv.* III, d. to hit.
 trekke [trɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to pull,
 to draw.
 trettjin [trɛtjɛn] *num.* thirteen.
 trettjinde [trɛtjɛndə] *num.* thir-
 teenth.
 trie(d) [triːəd, triːə] *s.* thread.
 trien [triːən] *s.* tear.
 trije [trɛjə] *num.* three.
 trijekleur [ˈtrɛjəkløːər] *s.* tri-
 colour.
 trilje [trɪljə] *vv.* to tremble.
 trime [trimə] *s.* rung.
 Tryn, Tryntsje [trin, trɪntsjə]
fn.
 tritich [tritəg] *num.* thirty.
 triuwe [triuwə] *sv.* I, c. to
 push.
 troaije [troːjə] *vv.* to lead softly;
 to caress.
 troan [troːən] *s.* throne.
 troanje [trøŋjə] *s.* face.
 troch [troχ] *adv. prep.* through.
 trochdet [troˈdət] *conj.* because.
 troch de wei det [tro də vai dət]
conj. because.
 trochdriuwe [ˈtro(g)driuwə] *sv.*
 I, c. to drive through.
 trochkomme [ˈtro(χ)komə] *sv.*
 IV, b. to get through.
 trochreed [ˈtro(χ)re:d] *s.* pas-
 sage.
 trochsette [ˈtro(χ)sɛtə] *vv.* to
 push on.
 trochwiet [tro(g)viːət] *adj.* wet
 through.
 tromme [tromə] *s.* drum.
 trou [trou] *adj.* true, trusty.
 trouwe [trøːuə] *vv.* to marry.
 trouwers [trøːuəz] *s.* 195. wed-
 ding pair.
 tsien [tsiːən] *num.* ten.
 tsiende [tsiːəndə] *num.* tenth.
 tsiere [tsiːərə] *vv.* to quarrel.
 tsiis [tsiːz] *s.* cheese.
 tsjalk [tsjɔlk] *s.* tjalk (kind of
 ship).
 tsjef [tsjɛf] *sn.* chaff.

tsjen [tsiən] *sv.* II, c. to march,
 to go.
 tsjep [tsjɛp] *adj.* comely.
 tsjeppens [tsjɛpəz] *s.* grace.
 tsjerke [tsjɛrkə] *s.* church.
 tsjerkfoud [ˈtsjɛrkfoʊd] *s.*
 churchwarden.
 tsjerkhōf [ˈtsjɛrkhɔf] *sn.* church-
 yard.
 tsjerne [tsjɛnə] *s.* churn.
 tsjernje [tsjɛjnə] *vv.* to churn.
 tsjilpje [tsjɪlpjə] *vv.* to chirp.
 tsjin [tsim] *adv. prep.* against.
 tsjinje [tsimjə] *vv.* to serve.
 tsjinprate [ˈtsimprɑ:tə] *vv.* to
 contradict.
 tsjinst [tsimst] *s.* service.
 tsjinwirdich [tsimˈvɔdəg, tsim-
 ˈvɔrg] *adv.* at present.
 tsjirmje [tsimrmjə] *vv.* to cry, to
 moan.
 tsjoed [tsjuːəd] *adj.* bad, ill.
 tsjoene [tsjuːənə] *vv.* to over-
 look, to bewitch.
 tsjoenster [tsjuːɛstər] *s.* witch.
 tsjok [tsjɔk] *adj.* thick.
 tsjoksel [tsjɔksəl] *s.* kind of
 axe.
 tsjotterje [tsjɔtərjə] *vv.* to
 chirp.
 tsjûk [tsjuk] *adj.* thick.
 tsjuster [tsjüstər] *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 [tuməljə] *vv.* to tumble.
 tûn [tyn] *s.* garden.
 tûne [tunə] *s.* tun, ton.
 Turk [tɔrk] *pn.* Turk.
 tusken [tɔskən] *adv. prep.* be-
 tween.
 tûzen [tu:zən] *num.* thousand.
 twa [twɑ:] *num.* two.
 twadde [twɔdə] *num.* second.

twastriid [ˈtwɑstri:d] *s.* indecision.
 tweintich [ˈtwɑintəŋ] *num.* twenty.
 tweintichste [ˈtwɑintəχstə] *num.* twentieth.
 twer [ˈtwer] *adj.* loath, loathing.
 twiebak [ˈtw(i)ɪbək] *s.* biscuit.
 twiich [ˈtwi:ŋ] *s.* twig.
 twinge [ˈtwɪŋə] *sv.* III, d. to force.
 twingerij [ˈtwɪŋəˈreɪ] *s.* tyranny.
 twjilling [ˈtw(i)ɪlɪŋ] *s.* twin.
 twjirre [ˈtw(i)ɪrə] *s.* whirlwind.
 twisken [ˈtwiskən] *adv. prep.* between.
 twiskenbeiden [ˈtwiskənˈbaidən] *adv.* now and then; passable.

