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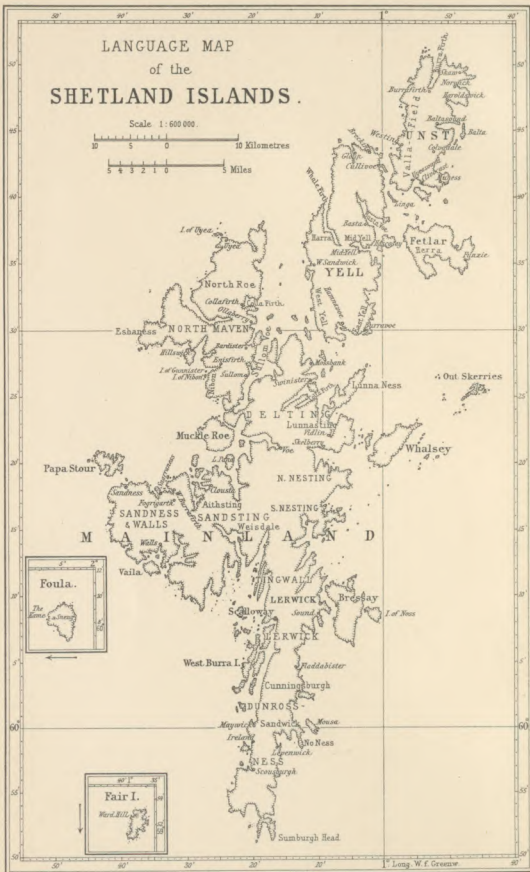
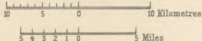






# LANGUAGE MAP of the SHETLAND ISLANDS.

Scale 1:600,000.



AN  
ETYMOLOGICAL  
DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
NORN LANGUAGE  
IN SHETLAND







Jacob Jacobsen

AN  
ETYMOLOGICAL  
DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
NORN LANGUAGE  
IN SHETLAND

BY  
JAKOB JAKOBSEN

PART I



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## PREFACE.

IT was the earnest desire of the late Dr. Jakob Jakobsen that his *Etymologisk Ordbog over det Norrøne Sprog på Shetland* should appear in an English edition, but he knew that his wish would never be fulfilled by himself, all his time being devoted to further original research; a considerable collection of Orkney Norn required to be worked out, and he was also occupied with a Færoese dictionary which he had commenced. Death unfortunately intervened, and what he left undone no one else could adequately do. But, deeming it a sacred duty incumbent upon them, his nearest relatives have endeavoured as far as possible to carry out his wishes; and it is with that end in view that the present translation is now issued.

To those who knew his character it will not be difficult to understand that, as an expression of natural patriotism, and in gratitude to that country in which the expenses of printing were defrayed, he prepared the work in a language which could be easily read in all the Northern countries.

At the time of his death the work was practically complete; the Dictionary was finished with the exception of about two pages of the letter *ø*, which were found in manuscript on detached sheets, but the Introduction was not fully worked out.

In the Introduction to this English edition appears some hitherto unprinted matter from Dr. Jakobsen's manuscript, such as the Norn fragments to which references are frequently made in the Dictionary. These fragments were found arranged as he intended them for the Introduction. It was his intention, also, that a portion of the matter from his early thesis, *Det Norrøne Sprog på Shetland*, should be included in this Introduction. Hence it is that Chapters VI and VII of that work are here incorporated. This was the more advisable seeing that references to these chapters constantly appear in the Dictionary. Finally, it ought to be stated that the materials collected in Shetland by Dr. Jakobsen for his Dictionary were noted down by him in English; of this every advantage has been taken, and thus it is in a measure Dr. Jakobsen's own English that appears in this edition. A language map of the Shetland Islands also accompanies this English edition, according to Dr. Jakobsen's own instructions during his last illness.

It would have been impossible to produce this work without help, and in this respect the relatives of Dr. Jakobsen (and in par-

ticular his sister who writes this) have been singularly fortunate in obtaining the generous assistance of Professor W. A. Craigie, now of the University of Chicago. Not only has he gone through and arranged the matter for the Introduction, but he has further been good enough to revise the final proof-sheets of the Dictionary itself. To him heartfelt thanks are due. Sincere thanks are likewise due to Mr. George Watson of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, and author of the *Roxburghshire Word-book*, who has greatly assisted by devoting his valuable time to revising the first proofs. Further, warmest thanks are tendered to Dr. Hugh Marwick, Kirkwall, without whose kind encouragement the work of translation might never have been attempted, and who has smoothed the path over various difficulties. As a native of Orkney he was able to assist with various troublesome Shetland technical terms, and he helped also in revising the translation of the Norn fragments. Dr. Jakobsen's friend, the late Shetland author, Mr. J. J. Haldane Burgess, kindly translated parts I, II and III of the Introduction, and also revised a portion of Part I of the Dictionary. Mr. William Ratter, Lerwick, who takes a keen interest in the Shetland Norn, has always been ready with assistance, which is here gratefully acknowledged. Great indebtedness is also felt to Dr. Amund B. Larsen, Oslo, and to Professor Magnus Olson of the University of Oslo, for their aid in revising the Word-lists in the Introduction. Further, special thanks are due to Professor Finnur Jónsson of the University of Copenhagen, whose friendly interest has been evident in the readiness with which he has responded to every inquiry, and whose concluding words from his Postscript to the Danish edition may here be quoted: "No one will underestimate the contribution which Dr. Jakobsen by his excellent work has made to Scandinavian, and in particular to Norse, philological research, carried out as it was with never-flagging energy, keen penetration, and delicacy of judgement. It will preserve his name for all time in the annals of Scandinavian philology".

Copenhagen, August, 1927.

*Anna Horsbøl, née Jakobsen.*

## *Explanation of marks and characters, especially those of phonetic script, used in the Dictionary.*

The Shetlandic Norn words are recorded in a somewhat normalized form, in order to avoid the setting up of phonetic forms with special characters as the normal forms. Immediately after the normal form of the word, the pronunciation is indicated by phonetic symbols within brackets.

An asterisk (\*) before a Shetlandic word denotes that it is obsolete; one before an Old Northern word denotes that it is not attested in the old literature<sup>1</sup>. A dagger (†) before a Shetlandic word denotes that the origin of this word is doubtful or not originally Norn.

Heavy italics denote that the word is Lowland Scottish in form. Such words have been given in the Dictionary when used in senses and applications which differ from Lowland Scottish and are in accord with the usage of the corresponding word in Old Northern or in later Scandinavian languages.

Words in inverted commas, within brackets [ ' ' ], in sentences given to explain further the use of Shetlandic Norn words, are Standard English forms, or translations of Lowland Scottish (and Shetlandic) words.

### *Phonetic Characters.*

#### 1. Vowels.

ï: almost as in Danish "hvid" or in English "we".

i: a sound between i and e; almost as in Danish "fisk" or Scottish "fin".

e (close), a little more open than Danish e = ei in Scottish "rein".

ɛ: a sound between e and æ = e in English "there".

æ as Danish e, æ, in "hest, præst". On Westside, in the neighbourhood of Sandness more open, between æ and ä = a in southern English "bat".

ä: a sound between æ and a, almost as in English "man, hat", but generally approaches somewhat to the ó-sound; see below iö.

a: as in Danish; sometimes approaches ä, especially before a softened consonant, = the vowel in English "far".

<sup>1</sup> An asterisk before an Old Northern place-name in its original form, put after a Modern Shetlandic place-name form as an explanation of the latter, commonly denotes merely that the Old Northern form referred to is assumed to be the original one. The same applies to sentences in the Old Northern, given in explanation or translation of Shetlandic sentences.

â: a long, deep, diphthongal a-sound, deep a with suggestion of â; approaches the Færoese diphthong åa. Only found in the isles of Yell and Unst. — In English (Lowland Scottish) words in Shetland, â is less diphthongal than in Norn words, and then signifies a deeply-shaded a-sound.

â: somewhat more open than Danish â, but not so open as e.g. the vowel in English "not".

o: a sound between â and o = the vowel in English "not".

o (close), almost as in Danish "ost" or northern English "so". — ô denotes a somewhat deeper, long o-sound, as in English "who".

u: almost as in Danish "du, nu" = u in English "butcher".

ø (close), almost as in Danish "rød", French eu in "creux". On Westside, especially in Sandness and Aithsting, more close, almost as short y in Danish, e.g. in "kyst, bryst".

ô: open, almost as in Danish "(ørn) ørn" = eu in French "peur".

ô: a sound between o and ø (occas. somewhat more open, between o, and a sound bordering on ø and ô). Nearly = u in English "but".

ô: more open than ô; approaching o, but with a suspicion of ô.

ö: a sound between ä and ô.

u: almost = English "u" in e.g. "but", but pronounced somewhat farther to the back of the tongue (more like a).

ə in a stressed syllable denotes a middle sound between e and ø; is found in various shades and occas. approaches ô, especially in the combination "wə". In an unstressed syllable, esp. in endings such as -ək, -əm, it denotes the semi-sound e, shading towards ø = e in English "butter".

i, ı, e, ε, æ, ä, a, å, o, u, ø, ö, ô, ó, ö, ü, ʌ, ə, denote short vowel-sounds. A long vowel is shown by a line above it (ī, ī, ē, ē, æ, ā, ȳ, ō, ū, ā, ō, ü). For typographical reasons, however, a long å is not marked with a line, but is denoted by a doubling of the vowel [åå]. For å and ô see above. — Occas. in order to mark a contrast, an arc is placed above a short vowel, e.g. ä, opposed to ā.

A small superior ° after a (long) vowel denotes that the latter is diphthongal. °, in this case, is a semi-sound which assumes the character of the preceding vowel — after ē, shading to ø (see above), after ō and ȳ, gliding towards å; after ū, shading to ô; occas. after ī, and, in that case, almost like an e.

A small superior ° or ° before i or ı denotes that the vowel is diphthongal by a prefixed e or ə, gliding towards i or ı. — An ° after ē denotes a diphthongal ē, ē ending in an æ-sound. — ° between two consonants denotes a toneless e, losing its function as a syllable.

A small superior ˆ before d, t, l, n, g, k, when medial or final [e.g. br<sup>ˆ</sup>ıd, g<sup>ˆ</sup>ö<sup>ˆ</sup>t, g<sup>ˆ</sup>ö<sup>ˆ</sup>t, be<sup>ˆ</sup>lg, ag<sup>ˆ</sup>l<sup>ˆ</sup>öva<sup>ˆ</sup>n, a<sup>ˆ</sup>gl], and after one of these consonants when initial [e.g. d<sup>ˆ</sup>ıeld, g<sup>ˆ</sup>a<sup>ˆ</sup>lti, g<sup>ˆ</sup>ıös<sup>ˆ</sup>ænd] denotes a weak softening, weaker than in cases where the consonant in question is distinguished by a special phonetic sign. ˆ or ˆ in connection with r is more rarely found; note, e.g. br<sup>ˆ</sup>ö (bro, vb.) with a weak softening of r. In e.g. "a<sup>ˆ</sup>şu" and "fl<sup>ˆ</sup>erdi", ˆ gives a suspicion of an i-sound, after and before the main-vowel respectively.

## 2. Consonants.

d, t, l, n, are dental.

The stops p, t, k, are almost as strongly aspirated as in Danish. — b, d, g, are half-voiced.

l: almost = English l, slightly guttural, esp. when final.

r: lingual r, slightly rolled.

z: almost as in English, somewhat less aspirated.

đ, ʈ, ʂ, ɟ, ɣ, ɰ, ɤ, ɥ, ɷ, ɸ, ɹ, ʒ, ʝ, ʞ, are dorsal and denote softened, palatal pronunciation of d, t, l, n, g, k. đ and ɣ as well as ʂ and ʞ easily converge, e.g. a) đĕ<sup>o</sup>ld, đeld, ɣĕ<sup>o</sup>ld, ɣeld (written deld, djeld), b) ʈō and ʞō (written to, tjo).

ɣ: strongly palatalized s; with stress almost sʝ (like No. sj), Eng. sh. — z: the corresponding voiced sound.

ɟ and ʝ are almost like English j and ch (e.g. in "jaw, church") respectively, but more palatal after a vowel.

The spirants ð and þ are almost as in Icelandic; the first (ð), however, slightly more aspirated and nearer to þ (nearer Eng. th in "with, other"). þ as in Icel. "ping", Eng. th in "think, teeth". Shetl. ð and þ are esp. characteristic of Dunrossness (the south of Shetland). In other places in the Isles these sounds appear only sporadically in a few old words.

ɣ: spirant ("soft") g as in Danish "dage".

ɣ: open spirant k, as in Danish "magt", = ch in Scottish "loch".

ŋ: nasal sound of the palatal class (written ng, as in Danish "gang").

w: labial sound, a middle sound between m and w — m pronounced with the lips not quite closed.

A ' denotes a breath before a stop (p, t, k). — 'l, 'ʂ, 'm, 'n, 'ɟ, 'ŋ, 'r denote voiceless l, ʂ, m, n, ɟ, ŋ, r.

An additional dot denotes that the accent is put on the syllable after which it is placed, e.g. a) bĕrfä'ʂ, bĕrsō'di, gōrhĕrd' (gĕrhĕrd') with stress on the second syllable (written bergfall, bergsodi, gordhird, respectively), b) at'avĕ'l'ta, dā'gali'ən (written attavelta, dagalien, with equal stress on the first and the third syllable), bar'flog' (written barflog, with equal stress on the first and the second syllable). With variation of stress in the same word, e.g. bar'klā' and barklā' (written bar-claw). — Two dots and a single dot respectively denote main stress and secondary stress on the preceding syllable, e.g. bār'dasōg'a, fær'dimet' (fĕr'dimet', -met'), with main stress on the first, and secondary stress on the third syllable (written bardasoga, ferdimet). Conversely, e.g. in dun'lop' (written doon-lop, -lup) with main stress on the second, and secondary stress on the first syllable.

### *Abbreviations of names of Shetlandic localities.*

N.I. = the Northern Isles, which embrace: 1) U. = Unst, 2) Y. = Yell, 3) Fe. = Fetlar.

M. = Mainland (the main island).

The following parishes in Mainland (mentioned consecutively from north to south) are quoted in abbreviated form:

Nm. = Northmavine; N.Roe = North Roe (pronounced *rō*; the northern part of Northmavine and northern part of Nm<sup>n</sup>. — see below); Esh. = Eshaness on the west side of Northmavine (Nm<sup>w</sup>.).

De. = Delting.

L., Lunn. = Lunnasting.

N. = Nesting.

Ti. = Tingwall.

Wd. = Weisdale.

{ Ai. = Aithsting

{ St. = Sandsting

{ Sa. = Sandness

{ W. = Walls (pronounc. *wāz*)

{ C., Conn. = Conningsburgh

{ Sw., Sandw. = Sandwick

{ Du. = Dunrossness

} collectively: "Wests." = the Westside.

} collectively: S.Sh. (S.Shetl.) = South Shetland.

East. = the Eastside of Shetland.

The following are names of small isles:

Sk. = Skerries (Out Skerries)

Wh. = Whalsay

Br. = Bressay

M.Roe = Muckle Roe (West Delting: De<sup>w</sup>).

} east of Mainland (north to south).

P. (Papa) St. = Papa Stour (pronounc. *stūr*)

Fo. = Foula (pronounc. *fula*)

} west of Mainland, included under "West-side" (see above).

W.Burra = West Burra Isle (M<sup>w-s</sup>).

F.I. = Fair Isle.

The "n, s, w, e" (half above the line) added to these abbreviated place-names mean: north, south, west, east. U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>n</sup> thus = the northern part of Unst and Yell respectively. Nm<sup>s-n</sup> = the southern and northern part of Northmavine. Du<sup>w</sup> = the western part of Dunrossness, etc.

U<sup>b</sup> = Burrafirth in Unst<sup>1</sup>. U<sup>c</sup> = Colvidale in Unst (U<sup>e</sup>). U<sup>m</sup>, or U<sup>balt</sup> = the middle part of Unst (the district of Baltasound). U<sup>mo</sup> = Mooness (Muness) in Unst (U<sup>s-e</sup>). Y<sup>b</sup> = the neighbourhood of Bastavoe in Yell<sup>2</sup>. Y<sup>m</sup> = Mid Yell. Y<sup>h</sup> = the neighbourhood of "de Herra" in Yell. Fe<sup>b</sup> = the neighbourhood of "de Herra" in Fetlar. Fe<sup>l</sup> = Funzie in Fetlar (Fe<sup>e</sup>). Nm<sup>g</sup> = Gunnister in the western part of Northmavine. M<sup>l</sup> = the district of Lerwick in Mainland (M<sup>e</sup>). M<sup>m</sup> = the middle of Mainland. Du<sup>m</sup> = the village Maywick in the parish of Sandwick in the north-western part of Dunrossness.

U<sup>w</sup> = the western part of Unst. U<sup>wg</sup> = the village of Westing in Unst. Y<sup>w</sup> = the western part of Yell. Y<sup>wy</sup> = the village of West-Yell.

<sup>1</sup> Part of U<sup>n</sup>, embracing: a) the villages Haroldswick (U<sup>h</sup>), Norwick and Skaw, b) Burrafirth.

<sup>2</sup> Southern part of Y<sup>n</sup>.

Bard. = the village of Bardister in the southern part of Northmavine (the district of Sulem). Ennisf. = the village of Ennisfirth, Nm<sup>w</sup>. Flad. or Fladab. = the village of Fladabister in the northern part of Conningsburgh. Irel. = the district of Ireland in the north-western part of Dunrossness. Lw. = Lerwick in Mainland. W.Burr. = the village West Burra-firth in Aithsting. W.Burra = West Burra Isle. W.Sw. = the village West Sandwick in Yell (Y<sup>w</sup>).

### *Other abbreviations.*

Aa. = Ivar Aasen, Norsk Ordbog. Christiania 1873.

Ant. (G. G., Ant.) = Gilbert Goudie, The Celtic and Scandinavian Antiquities of Shetland. Edinburgh and London 1904.

B. H. = Bjørn Haldorsen, Islandsk Lexicon. Copenhagen 1814.

Balf., Balfour = the Glossary to David Balfour's "Oppressions of the Sixteenth Century in the Islands of Orkney and Zetland", Edinburgh 1859 (Maitland Club), and also his Glossary to "Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs, a Memorial for Orkney", Edinburgh 1860 (Maitland Club).

Barcl., Barclay = MS. Supplement by Principal Barclay of Glasgow University, to Thomas Edmondston's Shetl. and Ork. Glossary (see below: Edm.). The Suppl. contains special Shetl. words. A copy of Edmondston's Glossary which belonged to Barclay, interleaved with white pages upon which the Suppl. is written, is preserved in the library of the Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

DN, D.N. = Diplomatarium Norvegium. Christiania 1849 ff.

Denn., Dennison = Walter Traill Dennison, The Orcadian Sketch-book. Kirkwall 1880.

Dict. Scott. Lang.: see below "Jam."

E. J. = Eirik Jonsson, Oldnordisk Ordbog. Copenhagen 1863.

EDD. = Joseph Wright, The English Dialect Dictionary. London 1898—1905.

Edm. = Thomas Edmondston, Glossary of the Shetland and Orkney Dialect (Transactions of the Philological Society of London 1866).

Eg. = Sveinbjørn Egilsson, Lexicon poeticum antiquæ linguæ septentrionalis. Hafniæ 1860.

F.A., Fær. Anth. II = The Glossary to V. U. Hammershaimb, Færøsk Anthologi, Copenhagen 1891 (published for "Samfund til udgivelse af gammel nordisk litteratur").

Fejlb. = H. F. Fejlbjerg, Ordbog over jyske almuesmål. Copenhagen 1886 ff.

Flđ. = Fornaldar sögur Norðrlanda. Copenhagen 1829, 1830.

Fr. = Johan Fritzner. Ordbog over det gamle norske Sprog. Christiania 1886—96.

F.F.S. = (The Glossary to) J. Jakobsen, Færøske folkesagn og æventyr.

G.V. (Vigf.) = Gudbrand Vigfusson (Cleasby and Vigfusson. Icelandic-English Dictionary. Oxford 1874).

Jam. = John Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language, abridged by John Johnstone, revised and enlarged by Longmuir. London and Edinburgh 1877.

J. Th. = Jón Thorkelsson, Supplement til islandske Ordbøger. Reykjavík—Copenhagen 1890—99.

K. G. (Gisl.). = Konrad Gíslason, Dansk-Islandsk Ordbog. Copenhagen 1851.

Molb. = C. Molbech, Dansk Dialect-Lexicon. Copenhagen 1841.

NG., N.G. = Oluf Rygh, Norske Gaardnavne. Christiania 1897 ff.

N.Spr. = J. Jakobsen, Det norrøne sprog på Shetland. Copenhagen 1897.

No. Elvn. = Oluf Rygh, Norske Elvenavne. Christiania 1904.

Proc. SSA. = Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

R. = Hans Ross, Norsk Ordbog (Suppl. to Aasen). Christiania 1895. Also New Suppl. Christiania 1902.

Ri. = Johan Ernst Rietz, Svenskt Dialekt-Lexicon. Malmø 1867.

S.E. = Snorre's Edda (the list of words and names).

Sh. Stedn. (Sh. St.), Shetl. Stedn. = J. Jakobsen, Shetlandsøernes Stednavne (in Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, Copenhagen 1901).

A.W.J. = A W Johnston (London).

G.G. = Gilbert Goudie (Edinburgh).

J.I. = John Irvine (Lerwick).

K.I. = Katherine Irvine (in EDD.).

L.W. = Laurence Williamson (Mid-Yell).

R.C. = Robert Cogle (Conningsburgh).

S.B. = Sophus Bugge.

V.Th. = Vilhelm Thomsen (Copenhagen).

W.R. = William Ratter (Lerwick).

A.S. = Anglo-Saxon.  
 (in) acc. (with) = (in) accordance (with).  
 acc. (to) = according (to).  
 accus. = accusative.  
 adj. = adjective.  
 adv. = adverb.  
 appl. = applied.  
 art. = article.  
 c. = common gender.  
 Celt. = Celtic.  
 cf. = confer (compare).  
 coll. = collocation.  
 collect. = collective, -ly.  
 colloq. = colloquial, -ly.  
 comb. = combination.  
 comm. = common, -ly.  
 compar. = comparative.  
 compd. = compound.  
 conj. = conjunction.

conn. = connection.  
 Cymr. = Cymric.  
 Da. = Danish.  
 dat. = dative.  
 def. = definite.  
 dem. = demonstrative.  
 deriv. = derivative.  
 dial. = dialect.  
 dict. = dictionary.  
 diff. = different.  
 dim. = diminutive.  
 Dut. = Dutch (vernacular).  
 e.g. = exempli gratia (for example).  
 Eng. = English.  
 esp. = especially.  
 etym. = etymology.  
 expr. = expression.  
 f., fem. = feminine.  
 Fær. = Færoeese.



fig. = figurative, -ly.  
 foll. = following.  
 Fr. = French.  
 freq. = frequent, -ly.  
 Fris. = Frisian.  
 Gael. = Gaelic.  
 gen. = genitive.  
 Germ. = German.  
 Goth. = Gothic.  
 Gothl. = Gothland.  
 gram. = grammar.  
 H.G. = High German.  
 Icel. = Iceland, -ic.  
 id = idem (the same).  
 i.e. = id est (that is).  
 imp. = imperative.  
 impers. = impersonal.  
 impf. = imperfect.  
 infl. = influence.  
 interj. = interjection.  
 introd. = introduction.  
 Jut. = Jutlandic.  
 L.G. = Low German.  
 L.Sc. = Lowland Scottish.  
 lang. = language.  
 Lap. = Lapland.  
 Lat. = Latin.  
 lit. = literal, -ly.  
 m., masc. = masculine.  
 M.Eng. = Middle English.  
 M.H.G. = Middle High German.  
 M.L.G. = Middle Low German.  
 metaph. = metaphorical, -ly.  
 Mod.Eng. (etc.) = Modern English (etc.).  
 Ndl. = Netherlandish (standard Dutch).  
 neut. = neuter.  
 No. (occas.; Norw.) = Norwegian.  
 nom. = nominative.  
 N.Eng. (etc.) = North English (etc.).  
 N.Hl. = North Hordeland.

N.Sh. = North Shetland.  
 num. = numeral.  
 obs. = obsolete.  
 occas. = occasionally.  
 O.Da. (etc.) = Old Danish (etc.).  
 O.N. = Old Northern.  
 O.Sax. = Old Saxon.  
 opp. = opposite.  
 orig. = original, -ly.  
 Ork. = Orkneyan.  
 perf. part. = perfect participle.  
 pers. = person, personal, -ly.  
 phr. = phrase.  
 pl. = plural.  
 poet. = poetic.  
 poss. = possible, -ly.  
 prec. = preceding.  
 prep. = preposition.  
 pres. part. = present participle.  
 prob. = probable, -ly.  
 pron. = pronoun.  
 pronunc. = pronunciation.  
 prop. = proper, -ly.  
 q.v. = quod vide (which see).  
 rad. = radical.  
 ref. = reference.  
 refl. = reflexive.  
 reg. = regarding.  
 sb. = substantive.  
 Sc. = Scottish.  
 Shetl. = Shetland, -ic.  
 sing. = singular.  
 S.Sh. = South Shetland.  
 sup. = superlative.  
 Sw. = Swedish.  
 syn. = synonym, -ous.  
 vb. = verb.  
 vb. a. = verb, active voice.  
 vb. n. = verb neuter or intransitive.

## INTRODUCTION.

### I.

THE Orkney Isles and Shetland, according to old Saga-accounts, were peopled from Norway in the 9th century, in the days of King Harald Fairhair, at the same time as the Færoe Isles and Iceland; but, from old Celtic monuments and inscriptions and from the place-names, it appears that the Orkney Isles and Shetland had an aboriginal Celtic population; while, from place-names of a distinctly ancient character, it is evident that the Islands had Norse inhabitants also. Neither that Celtic population nor the Norse is mentioned in the Sagas. The Celtic settlement lies so very far back in time, and the Norse settlement, before King Harald's day, took place so gradually and quietly and was so little marked by striking events, that the great, strong tide of emigrants, setting westward from Norway in King Harald Fairhair's time, swept out of mind all previous emigrations, and absorbed the entire attention of the Saga-writers.

The Shetland Isles became a province of Norway in King Harald Fairhair's time, and belonged to that country till 1469, when King Christian I of Denmark and Norway (which countries had shortly before been united) pledged the Isles, together with the Orkney Islands, to Scotland as security for the dowry he had undertaken to provide on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter Margaret to King James III of Scotland.

Although it was expressly stipulated by Denmark, at the time of the mortgage, that no changes should be made by Scotland in the ancient laws and institutions of the Islands, as Denmark intended to redeem them, we find that, about 1600, all the old conditions had been turned topsy-turvy. Owing to the unrest in Scotland, and the remoteness of Shetland, the Scottish Earls, who held the Islands in fief, could do practically as they pleased. Robert Stewart became particularly notorious, and his son Patrick still more so. Their tenure of the Earldom falls in the latter half of the 16th century. As they were closely related to the royal house of Scotland, Earl Robert being an illegitimate son of James V, they did not fear the vengeance of the law, and so allowed themselves almost every liberty in their treatment of the common people of Shetland. The taxes were increased at the will of the rulers; the standards of measure and weight were repeatedly raised<sup>1</sup>, and the "bismers", steelyards, falsified; the udal or

<sup>1</sup> See David Balfour: *Oppressions of the Sixteenth Century in the Islands of Orkney and Zetland*. Edinburgh 1859.

allodial property was gradually and craftily shuffled out of the hands of the unenlightened and unwary Shetland peasantry and into the hands of Scottish adventurers, many of whom thus rose to be large landed proprietors, while the Shetland peasants sank to a poor and oppressed class of small tenants, who, until the passing of the Crofters' Commission Act in 1886, could only be regarded as the slaves of the *lairds*.

Under Patrick Stewart, the ancient law-book of Shetland disappeared. It is said that he destroyed it, in order to give himself a freer hand. When he could not succeed in getting the Law-Ting, the old legislative council of the Islands, with him, he pushed it aside; and tradition has it that he created a new Law-Ting composed of his own friends and favourites, who had no desire to put obstacles in his path. In this way his decrees obtained a certain semblance of legality. A more detailed account of Earl Patrick's rule and of Shetland under him would simply be in the main a saga of oppression. The complaints of the Shetlanders against Patrick Stewart at last reached the ear of the Crown. They were found to be justified, and he was beheaded in 1615. But this led only to the annexation of the whole Shetland fief by the Crown. No restitution of what had been taken from them was made to the Shetland peasantry. After the lapse of some time the Islands were again given in fief, and were treated almost as before.

By the time of the Stewarts we no longer find any mention of the office of Law-man. On the other hand, we find mention of the office of Foude. Under the Stewart Earls all the ancient forms connected with the government of the Islands were by degrees abolished, and replaced by Scottish forms. Meetings of the Law-Ting, however, are mentioned, according to Hibbert, after the time of the Stewarts, and even as late as 1670.

The unscrupulous way in which the Islands were treated during the time that they belonged to Scotland (and after Scotland and England were united the connection of the Islands with that country was particularly close), has kept alive in the minds of the people an ill-will towards Scotsmen and everything Scottish, an ill-will which, however, during the last fifty years has steadily decreased, and which, as a result of the closer intercourse established in the 19th century, has now almost entirely disappeared. On account of the remote situation of the Islands, there was really no regular communication with Scotland before the 19th century. Before that time, the Shetland trade was with Bergen in Norway and with the Hanse towns Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen. The name "Hjeltefjorden", given to the northern entrance of the harbour of Bergen, is an evidence of the frequent visits of Shetlanders to that port. These relations certainly help to explain the partiality with which Shetlanders still regard the time when the Islands belonged to Norway and Denmark.

Although Shetland has been a province of Scotland for nearly four and a half centuries, Shetlanders still cherish the old feeling of kinship with the Scandinavian people, and have, to this day, strongly pronounced Scandinavian sympathies.

Even as late as 1774 Low, who was a Scot, could say of the Shetlanders: "Most of their tales are relative to the history of Norway; they seem to know little of the rest of Europe but by name; Norwegian transactions they have at their fingers' ends".

The social and economic subjection of the peasantry of Shetland is hastening the breaking up of the Norn speech in the Islands, and its blending with Lowland Scottish.

As far back as the time of Earls Robert and Patrick Stewart, the intruded Scottish element in the population had become very marked. The long lists of names to be found in the complaints of the people against Earls Robert and Patrick, lists given in extenso by David Balfour, exhibit a very considerable number of Scottish ones. By the separation from Denmark and Norway, the small Shetland population had become intellectually and linguistically isolated, a circumstance that was bound to weaken very much their power of resistance to the persistent Scottish influence. Bit by bit, the peasantry began to think it genteel to adopt Scottish words and modes of expression, and to feel ashamed of the old homely words, which they gradually came to look upon as lacking authority and justification. Moreover, once the development had taken this line, things went so far that in the eyes of many people the use of the pure old dialect was a mark of defective breeding. In the 17th century the perversion of the Norn had begun; but it was not till about 1700 that it made much progress.

It may perhaps be of interest to see what older writers on Shetland have to say about the language of the Islands.

Brand in his "Description of Orkney, Zetland, etc." (1701) says that "English is the Common Language among them [sc. the people of Shetland] yet many of the People speak Norse or corrupt Danish, especially such as live in the more Northern Isles, yea so ordinary it is in some places, that it is the first Language their Children speak" (ed. 1703, p. 69). — Martin, in his "Brief Description of the Isles of Orkney and Schetland" (1703) says of the inhabitants of Mainland that "they generally speak the English tongue, and many among them retain the ancient Danish Language, especially in the more Northern Isles" (pp. 383—4); and he writes similarly of the natives of Orkney (p. 369).

When older writers mention "English" as having been spoken in Shetland in the 18th century, the term must be understood to mean *Lowland Scottish*, the spoken language in Scotland developed from Northern English. A. J. Ellis, in "The existing Phonology of English Dialects", part V of "Early English Pronunciation", regards the present Shetland dialect as belonging to the northern branch of Lowland Scottish. But Lowland Scottish cannot have been spoken in Shetland generally, instead of Norn<sup>1</sup>, so early as 1700.

<sup>1</sup> This term, which is used by the people (along with the term "Norse"), and which is an abbreviation of *Norrøna*, denotes, in the following pages, the old Shetlandic dialect.

This does not accord with the fact that the dialect as a whole, even now at the end of the 19th century, is fairly saturated with Norn words, although that stock of words, with each generation that has passed during the last century and a half, has been growing smaller and smaller, and especially so in the course of the very latest generation.

Even in 1600 the knowledge of English (Lowland Scottish) seems to have been very meagre in Shetland; for, according to the "Fasti Ecclesiæ Scotticane", Magnus, surnamed "Norsk", minister of Unst (the most northerly of the Islands), made a voyage to Norway to learn the language spoken there, because his congregation did not understand any other language than "Norse". It is said that he got his surname on account of this voyage. Even if it may be doubtful whether the minister went to Norway only to learn the language, out of consideration for his flock in Shetland, and got his surname for that reason, the interesting remark in "Fasti" still remains, that his congregation did not understand any other language than "Norse".

The statement, made by both earlier and later writers who mention Shetland, that after the extinction of the Norn, only a few Norn names of objects were preserved, is simply a general phrase, resting on ignorance of the actual circumstances, which have never been sufficiently investigated.

That the Shetland Norn was still a living language in the middle of the 18th century, one may conclude from what is said by the Scottish writers George Low and Samuel Hibbert about the Shetland dance-songs.

Even rather late in the 18th century, Norn songs and ballads survived in the mouths of the common people, and were sung as the music to the native dance, which was the same as, or somewhat similar to, the chain-dance in a circle, still popular in the Færoe Isles. The dance is described by Low in his "Tour thro' Orkney and Shetland", written in 1774 (first published in Kirkwall in 1879 by Joseph Anderson): . . . "There is one species of dance, which seems peculiar to themselves [i.e. the Shetlanders], in which they do not proceed from one end of the floor to the other in a figure, nor is it after the manner of a Scottish reel; but a dozen or so form themselves into a circle, and taking each other by the hand, perform a sort of circular dance, one of the party all the while singing a Norn visick. This was formerly their only dance, but has now almost entirely given way to the reel".

Hibbert, in "Description of the Shetland Islands", Edinburgh 1822, says: "Not longer ago than seventy years (about 1750) a number of popular historic ballads [according to the context is to be understood ballads in Norn] existed in Shetland . . ."; and in another place: "It was not many years before Mr. Low's visit to Shetland in 1774, that numerous songs, under the name of Visecks [viz.: ballads in Norn], formed the accompaniment to dances that would amuse a festival party during a long winter's evening".

A little verse from Unst, half in Norn, half in Scottish, which is said to date from the last century, sheds, by its contents, a certain light on the position of the dialect at that time. It is about a Shetland lad who has been in Scotland (Caithness) — a thing very rare in those days — and has come home again, with increased linguistic acquirements, of which the parents are not a little proud. The verse is put in the mouth of the father, or mother:

Də vārə gūə tī,  
 when sonə mīn guid<sup>1</sup> to Kadanes:  
 hāŋ kǎŋ ca' rossa mare  
 " " " big bere  
 " " " eld fire  
 " " " klōvan'di taings — —

"It was in a good hour, that my son went to Caithness: He can call rossa, mare; big, bere; eld, fire; klōvan'di, taings" — — These quite common Scottish words were evidently not, even at that time, in use in Shetland, at any rate in Unst.

In "A view of the ancient and present state of the Zetland Islands", Edinburgh 1809, the Shetland author, Arthur Edmondston, makes the following observation in regard to the disappearance of the Norn as a spoken language in Shetland: "The old Norse has long been wearing out, and the change appears to have begun in the southern extremity and to have been gradually extended to the northern parts of the country. The island of Unst was its last abode, and not more than thirty years ago several individuals there could speak it fluently. It was preserved too, for a considerable length of time, in Foula<sup>2</sup>; but at present there is scarcely a single person who can repeat even a few words of it".

In regard to this last statement, one may remark that as late as 1894, there were people in Foula who could repeat sentences in Norn, as I myself had an opportunity of hearing; this must also have been the case in 1809. That the more northerly isles retained the Norn considerably longer than most of the more southerly parts of Shetland, as, for example, Dunrossness, is undoubtedly the case, to judge by the circumstance that the North Isles, Unst, Yell and Fetlar, are the parts of the country where, to this very day, one finds preserved the larger proportion of the old word-stock, and where also by far the greater number of fragments of connected Norn have been recorded. On the other hand, it is very doubtful whether the old dialect held its own longer in Unst than it did in the lonely island of Foula, or whether it held out even as long. It is quite certain that, at the present time, the Norn element has been pushed more into the background in the Foula dialect, spoken by not more than two hundred and fifty persons, while Unst has a population of

<sup>1</sup> pronounced: gød; Shell. form of Scottish gaed, past tense of to gang, geng, to go.

<sup>2</sup> According to George Low about 1774, some people in Foula still spoke the old language.

2000; but, of the fragments that have been preserved as specimens of Norn, those belonging to the island of Foula are kept in quite as distinct remembrance as those belonging to Unst or to any other part of Shetland. The transition from the old to the new, in the case of the language, seems, when one compares the oldest with the youngest generation now living, to have taken place more rapidly in Foula than anywhere else in Shetland. The last man in Unst who is said to have been able to speak Norn, Walter Sutherland from Skaw, died about 1850. In Foula, on the other hand, men who were living much later than the middle of the present (19th) century are said to have been able to speak Norn. The Norn spoken towards the middle of the century and later can hardly have been of much account. The difference between it and the dialect of the oldest people of the present generation probably consisted in little more than the fact that the former contained a greater sprinkling of Norn words which the younger people did not understand. Moreover, the persons mentioned had probably a certain reputation because they could recite fragments of songs, rhymes and modes of expression, etc. in Norn, things that others had forgotten. I wish here to lay stress only on the circumstance that, so late in the present century, a dialect was spoken that bore the name of Norn, and consequently must have been considerably more old-fashioned than the present dialect.

The two islands named are by no means the only places where such a state of matters prevailed. The development in Yell and Fetlar must be said to have proceeded practically at the same time as that in Unst, and there also, in the latter half of the century, a dialect named Norn was spoken by some individuals. The same can be said about some other districts of the country, among which one may name Conningsburgh in S.Sh., a place that in many respects forms a contrast to the surrounding districts, although Norn disappeared there somewhat earlier than in the places mentioned above.

The statement that the Norn died out in the previous century must not, however, be taken too literally. The process has been a steady and gradual one, which is still continuing even at the present day. One must certainly suppose that even at the beginning of the 18th century the dialect was hard hit, and after that time it seems to have degenerated very rapidly. The old Foula crofter who, in 1774, recited to Low the well-known ballad about Hildina and the Orkney Jarl<sup>1</sup> was, it seems, unable to accompany it with any translation, and could give only a general summary of the main contents.

The first portions of the old language to be affected, as one can easily imagine, and as appears from the fragments preserved, were the inflections, the grammatical endings, since assimilations became common, by degrees, as the forms were obliterated; next the minor words frequently recurring in speech, such as: conjunctions, prepositions,

<sup>1</sup> Printed in Low's Tour; also in Barry's History of the Orkney Islands, and by Munch in Samlinger til det norske Folks Historie, vol. VI.



pronouns, numerals, and common adverbs; likewise adjectives and verbs in general use, as well as abstract nouns.

As a rule the substantives, denoting visible things, inanimate objects and living beings, have lasted longer (especially the words that denote species, while the words that denoted the genera embracing those species, have been lost), names of implements, household utensils; and this, of course, naturally applies to such things as stand in close connection with the daily life and activities of the people. Such words still form a very considerable part of the word-stock preserved in Mod. Shetlandic. As a special and very rich class, may be adduced: a) the many jocular and derisive names, used about a person or an object that presents an appearance differing from the normal; b) pet names.

That many old words and phrases relating to the state of the weather, the wind and the sea, have been preserved, may be regarded as almost a matter of course, in the case of a population so much a fisher-population as that of Shetland.

Of the other classes of words that have been preserved, may be mentioned such as express anger or a peevish state of mind; verbs that denote the various, especially comical, ways of moving or conducting oneself; adjectives that denote differently shaded or differently grouped colours of domestic animals, especially of sheep and cows, while the old names of the chief colours are lost.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned here that the superstition of the fishermen, now almost vanished, according to which a great many things could not be spoken of at sea by their ordinary names, but only by circumlocutions, has saved from destruction very many old words and roots that would otherwise have been entirely lost.

The Shetland dialect, in its present form, cannot without further consideration be described as Lowland Scottish, although it falls under the L.Sc. dialect-system. The main portion of it is Lowland Scottish, embracing most of the words in daily use as well as inflectional forms; but the older stratum in the language, the Norn, still makes its influence strongly felt, not only in the vocabulary, notably in the case of special words, but also in the construction of the verbs. The Literary English is, however, now making a rapid advance, chiefly as a result of the compulsory education introduced within the last half-century. This education, in which the use of English is impressed upon the children, and the use of such words and phrases as are peculiar to the Shetland dialect is not permitted in the schools, will involve, in the near future, the Anglicising of practically the whole speech.