U

ûle [ˈulə] *s.* owl.
 ûleboerd [ˈuləbuːəɔ̯] *sn.* triangular end-board on the ridge of a barn.
 ûnder [ˈundər] *adv. prep.* under, down, among.
 ûnderhâns [ˈundərˈhɑ̃:z̃] *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 [ˈundərˈviləz̃] *adv.* meanwhile.
 ûnt- [ˈunt]. *See* ont-.
 ûre [ˈuːərə] *s.* hour.
 ús [ˈyz] *poss. pr.* our.
 út [ˈyt] *adv. prep.* out, from.
 útboeid [ˈydbuid] *adj.* bandy-legged.
 útbringe [ˈyɔ̯brɪŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring out.
 út-doar [ˈy(d)doːər] *s.* outer door.
 uterje [ˈytərjə] *sv.* to utter.

uterlik [ˈytərlek] *adv.* outward, to all appearance.
 útfenhûs [ˈytfənˈhu:z̃] *adv.* (= from home), as a guest or visitor.
 útfenhûzer [ˈytfənˈhu:zər] *s.* guest.
 útfenhûzje [ˈytfənˈhu:zjə] *sv.* to stay as a guest.
 útgean [ˈytχrˌən] *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 [ˈytmɑitsjə] *sv.* 246. to make out; to finish; to scold.
 útmiette [ˈytmirtə] *sv.* II, b. to mete out.
 útrekke [ˈytrəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to stretch out.
 útrolje [ˈytrɔ:ljə] *sv.* to unroll.
 útslaen [ˈytslɑ:n] *sv.* VI, a. to beat out.
 útstean [ˈytstrˌən] *iv.* 250. to endure; to have to do with.

W

waeije [ˈvaːiə] *sv.* to blow.
 waeksdóm [ˈva:ksdom] *s.* growth.
 waekse [ˈva:ksə] *sv.* VI, c. to grow.
 waer [ˈva:r] *sn.* weather.
 waerm [ˈva:rm] *adj.* warm. *Hy sit der waerm by*, he is a well-to-do man.
 waermte [ˈva:rmte, varmtə] *s.* warmth.
 waersiiik [ˈva:rsi:k] *adj.* out of sorts through the state of the weather.
 wakker [ˈvakər] *adv.* very.

- wâl** [vø:l] *s.* water-side.
wâld [vø:d] *sn.* wood, forest.
Wâlden [vø:dən] *gn.* wooded districts in the east of Friesland.
walgje [vølgjə] *vv.* to disgust, to loathe.
wan [vøn] *adj.* wrong.
wang [vøn] *sn.* cheek.
war [vør] *s.* In phr. **yen to war stelle**, to offer resistance.
warber [vørbər] *adj.* diligent.
warleas [ˈvørlr·əz] *adj.* helpless.
warre (yen) [jĩ vørə] *vv.* to do one's best.
wart [vøt] *s.* wart.
wasker [vøskər] *s.* washer.
waskje [vøskjə] *sv.* VII, b. to wash.
weach [vø·əg] *s.* wall, back-wall of the bed.
weach [vø·əg] *s.* wave.
weage [vø·əgə] *sv.* VI, a. to weigh.
weagje [vø·əgjə] *vv.* to wave.
weagje [vø·əgjə] *vv.* to venture, to risk.
weak [vø·ək] *adj.* soft.
wekje [vøskjə] *vv.* to soak.
wearzgjē [vø·əzgjə] *vv.* to disgust, to loathe.
wedzje [vødzjə] *vv.* to lay a wager.
weet [vø:t] *s.* wheat.
wegerje [vø·gərjə] *vv.* to refuse.
wei [vøi] *s.* way.
wei [vøi] *adv.* away, lost.
weifiterje [ˈvøifitərjə] *vv.* to drive off.
wein [vøin] *s.* wain, waggon.
weitsje [vøitsjə] *vv.* 248. to watch.
weiwirde [ˈvøi·vødə] *sv.* III, e. to get away.
wekker [vøskər] *adj.* awake.
wenje [vønjə] *vv.* to live, to reside.
wenne [vø·nə] *vv.* to accustom.
- wenst** [vø:st] *s.* custom.
went(e) [vøntə, vønt] *s.* house.
wer [vør] *adv.* again, back.
werbringe [ˈvø(r)brɪŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring back.
werdwaen [ˈvø(r)d·wø·n] *iv.* 250. to do once more.
werjaen [ˈvø(r)jə·n] *iv.* 250. to return, to restore.
weromjaen [vø·r·omjə·n] *iv.* 250. to give back.
werom [vø·r·om] *adv.* back.
weromkomme [vø·r·omkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to return.
werpe [vørpə] *sv.* III, b. to cast, to throw.
westen [vøstən] *sn.* west.
westerrea(d) [ˈvøstərr·ə(d)] *sn.* evening sky.
wet [vøt] *s.* law.
wetgelearde [ˈvøtgəl·rədə] *s.* lawyer.
wetter [vøstər] *sn.* water.
wetterfloed [ˈvøstərflu·əd] *s.* inundation.
Wetterlân [ˈvøstər·løn] *gn.* watery districts in Friesland.
weve [vø·və] *vv.* to weave.
wēze [vø·zə] *iv.* 250. to be.
wēzen [vø·zən] *sn.* existence.
wy [vøi, vø] *pers. pr.* we.
widdou [ˈvøidoü] *s.* widow.
widner [vødnər] *s.* widower.
widze [vødzə] *s.* cradle.
widzeliet [ˈvødzəli·ət] *sn.* cradle-song.
widzje [vødzjə] *vv.* to cradle.
wiel [vø·əl] *s.* pool.
wier [vø·ər] *adj.* true.
wierheid [ˈvøir·høid] *s.* truth.
wiet [vøi·ət] *adj.* wet.
wiette [vøitə] *s.* wetness.
wif [vøf] *adj.* unstable, uncertain.
wyfke [vøfkə] *sn.* female.
wiggelje [vøgəljə] *vv.* to rock.
wiid [vøid] *adj.* wide.
wiif [vøi·v] *sn.* woman, wife.