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## II.

Thomas Edmondston's Glossary and "Shetl. Fireside Tales", which is written partly in the Shetl. dialect, formed the basis of my knowledge of the Shetlandic, when, after spending a year in the Færoe Isles collecting folklore and tales as well as linguistic material, I set out in the early summer of 1893, via Leith and Edinburgh, for the first time to Shetland, to investigate what might be left of the old language locally known as Norn.

The first assistance I received was from the antiquary Gilbert Goudie in Edinburgh, a Shetlander by birth and belonging to Dunrossness in the south of Shetland, who has written about Shetland antiquities, with intimate knowledge of the subject. In the library of the Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh, I became acquainted with a valuable manuscript supplement to Edmondston's Glossary, written by the Shetlander, Barclay, Principal of Glasgow University. After a short stay in Edinburgh I proceeded to Lerwick, Shetland, where James Goudie, afterwards Provost of Lerwick, who has the largest and most valuable private library in the Islands, helped me over my first difficulties. Unfortunately, Arthur Laurenson, a Shetlander who had a wide knowledge of the Old Norse literature and language and was consequently strongly interested in the Norn, had died shortly before I came. Through James Goudie I made the acquaintance of J. J. Haldane Burgess (who has written several excellent stories, partly in the dialect, picturing the life of the Shetland people), and also of John Irvine, ship-broker.

This remarkable man, too early removed by death, who behind a somewhat brusque manner had a warm heart, cherished a strong sympathy with the Northern countries, spoke Norwegian and Danish fluently and had a deep affection for the old people, language and history of Shetland, and saw with sorrow the breaking-up and perversion of the old homely dialect. He had early begun to record old Shetland words and phrases, and to compare them with corresponding ones in Aasen's Norwegian Dictionary. He placed his notes at my disposal with the most unselfish readiness, and both at his office and at his house often afforded me an opportunity of questioning people from different quarters of the Islands. His assistance was of very great value to me. John Irvine was of Petlar descent but his notes embraced all parts of the country.

From many others also in Lerwick I obtained valuable help, among whom I will especially mention Thomas Mathewson, bookseller, a native of South Yell; William Ratter, afterwards Inspector of Poor in Lerwick, a native of North Roe; James Inkster, at Greenbank, a native of N.Roe (but also well acquainted with North Yell), John Nicolson, a native of Aithsting, and my landlady, Mrs. Linklater, also a native of Aithsting.

After I had collected a considerable stock of material during a month's stay in Lerwick, I decided to make a journey to the remote island of Foula in the west before the season should be too far spent and communication between Mainland and that island rendered difficult.

Foula lies about sixteen miles west from Walls, the nearest point of land. A post-boat went there every fortnight. I first made a short stay in Sandness, where I found the schoolmaster, Robert Jamieson, an enthusiast for Old Norse associations. He and his wife showed the most lively interest in my undertaking. I visited Sandness again after my return from Foula; and the main portion of the word-stock I collected on the Westside, excepting Foula, I obtained in Sandness, especially from Jamieson (now deceased) and Mrs. Jamieson.

From Walls I proceeded to Foula, where I stayed for a month. The people of the island are lively and intelligent. Here I collected some fragments of Norn; but the Hildina-ballad, recorded by Low in 1774, was irrevocably lost.

The present Foula-dialect is not in any special way more old-fashioned than that of the Westside, in the main; but conversation with the old people in the Islands soon convinced me that ancient modes of life and language had been maintained longer here than on Mainland, — indeed, than in all the rest of Shetland. Recollections here in Foula were more vivid than elsewhere, even taking the North Isles into account.

Among my authorities in Foula I will name David Henry of Guttern (Guttorm), a descendant of Wm. Henry of Guttorm, who repeated the Hildina-ballad to Low in 1774. To David Henry I am indebted for a valuable little collection of words, a fragment of the Eagle-song, and a proverbial expression in Norn; and to a man and his wife in Lerabakk for another fragment of the Eagle-song, and for the verse "I have malt meldra min", and the Fairy-verse "Høre-du, høredu ria". The masquerader's verse, Skekla, etc. was repeated to me by the two sisters Manson, de Mires. Finally, I will name Robert Gear, schoolmaster, who afforded me much indirect help by introducing me into many homes in Foula, and much direct help by giving me information regarding the Nesting dialect. Gear was a native of the parish of Nesting on the east side of Mainland.

After a month's stay in Foula, I returned by the post-boat to Walls, and from there went by land to Sandness, where R. Jamieson had collected some new material. From Sandness I crossed to the island of Papa Stour and stayed there for a week.

Returning to Lerwick I made another long stay there, partly in order to arrange my collections and partly in order to obtain information from people belonging to the country districts who had settled in Lerwick, but had preserved their old home-dialect. Winter was now setting in, the worst season, of course, for undertaking journeys.

After a fortnight's stay in Lerwick I went south to Conningsburgh, where I remained for a week. The inhabitants of Conningsburgh are intelligent and lively and generally differ somewhat in appearance from most of the people of Shetland; they are rather shorter

in stature and more squarely built as well as of a darker complexion, at least in the case of the older generation. This circumstance may be due to an ancient mingling of an original Celtic element with the Norse immigrants. The people of Conningsburgh have held firmly to old customs, and in no parish of Mainland has Norn persisted longer than in Conningsburgh; there is a considerable difference between the dialect here and that in the more southerly Dunrossness, where the Norn element has been more strongly pushed into the background. Among my authorities in Conningsburgh I will specially mention Robert Cogle, fisherman, who by himself had earnestly studied Old Norse and Icelandic; and also Mr. Malcolmson, merchant. The so-called "Conningsburgh Phrase", an ancient rule of life in Norn, recorded by Low in 1774, was unfortunately lost. Later, I noted a variant in Yell.

My next expedition was to the North Isles, Unst, Yell and Fetlar, where, it was said, the richest stock of old Norn words was to be found. This statement proved later to be quite correct. I proceeded by steamer as far north as Baltasound in Unst, where Andrew Anderson, merchant, gave me the first guidance in regard to the island. Baltasound, the chief centre in the island for the curing of herrings caught on the banks to the eastward, where Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish, as well as Scottish fishermen have long fished, has become modernized, and so I went north to Haroldswick, which has still preserved its old-world character. Here I immediately got very important help from my host, the schoolmaster Robert Dowal, who was a native of the parish of Tingwall on Mainland, but had been for a long time in Haroldswick; he took great trouble to introduce me to persons and families who might be expected to be able and willing to give me the information I sought.

Among my authorities in Haroldswick I will specially mention Peter Nicolson and Robert Nicolson in Spul, and the brothers Andrew Magnus Sutherland and David Sutherland, merchant.

From P. and R. Nicolson I obtained fragments of a sea-song in Norn, and much old information relating to the fishing; and from Nanna Bruce, of Burrafirth, a couple of little rigmaroles in Norn.

From Haroldswick I went several times to the little village of Norwick, lying farther to the north, where valuable help was given by the Henderson family, especially by Wm. Henderson, sen., and his sons Wm. Henderson, jun., and John Henderson.

In Westing, the west and south-west part of Unst, I got great help, both direct and indirect, from my host John Foubister Lund, who introduced me to several families in Westing.

Of those in the south of Unst who assisted me with information I will specially name my host Mr. Sutherland and his wife, of Uyeasound, John Nisbet, of Uyeasound, as well as Mr. James Mackay and his family, of Munes.

From Unst I went by steamer to Mid-Yell, the main village in the large island of Yell, to the south-west of Unst.

In Mid-Yell I at once made the acquaintance of Laurence William-

son, of Gardie, and his mother. L. Williamson, though still young, is the man who, along with John Irvine, already mentioned, afforded me the most outstanding help of all in Shetland. With these two men, I will especially mention W. Ratter of N. Roe, settled in Lerwick, who, in a long-continued correspondence after I had left Shetland and returned to Copenhagen, constantly sent me information regarding Shetland words and place-names.

L. Williamson, who regards his native isles, their memories, and old traditions with deep affection, is a man of a strongly marked, scientific cast of mind, to a greater extent than John Irvine was, and had, long before I made his acquaintance, constructed for himself a phonetic alphabet for use in connection with his linguistic notes. He had by himself studied Old Norse and Danish. In contradistinction to Irvine, L. Williamson had always been very careful to note down the exact locality to which the words he collected belonged. This is of great importance in the comparison of the dialects. L. Williamson made several expeditions with me, especially to the district "de Herra" in Yell, and to his native isle Fetlar, and in this manner opened the way for me.

Of those who afforded me special assistance I will mention Thomas Hunter of Bjelagord in the east of Fetlar, and his family, now settled at Clivocast in the south of Unst; and the old fisherman Thomas Tait, a man of most vivid power of narrative, and the last who could tell the remarkable old story of "Jan Tait and the bear", a saga in miniature. It is the only historical tale which has come down to us from that period, and is quite in the style and spirit of the old Icelandic tales or "sagas". The tale belongs to Fetlar. It runs thus (as rendered into English by Dr. Jakobsen):

The king of Norway sent his chamberlain across to Shetland to collect the "skat" (tax) due to the Crown. The chamberlain came to Fetlar, where the skat was collected at Urie ("Øri"). To Urie the udallers came with the "teinds" or tithes they had to pay. They brought with them the "bismers": ancient wooden steelyards. The chamberlain of course had his own bismers, which was considered standard weight, and on which he tested the udallers' bismers. A udaller by the name of Jan Tait, while paying his butter tithe, was accused by the chamberlain of having a false bismers. This at once led to a quarrel, in which Tait denounced the chamberlain's bismers as false, and being threatened by the chamberlain, Jan finally raised his bismers and struck the king's representative dead on the spot. This was, of course, a great crime, for which he was summoned to appear before the king in Norway. Arrived there, Jan went in before the king bare-headed and bare-footed, and carrying an axe in his hand. Jan was a strongly-built man, and had big knobs on the joints of his feet. So the king stared at his feet, until Jan suddenly asked him why he was staring so fixedly. The king said that he had never seen such strange feet before. Jan said, that if they gave him any offence, he would soon cure that, whereupon he took the axe and hewed off one of the knobs. The king said that he did not at all wonder that Jan had killed his chamberlain, since he had so little regard for his own flesh and blood. But seeing his courage, he would give him a chance to save his life. There was a bear infesting a certain place, and constantly endangering the lives of the inhabitants. If he could catch it and bring it alive before the king, he should be pardoned. Tait then went to an old woman who lived near a spot the bear used to frequent, and asked her all about its ways and habits. She said to him: "By butter you have got into the present trouble, and by butter you shall get out of it". Then she advised him to take a kit full of butter and place it in an open spot in the forest, where the bear used to come, watch

there till the bear appeared on the scene and licked the butter, and then, when it had lain down to sleep, seize his opportunity and bind it with ropes. Tait acted according to her advice. The bear, after having licked the butter, felt heavy, lay down and fell asleep, whereupon Tait, who had been watching, hastened to tie the animal with strong ropes. He managed to bring the bear alive before the king, but the king, wanting to be rid of him, ordered him out of his sight, bidding him to take the bear home with him to Shetland. Tait went back to Fetlar with the bear and transported it from there to the island of Yell-Linga (off the Yell coast), where there is a spot still called "the Bear's Bait", which name is known by very few people now. There is a green circle in the island, said to have been made by the bear's walking around the pole to which it was tethered.

Mid-Yell was the centre from which I made journeys to de Herra, to North Yell, to East Yell, and to Fetlar.

In North Yell I got very special help from J. Fraser, carpenter, who had a most intimate knowledge of the old dialects of the district. To him I am indebted for the variant of the "Conningsburgh Phrase", mentioned in "Fragments of Norn"; and to his daughter Margaret Fraser for the riddle in Norn about the melting snowflakes. Mr. Sandison, the merchant at Cullivoe, with whom I stayed part of the time, gave me good indirect help. — I also received good assistance from Wm. Brown, bookseller, a native of Fetlar, settled in Mid-Yell. In the course of his journeys in the North Isles, Brown collected a quantity of linguistic material, which he willingly placed at the disposal of L. Williamson and myself.

The two brothers Charleson, John and David, both old men, natives of de Herra, had a unique knowledge of the old dialect of their native district, and from them I obtained many obsolete words belonging to de Herra, especially from John Charleson, who was blind. The explanations accompanying the words were very exact and striking.

Among my informants who were settled in de Herra, I will name Thomas Henry of Buster, and Gilbert Gilbertson of Raga. To the first of these I am indebted for a proverbial expression in Norn and a couple of fragments of songs in Norn.

After returning to Lerwick and staying there again for a short while, I went a second time to Conningsburgh; and from there proceeded to Dunrossness, the most southerly parish in Shetland. Dunrossness, which is generally spoken of as "the Ness", has been more strongly affected by the influence of Lowland Scottish than the other parts of Shetland, and, as a consequence, the Norn element here has been pushed further into the background. Nevertheless I found in Dunrossness a certain Norn vocabulary, peculiar to that parish. There exists a certain difference between the various parts of Du., especially between the most northerly and the most southerly.

Among my helpers in Du. I will mention Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson of De Mul, Levenwick, from whom I got information not only about Levenwick and the surrounding district, but also about Sandwick, the most northerly part of Du., though only in a parochial sense belonging to it. For the middle part of Du. I will name my host Andrew Goudie, of Braefield, Clumlie, a brother of the antiquary Gilbert Goudie of Edinburgh, already mentoned. A. Goudie and his family gave

me very extensive help. Mrs. A. Goudie, who by birth belongs to Sandsting, gave me much information about that district, which I did not manage to visit personally.

For the west of Du. I will mention the two brothers Henderson, of Scousburgh; and for the south of Du., Gawin Gadie and Wm. Young, of Scatness.

My next visit, after another short stay in Lerwick, was to Northmavine, the most northerly and the largest parish on Mainland, and the district which, after the North Isles, gave me the richest result. Among those who assisted me with information, I will mention, in connection with North Roe, the most northerly part of the parish, the Jamieson family at Brebister, as well as the young intelligent James Inkster, of Huland. Mr. Jamieson was of Unst descent. To his three daughters I am specially indebted for a large vocabulary of words belonging to North Roe. For Eshaness, Nm<sup>w.</sup>, I will name the fisherman Arthur Anderson, at de Punds; on the west side of Nm., south of Eshaness, Thomas Hawick, at Nibon; and in the southerly and south-easterly parts of Nm., Andrew Robertson, at Taften, "Sulem" (Sullom); and Robert Williamson, at Bardister.

Within the scope of the Northmavine dialect, I have specially distinguished between the following branches: Nm<sup>n.</sup> (with its central point in North Roe), Eshaness (a special part of the west of Nm.), Nm<sup>w.</sup>, the west of Nm. in a narrower sense (to the south of Eshaness, with its central point in the south-west), Nm<sup>s.</sup>, particularly Sullom in the south, and Bardister in the south-east. Incidentally mention may be made of Uyea, in the north-west of Nm., Collafirth, and Ollaberry in the east of Nm.

In the case of the Delting dialects, I distinguish between East Delting, De<sup>e.</sup> Mossbank; and West Delting, De<sup>w.</sup> (especially Voe), with which is reckoned also the island of Muckle Roe.

The Lunnasting and the Nesting dialects are both divided into a northerly and a southerly branch. Vidlin represents the northerly branch of the Lunnasting dialect, and Skelberry the southerly. The district-names North Nesting and South Nesting agree fairly well with the linguistic distinction drawn between Nesting<sup>n.</sup> and Nesting<sup>s.</sup>

The districts Walls, Sandness, Aithsting and Sandsting are embraced under the name "The Westside". All four districts have certain prominent linguistic characteristics in common (which will be mentioned later) and might therefore be said to form a linguistic unit. Sandness is divided, in regard to dialect, into Sandness<sup>w.</sup> (that is, Sandness proper) and Sandness<sup>e.</sup> (Snaranes); Aithsting into Ai<sup>w.</sup> (Fogrigert) and Ai<sup>e.</sup>, or Ai. proper (Ai., W. Burr., Clousta). To the Westside in a wider sense, we assign also the island of Papa Stour, in the north, and Foula, far to the west, each with its own linguistic peculiarities.

In the case of the Unst dialects, a distinction is here made between areas where the lines of demarcation are very strongly marked: a) the northerly, U<sup>n.</sup>, specially represented by Haroldswick, Norwick and Skaw. The more westerly Burrafirth (U<sup>bu.</sup>) differs only slightly from the districts named, but falls under U<sup>n.</sup> in a wider sense.



b) U<sup>m</sup>, Mid Unst, or U<sup>ba</sup>, Baltasound. c) U<sup>e</sup>. or U<sup>c</sup>, Colvidale in the east of Unst, south from Baltasound. d) Westing, or the westerly (west-south-west) Unst, here written U<sup>wg</sup>., while U<sup>w</sup>. denotes Unst west, in a wider sense, including the little village Widwick in the north. e) the south of Unst, U<sup>s</sup>., esp. the village of "Øjasund", Uyeasound. Linguistically the little village of "Mooness" (U<sup>mo</sup>.), Muness, forms a special district in the east of Unst.

In the Yell dialects, several ramifications are to be distinguished: a) the north of Yell, Y<sup>n</sup>., in a narrower sense, with centres in "Kollivo" Cullivoe, Brecken and the northerly village Gloup. b) Bastavoe, Y<sup>b</sup>. which can be classed under Y<sup>n</sup>. in a wider sense. c) Mid Yell, Y<sup>m</sup>., on the east side of the island. d) de Herra, Y<sup>h</sup>., the district round Hwalfirth Voe, west and north-west from Y<sup>m</sup>. e) West Sandwick, on the west side of the island (Y<sup>w</sup>). f) the village West-Yell (Y<sup>wy</sup>.), south from W.Sw. g) the little district East Yell, Y<sup>e</sup>., in the south-east of the island. h) the south of Yell, Y<sup>s</sup>., with centre in Burravoe, and Hamnavoe.

In the case of the Fetlar dialects, a special distinction is made here between the easterly branch, Fe<sup>e</sup>., and the westerly, Fe<sup>w</sup>. Along with these are Fe<sup>h</sup>., de Herra, the central district, as well as Fe<sup>l</sup>., the village "Finni", Funzie, on the east side of the island, a special sub-division of Fe<sup>e</sup>.

In Lerwick, I collected a good deal of information from people who had moved into the town from the country, and had retained their home-dialect. The most varied districts and dialects were in this way represented in the capital. Everything thus recorded I investigated and sifted later, during visits made to the districts or to the islands to which the people concerned belonged.

Among other methods employed during my visits to the various places, I made a point of getting into conversation with people who did not belong originally to the place, but had moved into it from another neighbourhood. These people quite naturally took particular notice of such words and expressions as differed from those used in their original homes. In that way I often obtained knowledge of differences in the vocabulary of the dialects, that otherwise might have escaped my observation; but of course, information about places obtained from people who were half-strangers in such places, had to be confirmed by people who were natives of the places concerned.

Old people who had good knowledge of the matters I wished to investigate, were often difficult to question, for, as a rule, they did not and could not have that comprehension of my undertaking which the younger people had, or quickly acquired. The older people were sometimes anxious lest what they said should be recorded, and were, on that account, at first apprehensive of unpleasant consequences. Further conversations, however, almost invariably dispelled such apprehensions. A certain intimacy of relation had to be established, before I could, with any real advantage, obtain replies to my numerous inquiries.

It was from the younger generation that I collected by far the greater part of the Shetland Norn vocabulary presented in this dictionary. The younger people were thoroughly interested in my work,

had a certain understanding of its scope, and they formed a needed link between me and the older people. The younger people did not, of course, themselves possess such a fund of Norn vocabulary as the older generation; but they had better opportunity than I had to question the old people, and, in general, could more easily obtain information from them. Where the rarer words were concerned, I myself sought and afterwards obtained confirmation regarding them from the older people.

On the occasion of my visits to Shetlandic homes, especially evening visits which gave the best results, I often took up two definite subjects for discussion in one evening, in order to become acquainted with the older words and expressions connected with these subjects: as for example, everything belonging to the house, the daily activities, the activities peculiar to each season of the year: weather; sea; fishing, the question of the fishermen's tabu-language having to be handled carefully; and much else; without, however, keeping my inquiries closely directed to the subject chosen when circumstances showed that more diffuse conversation, involving the discussion of different subjects, might yield a good result, especially when many people were present.

It was of special importance to get the rarer words brought out, such words as had either become obsolete within the memory of people, or were about to become obsolete; words that had been used by the parents and grand-parents of the generation now living,—and which were far from being readily remembered even by the older people. But, as soon as interest was awakened and people began to search their memories, such forgotten or half-forgotten words often appeared again. There were, as a rule, in each neighbourhood where I made a stay, one or more young men and women who took notes for me.

At each new place to which I came in the course of my travelling about, I went through, either wholly or partly, the old dialect material I had collected in other places. It was an effective means of getting my collection enlarged by corresponding words at each new place. It gave people at once an idea of what I sought and immediately drew out variants, often entirely different words from those I had for the same thing.

While it was comparatively easy to get names of material objects, it was a somewhat different question with ideas, as, for example, words denoting states of mind, behaviour, jocular words, pet- and nicknames, etc. These could only now and then be obtained by direct questioning; the words were for the most part not just at hand; they might come on chance occasions and had often to be caught in the course of conversation.

A number of the districts I visited twice, partly because there was evidence that my first visit had awakened such a lively interest in the old language that many people had begun to take notes, which I wished to examine before I left the Islands; and partly because, in the interval since my first visit, I had elsewhere collected new material which I wished to go through at places that were of special



significance in connection with my investigations. It was particularly necessary to visit the North Isles for a second time. I made two visits also for example to Conningsburgh and to the Westside, Sandness. Foula, unfortunately, was too far away to permit of a second visit. Such a visit would have demanded more time than I had at my disposal.

Continual investigations showed me the necessity of visiting as many places as possible, because of the difference not only in pronunciation, but also, to a still greater extent, in the very vocabulary handed down from the ancient speech. Many years ago, when Norn was spoken in the Islands, there was undoubtedly considerable difference among the dialects of the various districts and islands, as is the case in the Færoe Islands. The intercourse between the places was not frequent, and there was no written language to form a connecting link between the different dialects. But to this must be added the fact that, when Norn was broken up and gradually disappeared as an independent speech, it was not always the same element in the language that perished in the different places. This circumstance soon became clear to me during my journeys. In each new island or district to which I came, I had again to go through the whole of the material I had collected in order to discover how much of it was known or was strange in the new place, and which words in the place were equivalents of those that were strange. This diversity was specially apparent in the fishermen's tabu-language, in the sea-terms, which might change from neighbourhood to neighbourhood, indeed, might sometimes differ even in the same village.

Districts lying apart, as, for example, the island of Unst, esp. the north of it, and Foula, where Norn had been spoken fully as long as anywhere else, and where a Norn vocabulary peculiar to themselves had been preserved, lacked altogether, on the other hand, many words of Norn origin that were quite common elsewhere, and that sometimes were rather widely distributed, especially on Mainland. Foula is a small island with a very sparse population, only about three hundred people, and this fact weakens the power of the old to resist the new, in spite of the remote situation of the island. Unst, one may say, lies apart, in a purely geographical sense, but the transformation of Baltasound, the chief place of the island, into a trading and fish-curing centre, as a consequence of the herring-fishery prosecuted on the banks to the east of the island, is reacting on the other neighbourhoods; Haroldswick and Norwick, the kernel of the north of Unst and hitherto one of the places for the preservation of Norn, lie close to Baltasound on the north, and have a great deal of intercourse with it. Moreover, the north of Unst, as the most northerly point of Great Britain, is much visited by tourists. Both Unst and Foula therefore will probably soon lose the greater part of their ancient character. Yell is in reality more isolated than Unst, and this large island, with its still very rich Norn vocabulary, will certainly be the part of Shetland where the old dialect with its intermixture of Norn will maintain itself longest.

### III.

The old Norse speech of Shetland shows in its vocabulary a close connection with the mother-tongue, Norwegian, a closer connection than that shown by Icelandic and partly by Færoese with the same language, the common mother-tongue of them all. This circumstance has a natural explanation in the fact that Shetland was situated so much nearer to Norway. Certainly the political connection between the Islands and Norway was severed by the mortgaging of the Islands to Scotland in the 15th century; but a close intercourse between Norway and Shetland was maintained for several centuries after that, especially through the trade connection with Bergen, while the connection with Scotland was very slight, even down to the 19th century.

The Shetland speech of the present day must be reckoned as falling under that northerly branch of Northern English which is called Lowland Scottish. Most of the words generally used in daily speech, as well as most of the inflectional forms, are Lowland Scottish. But the dialect of Shetland is saturated with an old Norse element, the numerous relics of the language formerly spoken in the Islands, the so-called Norn, which had been in use there since the Islands were peopled by the Northmen in the Viking-age, and partly in the period just preceding the Viking-age proper (800—1000), i. e. from the close of the so-called ancient Norse period till well into the 18th century. Then, Norn, after more than three hundred years of steadily increasing influence from Lowland Scottish, had become so strongly impregnated with the latter speech, that, except in possibly some outlying quarters of the Islands, it could no longer really be called Norn.

Of the words of Norn origin, more than ten thousand in number, that I succeeded in collecting in Shetland, not more than half can be said to be in general use at the present time. The other half may be divided, in the main, into the following two classes: 1) those words that have survived only in single districts or in single islands, and 2) those obsolete words that are only known, and occasionally used, by old people. Since my first and longest itinerary in the Islands, 1893—95, the number of obsolete words has steadily and uninterruptedly increased on account of the fact that since that time a great many people of the older generation have passed away, and a great part of their vocabulary has not been picked up by the younger generation.

Of the Norn words that are not in general use throughout

Shetland, some belong to certain larger portions of the Islands, as, for example, North Shetland, more strictly, the North Isles; the West-side; South Shetland; but many are limited to a single district or to a single island.

Of the great mass of words that have become antiquated, some cannot be said to have perished, as they are still used by old people, though often only in certain islands, districts or neighbourhoods; they are not to be heard in the speech of younger people. Other words are remembered only by elderly people, as having been used, at an earlier time, by their parents and grand-parents. A third and smaller group consists of the words that old people can remember being used only on certain occasions. Finally, there are the words that are known only through old writings, or lists of words.

Very many words that are current, or to some extent so, are used in different senses in different places; see, for example, *aber*, *adj.*, one of the first words in the Dictionary.

The Shetland Norn is, in a lexical sense, specially allied with the dialects in the south-west of Norway, from Bergen to Mandal in the west, with Telemarken and Smålenene in the south. This becomes obvious on a closer examination of the localities given in connection with the words contained in the Norwegian dictionaries of Aasen and Ross.

Aasen's stock of words is fairly evenly distributed over the different parts of Norway, in such a way, however, that the parts of the country lying farthest to the south-west are rather weakly represented. Such being the case, it is fortunate that the south-west of Norway is strongly represented in Ross's large dictionary, which appeared as a supplement to Aasen's.

Even taking into account the circumstance that some of the words recorded by Aasen, and particularly by Ross, as belonging to the south-west of Norway, are also to be found or were formerly to be found in other parts of Norway, the character of the word-material in the Shetland Norn points so decisively to the south-west of Norway, that one can conclude that the Shetland Islands were peopled to an altogether preponderating extent from these parts: the stretch of country from Bergen down to Lister and Mandal. The centre-point of this Norwegian emigration to Shetland in ancient times was Agdesiden (Jæderen, Dalene). To this part of the country, and the parts lying nearest to it, one can refer by far the largest number of those words in the Shetland Norn vocabulary that are not of a general Norwegian character.

Although Ross's dictionary is a supplement to Aasen's, it also contains, in addition to a more exact account of words given by Aasen, a very important independent stock of words, with explicit reference to the localities concerned. This weighty supplement has been of great value in connection with my investigations into Shetland Norn, and that in a double sense.

Very many of the Norn words in the Shetlandic are of an insignificant character and apparently of a lower class, half-comic,

sometimes bantering, sometimes derisive, mere dialect-words. The greater number of these are verbs referring to the behaviour and manner of people, their walk and movements, in many shades of meaning, especially with a dash of the comic, silly or awkward manner, peculiar or clumsy way of acting or moving; besides words, especially adjectives, that denote various states of mind, singularity, peevishness, etc.

Words of this class are to be found in all sub-languages, but in Shetland Norn they are specially numerous. While large portions of the vocabulary of this speech have been lost, words of the class just mentioned have maintained themselves in use in an unaltered form on account of their deeply-rooted homely character. In many instances, it would have been difficult to find equivalent words in Lowland Scottish to take their places.

This vocabulary of lighter or lower words is one of the fields in which Ross supplements Aasen in the most copious way, and affords excellent assistance in fixing both the close connection of Shetland Norn with Norwegian in general, and its special kinship with the Norwegian of the south-west.

In view of the fact that the Old Norse element surviving in the Shetland dialect is so rich and varied, it cannot surprise one to find, mingled with the Norn or Old Norwegian element which is the kernel of the language, a large number of words that are only known as Færoese, Icelandic, Danish or Swedish. In most cases such words have probably been at one time common to all the Northern languages.

In some cases, however, those old Shetland words, that are not to be found in Norwegian, seem to have been borrowed later from other Northern languages, especially from Danish.

It is not only in a merely statistical sense, that is, by reckoning the number of the words, that Shetland Norn shows a closer connection with the language of the south-west of Norway or of the south of Norway than with the other Norwegian dialect-groups.

A comparison based exclusively on an estimate of the number of the words would be of a somewhat casual character. Many of the words now recorded only in the Norwegian of the south or south-west might indeed, at an earlier period, have been in use in the more northerly parts of the country, in which parts perhaps there are to be found, here and there, words that have simply not been brought to light, or noted in the dictionaries. In this connection, however, it may be pointed out that the Norwegian dialects have been thoroughly and in equal measure investigated in almost all parts of the country. If Aasen's dictionary does not contain enough of the vocabulary of the south-west of Norway, this defect has been remedied in Ross's dictionary, where the vocabulary of the south-west of Norway is copiously dealt with, though not more so than the dialects of the other parts of the country. From this it is evident that in both dictionaries considerable attention has been paid to the northern parts of the country.

A conclusion drawn only from the number of the words would not be sufficient to prove the affinity between Shetland Norn and the speech of the south-west or south of Norway, unless there was an unusually great preponderance of words from the south and south-west of Norway in the Shetland dialect. When I have, nevertheless, so decidedly asserted the close connection of Shetland Norn with the speech of the south-west of Norway, I have done so for more than one reason.

In the first place, the preponderance in the number of the words from south-south-west Norway, in Shetland Norn, is large enough to make it possible to form a definite idea as to the quarter from which the Norse inhabitants of the Islands, in the main, have come. The number of the words belonging quite specially to the south-south-west corner of Norway and to the most southerly portion of the country, Telemarken and Smålenene, to be found in Shetland Norn, is greater than the number of the words from all the other parts of Norway put together. But to this is still to be added an important circumstance, namely the kind of the words, to which one must pay as much attention as to their number. Investigation into the nature of the Norwegian vocabulary in the Shetlandic makes it evident that most of such words as are characteristic of the northern parts of Norway are not strongly-marked dialect words, but are rather words of a general character. Several of them are to be found in other Northern languages also: Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, Færoese. Of the words from the north of Norway to be found in the Shetlandic one may specially adduce such as refer to fishing and occasionally to the weather.

A portion of the vocabulary peculiar to the dialects of the east of Norway also is found in Shetlandic, words of a mixed character.

As regards, on the other hand, the large element of the south-south-west Norwegian in Shetlandic, a very large proportion of the vocabulary consists of strongly-marked dialect words, words that have deeply impressed on them the stamp of domestic use. By far the greater number of the so-called 'lower' words, the numerous words denoting foolish or awkward appearance or walk, everything peculiar or ludicrous, whims, fretfulness, ill-nature, etc., which are distinctly domestic words — the great majority of these are words that especially belong to the south-west corner of Norway, particularly to Jæderen, Ryfylke, Lister and Mandal, and to some extent also to the most southerly parts of the country, Telemarken, Sætersdal. Such words are of special significance when the vocabulary of a dialect is examined for the purpose of comparison.

The fact that some words of the class here mentioned are found again in the Norwegian of the east, or of the north, cannot in any way shake the main proportion just pointed out, and the conclusion that one is forced to draw from it.

Next to the Norwegian of the south-west and of the adjacent southerly parts of the country, the Norwegian of the south-east is the dialect group that is most fully represented in Shetland Norn. In

particular, many words peculiar to the south-east corner of the country, Smålenene, are found again in Shetlandic. This also is of significance in an investigation of the origin of the Shetland Norn. A wave of migration from these south-easterly parts of Norway went in a westerly and north-westerly direction out to the sea, and then from the south-westerly parts of the country a stream of immigrants went farther to the westward, to the Shetland and Orkney Isles.

One fact that plays a part in an investigation regarding the original homes of the Shetland settlers has still to be mentioned, and that is, that along with the Norn kernel in the Shetland dialect there are to be found many words that are peculiar to Danish and Danish dialects and not to Norwegian. Some of these words appear also in Swedish dialects.

A few of these Danish words in Shetlandic can be shown to be later loan-words, and several of them certainly came in during the fifteenth century, especially after Norway had become united with Denmark, and Danish began to force its way into the speech. The Danish vocabulary in Shetlandic is, however, relatively large and of weight, and contains not a few strongly-marked old dialect words, so there certainly must be an original or, at all events, very old Danish element in Shetlandic. Some of the words may have been in use, in ancient times, both in Denmark and in southern Norway. Altogether, the occurrence of the Danish element in Shetlandic strengthens the conviction, reached on other grounds, that the central point for the emigration to Shetland is to be sought in the south-west and south of Norway.

There are also to be found a not insignificant number of words that have parallels only in Swedish dialects. But, as regards the localisation of these Swedish dialect words, investigation gives a very variegated picture, although, in this case also, the central point falls in the south. It may be remarked that a Shetland word such as *bends*, pl., pack-horse equipment, seems to have a parallel only in Northern Swedish, Helsingland, where "*bände, bänne*", according to Rietz, are found used in a similar sense. The word is also found, indeed, in other parts of Sweden, but with other meanings.

In this connection, special notice must be taken of the Shetlandic place-names in relation to the Norwegian. In a linguistic investigation as to the parts of Norway from which the Shetland settlers came, it is necessary to take the place-names into account, in such a manner that, on the one hand, the names from the different parts of Norway shall be examined and compared, in order to find out the peculiarities of each individual part, and that, on the other hand, the Norwegian and Shetlandic names shall be compared, in order to discover with what Norwegian place-names the Shetlandic place-names best agree.

The Norwegian settlers in Shetland would, where they did not adopt the names in use by the earlier Celtic inhabitants, give new place-names in harmony with use and wont in their original homeland, and, in many instances, they would certainly call places in their new homeland by old Norwegian names. It is not possible to



undertake any exhaustive comparison, as no complete work on Norwegian place-names is available. But there is a very comprehensive production covering part of the field, the large work entitled "Norske Gaardnavne", begun by O. Rygh, and continued by others after his death. A very large number of place-names enter into "gaard-" or farm-names as parts of a compound, and this affords a good opportunity for investigation with a view to comparison.

A closer observation shows, again in this case, that it is the south-westerly and southerly parts of Norway with which Shetland most fully agrees. It is not the names, formed by indifferent combinations of ordinary words, with which one is here concerned, but more peculiar names; partly such uncompounded names containing well-known roots little used in place-names; partly compounds of a rare or special kind; partly, and especially, such ancient names as are formed from words the meanings of which have been lost, even as long ago as the beginning of the historical period, and are not met with in the literature of that time.

The central point for the comparison, then, is again in the south of Norway. On a comparison of words and a comparison of names there appears merely the difference that, while words belonging to the east, and especially to the south-east of Norway, are found in Shetlandic in a not inconsiderable number, the place-names of the east, and especially of the south-east, of Norway are rather more conspicuous in Shetland. A wave of immigrants went, in prehistoric times, from the parts of the country round about and to the north of Viken (Christiania-fjord), across the land in a westerly and north-westerly direction, and a part of it later passed farther west over the North Sea to the islands (in Vesterleden), while a part went afterwards still farther west to the islands lying to the north of Scotland. The Orkney place-names show, in spite of local differences, an origin similar to that of the place-names of Shetland. One must suppose that some of the names from the south-east of Norway that appear in Shetland and the Orkney Isles also hailed, in older times, from the south-west of Norway, which was the connecting link between the south-easterly parts of the country and the islands in the west. Some of the names from the south-east of Norway may have come in a more direct way, through inhabitants of Viken and the surrounding parts of the country having taken part in viking expeditions to the west, and through some of them having settled in Shetland and the Orkney Isles.

Though Shetland Norn stands nearer to Modern Norwegian than is the case with Færoese and Icelandic, it occupies, nevertheless, an independent position in regard to Norwegian (in the narrower sense). Phonetically, Shetland Norn has gone its own way in several respects, and Scottish-English influence has played its part in altering it from the mother-tongue. And, as far as the vocabulary is concerned, there are a great many Shetland Norn words that in meaning and use differentiate themselves from Norwegian (Færoese, Icelandic), both modern and ancient. Most of the significations

peculiar to Shetland Norn have, no doubt, been developed in the Islands themselves, some in ancient times, others only more recently, but many certainly go back to the original language.

Stress may be laid upon the numerous compounds, that are characteristic of Shetlandic.

Sometimes there are to be found, preserved in Shetland Norn, meanings of words more primitive than in other Northern languages, occasionally more primitive even than those that have come down to us in the Old Northern literature.

In the next place there are, in the Shetlandic, some words originating from prehistoric Norse [ur-nordisk], words that are lost in Old Norse itself, although the stems have been preserved in other words belonging to this language. Note the peculiar use in Shetlandic of O.N. annarr, *second*, and annarhvárr, *every second one*, used in Foula and Yell respectively, in sense of *alternating, alternately*, of sea and wind or rain, in the words adnasjur, adnakwi, annehwart and \*atrahola [\*aðrahvára], all ancient.

aber, adj., is used in Shetl. in numerous meanings.

bjog has several different meanings in Shetl., all pointing back to the root-meaning *ring*, O.N. baugr. The word has been lost in Norwegian and Færoese.

dokka is still occasionally used in Shetl. (U.) in its original sense: *girl*. In O.N. only handed down in derived senses.

firmsmo, vb., still occasionally used in an original sense: *to diminish*. O.N. fyrirsmá, vb., *to despise; scorn*.

raga, sb., *woman*, now only used in a few combinations, and only disparagingly. It is certainly a very old word. From O.N., only ragr, adj., is known, *womanish, cowardly*.



#### IV.

The old inflexional endings have, for the most part, dropped off, and the simple English method of inflexion has become general. In various words, however, old inflexional endings are found preserved in a fossilized state (i.e. having lost their significance); and added on to these endings, in the case of nouns, is the English genitive and plural inflexional -s. Several words have adopted English and Scottish suffixes.

#### Substantives, Substantival Endings.

1. The masculine nominative -r is found in a few substantives: adnašūr. blōstər, blōustər [blástr]. fəgbōrdər (-gər) [\*fokburðr]. glōmər [glám̄r]. gōgər [lcel. goggr]. gostər [gustr]. hēlər [hellir]. hōgər [hagr]. ildər [eldr], ilder<sup>1</sup>. kēgər, kēgər = keger<sup>1</sup>. kēpər, kēpər [keppr]. \*mādər [matr] (see Fragments of Norn, conversation). sḡokər, sḡogər, sḡukər, sḡugər [snykr], sḡjuger. šaldər [tjalðr], šjaldər.

2. Nominative -i has been preserved in several words, e.g.: āḡdi [andi], andi<sup>1</sup>. bani [bani]. bīdi [biti]. brimi [brimi]. bōdi [\*bēti], bōdi<sup>2</sup>, bēti. fjāḡdi [fjandi]. ga'ti, gō'ti [galti]. grani [granni], granni. hēgri [hegri], hegri<sup>1</sup>. kāvi [\*kafi]. liri [Fær. líri]. mogi [magi]. mæ'rki [merki], merki<sup>2</sup>. nōki [nokki], nokki<sup>1</sup>. pōti, etc. [\*pytti], pōti, pōtti. raki [rakki], rakki<sup>1,2</sup>. sōdi, sōdi [\*sāti = sēti], sodi<sup>1</sup>. spadi [spaði]. stjāgi [stjaki]. -twari [\*pvari] \*twari, riva-twari. tæri [\*perri], terri. Applied to some names of stallions and bulls, ending in -i, see § 8.