- wiis** [vi:z̥] *adj.* wise.
wije [veiə] *vv.* to devote.
wike [vikə] *s.* week.
wike [vikə] *vv.* to retire, to retreat.
wikel [vikəl] *s.* kestrel.
wyks [viks] *adv.* weekly.
wyld [vild] *adj.* wild.
wiles [viləz̥] *adv.* meanwhile.
wilewalje [ˈviləvaljə] *vv.* to wiggle-waggle.
wille [vilə] *s.* pleasure.
wylst [vilst] *conj.* whilst.
wyn [vin] *s.* wine.
wyn [vin] *s.* wind.
wynderje [ˈvɪndərjə] *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 [ˈvɪntərdaɪ] *s.* winter day.
winterdei [vɪntərˈdaɪ] *adv.* in winter.
wirch [vörġ] *adj.* worth; tired, weary.
wird [vöd] *sn.* word.
wirdboek [ˈvödbuk] *sn.* dictionary.
wirde [vödə, vörə] *sv.* III, e. to become.
wirdearje [vöˈdierjə] *vv.* to value.
wirdich [vödəġ] *adj.* worth.
wirk [vörk] *sn.* work.
wirkje [vörkjə] *vv.* to work.
wirkmaster [ˈvörkmastər] *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 [vitə] *iv.* 249. to know.
wize [vi:zə] *s.* tune; *fen 'e wize wēze*, to be flurried.
wize [vi:zə] *vv.* to show.
wjergeade [ˈvɪərgrədə] *s.* equal.
wjerhâlde [ˈvɪərˈhō:də] *sv.* VII, c. to refrain.
wjerkoaije [ˈvɪərkoːiə] *vv.* 246. to ruminate.
wjerljocht [ˈvɪɛlɔxt] *s.* lightning.
wjerskyn [ˈvɪɛ(r)skin] *s.* reflection.
wjerstean [vɪɛ(r)ˈstrɛn] *iv.* 250. to resist.
wjirje [vɪrjə] *vv.* to (expose to the) air.
wjirm [vɪrm] *s.* worm.
wjudde [vɪödə] *vv.* to weed.
wjuk [vɪök] *s.* wing.
wjuk [vɪök] *int.*
wjukkelje [vɪökəljə] *vv.* to flutter.
wjukwapperje [ˈvɪökwapərjə] *vv.* to flap the wings.
Woansdei [vö:zdi] *s.* Wednesday.
woartel [vöötəl] *s.* root; carrot.
woast [vöːəst] *adj.* desolate, waste.
woelje [vööljə] *vv.* to wind round.
wol [völ] *s.* wool.
wol [völ] *adv.* well.
wolbisteld [ˈvölbəstɛld] *adj.* well-used.
wolf [volf, volv̥] *s.* wolf.
wolfear [ˈvölfirət] *s.* welfare.
wolk(en) [völkən, volk] *s.* cloud.
wolkom [ˈvölkom] *adj.* welcome.
wolle [völə] *iv.* 250. to be willing.
wolmienend [völˈmiːənənd] *adj.* well-meaning.
wonder [vöndər] *sn.* wonder.

wraggelje [uragəlʲə]	<i>vv.</i> to	wreed [vred] <i>adj.</i> cruel; rough.
wobble.		wrine [vrinə] <i>s.</i> coverlet.
wrak [vrak] <i>sn.</i> wreck.		wringe [vrɪŋə] <i>sv.</i> III, <i>d.</i> to
wrak [vrak] <i>adj.</i> shaky.		wring.
wrakselje [vraksəlʲə]	<i>vv.</i> to	wriuwe [vrɪuwə] <i>sv.</i> I, <i>c.</i> to
wrestle.		rub.
wrâld [vrɔ:d] <i>s.</i> world.		wûnder [vundər] <i>sn.</i> wonder.

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