Note. In some words the suffixed -i is the Scottish diminutive ending -ie, which however in Shetl. by no means always has a diminutive sense. Thus e.g.: bōli = bōl [bál], bol<sup>1</sup>, boul. glāni = glān: glān<sup>2</sup>, glāni. gōti = gōit [gátt], gott, etc. hogi [hōgg], hogg<sup>1</sup>, etc. krugi [No. krugg], krugg. lopi, lupi [laupr], lopi<sup>1</sup>, lupi. mē-š[i] [meiss]. mæ'rki [mergr], merki<sup>1</sup> = mergi<sup>1</sup>. ous'kæri [aus(t)ker], ouskerri. rōni [hraun]. skōvi [skauf], skōvi<sup>1</sup>. šopə'l'ti, etc. [\*šjópiltr], šjupilti. stæ'rti [stertr]. sukni [sōkn]. — With regard to -i for older -a see § 9; as also -ək for -i see § 11.

3. Some words in the masculine gender ending in -i have been preserved in the accusative form, ending in -a. Occas. -i and -a alternate, e.g.: fōna, fāna (-i) [funa from funi]. hōga [haga from hagi]; see bonnhoga. īla (īla-stane) [īli]. kāfa (mūr-kā-fa) = kāvi [\*kafi]. klōva (klōvi) [klōfa from klōfi]. skēga (-i) [skeka from skeki]. strōba [stropi].

4. In some words -i has been dropped, e.g.: andər, etc. [and-dyri], andor, etc. bōd [boði], bod<sup>2</sup>. dīm [dimmi]. (ogə-) dū [dái],

ogedu<sup>1</sup>. grō [gráði]. hōst [hosti]. kjó'lk [kjálki]. klibær [klyfberi]. kōd [kōddi]. krak [kraki], krak or krakk<sup>1</sup>. lōm [\*lummi]. -mjó'rk, -mó'rk [mjórkvi, myrkvi]. skōtəl, etc. [skutpílja], skōttel<sup>1</sup>. stab (stōb) [stabbi (stubbi)], stabb. -stik (nægistik) [stykki], neggistikk. tōskær, tōskær [torfskeri], torvsker. øm [\*ómi].

Some words appear in a double form, e.g.: bā'liki and b'e'liki [\*byliki], bilk, bilki. brimi and brīm (brīv) [brimi]. kāvi and kāv [\*kafi]. klōvi and klōv [klofi]. lūmi and lūm [ljómi], ljumi, ljum.

5. The nominative -a has been preserved in, e.g.: blā'nda [blanda]. brēna [brenna]. fjora, fjōra [fjara]. flokēra [\*flykra], flukra, etc. -flōga [fluga], floga<sup>2</sup>. \*gāfa [gáfa]. gola [gola, gula]. grōla [No. græla]. groma (-ó-) [gróma?]. hēmna [himna]. ja'rta [hjarta]. \*jōga [auga]. \*jōra [øyra]. kupa [kúpa]. sēla [hēla], sjela. \*sə'ðō'ga [Icel. sjá-lægja], \*s'jóljoga, etc. \*skjöldra [\*skjaldra]. stó'lika [stulka]. sōda [\*søyða]. vēmba [\*vemba]. -a is long in the word rūrār [No. rura].

6. Sometimes -a (orig. nom. fem. -a) alternates with -o or -u (orig. acc., gen., and dat.: -u): gró'nska and gró'nsko (-s'ku; greenska, -sko, -sku) [\*grænska]. i'lska, á'lska, e'lsko [\*ilska], ilska<sup>1</sup>. lēga and lēgo [lēga, -go] [lega]. wōsta and wōstu, wōstū [\*vasta] (cf. O.N. vøst).

7. A number of cow-names have been preserved with the ending -a, esp. in Fo. and N.I.; now commonly the ending -i has replaced -a. Examples: Flēka, Flæka; a flækət, flækət [\*flekkótt] coo. Fūda, \*Fóta. Grīma; a grīmət [\*grímótt] coo. Kidna; a kidnət [\*kinnótt] coo. Krāga; a krāgət [\*krögótt] coo. Lár'ka; a lár'kət [\*lárkótt = \*lærkótt] coo. Lēnda; a lēndət [\*lëndótt] coo. Rīg(g)a; a rīg(g)ət [\*hryggiótt] coo. sālma = Sjolma; a sālmet [\*hjál mótt] coo. Spōnga; a spōngət [\*spōngótt] coo. Swa'rta.

8. Consciousness of -i being a masc. sign and -a a fem. sign has not died out, as is proved by the following names of domestic animals, preserved in the N.I.: Bro'ñki, brown stallion or bull [\*Brúnki], Bro'ñka, brown mare or cow [\*Brúnka]; Grōgi, gray stallion or bull [\*Grái], Grōga, grey mare or cow [\*Gráa]; Rōdi, red stallion or bull [\*Rauði], Rōda, red mare or cow [\*Rauða].

To these may further be added: puki and puka = puki<sup>1</sup>. grōtsi and grōtsa.

9. In a number of words (through infl. of English and Scottish words ending in -y, -ie) -i has replaced the older -a (-ja), e.g.: berg'li [No. berggylta]. bo'ñki [No. bunka], bunki<sup>1</sup>. bōmi [No. bumba]. flōti [flatta], flōtti. grīmi [grīma]. kesji [No. kjessa]. kōli [kola]. kopi, kupi, kōbi, kōbi [kúpa]. -lōdi [hlaða], lōdi<sup>1</sup>. pēki [pikka], pikki<sup>2</sup>. rōdi [No. rodða]. tūli, telji [pílja], \*tíli, \*tílli. wīdi [viðja]. ros(s)i, russi, is partly = hross, partly = hryssa.

-i and -æk (see the foll. paragraph) alternate, e.g.: grōli and grōlæk [grýla]. sōdi and sōdæk [sáta], sodi<sup>2</sup>, sodek. wó'liki and wó'lkæk (wólæk).

10. Sometimes an original -a is dropped or alternates with the suffix -æk (Eng. and Sc. -ock: diminutive ending).

Dropping of -a always takes place in words, such as blānd [blanda], blānd<sup>2</sup>. ēs [eisa]. frōd [froða], fro<sup>2</sup>, frod. klōk [\*klokka

or \*klukka], klokk<sup>1</sup>. kōd [No. kjōda]. nāil [\*negla]. rūg [hrúga]. rōmikæl, remikæl [\*rjōmakolla]. sōk [No. tjukka], sjukk. swēl [svæla], swel<sup>2</sup>. (w)ōd [Icel. vaða], wod, od.

Alternation between forms ending in *-a* and forms without ending is found in words, such as: atave'ltā and ative'lt, atifels (-fəls) [\*aptrvelta]. də'mska, də'msk [\*dɪmska]. kat'jog'la, kat'jog'əl [\*kattugla], kattjugla, etc. mar'flōg'a, mar'flog' [\*marfluga]. sōga, sōg [No. sugga]. Beside the general form skōd [Fær. skadda, No. skodda], the unfrequent skōda = skōdda<sup>1</sup>, skōdd<sup>2</sup>, is still occas. used.

*-a* and *-ək* alternate in, e.g.: grōta, grōtək (grōdək) [grýta].

Forms without ending, and forms ending in *-ək* alternate in words, such as: (planti-) krōb and krōbək [krubba]. skɛp and skɛbək, skæbək [skeppa]. spōr and spærək [sperra], sperrek.

11. In a number of words the ending *-a* (more rarely: *-i*) has been superseded by the suffix *-ək* (-ock), e.g.: bētək, bɛ<sup>m</sup>tək [beita]. bīrdək [byrði from byrðr, f.]. bīrtək, bɛrtək [birta, birti]. brismək [brosma]. dōjək [No. dulla, dylla], dollək<sup>1,2</sup>. flād(ə)rək, etc. [\*flaðra]. fōdək, fədək [fata]. gōdək, gōdək [gáta]. hælək [hella], hella<sup>2</sup>, hellek. hifsək [No. hyfisa]. kībək [kippa]. kjōlək, kjōrək [No. kjōra]. kragək [kraki]. kromək [krumma], krummek. nisək [hnísa]. rīvək (revək) [rifa]. rōvək [rófa], rovek<sup>2</sup>. tūg (tūæg) (for \*tū-ək) [púfa]. v(j)ēdək [veita], vedek<sup>2</sup>. visək [vísa].

12. *-ək* is found also in some words which in O.N. end in a consonant, e.g.: færdək [ferð], ferd<sup>1</sup>. hōnək [horn], honnek<sup>1</sup>. hōrdək [urð]. kramək [hrammr]. mōlək [mál]. sōnðək (sōnək) [sjón(d), sýn(d)], soinnek, soindek.

Alternation takes place in gōrd and gōrdək [gjörð, gerð], gjord. grik (more rarely: grøk) occas. assumes the suffix *-in*: grikin; in Fo.: grōnin.

*-ək* has a dim. sense in words, such as: stō'mpək [stumpr], stumpek. tñək [tōnn], tannek, etc. tōdək = tōd [tuttr], toddek, todd. urmək [from ormr].

More irregular is *-ək* (*tək*) in "istək (is-t-ək) wadder" [ísótt veðr], and "brɛ'ntək wadder". Cf. ronif'ntək. bānək, būnək = bānhus.

13. The foll. words may exemplify the treatment of old genitive endings in words forming the first part of compds. (O.N. *-ar*, *-a*, *-u* > Shetl. *-a* or *-i* or *-ə*).

bagiskjō'mp [bakka-]. bakagrōf, etc. [\*bakkagrōf]. beniman [\*bōn-a(r)maðr]. \*dālamjō'rk [\*dalamjōrkvi]. dorifel [\*durafjōl]. fiskafel [\*fiskafjōl]. \*flūḡsə = \*flingaso, -sø. færdalək [ferðalag]; but: færdimət, ferdimət [ferðarmatr]. \*he'lahwa'rf [\*heillarhvarf]. hōm(b)li-, hōmliband (hōmləband) [hōmluband]. jōḡnakōdi = jōgnakōddi. kjō'l-kəkast [\*kjálkakast]. landimōrs [landamœri]. nōralæg [\*nálarlegg]. nægistuk [\*hnakkastykki]. pāñibrōd [\*pōnnubrot]. pōita- and pōitibrōd [\*pottabrot]. rīgagítəl [\*hryggjargeitill?]. rōdastab, rōdərastōb [røyð(r)arstabbi]. sōkatū [\*sokkató]. sponnakōdi, see \*spunnin, spugnin and kōddi. tōḡgəfāl (-fəl, -fadəl) [\*tungufall]. tō'rkəsót, -sət [\*purkasótt]. vāita-, vāji- or vāitibānd, vēitiband [\*vattaband].

The nominative endings have found their way in: fjórahwa'rf, fjóraskit, fjóraskit and rivatwari.

Gen. -r from O.N. -(a)r is found in örli, wörli [\*árhlið] and sūr-məl [\*sjóvarmál], sjurmol. On the other hand: "sūs" = sjós in sū-sameļ-abak'a. Gen. pl. forms, governed by millum, are found in: hosameļ'a [\*húsa millum], and skā'umeliskrū'a = skótameliskrū.

14. A trace of the pl. ending -ar is to be found in skēklār, still remembered by a few persons as the old pl. of skēkəl (see skēkel in Dict.). Now skēkəl and skēklār alternate as sing. forms; pl.: skēkəls and skēklərs.

15. The derivative ending -ing(r) (-ung(r)) mostly changes to -in (through analogy with words, taken from English and Scottish, ending in -in' = ing), more rarely -ən. Examples:

bja'rtin [birtingr]. bulin or bolin [bulungr and bolungr], bolin(g), etc. ēšins [\*æsingar]. fjedin [\*feitingr?]. fudin [\*fótingr = \*fœtingr?]. -gróinin [Icel. grunnungr], \*gróinin. gróinin [No. graaning], see § 12. hālin [\*halingr]. ha'ŋklin [\*hangling(r)]. hō'kıl(l)in [hákerling]. hōmin [\*hýming]. jēlin [Da. iling]. klāinin [kliningr]. klōvin [\*kløyfingr]. pjuslin, pøslin [Da. pusling]. rivlin [hriflingr]. setnin [\*setningr]. skāvin [\*skafingr], skavin<sup>2</sup>. skōthōm'lin [-hōmlungr]. skrōvin [\*skráfingr]. snigin [\*hneggingr], sneggin, etc. stablin [\*stabblingr]. stivin, stivən [\*stýfingr]. ta'nt'fē'ən [\*tantfellingr], tantfellin<sup>1,2</sup>. -ən for -əŋ in stamərən [\*stafnrøng], stamron.

In a few words (in certain parts of the Isles, such as in the isle of Whalsey and occas. in Yell) the ending -iən appears for -in, e.g.: bēldziən [Icel. belgingr]. glūbiən [\*glúpingr]. rādiən, rōdiən. ūriən = hōrin. In a few words ending in -i, the -i seems to be an abbr. of -in, e.g.: hāli (cf. hālin). kāvi for \*kāvin = \*kafingr. kōgi [kagingr?], \*kogi<sup>1</sup>. negi = neggi (cf. snigin). rāmi (for: \*rāmin).

16. In some cases -in alternates with -ək, corresponding to an old -ingr, e.g.: fōitlin and fōit(l)ək [prob. \*fœt(l)ingr]. hōrin and hōrək, see prec. ūriən. njafin and njafək. skēptin and skēbdək [\*skēptingr].

17. In a number of words -ək has found its way, replacing -in, corresponding to -ingr (-ungr). Examples:

br'ēək, brānək [Fær. brenning], brennek<sup>1</sup>. brələk. būrək. ērək, ærək [\*æringr]. grōmək [\*grýmingr = \*grimungr?]. hōdək [\*hōddungr?], hōddek<sup>2</sup>. hūdək, hōdək [hótingr? hœtingr?]. jarmək [\*jarmingr]. sələk, salək [Icel. silungr], silek<sup>2</sup>, sillek. skītək [\*skítingr]. slōdrək [\*slytringr]. swätək, etc. [\*skvettingr], swettek, etc.

In individual cases it is uncertain whether -ək is only a later addition to the word-root or represents an older -ingr, -ungr, e.g.: pā'tək [piltr or piltungr], piltek.

18. The derivative ending -ari almost always changes to -ər (Eng. -er). The foll. words form exceptions to this rule:

bjin'tār [\*bindari], binder. stōŋgari, stōŋgari [\*stangari].

In drōnasi [\*drynjari], dronjer, -asi has replaced an older -ari.

The ending -ar(r) has changed to -ari, -ari in: de hāmaris (-riš) or heməris, hēməris = hamari.

The ending -ur(r) is recognisable in the word gōlūr, gaļūr [gollurr].

19. The old definite article is recognised as a fossilized suffix in a number of words. In some instances it is the nominative form, in others the accusative form, which has prevailed. Examples:

de br̥rtæn = birtek, birti. a dr̥lin [ \*dr̥lynn]. de (vats-) dudlin = \*vatsdudla. de fæstæn [festin(a) from festr, f.]. fjandin, de fjan'din [ \*fjandinn]. de fjøræn [fjaran or fjøruna]. de glöbæræn [ \*gláparinn?]. de (h)ildin [eldinn], ilder<sup>1</sup>, etc. a hilmön'gin [ \*himlunginn?]. de hogæn, høgæn [hagann], hoga, hog. a hólgin [hólginn]. a hórdin [urðin(a)]. de klövæn [klofann], klövi, etc. (with lengthened ending in a'ñklóva'n'). de kropin, krupin [kroppinn], kruppin, etc. de \*kwólvin [kálfinn]. de roşæn, ruşæn [hryssan], russen, etc. a símæn [sími]. a skogin [skóinn]. a skóln [skálin(a)] = a skol. a träl'fan'gin [ \*prælfanginn]. a vadz'gö'r'din [fastgarðinn], vasgord. Usually in pl.: de knökins or nogins [ \*hnökkarnir], †knökk<sup>2</sup>, knökkinn and nokkin.

In a rigmarole from Fetlar (in recent dialect) appear the words: de böñæns: *the children*, and de höñæns: *the dogs*.

de \*k̥ör(ə)n [kýrnar], \*kørn (see Fragments of Norn, conversation). de sómærä läitla (läjla, l'itja) [sumarit litla] (see under litel, adj.).

20. In place-names the suffixed, definite article has freq. survived, commonly preserved in the accusative form. Adjectives, when added to substantives, also assume in the feminine the ending -a (for: -u), like the substantives to which they belong. Examples:

Bakæn swa'rtā (Ai.), \*bakkann svartā. Blegæna hwīda (Y.), \*bleikjurnar hvītu. Blätæna græna (Y<sup>h</sup>), Blækna græna (Y<sup>n</sup>), \*blettina grænu. Dálin (-æn) græna (U.), \*dalinn græna. Fīdna græna (Ai.), \*fitina grænu. Górstæn stūra or Stūra Górsti (Sound near Lerwick), \*garðstaðinn stóra. Hæ|æna bræ'tā (Fe.), H. grō (Y<sup>n</sup>), H. hwīda (Y<sup>h</sup>), \*helluna brøttu, gráu, hvītu. Hulæn brāñða (U<sup>n</sup>), H. kwīda (Fladabister in Conn.), H. ska'rtā (Weisdale), H. stūra (Du.), \*hólinn brenda, hvíta, skarpa, stóra. Hæsan gola (N.Roe), \*hestinn gula. Lögæna græna (Y<sup>h</sup>), \*lækina grænu. Mørna kwīda (Fo.), \*Mýrina hvītu. Pó|æn dzūba (Ai.), \*pollinn djúpa. Ræni fōgra (Fedeland in N.Roe), \*hraunit fagra. Skūæn brāñða (Quarff), \*skóginn brenda. Stakæn şok(k)a (U<sup>n</sup>), \*stakinn þjukka. Tægæna grōña (Fe.), \*teigana grunnu or grænu? Tona grōna (Sound near Lerwick), \*tóna grænu. Væ'tā kādñē kwīda (Fo.), \*velta kornit hvíta.

In a number of names of fishing-grounds, named after the landmarks by which they are recognised, examples may be found of substantives in the definite form, governed by the preposition "við", which has become "wī, wi", through influence of Eng. with, e.g.: Rivæna-högæna-wī (U<sup>w</sup>) = \*rifuna hauginn við (see rivek, sb.). -a in hægæna has doubtless arisen through influence of the preceding rivæna. Örnawi (U<sup>n</sup>): \*øyrina við.

#### Adjectives, Adjectival Endings.

21. The ending -æn (rarely: -in) [O.N. -inn] is found in a few words: bö'ltin [No. bulten]. dövnæn [dofinn]. nömæn. vālæn. gösæn and gözæn [gosinn], properly perf. part., but now only used as an adj.

in the expr.: *g.* fish. *-æn* and *-i* (Eng. *-y*) alternate in, e.g.: *drāvæn* and *trāvi*. *fōsæn*, *fōzæn* and *fōsi*, *fōzi* (L.Sc. *fozy*). *-i* for *-in* or *-æn* in, e.g.: *kó'lti* [No. *kulten*].

22. The ending *-æt* [O.N. *-ótttr*] is preserved in a number of words: *bjögæt* [\**baugótttr*], *bjoget*<sup>1</sup>. *fə'lskæt* [\**fifliskótttr*]. *kólæt* [koll-ótttr]. *skälæt* [\**skallótttr* for \**sköllótttr*]. Applied to sheep, e.g.: a) *bjæ'lsæt* = *krægæt*: *kraget*<sup>1</sup>. According to S. Bugge, the prefixed *b* in *bjæ'lsæt* may doubtless be regarded as a survival of the old prefix "*bi-*", thus: \**bihæ'lsæt* from an older \**bi-helsótttr*. Cf. *blohōŋ'in*: V, § 19. b) *imæt* [\**imótttr*]. c) *isæt* [\**isótttr*]. d) *mögæt* [\**mögótttr*], esp. in the compd. *kat'mō'gæt*. e) *moskæt*, *muskæt* (= *imæt*) [\**muskótttr*]. f) *skjōmæt* [No. *skjaamut*]. Various adjectives ending in *-æt* are mentioned under § 7.

*-æt* and *-i* (Eng. *-y*) alternate in, e.g.: *fjo'ŋsæt* and *fjo'ŋsi* = *fjungset*, *fjungsi*. *glōdæræt* and *glōdæri*. *trólæt* and *tról̄i*. *tó'rfæt* and *tó'rfi*. *-i* has become prevalent in, e.g.: *ūmi* = *umie*. *skūmi* = *skumie*. *ho'msi* = *humset*<sup>2</sup>, *humsi*.

*il'skōd'* [\**il'skótt*: corn, understood] = *ä'lskæt*, ä. corn = *ilsket* corn.

23. The ending *-igr*, as a rule, has become *-i* (Eng. *-y*), e.g.: (un-)hägali. *tili* [pýðligr]. In a few cases *-i*, *-æk* and *-æ(k)t* (prop. neuter: *-igt*) interchange: *ōŋdali*, also (more rarely) *ōŋdælæk*, *ōŋdælæt* [undarlig(t)]. *untili* and \**ūtó'ljækt* (-læxt). *-æk* and *-æt* interchange in: *lөлæk* or *lөлæt* [hlæg(i)ligr].

24. O.N. *smátt* (from *smár*) is found in *smut* (*smot*) = *smutt*, adj.

25. A number of adjectives have adopted the ending *-ous* (on analogy with Eng. adjectives in *-ous*): *ub(j)á'dous*, o-. *ugjō'vous*, o-, = *ubjádous*. *undæ'mious*. *usōŋ'dious* (= *usōŋ'dali*). *ūtō'* and *utō'ious*.

26. Of the few adjectives which have been preserved in the def. form, are occas. mentioned: *läitla*, *lä'la*, *l'eitla* [*litla* from *litill*], *litel*; furthermore (among the sea-terms): *de fōgri* [hinn *fagri*], and prob. *de hardi* [hinn *harði*]; *de hwädi* [hinn *hvati*], *hwädi*<sup>2</sup>, and *de fläda* [hin *flata*].

27. An old compar. form appears to have been preserved in the expr.: *de ät(ə)ri*, *äitri* or *at(ə)ri* (o' *de dīm*) = *ettri*.

In a versified riddle (of common occurrence) are found two adjectives ending in *-ótttr* in the def. form: *Huk'æti*, *kruk'æti* [\**húkótti*, *krókótti*] = *huketi*, *kruketi*.

### Surviving Pronominal Forms.

28. O.N. *pú*, *thou*, is preserved in the form *dū*, *du*.

For the plural form (prop. the old dual form) in 2nd pers., see *dor*. Forms of the word *mínn*, *my*, are contained in the endearing exclamation: *kēræmi!* see *ker*, adj., and *lamit* or *my lamit* = *lamb mitt*, *my lamb!* see \**min*.

For *āŋəhwart* [annathvart] and *a'trahōla* [aðrahvára] see \**annehwart* and *atrahola*.

## Verbs.

29. Survivals of Old Northern verbal inflexion are found only quite sporadically, thus: -fōran [farinn] in the compd. mis'fō-ran. In the preterite is found mis'fōrd' (-fōld) [misfōr(sk)] with added d (for ō from "ó": see V, § 8), from which form d has found its way into the infinitive and present along with the preterite: he mis'fōrdæt. For øplās' and øpløst' see uppløs. For lopəm (lopm) [O.N. hlaupinn] see lop, lup.

A single conjunctive form has been preserved, viz.: "verðr" with dropped i-mutation, in the expr.: vē vār dee (U<sup>n</sup>.; rare), *woe to you!* See var<sup>3</sup>, vb.

In the verb "to fin", the old inflexion is still found (pres.: fin; preterite: fan; perf. part.: I'm fōn, I have found<sup>1</sup>, but, for the rest, the Shetl. dialect is almost in accordance with L.Sc., with reference to the inflexion of the verbs.

30. On the other hand, the Old Northern verbal constructions have been preserved to a great extent. Many of the Latin verbs current in English are not known, or not used by the common people, who prefer to employ everyday verbs of Northern or Anglo-Saxon origin in combination with certain prepositions or adverbs. In some cases, in which an old verb has been assimilated in form to an English or Scottish verb, the Old Northern use of the word has been preserved, differing from Mod. English or Scottish usage.

"to bear" is still occasionally used instead of the more common "to carry". See Dict. under ber (kom, lay, set, stand, tak).

The English periphrasis with the auxiliary "do" (Shetl. "dō") is now commonly used in Shetl. In some cases, however, where it might have been expected, this periphrasis is not used (e.g. in a couple of tabu-phrases): row no (pronounced rōna), *don't row*; settle no, *don't settle*. Cf. "why spōrs dū?" to be found under huketi, adj.

<sup>1</sup> The use of "to be" instead of "to have" as auxiliary is characteristic of more recent Shetl.; thus, e.g.: I'm been ill; I'm done it; dey're gotten plenty o' fish; he was seen him; he was ta'en it, etc.



## V.

### Phonology.

The phonology of the Norn words handed down is on the whole somewhat confused, largely owing to the strong Scottish influence, an influence which has made the vowel-system very diversified. In a large number of cases, different forms of a word exist side by side (differing in different districts, but sometimes differing in one and the same district), frequently representing different stages of development. This alternation is due partly to non-uniform purely local development (especially in respect of the consonantal system), and partly to foreign (Scottish) influence, stronger or weaker in the different cases.

#### A. Vowel-changes (stem vowels).

1. Changes before non-mouillé consonants or (partly on account of dropping of the following consonant) when final.

1. O.N. "a" is usually preserved as *a* or *ā*, but has, however, in certain words changed to: a) *o*, *ɔ*; b) *ō*. In several cases *a*, *ā* alternate with *o*, *ɔ*, *ō*.

*ā* is commonly found in words and forms where the ancient language has only one consonant following the vowel, e.g.: *dálamist. fār = far<sup>1</sup>. hāf. kāvi. lāg, lāg = lag<sup>1</sup>. (but: to lag'stöt'). to lāg [laga], lag<sup>2</sup>. slāg, slāgin = slag<sup>1</sup>, slagin.*

On the other hand, short vowel occurs in, e.g.: *bani. flag = flag<sup>3</sup>. slag = slag<sup>5</sup>, slagg. tari-crook. See below, granibane.*

Alternation between long and short vowel is found in, e.g.: *drāg and (doon-)drag. rāb and rab = rab<sup>1</sup>. Side by side with dagəli, dagali (which have regularly short a because *a*, *ɔ* between *g* and *l* is a later-inserted connecting vowel) go the forms dāgali, dā'gali'æn.*

Long *a* is found also in some cases before "r" followed by a consonant (esp. *l*, *m*, *n*), e.g.: *ārm; fārlek; kwārna fārna (see Fragments of Norn, conversation); bārdasōga, bārdəsōga (for "-arð" see further below), as well as in some words before "nd" (occas. "nt"), e.g.: bānd; a brānd = brand<sup>1</sup>; to hāndirist, hāntrist (on the other hand, \*hā'nta(r)less, \*hā'naless, see Fragments of Norn, riddles); a tānd. — The *ā*-sound is the most common in English words ending in "-and" in Shetl. For O.N. -and > Shetl. -ānd (-ā'nt) see below § 16.*

Alternation between *a*, *ā* and *o*, *ɔ*, *ō* takes place, inter alia, in the following words: *artree and ərđətags. dāg, dagəli, etc. (see prec.). dag'dwāls; but: opadō'ga = uppado'ga. de mill is drāgən and grindin', but: to drōg a ke'ji = drog<sup>1</sup>. fārna (Fragments of Norn), but: mis'fō'rən. granibane and grōnabane = graniben. hag- in*



compds., such as a) \*hag'mæt (on the other hand: hōgstane = hogsten, in Wh.); b) hagəri = hagri<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand: hōga, hōgan. bōn'hō'ga. hōgalif (-lif, -liv). hāg = hag<sup>2</sup>, and hōgər [hagr]. to knāb and to knōb. mægər [magr], but: come to mōgərdəm. slag and slog (slōg) [\*slagi], slag<sup>3</sup>, slagg. slāg and slōg = slag<sup>2</sup> and slog<sup>1</sup>. stāri (Fo.), but: lōn'gastō-ri (Wh.). ūmāg' and (j)ū'mōg' [úmagi].

o, ɔ, ɒ are preserved in, e.g.: a) mogi [magi]. ogə-, ɔkrə- [akr] in words such as ogedu and okrebung. vɔkər [vavr]. b) de fōgri [hinn fagri]. to kōg [kaga], kog<sup>1</sup>. to ɔg [aka]. skōrd [skarð], skord<sup>1</sup>. Now only appearing in place-names: a) Gōrd [garðr], name of a house in Conningsburgh. "Meja Gōrda" (see \*gord). b) Vōrd [varða, varði], generally with the def. art.: de V. (see \*vord).

More rarely e, æ replace an original a (esp. before r), e.g.: to erg or ɛrg [arga]. ɛrskāi [\*arðskið]. gərbək, gərbək alongside of garbək [\*garðbalkr], and gær'sti alongside of gō'r'sti [garðstaðr or -stæði]. Further: to \*bē [baða]. nægistik [hnakkastykki].

2. To O.N. "á" correspond in Shetl.: a) ǝ (wǝ), ū, (more rarely) ɔu; b) o, wǝ, ó, ɔ (á) (rarely) u. Examples:

a) bōl (boul) [bál], bol<sup>1</sup>, boul. dōma and dūma [dámr]. hō [háfr]. hōrin, wōrin (for \*hwōrin). ūriən [\*háringr for \*hæringr]. kūm [\*kám]. to lōd [láta]. skōri [skári], skori<sup>1</sup>. to sō [sá]. sōd [sát]. to spō [spá]. tǝdbou(s) [\*tíðbrá], \*tíðbous. vō [vágr]. ǝ appears very rarely, as in gǝfa [gáfa]. b) blōstər, bloustər [blástr]. bǝrək, bǝrək [bára]. grōtsi [\*grátsi]. hōvi [háfr]. (h)wǝ'lsbane [hálsbein], hwolsben. smut (smot) [smátt], smutt, adj. spjǝ'lk, spjǝ'lk [spjǝlk from spjalk]. -tǝt (hǝl'tǝt) [pátt'r], halltǝtt. wǝ'lkǝ (wǝ'lkək, wǝlək). To these may be added the place-name Hofǝl, Hufǝl (names of various hills) = \*Hǝfjall.

Long and short vowels alternate in, e.g.: gōdək and gódək [gáta]. lōdigrōd (-grót, -gród) [\*látugrátr]. ǝrli and wǝrli [\*árhlið]. ū'rām and hor(ə)m (hurəm) [\*hárhamr], uram.

Various examples of a change á > wo appear in the Foula ballad, e.g. in verse 4: "sadnast wo" [sannast á]; v. 6: "twor" [tár]; v. 33: "two" [fá]. See prec. (2 a) wōrin.

3. To O.N. "e" correspond in Shetl.: a) ɛ, æ, (occas.) e; b) ē. Examples:

a) (e), ɛ, æ (æ commonly before r): bək [bekkr], bekk<sup>1</sup>. brēna [brenna]. bǝrəl [berill], berel. bǝrg [berg], berg; (unstressed in bǝrdus; bǝrfäl = ber(g)us, bergfall). dǝs [des]. to ɛg [eggja], egg, ägg. to fret [freta]. fǝrd, fǝrdək [ferð], ferd<sup>1</sup>. hǝkəl [\*hekl], þhekl<sup>2</sup>, hekkel, vb. klǝts (klǝts) [klett'r], klett<sup>1</sup>. mel- [mel-] (e is unchanged in this case because the main stress prob. has been laid on the foll. part of compd.). mǝ'rki [merki], merki<sup>2</sup>. nev and nǝv [hnefi], nǝv<sup>2</sup>. rǝkstər [rekstr], rekster<sup>1</sup>. skǝkəl (skǝkəl) [\*skekill]. to slǝp, slǝp [sleppa], slepp. stǝ'r'ti [stertr], sterti. to ǝ'lt [elta], elt<sup>1</sup>. b) ēvalous [efalauss]. hǝgri [hegri], hegri<sup>1</sup>. lǝga [lega]. rǝg [rek], reg<sup>2</sup>, and to rǝg [reka].

Alternation between short and long vowel is found in words, such as: fǝrdimǝt and fērdimǝt [\*ferðarmatr]. flǝs and flēs [fles],

fles<sup>1</sup>. glærəl and glērla, glērlæk. lēm and lēm [hlemmr], lemm. With this prob. goes hækla (hēkla).

Sometimes an original "e" changes to *o* or *ó* owing to the preceding *w*, e.g.: hwóli [O.N. hvelja, Fær. kvölja], hwelji. hwopæt (kwopæt) [hvepti from hveppa], past t. of hwepp, hwipp.

4. O.N. "é" — Shetl. *jē* (*ē*), *jé*, *é*.

Of this there are only a few examples: sēla from \*hēla [hēla], sjela. \*spjēlman [\*spēlmaðr]. sp(j)ēviti [\*spévætti], speviti. jēlins [\*élingar]. rēta-dyke [réttar-].

é > ə, ó (after *w*) in wələ'nt, wólə'nt [vélinði], willend, wollend.

5. O.N. "i" — Shetl. a) *i*, *e*, *ə*, *ɹ*; b) *i* (partly abbreviated to *i*). Examples:

a) *i*, *e*, *ə*, *ɹ* (before *r* usually *ə*; *ɹ* before *l*, *lf*, *lt* and *rk*): bīdi [biti]. bī'rtæk, be'rtæk, bæ'rtæk [birta, -i]. dā'msk(a) [\*dimska], dərəl [\*dirl], dirl, dirrel. driv [drif], driv<sup>1</sup>. *el* and *al* (comm.) [illr], ill. ə'ltə and *l'ta*, *ilta*. fiskafel [\*fiskafjøl]. gyl (gylək, qil) [gil] gil<sup>1</sup>. grind [grind]. həmna [\*himna], himna. to hərd [hirða], hird. kībək [kip-pa]. kər'kasuk'ni [\*kirkjusókni]. to lɪn [lina], linn<sup>1</sup>. to ma'ŋk [minn-ka], mink. nebə'rt [\*niðrburðr], nebord. ned [niðr]. to pepər and pəpər [pipra], pipr, pipper. pə'ltək [piltr], piltek. rivək (revək) [rifə]. sələk and sələk [\*silungr], sillek. to stərən [stirðna], stirn. tə'lfər, tə'lfər [\*pil(ju)far], tilfer. tərən — tirren. — b) "i" has more rarely been preserved as *i* or (abbr.) *i*: -li (ōri, wōrli) [-hlið]. līvən [lifandi]. mid [mið], mid<sup>1</sup>. Alternation between "i" and "i" in brim (briv) and brimi [brimi], *i* and *jē* in mōn'vīg' and -vjæg [\*munnavik].

6. O.N. "i" — Shetl.: a) *i*, occas. (= Eng. long "i" in Shetl.) *āi*; b) more rarely short: *i*, *ɹ*, *e*. Examples:

a) grīmi [grima]. hwīld [hvīld]. ibit [\*ibit]. to kīv [kifa]. lī [hlíð]. litəl [litill]. rī [hríð]. to rīn [hrina], rin<sup>1</sup>. "*jē* (*ē*)" for "i" in ɔŋnibjēdər (ɔmnivēdər) = ɔŋglabiter. — *i* and *āi* alternate in, e.g.: hwī (kwī) and hwāi (kwāi) [kvī]. — *āi* has found its way in, e.g.: āim [im], im. hāim [No. him], him. to klāin [klina]. -skāi [skíð] in ər-skāi [\*arðskíð]. — b) nisək [hnísa]. risəl [hrísla]. sumən [sīmi], simmen. tedbəu(s) [\*tíðbrá]. visək [vīsa].

*āi*, *i* and *ɹ* alternate in "de sómərə lāitla (lāɹla) and l'itla", de litla summer [sumarít litla].

7. O.N. "o" — Shetl. a) *o*, *ɔ*, *ó*, *ɔ*, *u*; b) *ō* (*ō*). Examples:

a) -brəd [brot], brod<sup>1</sup>. daf mould. fog and fəg (fjog, fjóg, fjok) [fok]. gór [gor]. grəp [\*grop]. hōst [hosti]. kōli [kola]. to krög, krög, krög [kroka]. kröv [krof]. nog, nogin [\*hnokkr], nogg<sup>2</sup>, nugg. rok [rok], ruk<sup>1</sup>. -sköd (af(a)sköd, əvərsköd) [skot], afskød, over-skød. slód [slot]. spórd [sporðr]. strōba [stropi], strobbə. In a couple of words *ɔ* replaces an orig. *o*: bōd [boði], bōd<sup>2</sup>. dōd [pōt], dod. \*brim'tūd. In a few cases *u* replaces O.N. "o": krupin (krop-in) [kroppinn]. urm- (orm-) [ormr], urmek. — b) *ō* in, e.g.: frōd [froða], frō<sup>2</sup>, frod. to sōv [sofa], sov<sup>1</sup>. to t(j)ōg [toga]. — *ō* replaces an older "o (oð)" in, e.g.: m'bə = innbø. Further: mō [moð], mō<sup>2</sup>, like the more common mor = morr<sup>1</sup>; in the N.I.: mōdər = modder. Occas. *ō* for long *o* or *oa* finds its way also into Eng.

words in Shetl., e.g.: "bør" (bore, the past t. of to bear), "bærd" (*board in a boat*). On the other hand, to mœv or mœv (*move*).

Long and short vowel-sounds (*ō, ð*) alternate in, e.g.: to dœvæn and to dœfæn [dofna]. gōsæn and gōzæn [gosinn]. klœv(i) and klœva [klœfi].

*a* has found its way in, e.g.: gagæl [gogli], gagl. katame|'a (skä|'imeliskrū'a) [skotta millum skrúfa]. — *ā* in bā [boði], ba<sup>1</sup>.

8. O.N. "ó" — Shetl. a) *ū*, occas. *ø*, exceptionally *ō*; b) more rarely short vowel: *u, o (ō), ɔ, ø*. Examples:

a) gūæn [\*gōðan or \*gōðing]. hūb [hóp]. to klūr [klóra]. mūd (mōd) [mót], mud<sup>2</sup>. slū [slód], slu<sup>1</sup>. sūr- [sjóvar], sjurmol. stūr [stórr]. krō [Icel. kró] krø<sup>2</sup>. to rās [hrósa]. — *u* and *ø* alternate in, e.g.: mū or mō = mu<sup>1</sup> and mø<sup>1</sup>, sbs. mūd and mōd [móðr], mud<sup>1</sup>, mōd, mø. ūrū or ūrø(d) [úró], uru. — b) groma, grōma [gróma?]. hulsund [\*hólmsund], hulmsund. rovæk [rófa], rovek<sup>2</sup>. skogin [skóinn]. \*spogna [spónninn] (see Fragments of Norn, conversation). tovi [pófi], \*tovi-rovin, \*túvi-rovin.

bøl [ból], in place-names, on the other hand: bül. — *u* and *o* alternate in lūrmōl and lomōl' [\*hljóðmál].

9. O.N. "u, o, ó (*ó* is also the Shetl. pronunciation of short Eng. u). Examples:

bo'ŋki [No. bunka], bunki<sup>1</sup>. boræl [\*burl]. bōmi [No. bumba], bommi, etc. -bōrd (færbōrd, fægborð). bulin (bolin) [bulungr (and bolungr)], bolin(g), boleak. bu'lk [No. bulk]. bus [\*bus]. -dudlin and dodlæk [\*dulla], dollek<sup>2</sup>. -flōga (and -flog) [fluga], floga<sup>2</sup>. gola-taŋ [\*gulapang]. go'lsa [gulusótt], gulsa. krób, króbæk [krubba], krobb, krobbeak. krugi and króg [No. krugg], krugi<sup>1</sup>, krogg. mo'rt [murtr], murt. mosk [\*musk], musk and musker<sup>1</sup>. to mōn [muna]. mōst [No. must]. órdæl- [hurðar-], ordel-tree. pjusk and pjosk [\*pusk]. rus [\*rus]. rosk [\*rusk], rusk<sup>1</sup>. skōrm (skōræm, skōróm). sōg(a) [\*sugga], sogga. sund [sund], sund<sup>1</sup>; (*u* in sund is prob. due to Scottish infl.: Sc. soond; cf. -sōnd as a place-name, § 19). toŋ'gæfāl' [\*tungufall], tungefall. to'rkasót [\*purkasótt], turkesótt.

10. O.N. "ú" — Shetl. a) *ū*; b) *u*, occas.: *o, ó, ø*. Examples:

a) bū- [bú], bu<sup>2</sup>. to kūr. pjū [\*pú]. rüg [hrúga]. skrū [skrúf]. skūr [skúr], skur<sup>1</sup>. tūg (tūæg) [púfa]. tūn [tún]; on the other hand comm.: tunwæl(s), tunmæl(s) [túnvøllr]. — b) grøt [Icel. grútr], grøt<sup>2</sup>. hukæti [húkótti] (see IV, § 27). kupa [kúpa]. kupi, kopi, kōbi, kōbi [kúpa], kupi. mul, mol, mäl [múli], mul<sup>1</sup>. puki [púki], puki<sup>1</sup>.

Long and short vowel-sounds alternate in, e.g.: hūn and hun [\*húnn]. To this rule belong perhaps stjūgi and stuki, stogi [stúka?], stuki.

11. O.N. "y" — Shetl. a) *ɪ (e), ə, ó, ø*; b) *ø*. Examples:

a) berq'ltæk [No. berggylta]. bær, bór [byrr], bir, birra. big [bygð], bigg<sup>2</sup>. bigin, occas. bōgin [\*byggging], biggin<sup>2</sup>. birðæk [byrðr]. biræk, beræk, bjeræk [\*byrjan or \*byrjing], birek, birrek. dön [dynr], don<sup>2</sup>. dōs [dys]. færa [fyrir], \*fire, prep. għg, gleg [glygg(r)], gligg<sup>1</sup>. kōr(l) [kyrr], kor<sup>1</sup>. to kō'rk (kō'rk) [kyrkja]. lōna-break. mō'rk [myrkr, Sc. mīrk]. nīdærd, nedærd [\*nytrótt], nīdderd. pōti,

pæti (pæiti) [\*pytti], pœtti. ríagagitl [hryggjar-]. slóðar, slórd [\*slytr], slodder<sup>1</sup> (sluder). sötškins (sötškins) [systkin]. tød [pytr]. — b) long vowel-sound (*ō*) in a few words, as: to smør [smyrja]. to spør [spyrja]. ol [ylr]. To this rule prob. also belong ni, nō [\*nyt?], ni, nō<sup>2</sup>.

12. O.N. "ý" — Shetl. a) *ō*, *ī*, occas. (like long Eng. "y" in Shetl.) *āi*; b) *ø*, *i*. Examples:

a) drālin [\*dryll]. to flød [flyta], flød<sup>2</sup>. gōr [gýgr]. hō [hý], hō<sup>1</sup>. de \*kōr(ə)n [kýrnar], \*kørn. lō [lýðr], lō<sup>2</sup>. \*skō [ský] (see Fragments of Norn, riddles). to \*brī [brýna]. tili [pýðligr]. — *i* and *ō* alternate in, e.g.: skrīvlin, skrāvlin [\*skryfligr]. *ō* and *āi* alternate in, lār and lāiri [lýrr], lōr<sup>1</sup>. to skāil and skōl, skōl [skýla]. b) -bōsni [býsn], bōsni. hōmin [\*hýming]. Cf. the place-name Mōrna [mýrina], IV, § 20. — nivi [\*hnýf-]. — *i* and *ø* alternate in, e.g.: grik and (more rarely) grōk.

Long and short vowels alternate in, e.g.: grōtæk (grōta) and grōdæk [grýta]. trōni and trōni [trýni]. stīvin and stīvan [\*stýfingr].

13. O.N. "æ" — Shetl. a) *ē*; b) *e*, *ε* (*æ*), etc. Examples:

a) kēr, kērā [kærr]. lēr = tler<sup>1</sup>. skrēlin [skrælingr]. swēl [svæla], swel<sup>2</sup>. vēn [vænn]. — b) *ε*ræk, *æ*ræk [\*æringr], erik. to res [ræsa], res<sup>2</sup>. *e*, *ə*, *i* in: dwetl, dwetl, twidl [\*pvætl, \*pvætla], see § 36. *ó* in grōla [No. græla].

14. O.N. "œ" — Shetl. a) *ō*; b) *ø* (occas.: *e*). Examples:

a) a bōli [bœli], bōli<sup>1</sup>. \*fōr [fœra] (see Fragments of Norn, conversation). kōd [\*kœða]. -mō [mœða, -i], mō<sup>1</sup>. — b) beniman (for \*bōniman) [\*bœna(r)maðr]. bōdi [\*bœti], bōdi<sup>2</sup>, bōti. lōlæk [hlægligr]. mōni [mœna]. sōt(a) [sœtr].

Long and short vowels alternate in, e.g.: bōdi and bōti [\*bœti], bōdi<sup>2</sup>, bōti.

15. O.N. "o" — Shetl. a) *ó*, *o(u)*, *ɔ*, *ə*, *ø*; b) *ō*, *ō*.

a) bōrk [børkr], berk. fjōra-, fjōra, fjōra [fjōru from fjara]. to hjog [høggva], hjogg, hjugg. hogi [høgg], hogg<sup>1</sup>, hugg, etc. homliband, hōm(b)li- [hømluband]. jōkəl [jøkull]. jōkəl [øxl], jōkl, jōkkel. kos, kus [kōs] = kjōs. sōn (sōdōn) and sōn [tjōrn], sjōnn. spongət [spongōtttr]. stōŋ [stōng], stōng. tōrriæt, tōrri and tōrri [\*tōrfōtttr]. todəlæk, tudəlæk, tōpələp (tōudilep) [\*tōðulaupr], tudelep. — b) fōri (fārd?) [fōr], fori. mōgət [mōgōtttr]. *ō*g = jōg, jōg<sup>1</sup>.

*ε* (*e*), *ē* have found their way into a few words: dæk [døkk], dekk. reŋ [rōng], reng. stēŋ = stōŋ (see prec.). — fjēl [fjøl].

## II. Vowel changes before palatalized consonants.

16. "a" regularly changes to *ā* (occas. *ó* or *ɔ*; cf. the change *a* > *o*, *ɔ*) before palatalized consonants, esp. *ʃ* and *ʝ*, occas. *ʦ* (*dʃ*). \**āit* freq. replaces \**āiʦ*. Examples:

bāl = ball. -fāl [fall], fall. skālət [\*skallōtttr for sköllōtttr]. āŋder (ōŋdər, āŋdər) [āndyri]. āŋdi [andi], andi<sup>1</sup>. \*āŋəhwaʔrt [anathwart]. blāŋda [blānda]. bōŋ- (bōŋ-) [barn], \*bōnn. fjāŋdi [fjāndi]. \*hāŋ, kāŋ [hann, kann], \*hann, \*hanna, \*hanne. vāŋd [vandi]. āŋifōr (āitifōr) and atwərs [atferð], atferd. ōðbərt, ōð- (more rarely:

ǣðbært), [atburðr], odbord, etc. kǣtiklūr and kǣitaklūr [\*kattaklór], kattaklūr. pǣtəl- and pǣitəl-tree [from \*patla], patl-tree, pattel-tree. vǣtj- and vǣitabǣnd (also: vǣiti-) [\*vattaband], vattaband.

æ > ā in twǣtǣld, twǣitǣld [from a verb: \*þvætla], see § 36.

17. In the same position orig. "e" changes rather frequently to ā. It has been preserved as ε (e) in e.g.: ataveʹʹta [\*aptrvelta], attavelta, etc. heʹʹæk [hella], hellek, hella<sup>2</sup>. heʹʹær [hellir], heller. veʹʹ-æn, veʹʹæn = vellin<sup>1</sup> (villin). — Alternation between e (ε) and ā takes place in words, such as: breʹʹæk (breʹʹæk) and brǣʹʹæk [Fær. brenning], brennek<sup>1</sup>. breʹʹær (breʹʹær) and brǣʹʹær [\*brennir], brenner. smeʹʹær (smǣær) and smǣʹʹær [\*smellari], smellek, smeller. swēʹʹitæk, swǣʹʹtæk and swǣitæk [\*skvettingr], swettek, swǣittek. ā is always found in words as: to dwǣl [dvelja], dwǣlj. skǣl [O.N. skellr], skell. to rǣnd [renna], rǣind. \*vǣnd(i) [vent þik or þér], vǣind.

18. Original "i" (and "i") is treated in the same way as "e": äʹʹ-ʹʹskæt [\*iʹʹlskóttr, O.N. \*iʹʹllskóttr], iʹʹlket, 2. bǣʹʹntær = bjiʹʹntær: binder. hǣnd [O.N. hinna], hǣind. to pǣʹʹʹk and pǣʹʹʹk = pilk. ʹʹopǣʹʹʹti [ʹʹsjópiltr], ʹʹsjupilti. sǣmǣra læʹʹʹa and læʹʹʹa [lǣtla] (see under litel, adj.). stǣʹʹʹk [stilktr], stilk. stǣʹʹʹærs- (steʹʹærs) and stǣʹʹʹærs-dyke [stillis-], stillers-dike. On the other hand, i, e are always found in tilji, telji [þilja], tilji, tilli.

19. Original "á" before a palatalized consonant (mostly ʹʹ, ʹʹ) changes to ʹʹ or ó (ʹʹ), while "o (ó), u, ú, y, ý, æ and ø", in the same position, regularly become ó (ʹʹ). ʹʹit, óit (ʹʹif) mostly replace final ʹʹʹ, óʹʹʹ (ʹʹʹ); óin occas. replaces óʹʹ. Examples:

góit, góit (góit, góʹʹi) [gátt]. ūmǣʹʹ or ūmǣit [úmátttr], umott. umǣʹʹa, omǣʹʹa = umotta, is derived from the latter. \*góit [gótt or gótt], \*gott and \*goit. hǣʹʹʹi = hollí. hǣʹʹʹk (hǣʹʹʹk) [No. holk], holk<sup>2</sup>. hǣʹʹʹ- (hǣʹʹʹ-) [horn] in honngel. \*kǣʹʹʹmǣrʹʹki (kǣʹʹʹ) = \*konnmerki. For the change ðk > rk cf. No. mark, maggot, worm. to skóit (skóit), skott. ója (óʹʹa)-pluck [ullar-], olla-pluck. róʹʹʹk [No. rulk]. stǣʹʹʹka [stulka]. mǣʹʹʹnd [mund]. óʹʹndali [undarligr]. -sǣʹʹʹnd [sund] in place-names: Hulʹʹsǣʹʹʹnd [\*hólmsund], hulmsund. stǣʹʹʹndi = stǣnd (stǣind)<sup>2</sup>, etc. gǣʹʹʹlðæt = goldet. \*blǣʹʹʹhǣʹʹʹin (-æn, -hǣʹʹʹdin) = \*blǣhonnin. hǣʹʹʹin, hǣʹʹʹæn [\*hymningr], honnin. \*dǣʹʹʹna [dýrnar], \*dǣʹʹʹnna, \*dǣʹʹʹnni. mǣʹʹʹlgæt [lcel. mygláðr]. sǣʹʹʹʹskins [systkin]. \*úitǣʹʹʹlækt, \*úitǣʹʹʹlækt (-læxt) [úþýðlig-t], \*úitǣʹʹʹleg, -t. grǣʹʹʹʹska [grǣnska]. dǣʹʹʹʹhoit, -hoit [dýl-hǣtttr (or -hatttr), dǣlhoit. óʹʹnd (óʹʹnd) [ǣnd], ónd<sup>1</sup>. trǣʹʹʹl [trǣll], trǣll.

óin for óʹʹ in e.g.: tanʹʹgróinín [\*tanngrunnungr], tanngroinin. to dróin [drynja], dronj, droin.

éi and ā for orig. "y" have found their way in bæʹʹʹk and bæʹʹʹki [\*bylki], mutated form of buʹʹk. On the other hand, ø in rǣʹʹʹki [\*rylki] (= róʹʹʹki) is a mutated form of róʹʹʹk, and in \*ǣʹʹʹnd, \*øʹʹʹnd [O.N. hyrni] (but: hǣʹʹʹæk = O.N. horn).

Note. After ʹʹ and ʹʹ (ʹʹ) regularly appear: a) o, u for ø or ó; b) ō, ū for ø; e.g.: to flǣʹʹʹg [flǣyggja], flǣʹʹʹg<sup>3</sup>, fljǣʹʹʹg. lǣʹʹʹg [lǣgr], lǣʹʹʹg, ljǣʹʹʹg<sup>1</sup>. lǣʹʹʹg [lǣkr], lǣʹʹʹg, ljǣʹʹʹg<sup>3</sup>. On the other hand: Lǣʹʹʹgǣna, IV, § 20. lǣʹʹʹ [hljǣð], lju<sup>1</sup>; cf. læʹʹʹ(d). lǣʹʹʹ [lcel. hlýr], læʹʹʹ<sup>1</sup>, adj. lǣʹʹʹ [ljǣtr],

ljud. lūm(i) [ljómi]<sup>1</sup>, ljumi, ljum. njogəl, ηogəl [nykr], njuggel (njugl). sηukər (sηokər), sηuger (sηoger) [snykr], snjúger, snjúker.

### III. Diphthongs.

The old diphthongs (ei, au [øu], øy) in Shetlandic have become monophthongs.

20. O.N. ei — Shetl. a)  $\bar{e}$  (ē, æ), occas. prefixed by j ( $j\bar{e}$ , etc.); b) e, ε, and prefixed by j:  $j\bar{e}$ . Examples:

a) blēg (but Blegəna, IV, § 20).  $\bar{e}d$  [eið], \*ed (esp. in place-names).  $\bar{e}s$  [eisa], es, sb. fjēdin [\*feitigr]. grē(d) [greiði], gred and gre. jē, jæ [eið]. kēb [keipr]. mēsi [meiss]. skrē [skreið], skre<sup>1</sup>. vēdæk, vjēdæk [veit(a)], vedek<sup>2</sup>. b) etər and jədər [eitɾ]. fəd̄məl [feitr]. hēja- (hēlahwa'rf) [heillar-], \*hellahwarf. to hē'nt, hæ'nt [heimta], hent<sup>1</sup>. jēma [eimr]. lēra [O.N. leira]. rēd̄skab [reiðskapr].

ben in compds., such as: benibitər, is O.N. bein. Furthermore Shetl. en, ben, sten, assimilate to Scottish ane [one], bane [bone], stane [stone].

21. O.N. au (øu) — Shetl. a)  $\bar{o}$ , mostly with prefixed j:  $j\bar{o}$ , and  $\bar{o}$ ; b) o, ɔ, ó, u, ø. r is usually followed by  $\bar{o}$  or ø. Examples:

a) bjög [baugr], bjog<sup>1</sup>. to gjöl [gaula]; on the other hand: to gólbröl: \*hjög [haugr], hjog<sup>1</sup>. hæg in a compd. (place-name), see IV, § 20, the end; short vowel-sound in hjök-fə'ri (hjök-) [\*haugfunnin], hjogfinni. \*jōga [auga], \*joga and \*jog<sup>2</sup>. \*jōra and ōrna- [øyra], \*jora and joraskap, -skep. a tōm [taumr]. brəd [braut]. skøvi [skauf], skøvi<sup>1</sup>. stōri [staurr]. —  $\bar{o}$  and  $\bar{o}$  alternate in the place-name Söbel and Söbel: see bøl, sb. b) a gjöpm (göpm)<sup>2</sup> [gaupn], gopn, etc. \*gröt̄sta [\*grautstaðr]. klöstər, klöstər, klöstər (klustər) [klaustr]. -lop (-lup) (vandilop, -lup) [hlaup], lop and lup, vandlup. lopi, lupi [laupr], lopi<sup>1</sup>, lupi.

Long and short vowel alternate in e.g.: nād and not, nut [naut], nōd, not<sup>1</sup>, nut. \*rō and \*rød [rauðr]. rən(i) and røni [hraun].

In a few cases the sound  $\omega$  is found preserved (owing to Scottish influence), e.g.: to ous [ausa], ous. ous-kæri [aus(t)ker], ousterri. op'lousin = upp-lousin'.

22. O.N. øy — Shetl.  $\bar{ø}$  (rarely  $\bar{e}$ ). Examples:

kløvin [\*kløyfingr]. a læbin [\*hløypingr]. rēdastab [\*røyðarstabbi]. to strō [strøyja]. sōða [\*søyða]. an \*ōr, old measure of land,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a ma'rk, mæ'rk [mørk], mark<sup>2</sup>; O.N. øyri. Change of  $\bar{ø}$  (orig. øy) to  $\bar{e}$  has taken place, e.g.:  $\bar{e}r$  (occas.  $\bar{o}r$ ) [oyrr], er<sup>3</sup>.

Short vowel (ø) in rōðarstōb [\*røyðarstabbi or -stubbi].

23. The combinations já, jó, and jú in O.N. commonly change to  $\bar{ø}$  (ø) in Shetl. Examples:

\*drög [drjúgr]. \*fōrē [fjōrir] (Fragments of Norn, riddles). to klē [O.N. at kljá]. lō(d) (lød) [hljóð]. to rōd [hrjóta], rōd<sup>1</sup>.

In Foula an older \*ljó<sup>1</sup> is partly preserved as ljū and (with sec-

<sup>1</sup> for jó >  $\bar{o}$ , ø see § 23.

<sup>2</sup> with vocalized m.



ondary accent) ljo, e.g.: \*ljūs [ljós], \*ljus (see Fragments of Norn, verse of a song). \*ataljos [\*aptrljós], attaljos.

For ljó > *ljū* and (with dropped palatalization) *lū*, see §§ 19 (note) and 39.

### Mutation.

24. In a number of feminine words ending in a, and with a as the root-vowel, the u-mutation has found its way into the nominative<sup>1</sup>.

blōka, blök, blōga [Icel. blaðka], blökk and blokka. \*böngga [bang]. fjōra, fjōra [fjara]. flōdərək, flōd(ə)rək<sup>1</sup> [\*flaðra], fladrek, flodrek. fōdək [fata] = fedek (fiddek), etc. lōdi [hlaða]<sup>1</sup>, lodi<sup>1</sup>. lōngafish [langa]. \*skjōldra [\*skjaldra]. soʼlta [\*salta], sulta. øg, jōg [aða], jog<sup>1</sup>.

a of the stem has been preserved in e.g.: blānda [blanda]. a in blānd = bland<sup>2</sup>, has been lengthened.

25. The dropping of i-mutation, in many cases, is characteristic of the Shetlandic dialect.

*ā*, *a* have replaced *ē* *ε*, *æ* in e.g.: to hwarv [hverfa], hwarv<sup>2</sup>. lāma = lēm [blemmr], lemm. to rāg [reka], rag<sup>2</sup>. (droi-)slāgət [-slegit], drollslaget = troll-. vār [verði], var<sup>2</sup>, vb. (see vār, IV, § 29). to vāv [vefja]. — *ō* (*ɔ*) (orig. *á*) has replaced *ē* (*ε*) (orig. *æ*) in e.g.: hōrin [\*hæringr]. lōrin [\*læringr]. rō [hræ], ro<sup>2</sup>. to rōn [ræna], ron<sup>1</sup>. \*sə]ōʼga [Icel. sjálægja], \*sjōloga, etc. to sōd [sæta]. sōdi (sōdi) [sæti], sodi<sup>1</sup>. to sprōn [O.N. spræna]. strōdi [O.N. stræti], strodi<sup>1</sup>. ūgjōvous [úgæfr]. Cf. verse 4 in the Foula ballad: "osta" [hæsta], v. 25: "grothe" [grætr], v. 35: "bo" [bæði]. In Low's list of words: "oron" [= ær-in], *ewe*. smōra. — *o* (*ɔ*), *u*, *ū* (orig. *o*, *u*, *ó*, *ú*) have replaced *ø*, *ē*, *ō*, *ə*, *i*, *í*, *ĩ* (orig. *y*, *æ*, *ý*) in e.g.: to āndū [O.N. andœfa]. \*boga [O.N. bygg], \*bugga. borlibānd; cf. vatta-band. \*droka [O.N. drykr and drykkja], \*drukka. hūnək [hœna]. hjoʼnsa, joʼnsi. orməl, urməl [\*yrmill or yrmlingr]. ros(s)i and rošən, rušən [hryssa-n], russen, etc. to rū [O.N. rýja], ru<sup>4</sup>. to stū [O.N. stýfa], stu<sup>1</sup>. trogəl [trygill], trugel, truggel<sup>1</sup>. Cf. verse 30 in the Foula ballad: "otsta" [ytsta].

In a number of words, forms without mutation are found side by side with mutated forms. Alternation between *ō* and *ē* appears in klōvin and klēvin; between *ū* and *ē* in būnək and bēnək = bēn-hus, krūgi and krēgi [\*krœki], krugi<sup>2</sup>, krøgi.

Alternation between *ø* and *ɔ* (*ɔu*) occurs in e.g.: østət milk (comm.) and ɔstət (ɔstət) milk [yst mjólk].

26. Breaking of "e, i" is found in a few words where it is absent in O.N.: bjaʼrtin [birtingr]. to \*fjāl [fela]. Cf. Kwatə jāda [hvat er þat], see Fragments of Norn, conversation, and verse 4 in the Foula ballad "Whar an yaar" [hvar hann er], v. 13: "yach" [ek]. — *jā* for orig. "é" is found in: spjālər [\*spélari]; on the other hand, \*spjēlman.

<sup>1</sup> Cf., however, the change "a" > *o*, *ɔ*, *ō*, mentioned in § 1.

lā, ṛā mostly replace ljā, njā, e.g.: lāgər (and with dropped palatalization: lāgər) = lēgər, lēgər. ṛāfatag = nevatjog [\*hnefatak]. to ṛām [O.N. nema], njam.

### Consonantal Changes.

27. b and p, when initial, occas. alternate, e.g.: bərduš and perduš [\*bergdus]. bjak and pjak [No. pjakke]. p for b in ómplöst, ómplöst (-plöst) [\*andblástr].

Initial b and v (for orig. b) alternate in e.g.: bəl and vəl [No. bull], bill, will<sup>1,2</sup>. bīrtək, etc., and vīrda, vīrdək [birta, -i]. bóʔṣvam and vóʔṣvam [\*barnsvamm].

28. d in the comb. nd changes to t in several cases, e.g.: bjtʔntər, etc. [\*bindari], bjintaar, etc. = binder. blóʔnt [O.N. blundr]. to hāntrist [handhrista], handrist. \*hānta(r)less (see Fragments of Norn, riddles). lāʔntfəl [landfall], landfell, -fel. To this rule prob. belongs: aʔnti = anti. Occas. also initially: trāvi = drāvən.

dj commonly changes to dz (in a few places, such as Wh., to tʒ): dzʔri (tʒʔri) [O.N. djarfr]. dzūb (tʒūb) [O.N. djúp], djub, djup. dzūr [djór], djur<sup>1</sup>. — daʔk > djaʔk > \*daʔk > \*dzaʔk > tʒaʔk.

29. As a rule original "ð" is partly 1) dropped, partly 2) changed to d. In Du. ð is found preserved in several words — see further § 42. Examples:

ð is dropped in e.g.: \*gūə [góða for góðri]. gūən [\*góðan or \*góðing]. lī [hlíð]. to lē [hlýða], lə<sup>1</sup>; more rarely: to lēd, lēd = ləd<sup>2</sup>. lē [lýðr], lə<sup>2</sup>. mē: a) [mōð], mə<sup>2</sup>; b) [mœða, -i], mə<sup>4</sup>. rī [hríð]. \*rīn(a) [rīðandi], \*ria. \*rō [ráð], \*ro<sup>2</sup>. slū [slóð], slu<sup>1</sup>. slūi [slóði]. to snī, snē [sníða, sneiða]. -ti [tíð] in swartati. \*trō [práðr], see Fragments of Norn, verses. vā [O.N. vað].

ð is preserved as d in e.g.: to bōd [boða], bod<sup>2</sup>. frōd [froða], fro<sup>2</sup>, frod. gōdin [\*gœðing]. kōd [\*kœða]. mīd [mið], mid<sup>1</sup>. to rād. sēd [seiðr]. spaði [spaði]. stōdək [staði or \*stœða]. tædbou(s) [\*tíðbrá], \*tidbous. vadəl [vaðill]. (w)ōd [vaða].

Parallel forms (with and without d) appear, inter alia in the foll. words: a) to afrō and afrod [afráða]. grē and grēd [greiði]. lē and lēd [hljóð], lə<sup>1</sup>. \*rō and \*rōd [rauðr]. With regard to the three words here first given, forms with and without d are used promiscuously. b) bā and bād [boði]. \*bē and bēdi [\*byð]. jadər [jaðarr]. jē (jæ) and ēd [eið] = \*ed. The forms with and without d of these words have assumed different meanings.

ð is usually preserved as d in the combination "ðr", e.g.: flādrək, flōdərək [\*flaðra]. lōdər [lōðr]. lūdərhorn [lúðr]. \*mōðəra, -ə [maðr-(inn)] (see Fragments of Norn, riddles). Alternation takes place in rudər and rūr [hrúðr]. "rō" is commonly preserved as rd, e.g.: bīrdək [byrðr]. bōrd [burðr], bord<sup>2</sup>. færd [ferð], ferd<sup>1</sup>; but unstressed "-fær" in gālafær. \*gōrd [garðr]. hardi [harði]. to hærd [hirða]. hōrdək, hōrdin [urð]. ōrdə(r)-[arðr] in \*orderus. skōrd [skarð], skord<sup>1</sup>. spōrd [sporðr]. On the other hand, with consonant following, e.g.: to stərən [stirðna]. To this rule, vār [verði], var<sup>2</sup>, forms an exception (see IV, § 29).



ð is mostly dropped in the combination "gð", but is occasionally changed to *d* or (ə)*t*. Examples: to af'bræg(d); öbreg (ut'bræg' or ut'bræg: Sa.). Further: (hæ'nti-, hæ'nti-)lag and -lagæt (lagæd) [lagðr], hentilaged. to hænt (hænt) lag(æt)s (lagæds, hent<sup>1</sup>).

A development  $\delta > d > t$  (*f*) has taken place in e.g.: \*a'trahöla [aðrahvára]. ü'töt'lækt [úpyðligt]. vätj- or väitikéb [\*vaðkeipr]. When final, *t* is often found after *r* in an unstressed or secondary stressed syllable: -gæ'rt (mä'rtigæ'rt, okragæ'rt = merkigord, okregord) [garðr]. nebæ'rt [\*niðrburðr], nebord. öðbæ'rt [atburðr], odbord, etc. Further: muræt [mórauðr], mured.

"öj" has become *dz* in e.g.: to rödz [ryðja], rodj; on the other hand, e.g.: widi [viðja], widdi.

Occasionally *d* from  $\delta$  (when final) gives place to *g*: fög(ə)bör-gær [\*fokburðr] and kävabörg [\*kafaburðr]. jög, ög [aða], jog<sup>1</sup>, øg. læg-vísar [\*leiðvisari]. skrig, parallel form to skrið [skrið]. Cf. verse 12 in the Foula ballad: "Nu linge stug an Konign": nú lengi stóð hann konungrinn; v. 4: "gloug" [glóð].

30. *f*, when final, and before a vowel at the end of a word, has sometimes been preserved, in other cases it has been changed to *v*. Forms with *f* and *v* alternate in several words. Examples:

döf mould [\*dofmold], but dövæn [dofinn]. \*gáfa [gáfa]. göf [\*gof(a), \*guf(a)]. háf [haf]. *f* commonly follows *r*, e.g.: dz'arf [djarfr]. ska'rf [skarfr]. tö'rfæt, etc. [\*törföttr]. On the other hand, arvi [arfi], arvi<sup>1</sup>. ēvalous [efalauss]. hövi, høvi [háfr]. to käv [kafa]. klövin [\*klöyf-ingr]. kröv [krof]. nev, nev [hnefi], nev<sup>2</sup>. to riv [rifa], riv<sup>2</sup>. rövk [rófa], rovek<sup>2</sup>. a skäv [\*skaf]. to skäv [skafa], skav<sup>1</sup>. to söv [sofa and sœfa], sov<sup>2</sup>. to töv [pœfa].

Alternation takes place in e.g.: to dövæn and to döfæn [dofna]. kävi, käva and käfæ, käfa = kavi, etc. klöv(i), klövæn and klöfæn [klofi, klofann]. nevatjög and næfatag [\*hnefatak], nevatag.

*f* (after *ü*) has been dropped in e.g.: skrü [skrúf]. to stü [stýfa], stu<sup>1</sup>. Likewise *f* is dropped after  $\delta$  in hö [háfr].

Initially, *f* and *v* (for orig. *f*) alternate in a few words, e.g.: fas-gæ'rt, vasgæ'rt and vadz'gö'r'din [fastgarðr]. vatæk = föðæk.

31. *g* is commonly preserved as *g*, when final and between two vowels, e.g.: bogi [bogi], bogi<sup>1</sup>. dräg (-drag). to drög [draga], drog<sup>1</sup>. -flöga (-flog) [fluga], floga<sup>2</sup>. mogi [magi], moki (see Fragments of Norn, adages and proverbs). rüg [hrúga]. släg, slägin [slag], slag<sup>1</sup>, slägin. smoga, smöga [smoga or smuga]. a stigi [stigi], stigg<sup>1</sup>. trogel [trygill], trugel, truggel<sup>1</sup>. *g* has been dropped in vö [vágr]. "gi (ggi)" > dzj in e.g. bældzjæn = belgjin; knödzj = knoggi.

*g* alternates with *q* (the latter is esp. common in N.I.) before *e* and *i* in a stressed syllable, e.g.: gebi and qebi [Icel. gepill]. to gæld and qæld [gelda]. a qældin [geldingr]. qera (see Fragments of Norn, conversation). a qetlin, qetlin [\*qetlingr]. qil (qilæk) and qil [gil], gil<sup>1</sup>. gild or qild [gildir]. q'imp [\*gim], gimp<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand, always with *g*-sound in the unstressed, final syllable "gi". "gö" and "qö" from orig. "gy" in gær, qær [gýgr].

gj is preserved in e.g.: gjō [gjá]. On the other hand, gj is commonly changed to dz in e.g.: dzōlgær, dzōlgær = gjolg (gjōlg), etc.

g occas. changes to k, esp. in the comb. lg, ng. Examples: hō'lkín (hō'lkín). to hō'lk = holk<sup>1</sup>. t̄zō'lk = dzōlgær, dzōlgær, see prec. ha'ŋklin = hanklin; on the other hand haŋglin = hanglin. st̄e'ŋkæls = st̄e'ŋglins: stenglin. — rg > rk in e.g.: mæ'rki [mægr], mergi<sup>1</sup>. — gn > kn in e.g.: f̄loknær [prob. \*flognir]. op(a)brak = uppbrak, uppabrak. — g > k, when initial (rarely): to kórhærd = to górhærd.

32. Initial h is occas. dropped before a vowel, as well as before j and w. Examples:

(h)al'tagoŋ'gi [halt göngu], \*haltagonga, -gi. hjögəl (hjögəl) and jögəl, jögalti [hégeitill]. hjo'nsa and jo'nsi [hœns]. horəm and ūrām [hárhamr]. hōrin and wōrin, jōrin, ūriæn [\*háringr]. hwó'ls- and wó'ls-bane [\*hálsbein]. to og(g) [hugga], ogg<sup>1</sup>. órdæltree [\*hurðartré]. Cf. in the Foula ballad: "elde" [heldr], "e(i)dnar" [hennar], "yilsa" [heilsa], "yom" [heim].

On the other hand, h is prefixed to a few words, e.g.: to hāŋvág' [\*andvaka], hanvag. huldin = ildin [eldinn]. hōrdæk, hōrdin [urð(in)]. Among these should prob. be reckoned hōl pā'tæk = hól<sup>1</sup>. Alternation occurs in ofsa- and hofsahæ'æk [\*upsarhella].

hj has been changed to s, e.g.: s̄arəl [\*hjarl], sjarl, sjarrel. s̄álmæt [hjálmótt], sjolmet. s̄ēla from \*hjēla [hēla], sjela. On the other hand with dropped h: járta [hjarta].

h has been dropped in the comb. hl (hlíð > lí, etc.), and mostly in hr (hraun > rœni, etc.), and occas. in hn (hnisa > nisæk). nogins = knökins: nōggin, etc., †knokk<sup>2</sup>, etc.; nogs [from \*hnokkr], nogg<sup>2</sup>, nugg. — r and kr alternate in rām and kramæk [hrammr]. In some cases kn, in others sn, corresponds to orig. hn (kn), e.g.: to knæp, knæp (occas.: snæp, snæp) [hneppa, kneppa]. snökins, see prec. — snap [\*hnappr], snapp<sup>1</sup>. to snig [hneggja], snegg, snigg. snigin, snigom and negi [\*hneggingr], sneggin, sniggin. snivælæk [knýfill], snivel and snivlek. sniværi, sniværipin = snivri. snjūg, snjūgi [knjúkr], snjug<sup>1</sup>, snjugi. snöt(i), snöt(i) [hnöttr, knöttr], snott and snotti. snokæl = snukkel.

Shetl. hw, kw (rarely sw) correspond to an older "hv"; see further § 42, regarding dialectal differences of pronunciation.

33. k is preserved or alternates with k̄ (the latter esp. comm. in N.I.) before e, ē, ε, i, í, as well as before ø (ó) ø̄, the latter arising from "y, ý": kēb (k̄ēb) [keipr]. kægær, k̄ægær [\*keikr], keger<sup>1</sup>. kēpær, k̄ēpær [keppr]. keši, k̄eši [\*kessa], (in the latter word k is always applied, owing to the following softened s). kin'pus'æs, but k̄il'pusks' [kinnpústr]. k̄ipæk (kēpæk) and k̄ipæk (kēpæk) [kippi]. to k̄ø'rk (k̄ó'rk) [kyrkja]. k̄ør(ə)n [kýrnar], \*k̄ørn. sk̄ęga [skeki]. sk̄ær-pin, sk̄ę'rpín [\*skerpingr]. to sk̄i'mp (sk̄i'mp). to sk̄æl, sk̄æl [skýla]. k-sound is preserved before æ (from "i, y"), e.g.: k̄ær'kasuk'ni [\*kirkju-sókn].

Initial kj is preserved, e.g.: k̄jō'lk [kjálki]. kjōlæk, kjōræk [No. kjore, kjóra]. skjō [No. skjaa]. \*sk̄jōldra [\*sk̄jaldra]. — kj > k̄ in kjōb, k̄ōb [kaup]. sk̄ in sk̄ül (sk̄öl) [skjól], skjul.

Shetl. *hw* and *kw* correspond to an older initial "kv"; see further § 42.

k usually changes to g, when final, or between two vowels, e.g.: *bági* [bak]. to *bläg* [blaka]. *brogi* [No. brokutt]. *fog*, *fög*, *fjög* [fok (fjúk)], *fjög*<sup>2</sup> or *fjug*. to *kläg* [klaka]. *krægæk* [kraki]. *krüg* [krókr], *krug*<sup>1</sup>. *lög* [lækr], *log*, *ljög*<sup>2</sup>. *njögæl* [nykr], *njuggel*. to *ög* [aka]. to *rág* and *ræg* [reka], *rag*<sup>2</sup>, and *reg*. *stjági* [stjaki]. *säga* and *sägi* [Icel. *sýki*]. *-tag* and *-tjög* (háfatag, nevatjög) [tak]. — k has been dropped in *täheæk* [\*pakhella]. Alternation between g and k takes place in words, such as: *blöka*, *blöga* [\*blaðka], *blökk*, *blökka*. *fjök*, cf. prec. *fog*, *fjög*. *ogæ(r)-* and *ökræ-* [akr]. *sjukær* and *sjuugær* [snykr], *snjuger*, *-ker*. *stuki* and *stjügi* (stögi) [stúka]. On the other hand, k is always applied in: *kikæn* [\*kykandi]. *lik* [lík]. *puki*, *-a* [púki, \*púka], *puki*<sup>1</sup>. to *ræk* [reika], *rek*<sup>1</sup> (and *ræk*). *rok* [rok], *ruk*<sup>1</sup>. (*ga*'-) *sjök* [sjúkr] = *ga*' [gall]-sick. *vökær* [Fær. vakur].

g occas. replaces original k when initial: *gjöla* [prob. No. kjore]. *gögi(s)* = *kögi(s)* = *kogi*<sup>2</sup>. *grög* = *krög*, *krugi* = *grogg*<sup>2</sup>. To this rule prob. belongs *gega* *pa'tæk* = *kega* p.

34. p usually becomes b, when final, or between two vowels, e.g.: *dzüb* [djúp], *djub*. *flab* [flapr]. *gláb* [No. glap]. *glöb* [\*glöp]. *glöb* [\*glöypr], *glöb*<sup>1</sup>, *glöbi*. *hüb* [hóp]. *kjöb* [kaup]. to *kjöb* [kaupa]. *løbin* [\*hlöyvingr]. *rab*, *räb* [\*hrap], *rab*<sup>1</sup>. *söba* [saup]. *ströba* [stropi]. *üb* and *öb* [öp]. to *üb* (öb) [œpa].

p and b alternate in a few words: *etærskab* and *etærskop* [\*eitrskapr]. With b: *ræðskab* [reiðskapr]. a *spjæskäb* [\*spjæskapr]; on the other hand: *lændskæp* [\*lændskapr]. Further: *kupi* and *köbi* [kúpa]. *læpæk* and *læbæk*, *lopæk* and *lobæk* = *lupi*<sup>2</sup>, *lupek*. *skupæk* and *sköbæk*.

p is always found in: *gäpös* [gapuxi]. *gröp* [\*grop]. *lopi*, *lupi* [laupr], *lopi*<sup>1</sup>, *lupi*<sup>1</sup> (-löp in *töpælöp* = *tudelep*). *van(di)lop*, *-lup* [\*vatnhlaup].

35. t usually changes to d, when final, or between two vowels, e.g.: *bidi* [biti]. *-bröd* [bröt], *bröd*<sup>1</sup>. *de fläda* [hin flata]. *gad* [gat], *gad*<sup>2</sup>. *lūd* [ljótr], *ljud*. *mädær* [matr], \*mader, (see Fragments of Norn, conversation). *müd* (möd) [mót], *mud*<sup>2</sup>. to *räd* [hrjóta], *röd*<sup>1</sup>. *slöd* [slot]. *-söd* [sát]. *södi*, *södæk* [sáta], *sodi*<sup>2</sup>, *sodek*. *södi*, *södi* [sæti], *södi*<sup>1</sup>. *v(j)ödæk* [veita], *vedek*<sup>2</sup>. — Alternation between t and d is found, e.g.: \**endä* and \**a'ntä* [ennpá], \**ante*, see Fragments of Norn, song, verse. *etær* and *jedær* [eitr]. *födæk* and *vatak* [fata] = *fedek* (fiddek), etc. *fudin* and *futæn*. *-gröt* and *-grüd* [grjót], *gröt*<sup>1</sup>. *grötæk* and *grödæk* [grýta] = *gröta*, etc. *nöd* and *not*, *nut* [naut]. \**södä* (see Fragments of Norn, song, verse), but *söt(a)* [söetr].

t is always found in e.g.: to *frät* [freta]. to *hatær* [hatra], *hater*<sup>2</sup>. *klut* [klútr]. to *mjat* = *mat*. *skítæk* [\*skítíngr].

d for t, when initial, is found in *dröl'slágæt* = *tröl'slágæt*. *da'mp* [Da. (L.Germ.) *tamp*].

final t is sometimes dropped, e.g.: (*spírvi-*) *grü* [grjót] = \**grud*. to *lag'stär* = *lag'stöt* [\*lagstöyta]. To these may prob. be added *nī* and *nö* = *ni*, and *nö*<sup>2</sup>. \**ördätü* = \**ördädöit*. In *hwī* (see Fragments

of Norn, and \*hwid, adj.) "t" [hvítt] has been dropped. Cf. dropped n in: to \*brī [brýna], and dropped k in tǣhǣlak [\*pakhella], and krāfor krāga- [kraka from kraki] in "krā-taes".

Initial tj changes to ş, e.g.: şaldǣr [tjaldr], şjalder. şón, etc. [tjorn], şjonn. To these may prob. be added: uşūna [No. utjona], uşjuna. Cf. verse 25 in the Foula ballad: "chaldona" [tjalðinu]. ş from tj, when final, in e.g.: to vitş [vitja], vitj.

36. þ changes partly to t, partly to d. Examples:

a) tari- [pari], \*tari<sup>1</sup>. tǣlfǣr, tǣlfǣr [\*pil(ju)far]. tūji, teji [pilja], \*tilji, \*tilli. (un-)tīli [(ú-)þýðligr], utīli. togǣmǣ [þoku-], togemǣ, tuggemǣ<sup>1</sup>. toʀkǣsǣt [\*þurkasǣtt]. \*trǣ [prǣðr], \*tro<sup>1</sup> (see Fragments of Norn, song, verse), trūǣn [þró]. — b) dǣm [Icel. þám]. dǣd [þot], but brim-tǣd. up-drǣit (-drǣt) [upp þrǣyttr]. dū, du [þú]. dwaʀs [þvers]. to dwǣtǣl, dwǣtǣl [\*þvǣtla from O.N. þvǣtta]; on the other hand: twǣtǣld, twǣitǣld [\*þvǣtlaðr]. Cf. verse 4 in the Foula ballad: "dar" [þar], v. 31: "do" [þá]<sup>1</sup>.

þj like tj changes to ş, e.g.: şok(k)a [þjukr], see IV, § 20, and şjukk, adj. (under şjukkoło, sb.).

37. Initial v, in most cases, has been preserved: vagǣl [vagl], vagl<sup>1</sup>, vaggel. van-, vats- [from vatn] in e.g.: vandlup [\*vatnhlaup]; vatsgar = vatsgar<sup>2</sup>, but Watli [\*vatnhlíð] in the place-name: de loch o' W. (U.). vǣra [No. and Da. vare]. vǣgwǣl, vǣgǣl [\*veggvǣlr]. to vitş [vitja], vitj. vǣr [vár]. — In a few words w has replaced initial v: wadmǣl [vaðmál]. wǣlǣnt, wǣlǣnt [vélinði], wǣllǣnd, etc. wídi [viðja]. wǣlşj [vǣlşj], welsi.

38. The following changes may also be mentioned:

a) A few examples are found of a change *kk > g* (ʎ), *pp > b*, *tt > d*: baga- (baʎa-), bagí- [bakka-]. 1) bagrǣf, baʎagrǣf, more rarely: bakagrǣf. 2) bagiskjoʀmp. 3) bakalist. nǣgistik (nǣʎi-) [\*hnakka-stykkí], nǣggistikk. Cf. bloga (bloʎa) = blǣka [\*blaðka]. nogś and nogins [from \*hnokkr], nogg<sup>2</sup>, and noggin, etc. skǣbǣk, skǣbǣk [skeppa], skepp. snǣbǣk, snabǣk = snǣp(i), snǣp(i) [\*hneppi]. kǣbǣk [kippa]. minǣd (-nūǣd) [miðnǣtt]. tǣd, tǣdǣk [tuttr].

b) Shetlandic mn, as in Norwegian, corresponds to O.N. fn, e.g.: stǣmna, stǣmna [stofn], stǣmna<sup>1</sup>, stǣmna<sup>1</sup>. In place-names: Hamnavǣ (Y.) = \*Hafnarvágr. de Ramnastaks (Fedeland in N.Roe) = \*Hrafnastakkarnir. When not followed by a vowel, n is dropped in this combination, e.g.: Ham (Br.) for: \*Hamn. stǣmǣrǣn (for: stǣm-rǣn) [\*stafn-rǣng], stǣmron.

c) *ŋ(k)s* for *ms* is found, e.g.: fjǣʎs, fjǣʎsǣt, and occas. in: hoʀŋ(k)s = hoʀms: homs<sup>2</sup> = hums<sup>2</sup>, etc. roʀŋ(k)s = roʀms: rums<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> unvoiced "th" in Eng. words, when initial, has become "t" in Shetl., in e.g.: to tank, tief, ting ("i" is here pronounced: ə, ʌ), to tink ("i" pronounced: ʌ), tred (thread), and freq., when final, after a consonant, e.g.: lent (length), strent (strenght); healt; eart, fourt, nort. th has however been preserved as a þ-sound, when final, after a vowel, e.g.: oath, mooth (mouth), sooth (south), tooth, truth. Voiced "th" in Eng. word has comm. become "d" in Shetl., e.g.: dat, de, dem, deir, dere, dis; bridder (brother = brother), faider (father), to gader, idder (bither = other), midder (mither = mother), neder (neither), rader; blide.

d) pt (bd) for ft is found, e.g.: \*apta, furthermore abbreviated to \*ap, \*âp or \*öp (Fo.) = aptann, e.g.: jøl ap(ta), etc. skæptin and skæbdæk [\*skæptingr]. Cf. ps in \*veps [O.N. vepts, vepz, gen. of veptr], \*vept. In place-names Töpti- (Tæpti-), Töptæns (Tæptæns) alternate with Taft [O.N. popt].

e) Transposition of consonants. *v*l [O.N. fl] and *lv*: a kævəl [O.N. kefli]; on the other hand, kēlvæk, kēlva ɔlək. skalvə [skaf], skalv<sup>2</sup>, etc. gl > lg: mölgæt [Icel. myglaðr]. — lm and ml alternate, e.g.: to skul(ə)m, skol(ə)m, and (with inserted b) to skumbəl, skuml (skum-bəl)<sup>1</sup>. — dr and rd: to slódər and to slórd [Icel. slytra], slodder<sup>1</sup>.

f) Inserted b between m and l appears, e.g.: \*gambli, \*gam(b)la = \*gammel, (see Fragments of Norn, song, verse). höm(b)libands. — \*himb-lins, see Fragments of Norn (Our Lord's Prayer). Cf. prec. to skumbəl.

g) s is dropped in the comb. ksl (xl), e.g.: bjökəl [bœxl], bjökl, bjökkel<sup>1</sup>. jakəl [jaxl], jakkel<sup>1</sup>, jakl. jökəl [øxl].

h) In a few words r has changed to l and conversely (esp. where another r or dr comes before or after in the word): a'trahō'la [aðravára]. buliŋ = būræk. dolibrod = dorifəl. To these may prob. be added: dólátree. gjōla, kjōlək, kjələk and kjərək [No. kjore, kjøra]. kōrl [kyrr], under korr<sup>1</sup>. mis'fərd and mis'fəld [misfór(sk)]. njogəl, ŋogəl [nykr]. órdəl- [prob. hurðar-]. fjörd [fjöld(i)], fjord<sup>2</sup>. noralæg [\*nálarleggr]. swāl or swār [No. sval], swal<sup>2</sup>, swar<sup>1</sup>.

i) Assimilation, 1) of nd to ŋ in e.g.: \*hōŋən (hund-inn); \*hāŋa-less = \*hā'ŋta(r)less [\*handa(r)lauss] (see Fragments of Norn, riddles); 2) of ld to l, e.g.: miŋənsto'mp (-stick) [\*myldingarstump], mildinstump, etc.

j) suffixed d (after ŋ) in e.g.: to rāŋd [renna], rāind. to sāŋd [sanna], sand; furthermore in blōhōŋ'din = blōhōŋ'in; to drōŋd = to drōin [drynja], dronj, droin.

### 39. Palatalization. Insertion of j.

ll (rl) commonly changes to l, nn and rn to ŋ. Several examples of this change have been mentioned in preceding sections; see §§ 16—20, regarding vowel-changes before palatalized consonants. Softening of l, n and t, tt (d, dd) before another consonant has been exemplified in the same paragraphs. In a few cases ll, rl, nn, rn have remained unsoftened, e.g.: to ban(n) [banna]. hō'kıl(l)'in [hákerling]. hōni-, hōni- [horn, hyrni], hinnispott. \*mana [manna] (see Fragments of Norn, adages). span [spann], spann<sup>1</sup>. In a few words palatalized and unpalatalized forms alternate, e.g.: brēna and brēŋa [brenna]. mōn- and mōŋ- [munn-], \*mōnn. Melōn Fjēla and Meŋon Fjēla (place-name in Y<sup>h</sup>) = millum fjalla.

In a number of words l, ŋ alternate with l, n, corresponding to original l and n, e.g.: alma'rk and ālma'rk. andər and āŋdər. baldin, bāldin. blēg, blēg. hāl'in = hālin. hōlgin, hōlgin. lēga, lēga. nād, ŋād = nad<sup>2</sup>, njād<sup>2</sup>.

Initially, *nja* = *na* appears for orig. "na"; njād (see prec.). nja-fin (-fæk). njatəri = njatr, njatter<sup>1</sup>. njogəl = njuggel.

Inserted j frequently appears after initial consonants. Examples:

bj'ntær. björg [borg], björg<sup>1</sup>. bjødi = bødi: bødi<sup>1</sup>. da'lk and dja'lk; on the other hand: ðeld [deild]. fjëdin. fjörkæn. gjöngær. hjímæls-færd. hjosi, hjösæn. hjö'nsa. mjat (mäit and mjäit). tög and tjög = tog<sup>2</sup>, tjog<sup>3</sup>. ut'mägæt, ut'mjä'gæt. vëðak and vjêðak = vedek<sup>2</sup>. vja'lskæt and vä'lskæt [\*vals-kóttir].

Cf. verses 7 and 8 in the Foula ballad: "flegan" [feigan]; v. 3: "stien" [steinn]; v. 2: "stiendi" [stendr].

ʒ for s is found in e.g.: ēʒins. mēʒi. \*ʒagdø [sagði]. -ʒlågæt (dröl-, tröl-). s and ʒ alternate in e.g.: tōskær and tōʒkær = torvsker. Shetl. ʒ corresponds to O.N. initial "sj".

For the palatalized change before *t* (as well as before *n*) see §§ 16—20. A weaker palatalization occurs in: a'taslū. a'trahō'la. blæ'ta; see Fragments of Norn, riddles (and cf. Blä'æna, IV, § 20) — on the other hand: blæt, blæt [\*blettir]. — Palatalization before *d*: ɔ'di = ɔ'di [oddi].

Other words exemplify an opposite development. *j* is occasionally dropped in the comb. "(h)lj", e.g.: lōd (lō). lū'mōl', lomōl' [\*hljóð-mál]. to lūr [\*ljóra], lur<sup>1</sup>. lūsa = ljūs [ljós] (see Fragments of Norn, song, verse). With the last cf. lágær for lǰær from lēgær. Orig. "sj" has been changed to "s" in sū'same'abak'a = \*sjusamillabakka. The form at(ə)ri has doubtless arisen from ä(ə)ri, äitri owing to dropped palatalization.

#### 40. Supporting vowel; connecting vowel.

Inserted connecting vowel (ə) between two consonants (most freq. when *r* is one of them), when initial and final, is found in several words: aʒæk. bærag, bæraek, in place-names = bærg [berg]. dwaræk = dwarg. flödæræk. flokæra. folæks. rægæn(-wōsta). rōðæra(-stōb) = \*roðrastobb. rō'æk = rō'lk. \*sægæl. slōðæræk. slōpæra. vagæl = vagl<sup>1</sup>, vaggel. \*vetærin [vetrungr]. Between a diphthong and a consonant, e.g.: tōiæg.

Occasionally a connecting vowel (a, ə) is inserted in compds. in which the first word ends and the second begins with a consonant: afaskōd = afskōd. brima-stew [brim]. dagali, dagæli. fæg'æbör'gær = fæg-bördær. hægæri = hægri<sup>2</sup>, hægæri. ri'gælō'di = ri'gælō'di. ū'tavid', utavid'.

In some words an added, supporting final vowel is found, e.g.: skalvə [skafli], skalv<sup>2</sup>. stōmna [stofn], stōmna<sup>1</sup>. To these should prob. be added forms such as: dōma, dūma [dámr]. lāma (= lēm, læm) [hlemmr], (and jēma? [O.N. eimr]). Cf. (h)a'lta göngi [halt göngu], and kwatə jāda, kwata ita [hvat er þat] (see Fragments of Norn, conversation).

#### 41. Stress.

In a number of compds. both parts are equally stressed; occasionally the latter part has received the main stress. Examples: a'ŋ-klöva'n; ag'löva'n; at'avə'l'ta; bə'fāl' and bə'fāl'; bərgō'l'ti, -g'i'l'tæk; blō-hōŋ'in; bōŋ'hō'ga and bōŋ'hō'ga; bō'ŋʒvam; brim'tōd; dōl'hōit and dōl'hōit; dröl'slā'gæt (tröl-); fæg'bördær; to gōrhærd', kōrhærd' = gordhird;



hæfūr and hælūr; hjok'fæŋi; kin'pus'əs and kıl'posks = \*kinnpuster; kōŋ'mæ'r'ki; lū'mōl' and lomōl'; maril; maræ'ldə; minōd'; mōn'vjēg' (-vig'); ɔp'slāg' = uppslag; riŋ'(ga)lō'di; səlō'ga = \*sjoljoga, \*sjologā; sɔpə'l'ti = sjupilti; ta'nt'fæl'ən = tantfellin<sup>1,2</sup>. trāl'faŋ'gin; ū'lid'; ū'moŋ' and ū'moit, umoŋ'a; ū'rām' = hor(ə)m; ū'tavid' and utavid'.

In some un-compounded words, the stress lies equally on the stem and the ending. In a few cases, the ending receives the main stress: bjintār [\*bindari]. gōlūr, galūr (= gōlər). \*hıl'moŋ'gin and \*hilmōŋ'gin [\*himlungi-nn]. il'skōd' [\*ilskótt]. \*klōvan'di [klofa-nn], klovi, etc. lavēr'ni. stoŋ'garī' (stoŋ'gari) [\*stangari].

#### 42. Dialect differences of pronunciation.

The deep, somewhat diphthongal a-sound, indicated by *á*, and approaching to Fær. *áa*, is peculiar to U. and Y., and corresponds to *ā* in the other parts of the Isles, e.g.: a *áli* (comm.: *āli*) lamb; a *bránd* (comm.: *brānd*) = brand<sup>1</sup>; *tánd* (comm.: *tānd*).

On Westside (e.g. the neighbourhood of Sandness) "ε, æ" are occas. pronounced more open than usual.

ø is pronounced with a closer sound on Westside than in the other parts of the Isles = short "y" in Danish. Thus: *bryni* = *brøni*; *ryni* = *røni*; *tryni* = *trøni*.

On Eastside (including N.I., and the greatest part of S.Sh., esp. Du.) *hw* corresponds to an older "hv, kv"; on Westside (and in part of S.Sh., esp. Conn. and Quarf) *kw*. Examples: *hwāl* (Easts.), *kwāl* (Wests.). *hwam* (Easts.), *kwam* (Wests.); with change of *hv* to *sw*: *swam* = *swamm*. *hwī* and *hwāi* (Easts.), *kwī* and *kwāi* (Wests.): mostly in place-names. The same rule holds with ref. to English words in Shetl. prefixed by *wh* and *qu*; thus on Wests.: *quite* = (quite and) *white* — on Easts.: *when* = *queen*.

As mentioned in § 39, *l*, *nn* and *rn* to *ŋ*. On Westside there are still, however, traces of a change to *dl*, *dn* (an old change which later was superseded by the more common *l* and *ŋ*); thus *sōdən* = *sōn*, *søn* [tjørn], *sjonn*, *sjønn*. *Fografidəl* (Sandsting) = \**Fagrafell(i)*. In Foula *dl* and *dn* are still prevalent; thus: \**dudlin* and *doðlök* (in N.I.: *dölök*), *dollek*<sup>2</sup>. *toŋgə-fadəl* (in Y. and Fe.: *toŋgəfāl*), *tungefall*. *adnasət*. *adnašūr*. \**bjadni* [barnit] (see Fragments of Norn, conversation). *bōdla-* and *bōdla-* *stane* = *bolsten*. Likewise in place-names: *Bōdlifel* [\**Bollafjall*]; *Kōdlifəl* [\**Kollafjall*]; *de Hōdən* [\**Hornit*].

In several cases, however, the softened forms have prevailed in Foula also; thus now commonly: *kōlət* (for older \**kōdlət*) = *kollet*.

In Du. the original *ð* has been preserved in several words, while in other parts of Shetland it has been changed to *d*. Thus: *ēð* = *ēd*. *kəð* = *kəd*. *mīð* = *mīd* = *mid*<sup>1</sup>. *sēð* = *sēd*. Sporadically as *þ* (outside Du.): \**kəþ* (Y<sup>h</sup>) = *kəd*. *təpələp* = *tudelep*.

In a few places (such as Y<sup>h</sup>) traces of an older *-ig* = *-in* have been found, corresponding to O.N. *-ingr* (*-ungr*). Thus, from Y<sup>h</sup>.: *buliŋ* = *būrək*; *buliŋ*, *bolliŋ* = *bulin*, *bolin*; *dröliŋ* = *drölin*.

*i-mutation.*

As the *i*-mutation is so old and so usual a phenomenon in Norse as well as in German, it is almost as a matter of course that it appears in Shetland Norn. There is, however, the peculiarity that the *i*-mutation is wanting in a great many words in Shetland Norn, in words too, where no closely related words with an original vowel are to be found that could have a smoothing effect and abolish the mutation. As Shetland, for several reasons, must be assumed to have been colonized considerably earlier than the Færoe Islands and Iceland, and prior to the appearance of the *i*-mutation in Norse, and as such an insular dialect must in one respect and another end by going its own way, one can very easily suppose that, in spite of Shetland's close connection with Norway, and the steadily maintained linguistic influence from that country, the *i*-mutation was never completely carried out in Shetland Norn. In all probability there were, in very many instances, double forms, a mutated form and a non-mutated form.

In one group of words the mutated form, with the support of the mother-tongue, has gradually displaced the non-mutated form; while in other cases the non-mutated form has remained, and the mutated form has been dropped. Even at the present day there are to be found in Shetland Norn many such words with double forms, a mutated form and a non-mutated form.

In most instances, in the later Norn, the *i*-mutation has been carried out; but in a large group of words it is not to be found at all.

*Words with and without i-mutation:*

blagda, blaget and blegd, bligd (bleg, blig), sb., *a wedge*.  
bonhus, bunek = the more common bønhus (bønek), sb.,  
*a church*.

bordin and birdin, sb.: \*byrð or \*byrðingr (from borð, n.).

borstet, bosten, bostet and birst, birstet, bistet: \*byrstinn,  
No. bysten and busten, adj. On the other hand, birstalek, sb., from  
\*bursta-leif.

bro and bred, vb., *to melt*.

bulk: \*bulkr, and bilki, bilk (U<sup>n</sup>), bälki (Y., Fe.): \*bylki.

darl (dörl) and derl, sb., *caudal vertebra*.

dos and døs, sb., *small corn-stack*.

fardimet and ferdimet: \*ferðarmatr.

flu- (fluid, fluin) and fli, sb.: \*flý.

fronet and fernet (\*frenet), cf. Icel. fránn and frænn, adj.

fro and frø; fro [frō]: O.N. fræ, (fro might also be derived from  
O.N. frjó, but this word ought rather to have given \*fru or frø).

*Words with i-mutation:*

blēm and blēn<sup>1</sup>, sbs., from \*blāmi (O.N.) and \*blāni.

brigda, brigdi: No. brugda, brygda, brigde.



brind<sup>1</sup>, vb.: No. brunda (Da. brynde).

bødi<sup>2</sup>, bøti (*a strip of land*) = No. bot, f., *a small piece of a field*.

*Words without i-mutation:*

andu, vb. [\*andæfa].

afljud, vb. [af-\*lýta].

bjokl, sb.: O.N. bæxl, n. (bjokl, sb.: \*bygl?).

brodd, vb.: O.N. brydda, (brodd through influence of the substantive).

buks, vb.: O.N. byxa, No. byksa, vb.

djur<sup>1</sup>, sb., *animal*: O.N. dýr (in O.Norw. also djúr).

djur<sup>2</sup>, sb., *excellent fellow*: O.N. dýrr, adj., *dear, valuable, costly*.

dolek, sb.: O.N. dæla, No. dæla, f.

doli, sb.: O.N. dæl, f. (No. døl).

dollek<sup>2</sup>, sb., may, acc. to the pronunc. "dölæk", be either \*dull- or \*dyll-.

dudla, sb. (Fo.): No. and Fær dylla (No. dull, dyll, m.).

flog<sup>3</sup> [flōg, flōg], fljog, also flug, fljug, fljuk, fluch, vb., *to clean thrashed, dried corn by flinging it out of one's hand*: O.N. fløygja, *to let fly*. The Shetl. forms spring from the root-form fljúga, vb., *to fly*.

fluder (flodrek<sup>2</sup>), sb.: \*flyðr(a).

flukra (flokra), sb.: \*flykra.

fradin, sb.: O.N. fretr.

fudin, sb., "*light-foot*", *cat* (tabu-name), \*fótingr for \*føtingr.

fuglekavi, sb., *snow-storm*: \*fyklikafi (No. fykla, fyklesnjova, vb.).

hottena, hottin, hoittin, etc., adj., *accomplished; concluding; last; finished*, to be classed with O.N. hætta, vb., *to cease; stop*. O.Shetl.: \*hátta.

lor, sb., *the thigh*, O.N. lær.

lorin, sb., *the great cormorant*: \*læringr. The Shetl. form presupposes a \*láringr.

lung, sb., *heather*, now comm.: ling, but u is preserved in the compds. lungkillin and lungklo, as well as in various place-names.

\*moliskop from \*málingskaup = \*mælingskaup.

nomen, adj.: \*náminn = \*næminn, No. næmen (O.N. næmr, adj.).

ro<sup>3</sup>, sb., *carcass*, O.N. hræ. The Shetl. form presupposes a \*hrá.

rori (brøri), ro, *scarecrow*, O.N. hræða, f. The Shetl. forms spring from a \*hrað-.

\*snolda [snálda], prop. *a spindle*, now the name of high, narrow rocks (sea-rocks), a form without i-mutation [\*snálda], from O.N. snælda, *a spindle*.

sodi<sup>1</sup>, sb., *a seat*: O.N. sæti, n. O.N. sát, f., has a different sense.

de Trimolins (place-name, piece of a field in Fe.): No. trimæling. The Shetl. form presupposes a \*þrimálingr.

*u-mutation.*

This specially Northern mutation, which appears far later than the i-mutation, is also to be found in Shetland Norn, but is difficult to substantiate, as a has generally changed to o. Such an o, long or short, proceeding from an original a in the stem of feminine words ending in -a, can stand partly as a u-mutation of a, partly as a regular Shetlandic development of a.

In Færoese, the u-mutation from the accusative, genitive and dative in -u has generally entered into the nominative in -a, e.g. fjøra, gøla, søga, blonda (O.N. fjara, gala, saga, blanda), in No. in most cases also, e.g. fjøra, "soga (søga)" from "saga". "blanda", *blended drink, whey and water*, has, in single No. dialects, the mutated parallel-form blonda (cf. Fær. blönda), but in Shetl. the word is bland, without mutation. On account of its meaning, it cannot be the neuter word "bland", but must be No., Fær. and Icel. blanda, f.).

Without mutation: mara, sb., *mud* (= Fær. marra, f.) and mara, sb., *night-mare*, O.N. mara, f. Also mera in Shetl.

Shetl. (Fo.) fjøra [fjora, fjøra] (prop. *foreshore, ebb*, now with somewhat altered meaning, see the Dictionary), may be a form with u-mutation such as No. and Fær. fjøra (O.N. fjara, acc. fjøru), but not necessarily.

Shetl. Baga (*a cow with a back of a certain colour*), Starabaga, \*baka, f., from bak, *back*, has no u-mutation.

On the other hand, the u-mutation is doubtless to be found in bjoget (long o), \*boget, adj., applied to an animal *with a back of a certain colour*, \*bøkótt from bak. In a similar manner moget [mögöt]: *with a belly of a certain colour*, \*mögótt from magi (*belly*), in which the relation is more obscure, because also the word "magi" in Shetl. has become an o: mogi.

blogaben: \*bløkubein (from O.N. blaka, f.).

blokka, blokk: O.N. \*blaðka.

bonga, sb.: \*banga, f.

longa-fish (O.N. langa, Fær. longa).

ronga, sb., *wrong*: \*ranga, f.

\*skjoldra: \*skjaldra, f.

On the other hand, the ø-sound in føger [fögər] (U<sup>b</sup>), *sun* (tabu-name), indicates that this word is the mutated form føgr, f., from fagr, adj. Also [fögər, fægər, fæg] (U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>n</sup>). "fögər", like "fögər", originates doubtless from "fögər".

As the accusative, genitive and dative forms ending in -u, from feminine words ending in -a, have generally been dropped in Shetlandic, and, with some few exceptions, only the nominative forms ending in -a are preserved, alternating with forms without endings (generally through the dropping of -a), or sometimes with the ending -i for an older -a, and as mutation in the nominative forms is irregular, it must remain doubtful, in most cases, how far the -o from an original -a, in such words, is due to u-mutation or not in Shetlandic.

The pronunciation [ô] of o in \*fjorahvarf and partly also in fjoraskit, compds. with fjora, indicates that it is the mutated form fjøru. In the same manner skodda [skôda] with [ô] is doubtless a mutated form from O.N. skadda, f., like No. skodda, Fær. skôdda.

fladrek and flodrek, *limpets*, patella: \*flaðra. [flôð(ə)ræk] may be developed from [fläd(ə)ræk], without being due to u-mutation. [flôð·ræk], on the other hand, is rather a mutated form \*fløðra from fløðru, [ô] not being regularly developed from a.

hømliband [hømlī- (hømlī-)] and humliband [homlī-], humla [homla-] and hombli [hømbli-], *oar-grummet*, presupposes the mutated form hømlu- from hamla, f.

There is no mutation in \*ovaga, sb., from an original \*aurvaka, f., Fær. eyrvøka. On the other hand, o is found for a in the place-name Voga [vøga], de hole o' V. (Hubi, Fe.), *a piece of moist, muddy soil*: originally doubtless \*vaka, f.

Without u-mutation: raga, sb., *woman*.

ring [riŋ, reŋ], *knee-timber in the stem of a boat*, goes back to the mutated form "røng" [from \*rangu] in O.N., because short i and short u (o) often alternate in Shetlandic.

In a similar sense, sting [stiŋ, steŋ], *mast* (tabu-word, sea-term) has arisen from O.N. stong [orig. \*stangu], f., *bar; pole*. An older form, stong is, however, found in Shetl (N.I.). The form steng [steŋ], in which ε may have arisen either from i or a, is under doubt.

spong [spøŋ]: O.N. spong. Place-name: Sping [spiŋ].

sponget [spøŋət, spåŋət, spøŋət]: \*spøŋótr.

stonga, *thick gruel or porridge*: \*stanga, f.

kwag, hwag [ā], sb., *a cake, flour-dumpling*, prob. stands for \*kwog, \*hwog [\*ō] with diphthongization from an older \*kog [\*kōg]: O.N. kaka, No. kaka and koka, Fær. køka. kwag cannot be directly developed from a \*kag. Whether any u-mutation appears in the Shetlandic word cannot be proved by the vowel-sound.

The u-mutation can be exactly proved in \*gøða [gøða, qøða], sb., *way, path*, as ø here can only be developed from ø in "gøtu", nom.: gata. Besides \*gøða, the form \*gøða [gøða, qøða], and (rarely) \*gøta [qøta], is found, and prob. on account of the [ô]-sound, must be accepted as a mutated form. "gøða, gøða", now only a place-name, is remembered as a common noun, esp. in Fe. gøðins [gøðins], in "de Midgøðins" (Y.), is def. pl. form: O.N. gøturnar, with a later added Eng. pl. s.

As a veritable place-name, name of a farm, Got [gøt, gøt] is found: orig. \*i gøtu. See under \*gøða, sb., in the Dictionary. Corresponding to the Shetl. forms are No. gota and Fær. gøta (as a place-name in Færoe: i Gøtu).

Skøderump [skøð·əro'mp], name of a flat skerry (N.Roe), is an orig. \*skøtu-rumpa, *tail of a ray*, from O.N. skata, f., *ray*. Cf. "de Skate o' Islesburgh" (Nm<sup>w</sup>.) as the name of a flat skerry. Skøde-, as the ø-sound shows, is the mutated form.

Noss [nås], name of a small, elevated isle in the list of names

of islands in Snorre's Edda, written "nøs" and in a Shetl. deed of 1490 "nws", is doubtless an orig. "nøs" (nas-), *nose*.

all > a'.

*ga*<sup>1</sup>, sb., *mock-sun*, from an original \*gall. Formed in accordance with *ga*, *the gall*, L.Scottish form of the Eng. *gall*, sb.

*ga*<sup>2</sup>, sb., *something hard, pressed together*; alternates sometimes with older *gall*, thus in the word *gall-knot*, now more commonly "ga'-knot".

*ca*', in the form now used for *to call*, but in a couple of fragments of older language, half Norn, and half L.Scottish, *kall* [käl] is used. In sense of *to cry*, of gulls, *kall* is commonly used; likewise in sense of *a call*; *claim*.

*fall* is called "fa'", but in compds. the older form *fall* [fä] is found as the second part: *bafall*, *bergfall*, *tungefall*, occas. alternating with *fadl*: *tungefadl*, and with *fell*, in sense of *current*, in *landfell*.

*ba*', sb., *ball, globe*. Older forms are: *bolli*, *bollek*, *ball* [bal, bäl, diff. from Eng. *ball*].

*a*', *all*, adj. Older *al*, *ol*, *wol*, as the first part of some compds.: *almark*, *olmark*, \**wolmen* (\**olmenn*), *wolmø*, sbs.; alt in \**alta-senn*.

The change all > a' probably took place in the 18th and 19th centuries, beginning with the breaking up of Norn, first in words common to Norn and English (L.Scottish), and later in words without English and Scottish parallels after it had become apparent that O.N. -all, like Eng. -all, become in L.Scottish a long *ā*.

ī, ī > äi.

The long *i* is in Shetl. Norn often changed to the diphthong *äi* through influence of English, and for a great part in words not having an English analogy to influence the sound: *im* > *äim* (rarely *īm*), *soot*. *hīm* > *häim* (rarely *hīm*). *klīna* > *kläin*, *to spread on*. *skīð* > *skäi* (*mould-board on a plough*). The fact that the diphthong *äi* for *ī* is carried through in words not having English parallels, shows that in Shetl. the long *i* in Norn has been understood to correspond with the English diphthong *äi*.

ī > äi.

Parallels are, however, commonly found with *i* [ī (i)], thus: *imet*, adj., *dirty-grey, (sooty)*, not "äimet" from \**īmótr*. *himet*, not "häimet" from \**hīmótr*. *i* [ī (i)] is prevalent in a number of words: *is*, vb., *iset*, adj. *grīma*, sb., *grīmek*, sb. (now occas. with a shortening of original long *ī*), *grīmet*, adj. *to geng to de īla* (of fishing from an anchored boat), in Du.: "to geng to de äils".

Alternation between *i* and *äi*: *gris*, "gis", and now commonly: *gräis*, *grise* (grize), as in Eng. dial. (L.Sc.). *skrīd* and *skräid*, vb., from O.N. *skrīða*.

"*bite*" [bäit] as in English, but bit- [bit, bit] from O.N. *bíta*. *i* [i, i] is found in derivatives, such as: *bitel*, *-biter* in *hobiter*, *benibiter*, *onglabiter*, in the two latter words alternating with "*biter* [bäiter]", and in *onglabiter* also with *bjeder* [bjēdər], in which *jē* has arisen from *i*.

Alternation between *i* and *āi* must have begun with such words which were common to the Shetl. Norn and English, e.g.: \**hwid* (*hwit*) and "white"; \**bit* and "bite"; \**ri*(*d*) and "ride"; *riv* and "rive". Thereby it was observed that an older Shetl. *i* (long) corresponded to English (āi) *ai*, and thereafter *āi* began to make its way, replacing *i* in Norn words which had no parallels in English. This development doubtless began in the 18th century, at the time that Norn was passing out of use, and later continued during the 19th century, at which time Norn is only found mixed with Lowland Scottish. This development hardly dates further back than to the 18th century, as there are only comparatively few words with the *āi* form only; while *i* and *āi* alternate as a rule, "āi" gradually becomes more and more predominant. In not a few words, however, the *i*-form alone occurs.

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## VI.

The words embodied in the Dictionary can, with single exceptions, be traced back to Old Norse, in some instances to Primitive Norse, partly by direct comparison with the vocabulary presented in Old Norse, partly by comparison with parallel words in later Northern languages, especially Norwegian.

In regard to a small portion of the Shetlandic vocabulary here embodied, it cannot be definitely determined whether the words spring from O.N., or are loan-words from English, particularly Northern English, and Scottish (Lowland Scottish) dialects. Northern English, from which Lowland Scottish has evolved, is saturated with a Northern, especially Danish, linguistic element, that goes back to the Viking age.

I have, in such doubtful cases, elected to include the material concerned. Where it was a question of words that were common in O.N., and that had followed the usual (Shetlandic) phonetic rules for Shetland Norn, there was indeed no reason for omitting them. And, even in cases where the words did not follow the phonetic rules of Shetland Norn, but were Lowland Scottish in form, doubt might exist, as Norn has been exposed, during so many centuries, to a strong influence from Lowland Scottish, on account of which approximations to the latter speech have occurred, both in the meanings and in the forms of the words.

Several Shetlandic words, although they are English (L.Sc.) in form, must be regarded as of Norse origin on account of their diffusion in Northern languages, especially in Norwegian, Færoese and Icelandic; and, when such words are either not found at all or are found only very sporadically in Lowland Scottish or in English dialect, they are included in this Dictionary. This applies, for example, to "dorrow" from O.N. *dorg*, in Shetlandic developed in English words ending with -orrow (-orough), corresponding to O.N. -org, as English sorrow, O.N. *sorg*, English borough, O.N. *borg*. Where Shetlandic words have meanings that are partly Northern, partly English-Scottish, all the meanings are usually given except those that have come in, or must be considered to have come in, very recently from standard English. On the other hand, a form such as "goul, gowl", vb., *to cry, howl*, has not been entered, although it corresponds rather to O.N. *gaula* (*goula*) and No. *gaula* (*goula*). In Lowland Scottish the word has the same form as in more recent Shetl., in Jam.: *goul, gowl*. But in Shetl. Norn "au, ou" regularly change to o (commonly with prefixed j: jo), occasionally to u or ø. Now a

more rare form *gjol* [gjø̃l], *to howl*, is found in Shetl., which is the exact phonetic form; cf. e.g. *joga* from "auga", *bjog* from "baugr", etc.; *goul* is borrowed from Lowland Scottish, and is found mentioned under *gjol*.

With regard to a form "upp-lousin", sb., *sudden thaw*, the conditions are somewhat different. "lousin" corresponds in meaning to No. *løysing*, Icel. *leysing*, and is the same word. It is Lowland Scottish in form; but as I have not found the word either in Scottish or in English dialects, applied in the same sense as in Shetl., I therefore have recorded it in the Dictionary, as I consider it to be an older \**lōsin* (cf. \**los* and *lēs*, adj., *loose*), which has been modified according to Lowland Scottish; similarly with "louse", vb. and "louse", adj.

*nout, cattle*, was remembered by old people in Unst in the close of the 19th century, as having been introduced from Scotland. Although the word in form and meaning corresponds to O.N. *naut, cattle*, it is therefore not given in the Dictionary. On the other hand, more strictly phonetical forms have been entered, such as *nød* and *nut*, both words from Unst. They are no longer used in the simple sense of *cattle* (see the Dictionary); this alteration and restriction in sense and use show furthermore that they originate from O.N. *naut*.

A compound such as *bambus, hurry-skurry*, has been put in, though hardly O.N. *bambusel* appears in a similar sense (*confusion on account of hurry*), which word seems to have arisen from English (L.Sc.) "bamboozle", which, however, has another meaning (*to confuse; deceive; trick*); but the word must have changed in meaning in Shetl. through influence of Norw. words such as "bang" and "bus", verb: "busa", also used in Shetl. The compound has not been met with in the Northern languages outside Shetland. *bambusel* is therefore not a derivative of *bambus*, but conversely *bambus* has arisen from "bamboozle" by misinterpretation. Cf. *bambirl*.

Shetl. *ske* [skē], vb., *to wind the snell around a fish-hook*, is not O.N. *skeiða*, vb., *to sheathe* (the sword, knife), but comes nearer in sense and use to English *sheathe*, vb., in the derived, secondary sense of the word, *to cover*.

In the following I will adduce characteristic words belonging to Shetland Norn, naming at the same time those parts of Norway where corresponding meanings are to be found:

### Appendices.

#### Shetlandic Norn.

#### South-West Norwegian.

*bangsgrip*, sb.

Lister: *bjørntak*.

*bengel*, vb.

Telemarken: *bengla*, and Fær. *bongla* =  
Shetl. *bengel*.

*bergfall*, sb.

Hardanger: *bergfall*.



- berggiltek, -gilti, -gølti  
(-golti, -goltek), sb.  
berhogg, sb.  
\*bersugget, adj.
- birst, birstet, etc. (borst,  
borstet, bosten), adj.,  
*peevish, cross.*
- bisi, bissi<sup>1</sup>, sb. (*litter for  
cattle in the stall.*)
- bisper, sb., *mouse* (sea-term).  
biss biss bio!, interj.
- blogummi, blugummi, sb.  
bofi<sup>1</sup>, sb.  
bog<sup>2</sup>, sb., *cross-sea.*  
bolteri, bulteri, adj. (*lumpy*).  
bonabäg (banabak), sb.  
bossi, bussi-*needle*, sb.  
bromek, sb.  
brosek, sb.  
brøl<sup>1</sup>, røl, sb. (*elongated  
bump*).  
bødi<sup>2</sup>, bøti, sb. (*strip of land*).
- dal, sb., in sense of *lull, abat-  
ing*, of rough sea, bad wea-  
ther, rain or wind. dal,  
vb., *to abate, cease, lull*, of  
rough weather.
- dala-*reek*, sb.  
dalk, djalk (tjalk), vb.
- darg (darget), sb., *a mass,  
large portion.*
- dask, sb. (*misty clouds, dense  
haze*).
- dasket, adj. (*exhausted*).
- ditti-bag, sb.
- doddel, sb.  
drafs, vb.  
dritl, vb., in sense of *to  
walk slowly.*
- druf (drof), sb., and druvs, sb.  
druvs, sb.  
drult (drolt), sb.
- To the South of the Dovrefjeld: berg-  
gylta (S. Berg.), Trondhjem: berggalt.  
Sogn: berhogg = Shetl. berhogg.  
Ryfylke: bergsugga (*wrasse, labrus*) =  
berggylta.
- No. bysten, adj.: S.W.Norw. busten, adj.,  
*fierce, harsh.*
- Tel.: bys, n., *litter.*
- Li., Dalene: bispur, m., *rascal.*  
To the South of the Dovrefjeld: bissa  
(byssa), vb., and bia (bya), vb. (bia:  
Dal., Mandal, etc.).
- Nordhordland: blaagume.  
Jæderen: boven, adj.  
Hard.: bauka, vb., *to gurgle noisily.*  
Ma., Tel.: bultren, adj., *lumpy.*  
Tel.: banabeig.  
Sogn (Hallingdal, Gausdal): bossenaal.  
Tel., Sætersdalen: brama, f.?  
Dal.: brose, m.  
Ryf.: ryl, m.
- See of Bergen: bot, f., *a patch, small  
piece.*
- Tel.: dala av, of storm-charged clouds.
- Søndhordland: dal(a)røyk.  
Tel., Jæd., Agder: dalka, vb., in a sense  
corresponding to the Shetl. word.  
Tel.: dorg, m., *a mass, heap.*
- Ryf.: dasken, adj., *moist, wet and heavy.*
- Ryf., Røldal (Agder): dasken, adj., *limp  
from over-exertion.*
- Outer Sogn: dytta, vb., Shl., Hard.: dut-  
ta, vb.  
Esp. S.W. Norw.: "dutla", vb.  
Agder (Ma., Sæt.), Tel.: dramsa, vb.  
Li.: dritla, vb.
- Tel.: dryvja, f., and drufsa, f.  
Dal. (Jæd.), Tel.: drovs, m., and druvs, f.  
Tel. (Jæd.): drult, m., and drulta, f.

- drult (drott), vb. Tel., Nhl., Hard.: drulta, vb.  
 drumb, vb., and drumbet, adj. Tel.: drumbemælt, adj.  
 dunk(a), dunker, sb., *mist; dense haze; drizzle.* S.W. Norw.: dunken, adj., *moist; sultry* (dynkjen: Ma.).  
 ennapi, ennepi(g), sb., (annapi, onnapi). W. Agder (Li.): agneliten.  
 finsk, sb. Ryf.: finnske(?), *mustiness.*  
 fladrek, flodrek, sb. (Vestfold), Shl., Tel.: fla(d)ra, fløyra, f.  
 flek(k), sb. Sæt., Ryf., Hard.: flekk, n., *a small stretch of field.*  
 flings (flinks), vb. Tel. (and Li.): flingsa, vb.  
 flungs (flunks), vb. Hard., Sæt.: flumsa, vb.  
 fret, vb., *to rain slightly.* Cf. Tel.: regnfret, n.  
 frott, sb. S.W. Norw. (and E. Norw.): frott and frutt.  
 gam, vb. Tel. and Hard.: gama (gamast, gama seg).  
 gams, vb. Agder and Tel.: gamsa, vb.  
 gest, sb. 2, in sense of *half-burnt piece of peat, standing right on its end.* characteristic of S.W. Norw.: gjest.  
 giget, adj. Hard., Outer Sogn: giga, vb.  
 gil<sup>a</sup>, sb. (*mock-sun*). N. Berg., (Sdm.): gil, m.  
 giltek, sb. Sogn: gylta, f.  
 gimp, vb. Nhl., Hard., Voss: gimpa, vb.  
 ginsj, ginzj, vb. Tel., Sæt.: gnysja, vb.  
 girbi, sb. Li., Raabyggelaget, Tel.: gurpa, gyrpa, f.  
 girj (gilj), vb. Tel., Sæt., Li., Ma., Dal.: gyrja, vb.  
 gjola, sb. S.W. Norw.: kaare, kaaremjølκ.  
 glams, vb. Li.: glamsa, vb. (Jutlandic: glamse, vb.).  
 gloder<sup>2</sup>, sb. Nhl.: gyldra, f.  
 glons, sb. Tel., Nedenes, Jæd., Hard.: kluns, m. (also Da. dial. and Sw. dial.).  
 Shl.: gaukpale, m.  
 goieg, goiek, sb. (*young coalfish*). S. Berg., Tel.: gyrma, in sense b (closely allied with Shetl. gomra).  
 gomra, sb. S. Norw. and S.W. Norw.: kreimsk-, kreimsl-.  
 grins, grinsi, sb. Sæt., Tel.: grust, m.  
 grist, sb. 2. Li.: grylta, vb. Sæt.: grulta, vb.  
 grittin, sb. (*thunder*). Ryf.: grunka, f.  
 grunnka, sb. S.W. Norw.: grutl, n.  
 grøtl- (first part of compd.). Ryf. (Toten), Tel.: grautstad, m.  
 \*grøtsta, sb. Jæd.: goda seg, vb.  
 guen, sb. Nhl.: guls, m., gulsa, vb.  
 guls, sb. and vb. Shl., Nhl., Sogn: hake, *a spade.* (Fær. haki, *a spade*).  
 hagi, sb. (*a spade*). Nhl.: hatra, vb., = Shetl. hater, vb.  
 hater<sup>2</sup>, vb. (*to bully*). Li., Dal., Tel., Rbg.: hausta, vb.  
 haust, vb.

- heglabister, sb.  
 hekl<sup>1</sup>, vb. (*to walk bent*).  
 helur, sb.
- hevel, sb.
- hims<sup>1</sup>, vb.  
 hims (himset, himst), adj.  
 hipp, vb.  
 hjogfinni, adj.
- holg, sb.  
 holks, sb. pl.  
 holli, adj.  
 horl, vb., in sense of, *to tattle*.  
 horro, sb.  
 horus, horrus (hurus), sb.  
 hovl (hovel), vb.  
 huss (hussj), vb.  
 hwekk (hwakk), sb.
- hwider, sb.  
 hwikk, adv.
- ill-birstet, adj.  
 ill-snuget (ill-snuket), adj.
- ill-visket, adj.  
 iset and høset, adj.
- kessi, sb.  
 kilp, vb.  
 kim(m)ek, sb.
- kims, vb.
- kirp (kirpet, kirpin), adj.  
 kjoks, vb. 1.  
 kläit, interj. (sb.).  
 klons (\*kloss), sb.  
 knirj, vb.  
 knolt<sup>1</sup>, sb.  
 knolt, vb.  
 krab, sb. (*inter alia collection of small creatures*).  
 krabbaliri, sb.  
 krampi, sb.  
 krimp, vb.
- Li. (and N. Berg.): hekel, m.  
 Tel.: høkla, vb. n.  
 "helorar", characteristic of S.W. Norw., in the same sense as Shetl. helur.  
 S.W., S. Norw. (and occas. E. Norw.): hevel, m.  
 Sæt.: himsa (himsa seg), vb.  
 Sæt.: hims-  
 Tel. (Smaal.): hypja, vb. (Da.: hyppe, vb.).  
 Dal., Jæd.: haugfunnen, adj. = Shetl. hjogfinni.  
 Ryf., Shl.: holga, vb., holga, adj., (h. sjø).  
 Shl., Ryf., Tel.: ulka, vb., *to be sulky*.  
 S.W. Norw. (occas. E. Norw.): holleg, adj.  
 Voss: hurla, vb., id.  
 Tel.: hurra, f.  
 Ma.: herraas, f.  
 Li., Dal.: hofla, hufla, vb.  
 Sogn, Tel.: hussa, vb.  
 characteristic of S. Norw. and S.W. Norw.  
 kvekk (gvekk), m.  
 Tel., Li., Sæt.: kvindra, vb. (Icel. hviðra, vb.).  
 S.W. Norw.: kvik, adv., Nedenes: kvekka (gvække), vb., *to disappear suddenly*.  
 Ryf.: illbyste, "idlabyste" (also Sw. dial.: Nerike).  
 S. Norw. and S.W. Norw.: snugg, snygg, snok (snaak-), m.  
 Ryf.: illvis(k)en, adj.  
 (Vestfold, Bamle), Tel., Jæd., N. Berg.: hysjutt, adj. (Hall.: hyskjutt).  
 Tel. (and Voss): kjessa, f.  
 Li.: kylpa, vb.  
 See of Bergen, Li.: kime, m., in sense close to Shetl. kim(m)ek.  
 Tel. (Hall.), Ned., Ma., Ryf. (Røldal): kimsa, vb.  
 Dal.: kyrpa, vb.  
 Ryf., Jæd., Hard.: kjaakstra, kjaaksta.  
 Ryf., Hard., Tel.: klett, m. (*a crack*, etc.).  
 Tel., Ned.: kluns, m. (and Sw. dial.).  
 West Tel.: knyrja, vb.  
 Voss, W. Tel.: knolt, knult, m.  
 Jæd.: knolta, vb.  
 Li.: krap (*small animals*).  
 Tel., Li.: krabbe (*a small creeping thing*).  
 Rbg.: krampa, vb.  
 Rbg.: krympe, vb. (Sw. and Da.).

- kripmaliri; sb.  
krom, vb. Tel.: lira, vb.  
Nhl.: kraumen, adj., Hard.: krauma, vb.  
(N.Sw.: kraum', vb.).
- krummek, sb. Tel., Dal.: krumma, f., Li.: krummar, pl.  
(also Icel. and Fær.).  
See of Bergen: krumpa, vb.
- krump, sb. and vb. Berg., Ryf., (East-country): kusta, vb.  
Tel., Rbg., Ma.: krepp, m.  
Tel.: kjøra, f.  
Shl., Jæd., Nordfjord (Søndmøre, East-  
country): lake, m.  
Tel., Li., Rogaland: lagga, vb.  
Rbg., Ma., Sæt.: legd, legda, f.  
See of Bergen: lega, f.  
Ma.: labr, n.  
Rog.: lusk, m.  
Nhl., Shl.: ljo, f.  
Tel.: lund, m., *tune; tone*.  
Shl., Sogn: lyngja, vb.  
Tel. (Sdm.): lona, luna, vb. (and Sw. dial.).  
Hard., Ryf.: laska, loska, f.  
W. Agder, Dal.: luffe, m., and luffa, f.  
W. Tel.: lugga, vb.  
Tel., Sæt.: luma, vb.  
Li., Rbg.: lyma, vb.  
Sogn: kylling, m.  
Hard., Sæt.: lusse, m., lussa, f.  
Tel., Li.: meim, m. [\*meiðm-].  
Tel.: mygg, mugg, n. (elsewhere: my. Sw.  
mygg, Da. myg, sb.).  
Sogn: maale, m.  
Agder, Dal., Jæd.: murka, vb. (and Sw.  
dial. morka, morga, murka, vb.).  
Shl.: murken, adj. (of weather).  
Hard.: mosen, adj., in sense b.  
Hard.: mossen, adj.  
Sæt., W. Tel.: mot, n.  
Hard. (Hall.): muff, m. (skeggjamuff).  
(Smaal.: mula, vb. and) Hard.: mulka, vb.  
Tel., Sæt.: mul, n.  
Rbg. and several places (Aa.): muska b (*to  
rain slightly*), also Sw. dial.
- møl(l)in, sb. (and millin, sb.) Tel.: myl, n.  
W. Agder, Dal.: gnava, vb.  
Søndfjord: netla, vb.  
Ma.: knella, vb.  
Ryf.: knippa, vb., in the same sense as  
the Shetl. word.  
Sogn: knitla, vb.
- nav, njav, vb.  
netl, vb.  
nild<sup>4</sup>, vb.  
nipp (and knipp), vb.  
nitl, vb.

- orrawiss, sb.  
 osmel, adj. and sb.  
 parl, sb.  
 pisk, vb.  
 pisker<sup>2</sup>, sb.  
 piti, sb.  
 pjag<sup>2</sup>, vb.  
 pjorl, vb. 1.  
 pjusk, sb.  
 plip, vb.  
 plud, vb.  
 pluter, vb.  
 pramm, vb.  
 pusjin, pøsjin, adj.  
 putti, sb.  
 rab<sup>1</sup>, sb. 5.  
 rab<sup>1</sup>, as a place-name.  
 rab, vb. 3.  
 raba-stück, rabi-stück, sb.
- rag<sup>7</sup>, sb.  
 rag<sup>4</sup>, vb.  
 rak<sup>2</sup>, rakk, sb.  
 rall, ralli, vb.
- ralli<sup>1</sup>, sb.  
 ram, krammek, sb.  
 ram, vb.  
 rama-, (first part of compd.).  
 ramist, adj.  
 rant, sb.  
 re<sup>1</sup>, sb.  
 reng, sb.  
 rental, rentel, sb.
- repel, sb.
- revel, sb.  
 ribbek, sb.  
 ridl, sb.  
 riget, adj.  
 rikker, sb.  
 ril<sup>1</sup>, sb.  
 ril<sup>2</sup>, sb.  
 \*rimbel, sb.  
 rimsk, vb.  
 rippek, sb.  
 rist<sup>2</sup>, sb.
- Sæt.: ørvissa, f.  
 Hard. (Nhl., Shl.): ysmen, adj.  
 N. Berg.: parle, m.  
 Shl.: pjuska, pjaska b, vb. (Fær. piska).  
 Tel. and several places: pjask, n. (Sw. dial.).  
 Shl.: pit, m., pita, f. (Hall.).  
 Sfj.: pjaga a, vb.  
 See of Bergen: purla, vb.  
 Nfj.: (regn-) pjusk, n.  
 Sfj.: pipla, vb.  
 Rbg.: plaata, vb. (Ned.: pløyta, vb.).  
 Tel.: pultra, vb.  
 Shl.: prempa, vb.  
 Tel. (Sdm.): pysja, f., Ma.: puse, m.  
 Li. (Hall.): pute, putte, m. (Da. putte, c.).  
 Røg.: rape, m.  
 Rbg.: rape, m.  
 Ryf., Jæd.: rapa c., vb.  
 (Vestfold, Romerike, Larvik), Ma.: rab-  
 bal, Sæt.: rabbis (Sw. dial.).  
 Ma.: rak, n.  
 Sogn: raga, vb.  
 See of Bergen, Ryf.: rakka, vb.  
 Jæd. and several places: ralla, vb., Hard.,  
 Røldal: radla, vb. (N. Norw.: rala, vb.).  
 Sæt., (Hall.): ralla, vb.  
 Ryf., Tel.: ramm, m.  
 Ryf., Shl.: rama, vb.  
 Ryf.: rama-, rame-, etc.  
 S. Norw. and S.W. Norw.: raumsk-, rumsk-.  
 Nfj.: rante, m.  
 Jæd., Dal., Li., (Sdm.): reia, vb.  
 Nhl. and several places: rong, f. (and Fær.).  
 Nfj.: rante, m. (elsewhere rande), and Sw.  
 dial. ranntel, m.  
 Ma., Shl., Ryf., Dal., Agder, Nfj.: repel,  
 m. (Jut.: rebel).  
 Li.: revel, revle, c.  
 Rbg.: ribbe, m.  
 Li.: rodla, f.  
 N. Berg.: rikkutt, adj.  
 See of Bergen: rykkjar, m.  
 Tel., Ryf.: reil, m.  
 Tel., Ryf.: reil, m.  
 Hard.: rymbydl (Shl.: rymb, rimb).  
 Sæt.: rynta, vb.  
 Ma., Hard.: ripakjeft, m.  
 Tel., Sæt.: rist a (Smaal., Oslo), Sæt.:  
 rist b. Nhl.: rust, f.

roddek, sb.	W. Tel., Sæt.: rodde, f.
rog, sb.	Li. (and several places), W. Agder: raak, f. (Icel., Sw.).
roget, adj.	W. Agder: raakutt, adj.
rolk, sb.	S. Berg., Tel.: rulk, m. (Fær.).
ronek, sb.	Li., Ma., Ned., Dal., Jæd., Rbg., Tel.: ron, run (Fær. runa, f.).
ronifintek, sb.	Ma.: runefen, n.
ronk, runk, vb.	Rbg., Tel., W. Agder, Li.: rakna (rokna), vb., in sense of <i>to pass off</i> .
rons, ronzj, vb.	Li., Ma., Sij. and Jæd. (Sdm.): runsa, vb.
rossel-hol, sb.	Ma.: ræsl, n.
rovolt (ruvolt), adj.	(Hall.), Hard., Shl.: ravvill, adj., ravvilla, -villing, sb.
ru <sup>3</sup> , vb.	Shl.: rova, vb.
ruderpikker, sb.	Sogn: rurpikka, f.
ruffet, adj.	S.W. Norw.: ruffen (ruffutt), adj.
rugl, vb., ruglet, adj.	S.W. Norw.: rugla, vb., ruglen, ruglutt, adj.
rukka (rukk), sb.	Nfj. and several places: ruka, f., Rbg. and several places: rykk, m.
rums, vb. II.	Rbg., Ma.: rumska, vb.
ruproll, sb.	Li.: rolla (rolde), f.
rura, sb.	Ryf., Shl.: rura, f.
rød <sup>1</sup> , vb. 4.	Sogn, Sij., Hard., Shl.: rjoda (rjoa), vb., in sense d in this Dictionary.
rød <sup>1</sup> , vb. 5.	See of Bergen: rjota, vb. ( <i>to growl, grumble</i> ).
røll <sup>2</sup> , sb., røllet <sup>1</sup> , adj.	Tel., Sæt.: ruvel, m., ruvlen (ruvlutt), ryvlen, røyvlen, adjs.
sabbet, adj.	Ryf.: sabben, adj., applied to the weather: <i>close, rainy</i> .
sagg <sup>2</sup> , vb.	Dal., Rbg., Tel.: sagga, vb.
sail, sb. and vb.	a) S.W. Norw.: sala and (in Li.) salla, vb., Da. salle, vb., b) Ryf.: sila (ii), vb.
sjag (*kjag), vb. 2.	Tel., (Hall., Valdres): kjaka, vb.
sjams (*kjams), vb.	Tel., Shl., Ryf. (Røldal): kjamsa, vb.
sjolgre, sjol-girs, sb.	Tel., (Numedal): skjellegras (Da. skjaller).
sjolmet, adj.	Sogn: hjelmutt (the word is also Icel. and Fær.).
sjon, vb.	S.W. Norw.: hæna, vb.
sjorg, sb.	Norw.: saur, m., characteristic of the southwest.

*Shetlandic Norn.*

bog<sup>2</sup>, sb., *cross-sea*.

*East Norwegian.*

Østerdalen, Rendalen: bauk(a), inter alia *heavy swell*. (Hard.), Østerd.: bauka, vb., *to gurgle noisily*.

- bossi, *bussi-needle*, sb.  
 bro<sup>2</sup>, sb. (*bubble of foam enveloping an insect injurious to cattle*).  
 (ennapi, ennepi(g)), annapi, onnapi, sb.  
 fladrek, flodrek, sb.  
 fleper, vb.  
 flingset (flinkset), adj.  
 fross<sup>1</sup>, sb.  
 frott, sb.  
 ganers, sb. pl.  
 gas, sb.  
 gjolm, vb.  
 gro, sb., *wind*.  
 grundslo, *grund-slo*, sb.  
 grøtsta, sb.  
 habbi-gabbi, sb. and vb.  
 hipp, vb.  
 hungs, vb.  
 hunk, vb.  
 huter, vb.  
 hwadi<sup>2</sup>, sb., *a gaff*.  
 ill-kint, adj.  
 ilsket, adj.  
 iset and høset, adj.  
 kims, vb.  
 krogg, sb.  
 krugg, sb.  
 kust, interj.  
 lag<sup>3</sup>, vb.  
 lag<sup>4</sup>, sb.  
 lag<sup>5</sup>, vb.  
 lep(p)er, vb.  
 likki, løkk(a), sb., *small piece of ground*.  
 lum<sup>2</sup>, sb.  
 lumet<sup>1</sup>, adj.  
 mufi, adj.  
 mulikin<sup>2</sup>, sb.  
 mu-sickness (mu<sup>3</sup>), sb.  
 nikk, vb. 2.  
 nipp-*sicker*, adj.  
 nirp, vb.  
 nirpet, adj.  
 Hallingdal, Gausdal: bossenaal.  
 Smaalenene: braae.  
 Hall.: egnende, øgnande liten.  
 Vestfold: fla(d)ra, fløyra, f.  
 E. Norw.: fleipra, vb.  
 Vestfold: flingsutt, adj.  
 Hall.: fruns, m.  
 E. Norw.: frott and frutt.  
 E. Norw.: ganer, f. pl.  
 E. Norw.: gasveder, n.  
 E. Norw.: gjømla, vb.  
 The form gru is E. Norw.: groe.  
 E. Norw. and (N. Norw.): grunns-laa, f.  
 Toten: grautstad, m.  
 E. Norw. and (N. Norw.): "(paa) hopp og glopp", in sense of *chance, at hazard*.  
 Smaal.: hypja, vb. (Da. hyppe, vb.).  
 Smaal.: humsa, vb.  
 Smaal, Vestfold: honka (hunka), vb.  
 Hall.: hutra, vb.  
 S. Østerdal, Hedemarken: kvette, n.  
 Hall.: illkyndt (lcel. illa kyntr).  
 Hall.: illskjen, adj.  
 Vestf., Bamle: hysjutt, adj., Hall.: hyskjutt, adj.  
 Hall.: kimsa, vb.  
 Hall.: krugg, m.  
 Gudbrandsdalen, Hall., East-country: krugg, m.  
 East-country: kusta, vb.  
 Gbr., Hedem.: laga, vb.  
 East-country: lake, m.  
 Valdres, Land, Solør: laka, vb.  
 Smaal.: lepra, vb.  
 East-country: lykkja, f.  
 Smaal.: lumme, m.  
 Hall., Buskerud: lum, adj.  
 Hall.: muff, m. (skeggjamuff).  
 Smaal.: mula, vb.  
 East-country: modsott, f.  
 E. Norw. (Gbr.), "nøkk(j)a", vb.  
 Oslo: knippen, adj., Toten: knips, adj.  
 Vald.: nipra, vb.  
 Vald.: nipren, adj.



nirt, sb. 1.  
 pel, sb.  
 piti, sb.  
 pulter, sb.  
 putti, sb.  
 raba-*stick*, sb., rabi-*stick*, sb.  
 ralli<sup>1</sup>, sb.  
 ram, sb.  
 rimma<sup>2</sup>, rimmi, sb.  
 risp, vb.  
 rist<sup>2</sup>, sb.  
 rod<sup>3</sup>, sb.  
 rovolt (ruvolt), adj.  
 rusk<sup>3</sup>, sb.  
 røslet, adj.  
 sag, vb.  
 saks, sb. 2.  
 sar, sb.  
 sjag (\*kjag), vb. 2.  
 sjolgre, sjol-girs, sb.

Gbr.: nerta, vb.  
 E. Norw.: peele, pæle, m.  
 Hall.: pit, m., pita, f.  
 E. Norw.: puldr, pulder, m.  
 Hall.: pute, putte, m. (Da. putte, c.).  
 Vestf., Romerike, Larvik: rabal, m.  
 Hall.: ralla, vb.  
 Østerd.: ram, m.  
 Vald., Hall.: rime, m.  
 East-country: rispa b, vb.  
 Smaal., Oslo: rist, f. b.  
 Hall., Vald.: rote, m.  
 Hall.: ravvill, adj., ravvilla, -villing, sb.  
 Odalen, Hedem.: rusk, m., and ruska, f.  
 East Tøten: ruslutt, adj.  
 Vald.: saga, vb. (elsewhere "sagga").  
 Hall.: saks in sense a (Fær.).  
 In the form E. Norw.: sar, n.  
 Hall., Vald.: kjaka, vb.  
 Numedal: skjellegras (Da. skjaller).

### *Shetlandic Norn.*

bitel, sb.  
 bladd, sb.  
 dak, djak, vb.  
 daver, vb.  
 drums, sb., drumset, vb.  
 dwarg, sb. and vb.  
 ganfer<sup>1</sup>, sb.  
 gil<sup>3</sup>, sb., *mock-sun*.  
 glaks, sb.  
 gled, adj.  
 goit<sup>2</sup>, vb., *to peer out*.  
 gorek, sb.  
 grim, sb.  
 grundslo, *grund-slo*, sb.  
 habbi-gabbi, sb. and vb.  
 hint, vb.  
 homek, sb.  
 hudek, høde, høder, hut-  
 rikin, sb., *a gaff*.  
 ill-vistet, adj.  
 knab, vb.  
 knikr, knikker, vb.  
 kranset<sup>2</sup>, adj.

### *North Norw. and Swedish dialects.*

Namdalen: bitel, m.  
 Sw. dial.: bladda, f.  
 Sdm.: daka, vb.  
 characteristic of N. Norw.: davra, vb.  
 N. Norw.: drumsen, adj.  
 N. Norw.: dorg, f. (*run, speed*).  
 Helgeland: gandferd, f.  
 Sdm.: gil, m.  
 Sdm. and several places kleksa, f.  
 Sdm., Orkedal: gleid, adj.  
 Nordmøre, Romsdalen, Ork.: gytta, vb.  
 N. Norw.: gare, m.  
 N. Norw.: grim (grimm), n.  
 N. Norw.: grunnslaa, f.  
 N. Norw.: "(paa) hopp og glopp", in sense  
 of *chance, at hap-hazard*.  
 N. Norw.: himta, vb.  
 Nordland: humbakke, m.  
 N. Norw.: hytt, m.  
 N. Norw.: illvisten, adj.  
 N. Norw. (Stjørdalen): knapa, "knaa-  
 paa", vb.  
 N. Norw. (Indherred, Stjør.): knikra, vb.  
 Fosen, Orkedal: kranse, m.

krekin (krechin), sb.	Nordl.: krake and krakunge, m. ( <i>a large marine animal</i> ).
kroddins, sb. pl.	Romsd.: krodde, m.
lag <sup>4</sup> , sb.	Sdm.: lake, m.
longvi, longi, sb., <i>the guillemot</i> .	Nordl.: langve, "lomvie", m.
lonn, vb.	Sdm.: lona, luna, vb. (also Sw. dial).
lotter, sb.	Orkedal: lotte, m.
malabos, sb.	Indh. (Sparbu): mal, n.
marfloga, sb.	N. Norw.: markfluga, f. (and Fær.).
marul, sb.	Nordmøre: marul, m. [*marúlfr?].
modd <sup>2</sup> , vb.	Sdm.: modda, vb.
nikk <sup>1</sup> , sb.	Nordl.: nekk, m.
undergjud, sb.	Lofoten: gjot, f.
pusjin, pøsjin, adj.	Sdm.: pysja, f.
rabi (tribi), sb.	N. Norw.: rave, m.
rall, ralli, vb.	N. Norw.: rala, vb.
ramist, adj.	N. Norw.: romsen, adj. (S. Norw. and S.W. Norw.: raumsk-, rumsk-).
ratteri, sb.	N. Norw.: rat, n., = ratri.
re <sup>1</sup> , sb.	Sdm.: reia, vb.
rons, ronzi, vb.	Sdm.: runsa, vb.
røll <sup>1</sup> , sb.	Stjør.: ruvlen, adj. (ryvlen, adj.).
simm, sb.	N. Norw.: sem and sim, m.
sjogg <sup>1</sup> , søgg, s(j)ugg, sb.	N. Norw.: søgg, adj. (Icel. saggi, m., søggur, adj., Sw. dial. sögg, adj.).

*Ancient, rare Place-names in Norway recurring in Shetland.*

Jeløen in Moss district, Smålenene. Older forms: Jalund, Jølund. Prob. formed from a name of a firth, \*Jali, which at that time was the name for the Moss Sound (the bay of Verle). According to Rygh, N.G. I and "Sproglighistoriske Studier".

Yell: one of the northern isles in Shetland. Ancient form: Jala (Snorre's list of names). Jali (Snorre's list of names) was the name of the present "Yell Sound".

Fluravog (U<sup>w.</sup>-n.), a small bay with a skerry or islet outside, forming a channel on each side, leading into the bay, now commonly Flurafog or -fok, prob. named after No. Florevaag, older Flóruvágur (Fornm. sögur, volumes VII—X), lying on the Isle of Ask outside Bergen.

Similar to the Shetl. Fluravog, but on a larger scale, there is in Florevaag a small island just outside the bay, almost opposite this, and the natural surroundings there resemble those of Shetl. Fluravog. As no other Florevaag is mentioned in Norway than that of the Isle of Ask, it is reasonable to suppose that Norsemen settling in Fluravog in Unst, from the Isle of Ask, or its vicinity, on account of the close resemblance to the old Flóruvágur called the new place after it.

Mosterhul [Mós-tarol], a hill near the village Sound, south of Lerwick, M. This Moster must be the same name as the Norw. Mostr, which is found as an original name of high isles in Søndhordland (prefecture of S. Bergenhus) and in Ryfylke; also on the coast of Halland (Monstr, Mustr). "Mostr" is explained by M. Olson as an original \*Monstr with root-meaning "height", and cognate with mōn, mane, mænir, *ridge of a roof*, and with the Lat. mons, *mountain*.

Vors or Virs [vōrs], two places in Unst, denoting the shoulder of a hill. The word must originally have denoted crag or height (cf. M. Olson in N. G. XI, p. 527) and must be the same name as No. Voss, orig. Vørs, in the prefecture of S. Bergenhus.

Listi, the present provincial name "Lister" in the south of Norway, prop. *edge*, as the place-name of a stretch of coast, beach. In Fetlar, Shetland, a compd. bakkalist, *beach*, is found, now with a somewhat obscure meaning, used in phrases.

Visdal (ii) in the district of Austad, prefecture of Li. and Ma. (*a dale through which a brook runs*).

Visdal (ii) in Lom, N. Gbr. (district of Opland).

Visland (the district of Bakke, Li. and Ma.).

Shetl. Wisdal.

Spekkabu: Smaalenene.

Spikkeland: 1) Finsland, Li. and Ma. 2) Fjotland, Li.

Spikset (i Spikkarsætron): S. Odalen, Hedemarken.

Spikdalen (i Spikkædale): Furnes, Hdm.

Shetl. Spiggi.

Gý (name of a stream).

Gyland: Sogndal, prefecture of Stavanger.

Gya, Gystøl: district of Heskestad, Stav.

Gydal: district of Helleland, Stav.

Jydalsaaen: tributary, joining a stream, which falls out near Jøssanger in Strand.

Gyberg: Hægebostad.

Shetl. Gjū (U<sup>ba</sup>).

Ork. Gødal (Rousay).

Gaut (name of a stream).

Guddal: 1) Sogndal, Stav., 2) Kvinnherred, Søndhordland, S. Berg, (older form: Gautdalr), 3) Stryn, Sønd- and Nordfjord (older: Gaut-).

Løining: 1) Sogndal, Stav., 2) Egersund, Stav., 3) Sætersdalen, Nedenes.

Skjaldbreiðr, repeatedly in the prefecture of Stavanger.

Stapnes: Egersund, Stav.

Shetl. Stapnes.

Trosseviggen (\*Trosavík): Egersund, Stav.

Shetl. Troswik.

Fúlavík: prefecture of Stav.

"Fúlavík" in Moss (Smaal.), Raade (Smaal.) and Brunlanes.

Shetl. Fulawik.

Ile: \*Ill: prefecture of Stav. (district of Vikedal), Íla: N. G. III. Vormedal (district of Avaldsnes, prefecture of Stav.). Several names with "Varma" are found in the prefecture of Stav.

Viðeimar, "Veum": Glemminge, Smaal.

Viðheimr, "Veim" in Aurland.

Gluppa: Smaal, Romerike, Hdm.

Njarð(ar)heimar: Smaal.

Snekkja (name of a stream?): Snekketorp (Id, Smaal.), Snekkenes (Rakkestad, Smaal.), Snekkestad (Vaale, Jarlsberg).

"de Hwiv o Burreland", sea-term for the foreland "de Nup" (Sandwick, Du.); properly a name for what is considered to be the ruins of an old Pictish tower at that place, used as a landmark by fishermen.

The word is prob. O.Sw. hvif, m., Sw. dial. (W. Gothland, Blekinge, Smalandia) hviv, m., *female head-dress* (W. Gothl.), *bridal veil* or *pocket-handkerchief*, O.Da. hvif, hviv, m. and n., *veil*, (*female*) *head-dress*, Da. dial. hviv, m., *female head-dress* (Molbech): according to Ri. The word is South Scandinavian.

### Shetlandic Norn.

### Icel., Fær., Sw., Da., Celt., Dutch.

alikuiki, sb.

Dut. alikuik, sb.

ansperr, sb.

Fær. andsperrri, n.

bellek, sb.

Icel. bjalla [\*bella], Fær. bjölla, f.

bels, belz, vb.

Da. dial., Jut. bælse, vb. (the Jut. word comes closer in meaning to the Shetl. word than No. balsa).

bend<sup>2</sup>, sb. (*pack on a pack-horse*).

Sw. dial. (N. Sw.) bänne (bende), n.

blogaben, sb.

Fær. bløkubein, n.

bora, sb.

Fær. borður, m., borð(a)gras, n.

buffel, vb.

Sw. dial. buffla, vb.

bunsi(n), bunsom, adj.

Sw. dial. bonsig, adj. Da. dial. bons, m. (No. bunsig, adj., differs more from the Shetl. word).

dafek, sb.

Gael. dabhach, sb.

di, sb.

Icel. pýða, f. (of weather).

di<sup>1</sup>, vb.

Icel. pýðr, adj. (of weather).

drevl, vb.

Sw. dial. (Uppland) drevla, vb.

dronn, sb.

Gael. dronn, sb.

drufs, vb.

Sw. dial. druffsa, vb. (in No. only the corresponding subst. is noted down).

dunger, sb.

Sw. dial. dungen, adj., Da. dyng- (dyngvåd).

fa' (ut-, in-), \*fall, fell, in landfell (*current*).

Fær. fall, n., *current*.

fider, fidder, sb., *of ear-mark in sheep*.

Icel. and Fær. fjöður, f. (*slanting cut downwards*).

- first, adj. and adv., in sense of *not before now*. Fær. nú firsta, Da. først nu (nu først).
- fisk<sup>2</sup>, sb. Sw. dial. fjas, n., Sw.-Da. dial. (Scania): fjässkjad, adj., *bushy, thick*, of hair (S. Scania, Da.), older Da.: fjæs, fjøs.
- fisti-*ba'*, sb. No. fisball and A.S. ffst, m. (Da. dial. fisebolle).
- \*flingaso, sb. The first part flinga- from an orig. \*fliðna- is Fær. flíða, f.
- fomm, vb. Lat. fumus, m., Fær. (from Lat.) fumma, f.
- fosens, interj. Sw. dial. fasen, fassen!
- fron, sb. The same form as Sw. dial. från, m.
- frou, sb. Dut. vrouw, f.
- gabset, adj. Sw. dial. gapsig, adj.
- ga<sup>1</sup>, sb. L.Sc. gaw? Jut. and Sw. dial. gall, n.
- gilet, adj. (*yellowish, whitish*). Icel. golóttur, Fær. gulutur. *i* in gilet indicates an infl. from A.S. geolo (Nederl. geel, O.H.G., gel-, gelo).
- glams, vb. 2. Da. dial. (Jut.) glamse, vb., in sense b.
- glan<sup>2</sup>, sb. (glani). Icel. glan, n.
- gløbiben, sb. Icel. gleypubein.
- gob, sb., *foam*. Gael. cobhar, sb.
- gol(l)ur, goller, sb. Icel. gollur (rad. r) (O.N. gollorr, gollurr).
- golmoget, adj. Fær. gulumøgutur, Icel. golmögóttur, adj. (the Fær. word comes closer in sense to the Shetl. word).
- gongsj, vb. Sw. dial. gungsa, vb.
- goni, gonni, sb. Sw. dial. gonnär, sb. pl.
- gorm, sb. 4. Sw. dial. gorm, m. (West Bothnia).
- grums, sb. Da. grums, n.
- grums, vb. Da. grumse, vb., Sw. grumsa, vb. (with Shetl. grums<sup>2</sup>, vb. 5 cf. Sw. dial. grummsa, vb., in a similar sense: *to mutter; grumble*).
- grølek, sb., in sense of *masked person*. Fær. grýla, f.
- gødin, sb. comes closer in sense and use to Da. "gødning" than to No. gjøding, Fær. gøðing, f.
- gøt, vb. 1. Da. dial., Jut. kyvte, "kywt", vb.
- haivers, hevers, "haivins" (Barclay), sb. pl. Sw. "(åt-)häfvor", häfder, f. pl.
- halltott, sb. cf. Fær. hëllur, m.
- hana, interj. Icel. hana, interj.
- hannana, interj. Sw. dial. hennena, interj.
- harki, sb. most closely to Fær. herkja, vb.
- harrabel, sb. (Ork. "harroble"). Da. harvebul, Sw. dial. harvböle, n.

- harri, vb. Sw. dial. har(r)ja, vb. (E. Gothl.).  
 hemfer, sb. O.Da. (and Da. dial.) hiemfærd, c.  
 hipp! (to horses). Da. hyp!  
 hirs! hirs! (to swine). Sw. dial. hyss, hiss (huss)! (to swine).  
 horlos, hor(a)-less, adj. Icel. heyrnarlauss, adj.  
 humska, hunska, sb. O.Da. humske, hunske, f.  
 husvirdin, sb. G. hauswirthin, Da. husværtinde.  
 hwadi<sup>1</sup>, sb. (tidal eddy). Mæso-Gothic, hvapo, f., Sw. dial. (W. Gothl.)  
 hvaa, f., Bornholm: hvæ (væ), n., foam.  
 hwepp, hwipp, vb. Fær. "kveppa" (\*hv-), vb., comes closer  
 in meaning to the Shetl. word than No.  
 kveppa vb.  
 hwerm<sup>1</sup>, vb. Sw. dial. hvimmer-, in compds.  
 hwerm<sup>2</sup>, hwirm, vb. assimilates in form to Jut. hvirm, hvirme.  
 høbet, høbi, adj. Fær. hōpin, adj., and Icel. hǽpinn, adj.  
 ilget, adj. Fær. iglutur, adj.  
 ill-sneget, adj., ill-sn(j)uget, Fær. ill-snækin, adj.  
 adj.  
 †ill-ti'-pass! Da. "ilde til pas".  
 innri, innari, sb. Fær. innrið, f. ?Icel. innriða, f.  
 istek, sb. and adj. Sw. dial. issje, adj. (in neut.: issje ute).  
 jakkel<sup>2</sup>, sb. Sw. dial. jakka, vb. (Germ. dial. jacken, vb.).  
 "John'smass-girs". Fær. Jóansøkugras, n. (No. Jonsokeblom is  
 another plant).  
 kegga-piltek, kigga-piltek, Icel. kekki, kikki, n.  
 sb.  
 kilsket, adj. Icel. (O.N.) kerskin, adj.  
 kju, sb., kjud, adj. Icel. kúgr, m., kúgaðr, adj. (pf. pt.).  
 kla- (klabunk, klabunks, A.S. clád or M.Eng. clath.  
 vb).  
 klodi (kloud-), sb. Celt. (Cymr. clodd, clawdd, Irish clad).  
 klont, sb. Da. klunt, c.  
 kramp, krapp<sup>1</sup>, sb. Sw. kramp (krampe, krappe), m., Da. krampe, c.  
 krommin, sb. Da. dial., Jut. kramme, c.  
 krotl, sb. 1 a. Sw. dial. krottell, m.  
 krumpet, adj. Sw. and Da. krumpen, adj.  
 kunki, sb. Sw. dial. kyng, m.  
 kwillin (hw-), sb. Icel. kvilli (O.N. kvelli), f.  
 kwini<sup>2</sup>, kwini (hw-), sb. O.Eng. cwinan, vb. (Germ. quienen, vb.).  
 kwingi, sb. Sw. dial. kvinklig, adj., O. Frisian kwink-  
 ka, vb.  
 lag(a)mesi, sb. cf. Sw. dial. meis, m., with mesi as a  
 measure.  
 lamp, lampi, sb. Sw. dial. lampa, f.  
 landfell, sb. see "fa'", \*fall, sb.  
 langband, sb. Icel. langband, n.  
 Langspina, sb. (name of a Fær. Langspina, f.  
 cow).  
 lar, sb. Da. laring, c.

- lavin, sb. (*a lump of dough for making bread*). A.S. hláf, m., M.Eng. láf (O.N. hleifr), (on the other hand, levin, sb., from O.N. hleifr).
- lep(p)el, lep(p)ek, sb. Icel. lepill, m.
- ler, sb., *boot*. Dut. laars, sb., *boot*.
- linn<sup>2</sup>, sb. Sw. dial. linn and lina, f.
- lirigob, sb. see gob, sb. (Celt).
- lisker, sb. ?Icel. lyskra, f.
- lomm, vb. most closely to Sw. dial. ljömna, vb.
- lond<sup>2</sup>, vb. (*to lean oneself*). Da. dial., Jut. lunde (londe), vb., *to incline* (lund, sb., Sw. dial. lönn, sb., *stooping position*).
- lungklo, -klu, sb. (*bunch of heather*). Icel. kló, f., *sprig of heather*.
- løber, sb. (*a kind of pulley-block*). Da. dial., Jut. løber, c. (*sheave in a pulley*).
- \*mardestinkel, sb. Sw. dial. stinka, vb. (*to rush along, flare up*), Da. dial. stinke, vb.
- mar-fluke, sb. Sw. dial. mareflundra, f., Da. mareflyndre, c.
- marsopp, sb. Fær. marsoppur, m.
- meg, sb. Da. dial., Jut. mjæge, vb.
- mesel, sb. Da. dial., Jut. mjasl-.
- mint, vb. Da. dial., Jut. mynte, vb.
- mirkel, sb. Fær. mirkjallur, mirkjalla, f.
- mirl, vb. Sw. (dial.) morla, myrta, vb., Da. dial. myrte, vb.
- mollek<sup>1</sup>, sb. (*gleanings*). Sw. dial. mulla, f.
- mur- in murgab, sb. Sw. dial. murro, f.
- murkavi, sb. Fær. murrukavi, m.
- musker<sup>2</sup>, sb., musker, vb. Icel. muskr, n., muskra, vb. (Sw. dial. muska, vb.).
- nart, sb. Fær. nörtur, m., and nartl, n.
- naver and naver(s)ben, sbs., *the neck, vertebræ of the neck*, Fær. navargeisli, m.
- nebord, sb. Icel. niðurburður, m.
- nikkum, sb. Sw. dial. knycka, vb.
- nild, njild, sb. Sw. dial. gnäll, n., Da. dial. gneld, n.
- nirt, sb. 2. Fær. nörtur, m.
- nistikorn, sb. Da. knyst, c. (No. knystre, gnystre, n.).
- njarg, sb. Sw. dial. narg, n.
- njarg, vb. Sw. dial. narga, vb.
- nokkisnorl, sb. Da. dial., Jut. nokkesnorl, (No. nokkesnur, m.).
- \*nov, \*niv, sb., in place-names. assimilates in sense and use esp. to Fær. növ, f.
- du in ogedu<sup>2</sup>, sb. Sw. dova, "dåva", vb., Fær. duv-.
- dun in ogerdun (= ogedu<sup>1</sup>), sb. Sw. dial. dân, n.



- ongastø, sb.  
 ʦossel, sb.  
 \*ovaga, sb.  
 patti, pati, sb., patti-grice.  
 pattin (päitin), sb.  
 peg, pegi, sb.  
 pertek, sb. (*mare*).  
 pes-wisp (-wusp), sb.  
 \*pigvar, sb.  
 piller, sb.
- pirket<sup>2</sup>, adj.
- pirm, vb.  
 pist, sb.  
 pju, sb.  
 pju, vb.  
 plank, sb.
- platt calm.  
 pli<sup>1</sup>, sb.  
 pli<sup>2</sup>, sb.  
 pling, vb.  
 plukker, sb.  
 plut, sb., (*foot*).  
 pluts, vb.  
 plutsi, sb.  
 pramm<sup>2</sup>, sb.  
 prigga-troot, sb.  
 prog<sup>1</sup>, sb.  
 purl<sup>2</sup>, sb.  
 pusk<sup>1</sup>, vb., pusker, sb. and  
 puster, sb. 1.  
 rabl, sb.  
 rabl, vb.  
 rag<sup>3</sup>, sb.  
 rag<sup>3</sup>, vb.  
 rag<sup>0</sup>, vb.
- ramska, sb. and adj.
- rant, sb.  
 rantel, sb.  
 ream calm.  
 res (resin), sb.  
 rib, vb.  
 ribet, adj.
- Icel. andstöðuvindur, andstœður vindur, m.  
 Eng. dial.? (N.Eng. ussel, sb.).  
 Fær. eyrvøka, f.  
 Da. pattegris, c.  
 Icel. patti, m., *little boy*.  
 Jut. pæk (peg, pæg), c.  
 L.Germ. (perd).  
 Fær. pes, n., pesja, f.  
 Da. pighvarre, Sw. piggvar, m.  
 Da. pylre, vb. (*to chirp*, Jut., corresponding to the Shetl. word), Sw. dial. pillra, vb.  
 most closely in sense with Da. dial., Jut. pirken, adj.  
 Da. dial., Jut. pirme, vb.  
 Sw. dial. pysk, m., pyske, pjaske, n.  
 Icel. pú, Fær. pu, n.  
 Icel. púa, vb.  
 corresponds in sense of *strip of field of a certain size* to Sw. dial. planka, f.  
 Fær. platta logn.  
 Fær. plinka, f.  
 Fær. pli, n.  
 Sw. pling, interj.  
 Gael. ploc?  
 N.Eng. dial. plouts, sb. pl., *hands*.  
 Nederl. plotsen, vb., L. Germ. plotzen, vb.  
 Sw. dial. plutt, m.  
 Da., Da.-No., pram, c.  
 Sw. dial. prigge, m.  
 Icel. brák, f.  
 Jut. purl, sb.  
 W.Jut. pust, c. (*squall of rain with wind*).  
 Sw. dial. rappäl, n.  
 Sw. dial. rabbla, rappla, rappäl, vb.  
 Icel. rak, n., raki, m. (L.Sc. rak, sb.).  
 Icel. hraka, vb. (O.N. hrekja, vb.).  
 Fær. raka, vb., Da. rage, vb., *to hit* (deviating No. [and Sw.] raaka, vb.).  
 Sw. dial. ramsa, vb. (L.Sc. ramsh, Eng. rammish, adj.).  
 Sw. dial. rannt, m.  
 Sw. dial. ranntel, m.  
 Icel. rjómalogn.  
 Fær. reisa (torv-), f.  
 Icel. hripa, vb., hrip, n.  
 Fær. ríputur, adj.

- rink, vb.  
rinkel, vb.  
rip, ripp, vb.  
rip(p)in, sb.  
rit(t)<sup>1</sup>, sb.  
rit(t)<sup>1</sup>, vb.  
rivlin, sb.  
rodin, rodien, sb.  
\*rodrastobb, rødastabb, sb.  
rogg<sup>1</sup>, sb. (*drizzle*).
- rogi, sb.  
roll<sup>2</sup>, sb. 2.  
ron<sup>2</sup>, ronn, vb.
- rommikel, rummikel, sb.  
runk<sup>2</sup>, sb.  
rustju, sb.
- sagg (sjagg), sb. and vb.  
sagta, sakta, adv.
- sagten, vb.  
sail (\*sall), sb. and vb.
- "sea-egg", sb., *sea-urchin*.  
serinsten, sb.  
sesin-worm, sb.
- "shot<sup>1</sup>", sb.  
sid, sidd, vb.  
sidd, sb.  
\*sigga<sup>1</sup> (\*siga), sb.  
silek, sb., *sow-pig*.  
simmen, sb.
- sirpet, adj.
- sjag<sup>2</sup>, vb.  
sjagl<sup>1</sup>, vb.
- sjaphus, *shap*-hus, sb.  
sjarg, sb. and vb.
- sjask<sup>1</sup>, sb.  
sjask<sup>2</sup>, sb.
- Sw. dial. rinka, vb.  
Sw. dial. ringäl, n., or rinka, f.  
Icel. hripa, vb.  
Icel. hrip, n., Da. dial., Jut. rip, n.  
Jut. rut, c.  
Jut. rutte, vb.  
A.S. rifeling, m.  
Icel. hrota (or rytja), f.  
Fær. royðrarstaggi, m.  
Sw. dial. rugg, n., Da. dial., Jut. rug,  
rog, n.  
Sw. dial. rå (råd), m.  
Icel. rolla, f.  
Da. dial., Jut. ronne, runne, vb., Sw. dial.  
råna(s), vb.  
Sw. dial. rammel-, rummel-.  
Sw. dial. rinka, f.  
Icel. rú and stú (stju in rumlastju, Icel.  
stú, rú and stú).  
Icel. saggi, m., Sw. dial. sagga, vb.  
L.Germ., Da. and Da.-No. (sacht, sagte,  
sagta, adv.).  
Da. sagtne, from L.Germ.  
Da. dial. salle, vb., S.S.W. Norw. sala, vb.,  
salla, vb.: Li. — or S.S.W. Norw. (Ryf.)  
sila (ii), vb.  
Icel. sæ-egg, n.  
Fær. sigursteinur (O.N. sigrsteinn), m.  
Sw. dial. sädesknäppare, m. (No. saamak, m.).  
Jut. skudtørv.  
Icel. sudda, vb.  
?Icel. sið, n.  
Fær. (and Icel.) sig, n.  
Gael. siolag, *a sow with young* (M.A.).  
corresponds more closely in form to Sw.  
dial. simme, m., and simm, n.  
comes most closely in meaning to Sw.  
dial. sorpa, syrpa, vb.  
Icel. þjaka, vb.  
\*kjakla, Sw. dial. kjaggl, vb., Eng. dial.  
chag, Shetl. sjag<sup>1</sup>, *shaag*, vb., and  
sjagg, vb.  
A.S. scipen, f., Eng. dial. shippen, sb.  
Sw. dial. sarg (sjarg), n., and sarga, sjar-  
ga, vb.  
Da. sjask, n., or (dial., Jut.) hjask, n.  
?Sw. dial. sjaska, Da. sjaske and hjaske,  
vb.

sjel, sb.  
 sjogg<sup>g</sup>, sb.  
 sjosk, sb.

Da. hjal, n.  
 Sw. dial. (Gothl.) sjåggug, adj.  
 Da. sjusk-, sjask, Sw. dial. sjosk, "sjåsk", n.

Many of the Shetl. Norn words have from a more general root-meaning been developed in a specialized or individual sense not found in the mother tongue. Thus, certain words with root-meaning of *scrapings, something diminutive or worthless, a grain, particle*, are now used in sense of *small shellfish, small mussels*.

Shetl. fladrek, flodrek, *limpets, patella*. No. fladra?, *flake, splinter*. Cf. Fær. fliða [flia], *limpet*; No. fleda (flida), *flake, splinter*.  
 Shetl. krab, *testaceous animals*, prop., *small, worthless things*.  
 Shetl. muti, alamuti, *stormy petrel*, prop., *only a small being*.  
 Shetl. pil in "craw-pil" and "skordipil", *small mussels*. No. pile, *grain; particle*.

Shetl. skrap, *small mussels*, from O.N. skrap, No. skrap, *scraps*.

A great number of words have had an opposite development; from originally denoting a single, definite object, they have acquired other somewhat vague meanings through the original sense becoming obscure and not understood.

bar, sb. (from O.N. barð, n., *brim; edge; beard*) has been developed in Shetl. in some meanings peculiar to this dialect. Used of *bearded ear of corn*, bar has doubtless been influenced by Eng. beard sb., in this sense. The compounds barflog, vb., bar-claw, sb., barlopen (-lobin), adj., are peculiar to Shetl. dialect.

belg and belker, sbs., O.N. belgr, m. (prop. *skin of an animal taken off*) which in Shetl. has been split into two forms with diff. meanings.

As the L.Sc. ee, sb., *eye*, has for the most part superseded in Shetl. the older \*joga, \*jog, hjog (from O.N. auga, *eye*), so also has it inherited the various other meanings of \*joga, \*jog, hjog. Thus ee is now also used for (1) *a pool* (in a Foula place-name \*joga is preserved as the name of a pool); (2) *a hollow or depression*; (3) *a peat-bank* (= Fær. eyga); (4) *two lengths of twisted straw in a basket*, in which sense hjog is still used in the N.I.

kattaklu, kattiklu (*cat's claw*), now only as the name of a plant, has in Y<sup>n</sup>. another meaning, viz. *an entangled bundle or lump*, in which it cannot easily be explained from kattaklu (katti-), the name of a plant. Prob. the word klu in the Yell form has been understood as Eng. clew of thread.

lik: *cemetery*, prop. *dead body*.

*Old Northern words in Shetlandic having developed specialized meanings:*

afluva, sb., blan, sb., a blan (blen) o' wind, (*light*) *wind, breath of wind* (C.), ancient form. In O.N., the word is only found with added s: blása, vb., blástr, m.

benlin, sb., *definite area at sea, fishing-ground.*

domra<sup>2</sup>, sb., *fog; dimness of the atmosphere.*

Further: drølin, gjola, horek, kani, kappi<sup>1</sup>, (kappisten), katt-  
hus, piltek, vell, veltrin, welsi, vild, sbs.

*Words in Shetlandic with meanings opp. or partly opp. to those found in Norw. or other Northern languages:*

bjart, adj.: prop. *bright, shining*, in Shetl. now *dark; storm-menacing.*

\*brimeld, acc. to Edm.: old female seal (see under brimer, sb.).

bu-grice: Norw. and Sw. boggris.

evalos, adj., *doubtful.*

hesta-foal: *filly?* see Edm.

*With changed meaning:*

bund (bond) and bundsman, sb., from O.N. bóndi. To this, bunderi, sb.

*Verbs preserved only in the past participle, partly used adjectivally:*

boren grund: \*barinn, from berja, v., *to beat.* (cf. \*bortend in \*brimbortend: \*brimbarðr).

\*faren and misforen.

*Adjectives in the neuter used as substantives:*

illskod, sb., *new, green corn growing among the ripe, in the field:* \*ilskótt (corn), from ilska<sup>1</sup>, sb., O.N. ilska, f., *malice; enmity*, etc.

ilta, sb., *rancour; enmity*, from "illt", neut., from O.N. illr, adj., *bad; evil; hostile.*

Sometimes old prefixes, esp. diminutives, have become separated from words (adjectives) to which they belonged. They have then become substantives. Thus: e.g. urek, *a small creature or thing*, formed from the prefix "ur" (= or, ir), is used as a diminutive in No. and esp. as a prefix to "liten".

In Ork. the same prefix has also developed independently, but as an adjective in the form orri, in sense of *very small*.

*Compounds in which one or more parts have become obscure:*

biggerablanda (buggera-, buggerum-), huliferdal [hulefer (haser)], husamilla, skattamillaskru, uppomøra, uppomjora.

*Metathesis of parts in compounded words:*

bukkiblindi for blindibukki (*blind-man's-buff*), ferdaluri for luraferdi.

Stoven swala (Kwarf?), name of a farm. \*Swalastofa (*a room with a balcony*).

*Shetlandic Norn words found only in Icel.:*

bolga, sb., *inflammation*, Icel. bólgá, f.  
 bova, bovek, sb., *box-bed*, Icel. paufi, sb., *out-of-the-way nook*.

blura, sb., Icel. blórar, pl.

dien (dine-, dāin, donek), sb., *swamp*, O.N. (Icel.) dýna.

lisker, sb., *small cluster (corn-stalk)*, cf. Icel. lyskra, f.

*Shetlandic Norn words or meanings found only in Fær.:*

blogaben, sb. = Fær. blökubein, n.

brill, sb., *a buoy*, cf. Fær. prilla, *a leather-sack*.

flingaso (\*flignaso) = Fær. flidnasod, *water in which limpets have been scalded*, from fliða, f., *limpet*. No. flida, f., *flake, splinter*. Cf. Shetl. fladrek, flodrek, *limpet*, which is the same word as No. fladra, f., *a small splinter*. flither (flidder), in N.Eng. dial. (Yorksh.) and in the Isle of Man, is used of *limpets*.

gjomek<sup>1</sup>, sb., *the fill of two hands cupped together* = Fær. keymur [\*kaumr] and kjómur. gjomek is more regularly developed from kaumr than from kjómur, the latter of which would more correctly have given \*kjum, \*gjum, in Shetl.; au, øu, on the other hand, regularly give jo.

ilget, adj., *mottled*, of sheep = Fær. iglutur (iglóttur), adj., [\*iglótr, \*yglótr?].

*Shetlandic words, especially corresponding to Sw. dialect words, or found only in Sw. dialects:*

bends, sb. pl. = Sw. dial. bänne (bende), sb. (n.).

bladd, sb. = Sw. dial. bladda, f.

blaget<sup>2</sup> (bleget), adj., prob. to be classed with Sw. dial. blaga, vb.

daddet, adj., *faint; limp; tired*, Sw. dial. datta, vb., *to weary; exhaust*.

dank(i), sb., *hollow* = Sw. dial. dank(e), m. (O.N. dökk, f., cf. Shetl. dekk, *bottom of the sea*).

dikel, sb. 3, *thick mud*, Sw. dial. dikkel, n., *mud in a morass*.

goni, gonni, sb., *supernatural or infernal being (of elf or fairy origin)* = Sw. dial. gonnar, gonnär, pl., *trolls*.

goit<sup>1</sup>, sb. (god<sup>2</sup>, vb.), *soft, slimy mass* = Sw. gytja, *mire; mud* (No. gota, *melted mass*, in Aa., but queried. In compds. halvgota).

*Shetlandic words found only in Danish (a few also in Swedish).*

bakk, sb., in sense of *hill, hill-side*, corresponding to Da. bakke. Otherwise brekk = No. brekka, while bakk more often denotes *brink; edge; bank; steep coast*.

brekk (brekks), sb., U<sup>n</sup>, corresponds to Germ. "brink", in sense of *a common*.

ganfer<sup>2</sup>, sb., *a ghost* = Da. genfærd, Sw. genfärd.

gødin, sb. = Da. gødning (*manure*).

hjams, adj. = Da. dial. (Jut.) hjamsk.  
 humska<sup>2</sup> (hunska), sb., *blackpudding, a dish made from blood and meal* = older Da. humske (hunske), (*impure*) *liquid*.

*Shetlandic words with English endings.*

Shetl. Norn words, influenced by English, and partly merged with such English words as have a likeness to them in form and pronunciation.

\*argeri, and \*argosi, sbs., formed from arg, adj., later with added English endings -ery (in "bravery"), -acy, -ocy.

bipong, sb., probably from O.N. spong, f., with the first part of compd. in A.S. and M.Eng. "bi" (*by, with*).

bunderi, sb., *crofter's allotment*, etc., from bund, sb., (*farmer*) *crofter; tenant of a piece of land*. The ending "-eri" is due to influence of English boundary, sb.

dibjassafit, adj., properly *de-bjassafit*, adj.

dorro, sb., *dorrow*, from O.N. dorg.

evalos, adj., *doubtful*, has got a meaning opposite to the original, as the ending has been accepted as English -ous, and not as the negative -less (O.N. efauss, *undoubtful*).

fogensi, sb., *drifting snow*, from fog, \*fok, later with added English -ency (cf. e.g. clemency).

fusom, adj., *eager*, from O.N. fúss, *eager for, desirous*, but influenced in form by L.Scottish fousom (*fowsom*), *fulsome*.

gevlos = gevlet, adj., *powerless, limp in one's movements*.

†gødasi, sb., *dainty morsel* = Fær. goðska, No. godskor, pl. (cf. Eng. ecstasy, clemency, fallacy, heresy, hypocrisy, legacy, lunacy).

hallo, *hallow*, sb., *wisp of straw*, = No. halge.

linnati, sb., *a period of intermission or lull in rain*, cf. e.g. anxiety, barbarity, brevity, charity, dexterity, eternity, integrity, rarity.

veldersi, sb., intensive from vell, sb., *rain*.

*Words with Old Northern meaning changed in form into Eng. (L.Sc.) by divers influences.*

When a Norn word, cognate with an English word and having the same sense, has been superseded by the Eng. (L.Sc.) form, a similar anglicising sometimes takes place in a Norn word of the same form as the other, but of different meaning.

baf, vb., *to warm; poultice* = O.N. baða, vb., *to warm up*; f is due to influence of L. Scottish baff, vb., *to beat*.

fen, *fain*, vb., is in form Eng. fain, vb., but corresponds in sense and use to O.N. fagna, vb., *to welcome with good cheer*.

il, "eel", sb., *a stripe*, O.N. áll. The old form \*ol has been dropped, as the name for the fish, \*ol has been superseded by Eng. "eel", and the other \*ol has then been changed similarly to "eel". This change must have taken place at a time when the older (Norn) form \*ol, as a name for the fish, and the more recent (Eng.) form "eel", were used simultaneously in Shetlandic.

*Many Norn words in Shetland have been fully or partly translated into English (L. Scottish), but with the special Northern (Norn) meanings preserved.*

bank, sb., *ledge*, as e.g. *peat-bank*, and banks, pl., *steep coast*, show anglicising of O.N. "bakki".

*doon-lay*, sb., *doon-lie*, sb., and various other words beginning with "doon".

*doors*, sb. pl., *door*, with sing. meaning. O.N. dyrr, f. pl., *door*.

*ebb*, sb., in sense of *foreshore* (O.N. fjara, in sense of *foreshore*, as well as *ebb*).

*elf(s)wind*, sb., *nettle-rash*, *cutaneous eruption*. Cf. No. alvblaaster, alvgust, id.

*fa'-sjon*, sb., *epidemic*, esp. in cattle, from O.N. fall-sótt, *epidemic*.

*for-speak*, *fore-speak*, vb., *to consecrate* by reciting a formula: O.N. fyrirmæla, vb.

*f(r)ae-say*, sb., *f(r)ae-tale*, sb., from O.N. frásaga or frasoǵn, f.

*Special meanings more recently developed in Shetlandic (as well as older meanings found only in Shetl. Norn):*

as(s)u, esmel, sb. (*heavy rain*). a bas o' a fire (bas<sup>2</sup>, sb.). binder, sb. (jarbind). binjek, sb. bjart, adj., partly with opp. meaning to the original. bjartin, sb. bjels, sb. bjog, sb. blegd, sb. 2. blonäild, adj. bodabid, -bit, sb., to geng bodabid. bodda, sb. bogel, sb. bolts, sb. pl. brenna in "brenna-stew", *heavy breakers*, *surf*; otherwise brim, brust, sb. and vb. bunksi, sb. 2, *skua (gull)*.

dava, sb., däi, sb., däib, vb. 2, dolhoit, sb., dokka, sb. 1 (ancient meaning), drølin, sb.

faks, sb., *long, foam-crested billow*. faks, vb., of billows: *to form combers*; O.N. fax, n., *a mane*. fisp, vb. [\*fipsa]. fjuglins (fjoglins), sb. pl. folgju, sb.

ganfer, sb., *weather phenomena* [\*gandferð]. getel, sb., \*geitill (*induration*) in get(els)rigg, get(la)rigg, getilben, rigga-gitel, where it means *vertebra*; getel, gitel is hardly the same word as Fær. geisli, *vertebra*, because sl does not change to tl (or conversely) in Shetl. Norn. glunta, etc. = a) *the moon*, b) *a lamp*. hjolpinsten, sb. kilpersten, sb.

*Compounds from Old Northern in Shetlandic, not found in other Northern languages:*

adna(n)kwi, adnasjur, allakrabb, annaset (adna-), annister, sbs.

bakkalist, bambirr, bambus, bar-claw, sbs., barlopen (-lobin), adj., boljasog(a), bomfisin, bonnhoga, bonnsvamm, bordaskep, \*brøniskolt, sbs.

darri-inkel, vb., drittslengi, drottslengi, sbs., drups(j)agi, adj. ennapi, ennepig, sb.



fillaf(j)oga, \*fjorahwarf, flogadrift (flokadrift), flokatros, sbs.

gandaguster, gandigo, gandigoul, gilgal, sbs., gili-hunkers, sb. pl., \*golsa-fera, sb., granbet, vb., grøtlekrabb, sb.

habagoitlek, sb., (the first part of compd. poss. Eng.), halltott, sb. and adj., hjogeldarigg and hjogelsterigg, hobbaviti, hobnaviti, hottabor, hottafer, mirkabrod, sbs.

In the place-names, the Celtic element is predominantly Cymric, in this instance Pictish. The Pictish element is pre-Northern.

In the spoken language the case is different, for one finds there only a very small number of Cymric (Pict.) words, but relatively many Gaelic words, belonging to very different periods and, in great part, to later periods. While the Gaelic words and names in Shetland may date partly from ancient times, and partly from later periods with Lowland Scottish (which contains a large Gaelic element) as an intermediate link, the Pictish element in Shetland is very ancient, and is pre-Northern.

Gradually, as the Scots from Ireland, in the course of centuries of conflict, got the upper hand of the Picts in Scotland, the earlier Pictland, the Picts were forced back, and undoubtedly some of them from the North of Scotland emigrated to Orkney and Shetland. But these Island-groups had already, a long time previously, probably during several thousands of years, been peopled by Celts (Picts) emigrating from the nearest mainland, "Pictland". This last name is contained in O.N. Pétlandsfjörðr, nowadays called "Pettlandfirth" by the common people in Orkney and Caithness, in English misspelt Pentlandfirth, the fairway between Scotland and the Orkney Isles. The name Pettland contained in "Pettlandfirth" has sometimes been construed as referring to the Orkney Islands, but this is hardly correct. In the first place, the Orkney Isles had, even then for a long time, another name: Orcadian, latinized Celtic adopted by the Northmen, O.N. Orkneyjar; and, in the second place, Pictland was the natural name for Scotland before the Scots became masters of the country; and, later, for those parts of Scotland, where the bulk of the Pictish inhabitants had taken up their abode, particularly the north-east. In the third place, a name ending in "-land" appears less appropriate to the Orkney Isles, whose chief island, Mainland, is not so large and prominent in relation to the other islands as the Shetland Mainland in relation to the other Shetland Islands. "Hjaltland", the proper and original name for the main island, can therefore be used, with greater warrant, as a name for the whole island-group, collaterally with "Hjaltlandsoyjar".

Celtic was spoken in Orkney and Shetland in ancient times, and long after Northmen had settled there. It was gradually displaced by Norse in proportion as the number and power of the immigrating Northmen increased, and not all at once. But, while the Norn, after-

wards displaced by Lowland Scottish, has left behind it many and deep traces in the present dialect of the Islands, there remain now only very slight traces of the original Celtic.

Certainly there is a not quite insignificant Gaelic element in the Orkney and Shetland speech; but this must, for the most part, be supposed to come in, later, through Lowland Scottish, which in its vocabulary has been strongly influenced by Gaelic. The original Celtic element in the Islands was, as the place-names show, predominantly Cymric (Pictish); but of Cymric there is almost nothing left in the speech itself.

That Norn was able to gain so strong a foothold and to maintain itself so long in Orkney and Shetland is due, in great part, to the fact that the stretch of country on the mainland of Scotland, lying opposite to Orkney, that is Caithness, was also peopled by Northmen, and that Norn was the prevailing speech in the eastern parts of Caithness. Celtic (first Pictish, afterwards Gaelic) was certainly the language generally spoken in the interior parts of the country, but the Orkney-Norn had a strong support in the Caithness-Norn, which latter formed a kind of bulwark that checked the advance of the Celtic language towards the north, and prevented it from displacing Norn in Orkney and Shetland. Later, both Celtic and Norn, in Caithness, were displaced by Lowland Scottish.

In the Hebrides, Norn was the language generally spoken both in the viking-age itself and for a long time after that, even if Celtic was hardly ever quite displaced there. But the coast regions of Scotland, lying right opposite to the Hebrides, had already a greatly preponderant Celtic-speaking population, and there was thus no bulwark that could defend the Norn of the Hebrides against the steadily continued pressure of the Celtic of West Scotland, which at last overwhelmed it.

The Hebrides, also, lay much farther away from Norway than Orkney and Shetland, and were separated from Norway at an earlier date than these latter Island-groups, that is, immediately after King Håkon Håkonsson's ill-starred expedition to the West of Scotland. For the reasons given, the Norn of the Hebrides was soon overcome by Gaelic, which is still the language generally spoken in those Islands, but is certainly intermixed with a great many remnants of Norn.

## FRAGMENTS OF NORN.

As Norn expired before it was ever scientifically examined and studied, the continuous specimens of it which have been hitherto recorded for us are very few — only the incomplete Foula-song, and the "Lord's Prayer", together with a few corrupt trifles recorded in B. Edmonston and Jessie M. Saxby's "The Home of a Naturalist". The memory of the Foula-song is now quite forgotten; on the other hand, a few persons in Foula still remember the existence of the old "Lords's Prayer".

The fragments of Norn phrases and sentences which have been preserved in the Shetlandic dialect are small fragments of verse, nursery rhymes, fairy rhymes, riddles, a few proverbs, and some fragments of conversation. They come chiefly from the Northern Isles and Foula, and are, with a few exceptions, greatly corrupted, especially the remnants of verse. The fragments of conversation and the proverbs were still intelligible to the people who could repeat them. Some of the nursery rhymes and riddles were still intelligible or partly so. On the other hand, the fragments of verse and some of the riddles had become unintelligible.

In nearly all the fragments, the grammatical endings have been obliterated or fossilized. In many of them, especially those which first become unintelligible, the words have been corrupted by those in juxtaposition having had an assimilating influence, the one upon the other, so that the form of one has been made to approximate to that of the other; and (what makes the interpretation more difficult) words, sometimes even whole lines, have been twisted about, and, in the worst mutilated fragments, have been inverted, while, at the same time, words and phrases have dropped out altogether. The variant forms are therefore often very different.

"The last lisp of a dying child" is the striking phrase applied by S. Bugge to those last remnants of Shetland Norn<sup>1</sup>. Of the worst mutilated fragments it will hardly be possible to give any translation or adequate interpretation. To explain isolated words and phrases with more or less probability is all that can be contemplated. This is particularly the case with the remnants of verse from Unst<sup>2</sup> (the sea-song) and Foula (the eagle-song), which are only small, disjointed fragments.

<sup>1</sup> In a letter written to me after my return from my first Shetland trip in 1895, upon his receipt of the copy of most of my Norn records from the Isles. J. J.

*Fragments of Conversation.*

Kwārna fārna? (Fo.), *where are you going?*

Spoṅna līgərə (līgənə) glegan (Fo.), *the spoon is lying in the window*  
[spónninn liggir í glygginu(m)].

Mādər to de bjadni (Fo.), *food for the child.*

Ø'lt i rīgən (U<sup>n</sup>), *(I feel) a pain in the back* [ilt i hrygginum].

Fō me a dək (U<sup>w</sup>), *give me something to drink (a drink)* [fá mēr (ein) drykk].

Skōṅdi (skōṅd dee), pjāgi (U<sup>s</sup>), *be quick, you slowcoach* [cf. Fær. pjak (F.A.)].

to lāg de kōr(ə)n (U., Fe.?), *to "flit" the cows* [laga kýrnar]. Now commonly: to mōn de baess (O.N. muna, *to move*).

Oba dōṅa (C.), *open the door* [opna<sup>1</sup> dyrnar].

It will be seen that little words such as "til", "at", "mig", "en" have been replaced by English equivalents, and in a few cases the suffixed def. art. has lost its significance, because "de" (*the*) has been prefixed to such words (de bjadn-i, de kōr-ə)n).

In Foula is still remembered the old greeting: Godən dāg (also quoted: Dogən dāg) with the return greeting: Godən (dogən) dāg til dōrā, *good-day to you!*

A couple of fragments of conversation have been preserved in a somewhat corrupted form:

a) From Foula a colloquy between two old men:

Ja'rta, bodəna kōməna ro'ntəna (rotəna) Kōmba (or: Ja'rta, bota kōməna ro'mpa (romba) Kōmba).

Kwatə jāda? or: Kwata ita?

Dæfnajōr(n)a!

(Stūraskitin!)

"My heart" (*my dear*), *the boat (a boat) has come round* "de Kaim"<sup>2</sup>.  
*What do you say?* (prop. hvat er þat?) *what is that?* ("you say"  
— understood). *Deaf ear!*

b) From Unst:

Mōrjan, ara du iṅe?

Jō!

Sala slāg dāin fōr kōrən?

Jo ɣɛra so, ɣɛra so:

*Marion, are you in there?*

*Yes!*

*Shall I "flit" your cows?*

*Yes, do so.*

<sup>1</sup> n may have been dropped in "oba" on account of ŋ in the foll. dōṅa. But a form "opa" (without n) occurs in Fær. in sense of: *to open (cut up) sheep*, in slaughtering.

<sup>2</sup> "de Kaim" (older: Kōmba): name of a hill in Foula, near the coast.

In B. Edmondston and Jessie M. Saxby's, "The Home of a Naturalist", this appears in the foll. form:

Morian arra doo enya?  
Yo!  
Skölaug dine cür füren?  
Yo gerrasso gerrasso!

The third line is evidently (in both versions) corrupted, and the words transposed: "fōr" must be O.N. fœra, and "k̄ōrən" O.N. kýrnar, *the cows*; "en" in "füren" has been borrowed from "k̄ōrən".

Kwārna fārna?  
Fārna sikæna droka?  
Fārna radna sikæna droka?

Given to me with the foll. translation:

*Where have you been?  
I have been to get something to drink (a drink).  
Have you been up in the roof to get something to drink?*

The situation is said to be this:

A man is awakened in the night by the noise of his servant going up to the top of the house, in order to steal some meat hung up there to be smoked.

From Conningsburgh

a few lines are preserved as a kind of address to the cat:

Up (ɔp) about de ļōra (for: \*jōra), gōit færa mōŋa:  
*Up around the ear (with the paw)!*  
*(that is) good for the mouth (which means: that promises us  
a lucky catch of fish).*

#### Nursery-rhymes, Cradle-songs.

An old "gryle" ("*bogey*") verse (Fo.):

Skækla komæna rīna tūna  
swa'rta hæsta blæ'ta brūna,  
fo'mtæna (fjo'mtan) hāla  
and fo'mtæna (fjo'mtan) bjadnis a kwāra hāla<sup>1</sup>.

The foll. translation was given me by an old woman:

*A bug-bear [skekill] has come riding into the home-field (the tun) on a black horse having a white spot (blæ'ta) on its brow (brūna), and fifteen tails, and with fifteen children on each tail.*

Cf. the foll. passage in Sturlungasaga: þá er Loptr reið á túnit, kvað hann þetta: Hér ferr grýla í garð ofan ok hefir á sér hala fimmtán (Vigfusson's edition, I. 246).

<sup>1</sup> All the old grammatical endings in this verse have been levelled to -a except in *bjadnis*, which has got the Eng. plural ending s.

*A Nursery-rhyme.*

Klapa klapa sōda  
 bokšina skōlona bjōda

Recorded in "The Home of a Naturalist" as follows:

Clapa clapa sūda  
 Boochsina schōlina Bjōda  
 Bauta deema kjota schin  
 Swala clovena<sup>1</sup> vjenta in  
 Roompan pōman sōda.

*Another Nursery-rhyme (same source):*

Bis bis byo  
 Bulva reeka tyo<sup>2</sup>  
 Tak laigen  
 Slogan veggin  
 Bulva reeka tyo.

Variant form: Bøn vil ikkə tīæ  
 tak an læggən  
 slōgan væggən  
 bøn vil ikkə tīæ.

(J. I.)

Sērə šēre skōlma  
 ∴ Ek skal šēra ∴  
 trēv i nēva  
 an kasta band to.

(Kwarf) (J. I.)

*A Cradle-song.*

Vallilū āga sō<sup>3</sup>r o a sig<sup>3</sup>alın  
 leka tu sa frūa a mōrnın a gıb<sup>3</sup>əlın

(L. W. Fe.)

The introductory word "vallilu" is L.Sc. balow, *hush-a-bye*, in an extended form with a change of initial b to v. This must be a later addition, as the rhyme is of Norn origin, and has commenced with some Norn equivalent of balow. That Norn equivalent is probably seen in suro [so<sup>3</sup>ro], which doubtless is the same word as No. (south-west Norw.) "su-ru", a word with which children are hushed asleep. After balow one might expect a pet name for a little child,

<sup>1</sup> No. klov, n., (*cleft*) *fork*. No. svola, f., a) *a swallow*, b) *acute-angled notch*.

<sup>2</sup> "Bulva reeka" is evidently a corruption of: Bōŋ(ə) vil ikə, = *the child will not (be quiet)*. Cf. a Færoese rigmarole (*Antikvarisk tidsskrift*, 1851, p. 322), beginning: "Rura, rura barnið" — and containing the lines: "vil ikki barnið tıga, so tak um legg og slá i vegg — so skal barnið tıga": *If the bairn will not be quiet, take it by the leg, and hit it against the wall — that will make it be quiet*.

and siggalin suggests such a word. It may be \*søygligr or soglingr (from No. suga, vb., *to suck*, søygja, vb., *to give suck*, sogbarn, *suckling*), formed in Shetl. with the ending "ling" in accordance with Eng. suckling, sb.

As the words in the first line have been disturbed by addition of "vallilu", and as it is doubtful whether [ega] is in its proper place before suro, it would probably be vain to attempt an interpretation of this word, which has various meanings.

The second line is easier to interpret, and was prob. originally: \*leikar þú svá frór (frár) um morguninn geiplandi, *are you playing so blithe and gay in the morning, waving your arms about?* (or possibly: *making vigorous mouthing efforts to take the nipple*).

The k-sound in leka (and also the foll. frūa) favour the probability of a derivation from leika, vb., *to play*, rather than from liggja, vb., *to lie*. frū(a) may be \*frór, O.N. frár and frór, adj., *hale; vigorous; lively*, or a later imported \*frór = Fær. fróur, Da. fro (Germ. froh), adj., *gay*. a mörnin: Scoto-English form ("in the morning").

gibbelin doubtless for \*giblin, from a \*gibl, vb., which is No. geipla, vb., *to make wild gestures with the arms, esp. having an implement in the hand* (= geipa, R.), etc. "geipla" can also mean: *to make great lip-movements*, but this meaning does not suit the rhyme so well, if leka is the verb leika, *to play*, because the child is fairly quiet when sucking. In view of the double meaning of the No.: geipla, the following interpretation is conceivable: *Are you lying so joyously in the morning, mouthing for the nipple?* But as leka agrees better phonetically with "leika" than with "liggja", the former interpretation is more probable.

### Rigmaroles.

#### *The Troll's Message.*

A fairy-verse connected with an old legend about a man riding past a mound, who hears some words shouted to him from the interior:

Foula versions.

A. Hørædu hørædu rīa  
rīa rīa ræn(na)  
sīna dīvla dōna vīvla  
kōpæra jadla  
hōḡdæna bradna.

Variant form:

B. — — — — —  
sēana dīvla dō<sup>o</sup>na vīvla  
kōpæra kētəl  
hōḡdæ bredæn.



The probable old form of lines 1 and 2 was:

Høyr þú, høyr þú ríðari,  
ríð, ríð, renn!

(*Hark you, horseman, ride, ride, run! i.e.: ride quickly!*)

ria in line 1 is prob. \*ríðari, No. ridar, m., *horseman*. The twice repeated ria in line 2 must, on the other hand, be imp. (2. pers. sing.), "ríð"! of the verb ríða, *to ride*. sina divla, etc., *tell her*, Divla (Tivla, see the foll. variants), *that Vivla (Fivla) — — —*, something has been dropped here. The contents of the latter part of the verse is said to be: the dog has upset the copper-kettle into the fire, and the child (Vivla, Fivla) has burnt itself. It is of this accident that the horseman is asked to carry tidings to Divla (Tivla). But there are only three detached words left: 1) ketel [kētəl], which is O.N. ketill, *kettle*, with parallel form (in version a) jadla, meaning kjadla = kjatla with "breaking" of e to ja in the stem; kopperetel and kopperajadla, *copper-kettle*. 2) "hundena, hunde [høŋdæna, hōŋdæ]" = *the dog*. 3) bradna and bredn [bredən] from O.N. brenna, vb., *to burn*, with the change nn > dn, characteristic of Foula. This change does not, however, always appear; note e.g. renn, and not redn, in line 2 of this verse.

#### Fetlar versions.

A. From Fetlar come some variants of this fairy-verse in a mixture, chiefly L.Scottish with scraps of Norn preserved in between. The Fetlar version, most similar to the Foula form, is the following: Geng hame to Fivla [fivla], and tell Divla [dɪvla] at de honnins [hōŋɪns] wis lopen [lopan] in a "tuilly" [tøli] and brunt de bonnins [bōŋɪns]; *go home to Fivla, and tell Divla (Tivla) that the dogs were fighting and had "burnt the bairns", i.e., had knocked over the children into the fire.*

Here, as in the Foula versions, the dogs have caused the mischief.

B. A second Fetlar version is as follows:

Trira rāra gōŋga,  
tell du tivla,  
at fivla is fa'en i' de fire and is brunt [burnt] her.

The first line is corrupt Norn. The only intelligible word is gōnga, *to go*, O.N. ganga.

C. A third Fetlar version is:

Du at rides de rōd  
and rins de grey,  
tell tūna [tuəna] tivla  
at nūna nivla  
is vāŋna vāŋna [= fallinn í vatnit].

de rød, *the red horse or mare*. In this version the water takes the place of the fire.

Nivla as a troll-name, name of a troll-child, may, if not formed simply to rhyme with Tivla, be set alongside No. nyvel, m., *a small, insignificant person* (Aa.), *a good-for-nothing* (R.).

D. A fourth Fetlar version runs as follows:

Du at rides de red  
and rins de grey,  
tell Tivla ta'tta (Ta'tta)  
at Värna va'tta (Va'tta)  
is fa'en i' de fire and brunt her.

Va'tta, troll-name, is certainly identical with the troll-name "Vatte", which appears in Danish myths and especially in the myth here treated of the troll who sends a message.

Ta'tta, Tatta, troll-name, a further designation of the troll Tivla. Possibly derived from \*tatti, No. tatte, m., *nipple*, unless the word has been coined for the purpose of rhyming with Vatta. Cf. vatta in the following line from U<sup>m</sup>.: Di rua vatta mega sustri, given me with no other explanation than that it was just what the troll said (Andrew Anderson, Baltasound).

Värna Vatta: Vatta, *daughter of Varni or Varna?* Connected with the giant's name Vørnir or the mythical man's name Varinn?

*The troll-child in the horn.* (U<sup>s</sup>., orig. Fe.?)

A troll-wife sat milking her cow in a stall when she heard the following warning cry: Hø'mpi hørni høi minni køm kar<sup>l</sup> mi møg. Whereupon she cried: "O døl and hwæn! dat is my bairn at is fa'en i' de fire and is brunt her", whereupon she quickly went out of the byre, leaving the milk-pail behind.

No doubt, here is a mingling of two different troll myths, because the milker's answer properly belongs to the story of "The Troll's Message", while the lines Himpi, etc., belong to the tale of "The troll-child in the horn", being a dialogue between a troll-wife and her child.

A man found a horn, took it home and hung it on the wall. Then a voice was heard outside saying: "Himpi hørni häi", or "humpi hørni hou", whereupon the troll-child in the horn cried: "My midder kaller o' me" [- - käl'æræmi; käl'æræmi], *my mother calls me*, \*(mín móðir) kaller á mik. A variant form is: "Dat is my midder kallin [käl'in] on me". Both these versions were noted down in Fetlar. It seems as if "kar<sup>l</sup> mi møg" is another and more corrupt Shetlandic form of "kallar á mik" — kallar by metathesis of ll and r becoming [kar<sup>l</sup>]. møg is a Shetl.-Norn form of "mik", *me*, which is found again in the Hildina ballad ("moch") and in the rhyme of "The Crow and the Crab" ("mög"). "mi møg", doubtless with added English "me" as møg was no longer understood.

Himpi or Humpi, the introductory word, with which the troll-mother calls to her child, is probably the child's name, and may be the Norwegian word "hympe", n., *clumsy figure; foolish, odd person*, Tel. (R.), prop. *piece of meat* (Aa.), from "hump". Cf. Sw. dial. hypmel, m., *a boy, not full-grown*, from hump, *piece*. "*Hympe*" in *the horn, hoi! (hou!)*.

*A troll legend. (Fe.)*

Katta möga de līde lō.

A man found a fiddle-case out of doors and hung it up on the wall of his house. But his wife, who thought it was troll-gear, made him put it back again. Then a voice was heard calling out the above words. The voice was thought to be that of the old troll or troll-wife calling to the child in the fiddle.

The line is no longer intelligible. katta möga may, however, be a \*kattar mögr in sense of *troll's son*, as O.N. ketta, f., *cat, tabby*, also denotes *a troll-wife*. O.N. mögr, *son*, is found again in the Shetlandic trollamog, prop. *troll's son*; see Dictionary. "køttr" and "kattar sonr" are given in Lex. Poet. (F.J.) as names for *a giant*: "kattar sonr", prop. *giant's son*.

*The Cow-call Verse.*

The following is a verse or formula used in calling the cows together:

Kömə kəmə hastə kəmə  
so sal du ek skam (skäm)  
fal'aldəral'də kjəra  
nepərt nāni læŋsprāli  
stīl kəm ɔu(ə)r mi şālma  
fal'aldəral'də kjəra.

Come, come quickly and you will not get a scolding (shame)! Here follow a couple of cow-names "nipperd Nani" (see Dictionary), and Lengsprali.

still kom ower mi Sjalma. "still" is doubtless the English adv., *still*. kom ower, *come over here*. mi Sjalma, *my white-headed cow*, \*Hjalma.

"Fallalderalde kjəra", as a kind of refrain, ending the rhyme, is also found in the middle of the verse, as if to divide it into two parts.

As the Færoese and Icelandic cow-rhymes, corresponding to the Shetlandic verse, end in the words: *all the cows are counted* (Icel.: "þá eru taldar kýr kalls allar". Fær.: "komnar" or "taldar eru kýr okkrar allar"), it is reasonable to assume that the Shetlandic verse has ended similarly, and that "fallalderalde kjəra" is a corruption of an original "taldar eru allar kýrnar", *all the cows are counted*. "Taldar allar", not being understood, would easily become corrupted

to "falderalde" and later extended to "fallalderalde" by confusion with the common English and Scottish refrain: Fol-de-rol-de-ri-do, or Fal-al-de-ral-de-ri-do. This assumption is supported by a line which occurs in a fragment of the same verse that comes from Sandsting:

"komin ower de Sjolma  
telda ralda rira".

That this is a fragment of the cow-call verse is clearly evident from the words: "komin ower de Sjolma (*the white-headed cow*)"; and linked with this line are the words "telda ralda rira", which appear to be meaningless, but can hardly be other than "taldar allar eru", *they are all counted* (viz.: *the cows*). telda(r) for \*talda(r), because the past tense and past participle of tell, vb., a) *to count*, b) now: *to tell*, in Shetl. is "telled" [tæld and tæld].

A couple of lullaby fragments, sent to me by W<sup>m</sup> Ratter, also contain lines of the cow-call verse.

- a) Bā wā bōŋa (boina)  
dī manna wakna  
starna strætŝa līra  
lōŋspōŋa (-spōina)  
(aa) kōmin hēm an ŝolmu (N.Roe).

b) a variant from N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>, containing a small fragment of the same verse in which only a few names of cows appear.

— — — — —  
Flekka Ferna  
Stripa Sterna  
comin' doon? and Langspina.

Starna in variant (a), and Sterna in variant (b), are \*Stjarna, *a cow with a spot (star) on the forehead*. The form Sterna has been influenced by L.Scottish starn, sb., *star*. Flekka, (*the*) *spotted cow*. Ferna for \*Frena, *piebald, spotted cow*, originally \*Fræna. See Ferna and Frona in Dictionary.

Langspina, *a cow with long teats*. O.N. speni, Fær. spini, m., *teat*.

Lengsprali has certainly the same meaning as Langspina; but sprali in Lengsprali is a different word from spina. Strekkja, probably means *one who strays far and wide*, to be classed with No. strekkja, vb., *to stray far and wide*, of cattle (R.).

Lira, possibly \*Hlýra, *a cow with a spot on the cheek*, from O.N. hlýr, n., *cheek*, corresponding to Kinna, the name of a cow (see Dictionary), *the one with the spotted cheek*, O.N. kinn, f., *cheek*. Other derivatives are possible, but not probable, such as from No. lira, vb., *to wriggle, sneak* (R.), or No. lyra, vb., *to walk slowly, drag oneself along* (R.), Sw. dial. lira, vb., *to move lightly and quickly, but quietly* (Ri.).

In the Færoese folk-rhyme, "langspina" is linked with the name Kinna, and has been accepted as an adjectival designation of this name. It should be remarked that "Langspina" in the Shetlandic rhyme is placed directly after Lira which concludes a line. Shetl. Langspina has possibly originally been an adjectival attribute of Lira. The Færoese combination, mentioned above, supports the acceptance of Lira as an ancient \*Hlýra.

Strippa as a name for a cow, may be either a) No. (south-west Norw.) stripla, f., Da. dial. strippe, goldstrippe, f., *a cow giving but little milk*, or b) *the striped one*. As the immediately preceding and immediately following names have been given by reason of colour, Strippa has probably been accepted here in sense b, but is, in that case, a more recent form (formed from L.Sc. strippit, adj., *striped*).

Hǣn strók ɔp and hǣn strók nēra  
 amilʰana gɛʰmsina frūa  
 bæt ǣdælög ə də ǣra  
 hwat gød rāmən ljǣa  
 ā mi keʰaka  
 mǣlhus mən sǣda  
 mǣlhus fæ mǣʰkfād  
 mǣʰkfād fæ drāv gād  
 drāv gād fæ glǣən vī  
 glǣən vī fæ kʰniknan kʰnak  
 an(d) a pīknən stak  
 an(d) ā njū an vǣldæt.

Variant forms:

a) Hǣn skrē ɔp o hǣn skrē nēra  
 amilʰana gɛʰmsəna frūa  
 maina log (log) ə də hǣra hand  
 hwat gɛts rāmən ljǣa.

b) Hǣn skrē, etc.  
 miŋa loga frūa  
 stak fɛʰta grǣa  
 hwat gɛts de ramən ljǣa.

c) Hǣn, etc.  
 miʰana gæʰmsa frūa  
 stat fɛʰdīn grō fūdən gūa.

Line 1 and 2. The older form of these has been: Hann strauk upp ok hann strauk niðr ámillum gemsanda frúa.  
 i.e. *he stroked up, and he stroked down among the gibing (scoffing, frolicsome) ladies.*

strok = O.N. strauk, past tense of strjúka, vb., *to stroke*. Some

versions have skre instead of strok. skre is O.N. skreið, the past tense of skriða, vb., *to creep; slide; glide*, etc. Here the meaning is — (*he*) *let his hand glide*, i.e. *stroked*.

In line 2, g<sup>e</sup>msina is gemsanda, pres. part. gen. pl. of O.N. gemsa, vb., *to gibe; scoff; behave wantonly*.

Line 3 shows how one and the same line can appear very different in the different versions, thus: a) bit ødelog i de øra and b) maina log i de hoira hand.

Line 5: a' mi keljaka is an older "allr minn kærleiki", or (in accus.) "allan minn kærleika", i.e. *all my love*.

Line 6: molhus. O.N. málhús, literally — "*speech-house*," — a periphrasis for "*mouth*". min søða: "*my sweet!*" (In this verse several parts of the body are referred to by periphrasis.)

Line 7: "fæ" is L.Scottish f(r)ae = *from*. milk-fad is O.N. mjólkfat, *milk-fat*.

Line 8: draggad possibly denotes the stick with which malt is stirred in mashing. O.N. drafi, n., *draff*, and O.N. gaddr, m., *goad; spike*, etc. L.Scottish gaud = gad, sb., *a goad, pointed stick*.

Line 9: gløen vi (O.N. glóandi viðr), "*glowing wood*" (*firewood*).

Line 10: kniknan knak: is possibly "*crushed (or broken) krak*" (*a three-legged stool*); No. knakk, id.

The rest is unintelligible, though in the variant versions a few words and phrases may be explained; variant b, line 3: stakk, here probably = O.N. stakkr, m., *skirt and bodice in one*. feldin (felta) gro (groa): *the grey fur overcoat (cape)*, O.N. feldinn grá (accus.). fuden gua: *the good foot*, O.N. fótinn góða (accus.).

A corresponding rigmarole "þula", is found in Icelandic, beginning:

Hann tók upp og hann tók niðr, og svo tók hann á frúinni.

In this rigmarole, as in the Shetland fragment, occurs "málhús" as a periphrasis for *mouth*.

The following folk-verse, originating from Conn. and dictated by R. Cogle, is supposed to be a charm with which to drive away lung-disease from cattle.

Ængə bāngə lōra  
 bæł skola rina  
 bæł skola bēti  
 āndru wıstras  
 gūid to bid to bræti  
 gıtsə gıtsə gāngi  
 bitşə bitşə bēti.

Here several different things seem to have run together.

The last line is probably part of a lullaby. Bitse, bitse can be explained as No. biss(a), biss(a) = *hush-a-bye*, and accordingly the same

word as "bis", in the line "bis bis bio", in the cradle-song from Unst. (ts is a frequent development of ss in Norn words in Shetlandic.) bēti, following bitse, may almost be accepted as denoting *a child*, as in "Hushie baw bēti", *hush-a-bye my little child?*, the introductory line in a lullaby from Conn. in which L.Sc. "hushie baw" corresponds to an older Norn "biss". bēti might correspond to the Da. and Sw. dial. word *batting*, *a child*.

The first line also appears to have belonged to a lullaby, as *enge bonge* can be explained as "eignar barnit", *my own dear child*, from O.N. eign, f., *possession*, with metathesis of gn to ng in Shetl. Cf. enk (ink, jenk, jink), sb., from O.N. eign, in Dictionary. The compound "eignabarn" is found in No. (*lovable child*: R.). Another word is "einkabarn (onka-)", in Fær. (*a dearly loved child*). *bonge* for \**bønne*, *the child*, is easily explained through alliteration to the preceding *enge*. Such alliterations are fairly common in Norn folk-verses, especially in cases where all sense of the original meaning of the word has been lost, and the term appears to be simply gibberish. If *enge bonge* is "eignarbarnit", *lura* must mean *sleep!* from \**lúra*, No. *lura*, vb., *to sleep lightly, to have a little nap*.

The remaining lines probably show traces of an actual charm-formula. The two lines: "bæl skola rina, bæl skola beti" are probably the remnants of such; in any case, they can be best explained as a charm to drive out sickness: \**bøli skulum renna*, \**bøli skulum beita?* *the evil (the hurt) shall leak (stream) out, or we shall make the evil leak out?* (cf. the foll.), *we shall chase or subdue the evil*.

bæl may be O.N. bøl, n., *hurt; evil; disaster*. skola is the verb, O.N. skulu, *to be obliged to*. The twice repeated skola, *to be obliged, must*, indicates a spell.

O.N. beita, vb., prop. *to cause to bite*, thereafter (inter alia), *to chase; subdue; kill*.

The following two lines are not connected with the preceding ones. "andru" is doubtless the name of a man "Andrew"; "güd to bid", *went to invite*; "bræti": place-name?

gitse gitse gongi. gongi is O.N. ganga, vb., *to go*. If this should have any connection with the two preceding lines, gitse may be a metathesis of giste, O.N. gista, vb., *to visit; call*, through influence of the following bitse.

#### Valafjel.

Válafjel wæz tó'rt (trót) o bróða  
 hægæða wæzo hála  
 vogæða nót (nót, nət), segæ me das  
 (and) rūdæ krīgæða ála.

#### Variant forms:

- a) Válafjel wæz tó'rt o brota  
 háfatu wizo hála  
 fram sákæto (sokæto) dafa vogæða nót  
 æn rūdæ krīgæða ála.



- b) Vālafjel wız tōrt u bruta  
 hāfatu wız o hāla  
 frām sākķætu dafa vāggædu nōit  
 æn rude krıj de jāla.

(acc. to J. I.)

This rhyme comes from Fetlar, but the contents point back to its northern neighbour, Unst. All conception of the meaning has been lost. Valafjel is a hill-ridge in Unst, running north and south, and steep on its western slope; it is about half-way between the north and the south ends of the isle, but nearer to the west side than to the east.

Line 1. Valafjel was tort (trott) o brotta, *Valafjel (Valla-Field) was laborious and steep*. As O.N. "tor-" is found only as a prefix attached to adjectives signifying *difficult*, it is doubtless unreasonable to explain Shetlandic tort from that source. trott, on the other hand, from which tort may have arisen by dissimilation (through influence of the following brotta), is more easily explained from O.N. tranten, adj., *laborious, difficult*.

Line 2. Hageda was o hala or hafatu was o hala. The variants differ widely with respect to the first word in the line. Hageda might, if necessary, be thought to be the place-name "Hagdale", preserved in the combination Hagdaleness in Westing, west of Valafjel. But o hala must then be left unexplained. "Hafatu was o hala", on the other hand, can be explained as a \*haftó vor áharða, *there the damp sea-wind was violent*. No. havto, f., *moist weather with wind from the sea* (Aa.), and No. aahard, adj., of wind: *very strong; violent*. The connective vowel in hafatu, and the change r (rd) > l in ohala (\*ohara) would be in full conformity with Shetland-Norn phonology.

Line 3. Vogede noit (nott), sege me das, or Fram sokketu dafa, vogede noit.

Voge noit can be explained as *to be awake, to watch by night*, O.N. vaka nátt. sege me das, is by way of contrast to this: *to search by day*, an older: sækja med (við) dag, sækja dags. In variant b the order is inverted. sokketu must be the past tense (3. pers. pl.): \*soktu, (*they*) *searched*, older "sóktu", O.N. (peir) sóttu. dafa is doubtless a corruption of \*daga, *day*. In accordance with sokketu, vogede is doubtless also past tense: vøktu from vaka, vb., *to be awake, watchful*. But it does not appear from the connection what it is that is searched for, or why it is necessary to be awake or watchful. It might be reasonable, with reference to sege me das (fram sokketu dafa), to think of searching for cattle in the *hill-pasture*, but this would not explain why "to watch by night" is placed side by side with "to search by day". Probably the reference is rather to rowing (out at the fishing), the seeking for a fishing-ground out at the "haaf". fram, in "fram sokketu", is best explained by: *out at the haaf — far out from land*, because the word is always found in this sense in Mod. Shetlandic handed

down from Norn (with the exception of the irrelevant sense here: *forward in the boat*).

The verb *vog*, properly *to be awake, be watchful*, means in Mod. Shetl. (U.) *to remain at rest, or remain lying at the same fishing-ground*. Both these words give countenance to the idea that the third line refers to deep-sea fishing: *seeking out the fishing-ground at the haaf by day, and remaining there at rest by night*. It was formerly the custom among Shetland fishermen, going out to the haaf-fishing, to take cooking utensils with them and stay away for several days and nights.

Line 4. (and) rude *kringede ala* (*jala*). This has been interpreted as meaning *"to pluck the wool off the home-reared lambs, bound together in couples"*: (to *ru*, *to pluck the wool off sheep*, to *kring*, *to tie two lambs together by the necks*. *ali-lamb*, *a little lamb reared at home*). That has, however, not the least connection with the foregoing, if the third line is to be accepted in the sense suggested above.

Most of the versions have *ala* as the last word in the line, but one version (also from Fetlar, acc. to J. Irvine) has *jala*. If we take this version as the basis for the last line, there is a clear connection with the preceding three lines. *rude* can then be accepted as *rowed*, past tense of \**ru*, vb., *to row (a boat)*, O.N. *róa*; *kringe* (*de*) as: "*i kring um*", *about, around*; and the last word then becomes the old name for the isle of Yell, viz.: *Jala*, which lies to the west and south-west of Unst and Fetlar respectively.

*Jala* is found recorded among the island-names in the list of names in Snorre's Edda, but is now quite obsolete, the more recent form of the name "*Yell [jɛl]*" having taken its place. The now unintelligible *Jala* could have become *ala* by association of the sound with the familiar word *ali* in "*ali-lamb*". Accordingly the line might be translated thus: *they rowed round (the north point of) Yell*. The Unst fishermen, especially those from Westing, and some also from Fetlar, have, like the Yell inhabitants, carried on haaf-fishing to the north and west of Yell, and on these expeditions the high *Valafjel* on Unst was a particularly prominent landmark to be taken in finding the fishing-grounds.

The mention of *Valafjel* in the first line of the verse thus becomes quite natural, and in clear association with that which follows.

#### A Fable of animals.

##### *The crow and the crab.* (Fetlar.)

Krabə krabə kómə läḡdə  
 āvə rīg rīvə mæg  
 skāḡəna rīvə dök  
 nā trət sō.

— — — — —  
 Krabə jā'nsa trāḡalös.

Variant (a): Krabə krabə kómə lānd  
 āvə rīg rīvə  
 mōg skālǽna rīvə dig  
 nā trātšə krabə  
 jā'nšə trātšəlós or trātəlós.

Variant (b): From Unst comes:  
 Crab, crab, come ashore!  
 Nāgə tróita, nāgə tróita —  
 I'm feared, du "rigravís" me.

The original form was probably:

The crow: "Krabbi, krabbi, kom at landi!"  
 "*Crab, crab, come to the land (ashore)!*"

The crab's answer:  
 "(Ek) efa(sk), at þú hryggþrifir mik."  
 "*I am afraid that you will tear my back.*"

The crow: "Ek skal eigi hrífa þik."  
 "*I will not tear you.*"  
 "Nei, þrátt!" sagði krabbi,  
 "(Hon er) svá trygðalaus."  
 "*No, certainly not!*" said the crab,  
 "*(she is) so faithless.*"

The form lāndə in the first line implies the dative form "landi".  
 kome lande must therefore be "kom at landi".

æve in line 2, is O.N. efa, vb., commonly used in sense of *to doubt*. It has also been used in sense of *to hesitate*, or *to have suspicion about something* (efask, ifask), and in this sense æve must here be explained: *to have a suspicion, to be afraid*.

mog [mōg], *me*. In variant (a) mog has been inserted, through misunderstanding, as the first word of the third line.

In line 3 the English (Scottish) "no" = not has replaced "eigi".  
 skālǽna = skal eg no, *I shall not*. dok and dig, *you*.

In line 4 Lowland Scottish na, *no*, has replaced the older "nei" = *no*. trott, O.N. þrátt, expresses a strengthening of the negative; see \*trott in the Dictionary.

Whilst the first three lines are ordinary dialogue, the words jonsa trottjelos in the fifth line do not appear to be the direct answer of the crab to the crow.

Jonsa may be a corrupted form of "jon' (hon?) er svá", *she is so*. "hon", *she*, may have changed to jon in Shetlandic in the same way as \*hæns, *a hen*, has changed to jonsa in Foula. But one might almost suppose jon here to be L.Sc. and English dialect yon.

trottjelos (trotsjelos) can hardly be No. trottlaus, *unsteady*, \*þróttlaus, because the root-meaning of this latter word is *wanting in perseverance (force)*, which does not suit in this connection. It might be taken to be a "traustlaus" in the same sense as the O.N. útraustr, *unreliable*, but "traustlaus" in O.N. has a different

meaning, viz.: "*lacking confidence, without anyone or anything to rely upon.*" Nor does "tråʒələs" agree well phonetically with "traust-lauss". Notwithstanding phonetic difficulties, the most reasonable explanation seems to be "\*trygðalauss", *faithless, unreliable*, from O.N. trygðar, trygðir, f. pl., *safe conditions*. This definition suits logically, and is the expression to be expected. "\*trygðalauss" would normally have become \*trødelos, \*trødjelos, in Shetland Norn, but the preceding line gives the combination trott se [tråt ʒə], which may quite probably have influenced the sound of a following \*trød(j)elos, changing the word by assimilation to trott(j)elos and trots(j)elos. Moreover, a development  $\delta > d > t$  is not without parallel in Shetland Norn.

Having regard to this definition, Jonsa trottelos may be a "yon' (hon?) er svá trygðalaus", *she (she there) is so faithless*, in which case, the words contain the crab's opinion of the crow, and constitute the reason for her refusing the invitation.

#### Riddles.

A riddle from Unst, noted down by John Irvine in Lerwick, dictated by an Unst-man. Comparatively well preserved.

Førə hǫngə, førə gǫngə,  
 førə stad əpo skā,  
*twa* vistrə vegəbi  
*and en comes atə drilandi.*

The original form is probably:

Fjórir hanga, fjórir ganga,  
 fjórir standa upp á ský,  
 (tveir) vísa veg í bý  
 (ok) einn (kemr) aptan drallandi.

(Solution: the cow — four teats, four legs; ears and horns: four; two eyes, one tail.)

Cf. Gest the Blind's riddle about the cow (in *Hervarar Saga*):

Fjórir ganga, fjórir hanga,  
 tveir veg vísa,  
 tveir hundum verja,  
 einn eptir drallar ok optast óhreinn.

From Fetlar comes a corrupted variant of the above-mentioned riddle from Unst.

*Twa* standən opa skā,  
*twa* vegəbi, *four* hǫngə,  
*four* gǫngə, etom ðíta dróita.

Another riddle:

hwī ligarə hwī, *white lies in white* (an egg, lying in meal).

A very mutilated riddle from North Yell. It exists in three versions:

- a) Fløkəra flūra *fedderless*,  
ut kōm mōdərə hā'ŋtaless,  
hāŋæ be<sub>1</sub>æ gōraless.
- b) Fløkera flūa *fedderless*,  
sōt<sub>2</sub>sa bena gōraless,  
ut kōm mōdərə hā'ŋaless  
*and drave awa fl. fl. f.*
- c) *White fool fedderless*,  
ut kōm mōdərə hā'ŋtarless,  
sōt<sub>2</sub>sa gōa bēndərless  
*and plucked awa wh. f. f.*

(= flakes of snow being melted in the sun.)

Original form:

(Fuglinn flaug) fjaðralauss,  
(hann) settisk á garðinn beinlauss,  
út kom maðr handlauss.

In a) and c) lines 2 and 3 are transposed; in a) and b) likewise the words *beŋæ* or *benā* (bein) and *gōra* (garðinn in c, with dropped r: *gōa*) are placed in inverted order. The form *bēndərless* has arisen by assimilation to the preceding *hā'ŋtarless*. By mistake the very word to be guessed — *fløkəra*, = Shetl. term for *a snowflake* — has been placed at the beginning of the riddle. According to rule, it should not have been mentioned, as that was the word to be guessed.

Bōŋa sitə po tap(a) tirl (tirəl)  
kālma (kāl'i in a) bam'bir' (-birəl)  
luta kōsa he'tər sk'e'tər  
ondər a kāŋ'gəlū.

Said to be a riddle about a man sitting on the roof of a house, or on a hay-stack (acc. to others: a cat on a hay-stack). A mouse appears from under the hay-stack, and runs in under a heather-bush.

In "The Home of a Naturalist" the following variant is given:

Bunye sits uppo tappa tirl  
calye inta bamba birl  
Ba hilkie toonie;  
Ladyco hilka tilta,  
Roonin oondie conggaloo.  
Ba hilkie toonie.

Variant forms:

- a. Bonna sat paa tap dā tərī  
kallin aa bam bər<sup>o</sup>l  
luta kuṣṣa hæ'ltər skiə'ltər  
ondər a kǎngalū.

(about a man sitting upon the top of a house, and seeing a mouse running in under a heather-bush).

- b. Bónna sit upo tap tīr<sup>o</sup>l  
ka'li in a bambirrəl  
he'ltər te'ltər lēdi kósṣən  
ondər kǎngalū.

The cat (bónna) was sitting on the top of the corn-stack; the mouse came out of the corn-stack and ran in under a heather-bush; the man was laying down sheaves.

(Klebergswick, Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>.)

Mrs. Peter Anderson, Klebergswick.

- c. Bónna sat upo happəna tərī  
cryin' oot for bamba bərī  
kom and see hǎi'lki  
rinnin æftər skǎi'lki  
raamētəna skūi.

Unst (acc. to Mrs. Robertson, Walls.)

- d. Bónni sits upo tappa tīrl  
kalla inn a bamba bīrl  
baa hī'lka tūni  
lēdi ko hī'lka tī'lka  
rinnin undi kǎngalū.

(Naani Bruce, Burrafirth, U<sup>n</sup>.)

A man, sitting on the top of a corn-stack, is calling in to his wife, that he saw a mouse running in under a heather-bush.

Bonna (bonja) site po tappatīrl.

"The farmer sits on the top of a high heap."

Bonna (bonja) is doubtless O.N. bóndi, *farmer*. "bóndi" elsewhere is found in the forms bund and bonder in Shetland, but with reference to the definition given: "man or cat on a hay-stack", bonna, bonja cannot here, as elsewhere, be the word *child*. It may have been developed from "bóndi" in the same way as \*honnin, -en (\*honnens) has been developed from O.N. hundinn (accus.), *the dog*, by assimilation of nd to nn which has then been liquified.

As the verse is supposed to be a riddle in which figures a man or a cat, together with a mouse, and as that which has to be guessed must not be mentioned by its proper name, the farmer here can scarcely be an actual farmer or head of a family. The expression then may stand as a designation for the cat.

tappatīrl, *high, pointed pile*, evidently the same word as Lowland Scottish tappie-tourie (-toorie), sb., "any thing raised very high to a point" (Jam.), and quite suitable as a periphrasis for "hay-stack".

The meaning in the second line is obscure. *The old man* (\*kall, man) *in great excitement?* bambirr and bambirl (U<sup>n</sup>.) means *hurry-scurry* or *excitement*. "kājī" might also be accepted as O.N. kalla, vb., *to call, cry*; but if this definition should point back to the cat, the latter has, at any rate, not seen the mouse. The two first lines must go together, considering the rhyming of tirl and birl.

luta kussa, ledi kossen and "Ladyco" may denote the mouse. The verbs hilter tilter and hilka doubtless mean *to trip, walk lightly and quickly* (No. hultra, hykla and høkla, vb., *to trip*, Shetl. tilt, vb., No. tylta, vb., *to walk lightly*), and must then denote the movements of the mouse. "hilkie toonie", *tripping in the farm-yard or in the home-field, near the house*. kussa, kossen may be the same word as Sw. dial. kuse, m., sometimes *bug-bear* (= No. kuse), *master*, sometimes name for various kinds of beings both large and small: *vermin; beetles; worms; bears; wolves* (Rietz). In Shetlandic this word would easily be merged in kussi (*calf*), *young cow*, which might possibly explain "co" in "ladyco".

luta and ledi, "lady", stand as a closer definition of kussa, kossen, "co". It can hardly be a question of Eng. lady, as luta and ledi preferably must be explained from one and the same primary form. ledi may have arisen from O.N. hlaða, f., *barn, hay- or corn-barn*, with anglicising of a [ā] to e [ē]; cf. N.Eng. dial. lade, sb., *barn*. luta then might be a \*luda, \*ludu, developed from O.N. hlōðu, gen. of "hlaða" (cf. Norw. forms, such as "loda, ludu", besides "løda", *a barn*, by assimilation of vowel). The periphrasis "*barn-animal*", animal living in a barn, would be a suitable periphrasis for "mouse".

under a kongalu, *under a heather-bush*, "roonin oondie congalo", *has run under a heather-bush*, O.N. runninn undir \*konglu. kongalu, in this verse, is handed down in sense of *heather-bush*, but is doubtless a periphrasis.

bā h'iki tuni probably means *the cat sneaking about in the field* (the tun) *near the farm-yard*. bā may be an abbreviated form of Lowland Scottish badrans (baudrons, bathrons), sb., *cat*, also used in Shetland, where it is pronounced [bādrans]. hilki, in that case, is here doubtless a verb denoting the cat's gait, corresponding to the above-mentioned hāilki as a periphrasis for *cat*. hāilki, Sw. halka, vb., *to slide*, haalk (dial.), vb., "smyga sig in, fram" (Ri.), *to sneak in*.

ledi may be Icel. læða, Fær. løða [lōa], f., *tabby*, orig. \*lœða.

luta in lutakussa (variant a) must be the same word as ledi in ledikossen (variant b). It may stand for \*luda and be developed from a form \*lōða without i-mutation = læða.

As hāilki, in variant c, acc. to the connection must denote the cat, and as hilka, hilki in the other versions, as a substantive or verb, must correspond to this hāilki, and moreover as tilta (Mod. Shetl. tilt), *to walk on tiptoe*, connected with hilka in the main version, corresponds better to the cat's gait than to that of the mouse, lediko, in the combination lediko hilka tilta, and ledikossen, in the com-



bination hilter tilter ledikossen (variant b), must be accepted as the name for "cat" rather than for "mouse." luta kussa (variant a) is the same as lediko, ledikossen.

rāmetæna skūi, *the beast of prey eating the vermin (the cat eats the mouse).*

rām in Shetlandic indicates *a cat's paw (a paw with claws)*. From this comes rāmi, a name (tabu-name, used by fishermen) for *cat* (S.Sh.). O.N. "hrammr" denotes *the paw of a beast of prey, especially that of a bear*, and thereafter applied as a name for *the bear itself*. In a similar sense Shetlandic rām, from denoting *a cat's paw*, may have become the name of *the cat itself*.

ētæna, doubtless from et, vb., *to eat*. The form may be pres. part., "etandi". If the definitions of ram and etena are correct, skui must be a periphrasis for *the mouse*.

The supposition may be explained in two different ways; 1) from an old "skóð" in sense of *vermin*, with which cf. No. skot (skoot), n., *small animals, mice or birds, that damage by eating corn in the field*, (O.N. skóð, n., *harmful thing or tool*, esp. in poetry, F. J. Lex. Poet.), 2) from No. skoe, m., = skobeist, skodyr, n., *voracious, bold, thievish animal* (R.), from skoa (sko), vb., *to grab greedily; eat greedily*.

But then one or more lines must have been dropped before the words "runnin undi kongalu" or "under a kongalu", *run in under a heather-bush*, for these words in the definition given, are applied to the mouse.

Fragments of Song, Verse and lines of Verse.

*I have malt (mālæt, mæ'lt) mældra mín (mældræn),  
I have sūpæt ūsæn (pōpæt pōsæn),  
ændæ sēvæ de sæðæ lín (or: a'ntæ ligæ de sæðæ mín or lín),  
and dēnæ(-a) komænæ(-a) lūsa (ljūs).*

The original form was probably:

Ek hef malit mældra mín (or mældrann),  
ek hef sópat húsín;  
ennþá sefr (søfr) (liggr) þat sæta lín (hín sæta mín),  
ok dagrinn er kominn í ljós.<sup>1</sup>

The following translation has been given me by an old Foula man:

I have ground my morning-meal (breakfast-meal), I have swept the floor; still the old wife sleeps, and the daylight is in the "lum" (= "ljoren": *roof-opening for the smoke to escape*).

"hwīgæn swīglæn swæ'rtæn trō" (Y<sup>h</sup>.) = *hvitum seglum svörtum præði, (with) white sails (sewn with) black thread* (acc. to translation given me).

<sup>1</sup> O.N. koma í ljós, *to come to light, to appear*.

In hwīgæn swīglæn a double assimilation appears (vi and e > wi, t and g > q). (Possibly a line of a song).

Häṅa dāga frīsa frōga  
*I wish it may be very gōōit*  
*and verə sī mōga (Y<sup>h</sup>.)*

Given to me with following translation:

The day is breaking; I wish it may be very good and sober.

### A Refrain.

Two lines of an old ballad-refrain handed down in Yell<sup>n</sup>.

Skouan ørla græn(a)

Hwār jārtæn (får qärtæn) grū grēn ørla (-læk)  
 or: " " " " han græn " "

After the decay of the Shetland-Norn ballads, this became attached to the Scottish ballad about King Orfeo.

The first and the last words in line 1 of the refrain are easily intelligible: *the forest (is) green*, O.N. skógrinn grœnn.

ørla might be O.N. "árlla" = árlliga, *yearly* ("the forest becomes green every year"), corresponding to the orla in the second part of the refrain, which is a normal, phonetic development from "árlla".

ørla, however, may quite reasonably be explained in a different way, viz.: as Icel. harðla, adv., *much*, because this very word appears in a line of the Icel. refrain (hon býr undir) skógrinn (-inum) harðla grœnn(a), *the forest (is) very green*, which evidently is to be classed with the above-mentioned line of the Shetlandic refrain.

"harðla" here might easily be changed to ørla in Shetlandic, because ø in the following word grøn, *green*, would act in an assimilating manner on the "a" in the root word.

The second part: Hwar jorten, etc., prob. means: *Where the plant, "urt" (she, "hon") becomes green every year*. An explanation of jort as "the hart" would not tally with the latter half of the line; but jort from O.N. urt f., *plant*, is a characteristic, phonetical development in Shetland Norn, where a prefixed j is common before all vowels.

gru gren, *grows green* (O.N. gróa, vb., *to grow*). han seems to replace hon, *she*, as O.N. "urt", is feminine.

grøn, gren can hardly be any other word than the adj. *green*.

ørla here must rather be interpreted as *yearly, every year*, than in sense of *early*; when associated with "*the plant becomes green*", *yearly* has a more general relevance than *early*.

*Fragments of the Eagle-song.* (Foula.)

A'nti padua sat ən skūa  
 padua sat ən grūa  
 A'ntən gēr skrikər ōla  
 sətər ōla fēstin  
 pærla mōra hæ'ņsra boga  
 sīdərī jāla nēstin.

## Variant fragments:

A'nti padua sāt ən grōa  
 sətər ōla fēsa  
 tærla mōra hæ'ņsra boga  
 sīdərī āla nēsə.

A'nti pakəta sākəta sū  
 ɔpa jɔn skɔtən grō  
*by came* de ɛdnin  
 an sī ta a'nti bō  
 a'nti gavəra (gafəra) skrikər ōla  
 sətər ōla fesa  
 pærla mūra  
 hæ'ņsīstər bōgra  
 sādəra jāla nesa.

Skrikəna hjōla  
 dogəna fjōla  
 mīdəra harda a'ntu  
 atə nā'rti jālanī.

Ä'lka lāma bit  
 hæ'nsə bokra  
 pærla mōra  
 sēdərī jālə neso  
 meni mē mita gāma.

Jodnar sūd tra i'lka bit  
 an moni meta gāma  
 at šal ā bī edna hōga.

Jodnar: *a hog.* tra: *eating of it.* i'lka: *the raven.* moni: *hog's flesh.* hōga: *Christmas-day.*

The import of the eagle's song is said to be this: an eagle is carrying off a child, which has been playing outside the house. At the cry of the child's brother, the mother comes hurrying out and makes a knot, called "de ern's knot", on a string, by means of which magical knot she hopes to get the eagle to let go the child.

*Fisher-verse.* (Burrafirth, U.)

I lay and I *hanvāgat*<sup>1</sup>  
 and I rēs and I *klābo'ŋkæt*<sup>2</sup>  
 I looked fort and de seven starns wis come upo Nedærs  
 and de *glōm*<sup>3</sup> i' de sudwast  
 I kom in and I took de *pernisipes* and stird i' de *fākum*  
 and I hang on my *waksipan*<sup>4</sup>  
 and when I wis klaa(i)n ut my *waksipan*  
 I took mi *bæra*<sup>5</sup> upo mi back  
 and I gūd to Stāba  
 and when I kom to Stāba, it was  
 nothing but a *ūrū*<sup>6</sup> and a *mišā*<sup>7</sup>  
 and de could no a boat gæng aff o' a *linn*<sup>8</sup>.  
 I lay and I *hanvāgat*  
 and I rēs and I *klābo'ŋkst*  
 and I took de *pernisimós* and I stirred op i' de *fākom*  
 and den I kljū i de *waksipan*  
 and den de *āliklōvins*<sup>9</sup> wis giaan aboot de hūs  
 and de *krīals*<sup>10</sup> dey were begun to *lō'd*<sup>11</sup>  
 I pat my *bēdi*<sup>12</sup> upo my shooder and I gūd to Stāba  
 and when I cam' to Stāba  
 dan der' wer' nothing dere but a *āndærhwīg* and a "m̄səri".<sup>13</sup>

*A Sea-song from Unst.*

Dælæn stāitæn stāŋga rāra  
 ōba mōŋa  
 hwat sēs dū tē bō'ŋska væla  
 latna me' bī driŋga  
 sēna pōba vāra  
 latna me' bī driŋga  
 sta'rka bōrna væsta  
 ūgdæ kāl, ū. k.,  
 sændæ bōra væsta  
 ūgdæ kālja gamla  
 hwæn dæ werna tōpšāg,  
 ūgdæ kāl, ū. k.,  
 hwæn dæ werna tōpšāg,  
 ūgdæ kālja gamla.

Variant:

Dāla stāita stāŋga rōr (rēla)  
 bō'ŋska væla mōŋa

<sup>1</sup> *hanvāg*, to lie awake at night. <sup>2</sup> *klabo'ŋk*, to heap on thick clothing. <sup>3</sup> the moon.  
<sup>4</sup> porridge pan. <sup>5</sup> a creel. <sup>6</sup> and <sup>7</sup> agitated state of the sea. <sup>8</sup> a runner. <sup>9</sup> sheep  
 reared at home. <sup>10</sup> the cocks. <sup>11</sup> to crow. <sup>12</sup> a creel. <sup>13</sup> commotion in the sea.

sta'rka bórna fiskali (sta'rka vórna væstali)  
 şa'də kâlə gambli<sup>1</sup> —  
 Lædra bō bi āṅdi<sup>2</sup>.

In the "Home of a Naturalist" the following variant form of this song is given:

Saina poba wer-a  
 Leetra mavi, leetra mavi,  
 Saina poba wer-a,  
 Leetra mavi drengie.

Daala stuyta stonga rara  
 Oh badeea, oh badeea,  
 Daala stuyta stonga rara,  
 Oh badeea moynie.

Wher der isno topshag,  
 topshag, topshag,  
 Wher der isno topshag,  
 Shakda cole o Gamblië.

#### Adages and Proverbs.

##### *Adage:*

Dēa læṅdi (læṅgi), mogi swēṅdi (swēṅgi); probably an older: dagar lengðir, magari svengðir.

Cf. No.: dagarne lengjast, magari svengjast, (*as*) *the days lengthen the stomachs grow hungrier.*

In Weisdale on Mainland this old proverb is preserved:

Gōt a taka gamla mana rō (James Angus.);  
 O.N.: gott at taka gamla manna ráð,  
*It is wise to take old men's advice.*

##### *A Proverb from de Herra:*

"Ma'rta di gâ'ns tekə di (də) veps", given to me with following explanation: *much can be used for woof that is useless for warp.* Ma'rta: O.N. margt, *much*; di gâ'ns: O.N. til garns, *for yarn*; tekə di veps: O.N. tekit(?) til vepts (veptr = *woof*). Before di gâ'ns something must have been dropped (e.g. "*that is worthless*" or something similar).

<sup>1</sup> These words are frequently repeated: "şagdə kâl (kə)" [: sagði kall] and "şagdə kâlə (kâlə, kə) gambli or gam(b)la" [: sagði kallinn gamli].

<sup>2</sup> This line is said to be the refrain.

*A proverbial Phrase.*

Dea dombvidla vōga dea vidla vōga pēsa (or passion) vōga. Given with following explanation: *Easter-Sunday weather will last all the week.* More correct probably: *the weather of Passion-week will be the weather of Easter-week.*

The Conningsburgh phrase (acc. to Low): "Myrk in e Liora, Luce in e Liunga, Tim in e Guest in e geungna" (It's dark in the Chimney, but it's light thro' the Heath, it's still time for the stranger to be gone).

In Yell (in "de Herra") this phrase is still preserved in the following form:

Mərka lōra, lestra lūga, tāmra gēstra gōngərə [myrkt er í ljóra, ljóst er í lyngi, tími er, at gestr(inn) gengr]. With regard to the form gōngərə, cf. Fær. gongur.

Our Lord's Prayer<sup>1</sup> from Foula (reported by Low in his "Tour thro' Orkney and Shetland", reprinted by Barry and in "Annaler for nordisk oldkyndighed", 1860):

Fy vor o er i Chimeri. Halaght vara nam det. La Konungdum din cumma. La vill din vera guerde i vrildin sinda eri Chimeri. Gav vus dagh u dagloght brau. Forgive sindor wasa (wara?) sin vi forgiva gem ao sinda gainst wus. Lia wus eke o vera tempa, but delivra wus fro adlu idlu, for do i ir Konungdum, u puri, u glori. Amen.

*An Incantation.*

This is found in the tale: "Da Tief i' de Neean" (Shetland Times 1879).

The tale itself, as well as the language used in it, doubtless originates from Ai. (West.).

The formula, which is mainly in Scoto-English, has Norn words sprinkled throughout, some of which show old grammatical endings, that have lost their significance. It runs as follows:

Da stuhl es scarp an fien,  
 Da sacheles emer a snean,  
 Da vird es sicer en pura,  
 A glimer i' mirk-as-dim hura,  
 La stuhl an vird ay gyrda  
 An prof er an skyla, an svirda.

<sup>1</sup> A man still living in Unst was formerly able, according to his own and other's statements, to recite Our Lord's Prayer in Norn, or at any rate, the greater part of it. Some time ago, however, he had an illness which gradually enfeebled his memory, and when I looked him up, he could only remember the following corrupted fragments; — — *halagət wa'rtə name (hallowed be Thy name) — — sae himblins (as in Heaven).*

The author of the tale gives a free, poetical translation, as follows:

The steel is sharp, the edge is fine,  
It's severed many a tough design,  
The word is sure, the word is pure,  
A light e'en in the midnight hour,  
Let steel and word for ever gird  
And be to her a shield and sword.

Literally the formula has to be translated thus (with one or two doubtful words): The steel is sharp and fine, the sickle is always sharp; the word is certain and pure, a glimpse of light in the darkest hour. Let the steel and the sword always guard her and appear to her as a protection (a shield?), a sword.

u in "stuhl", from O.N. stál, n., *steel*, denotes, in this case, a close o-sound [ó]. a in "sachel" probably expresses an e-sound, open pronunciation of English sickle, sb. "emer" is possibly Germ. immer. "snean" is snīen, *cutting*, from sni, vb., *to chip, cut*; O.N. sníða. v for w in "vird", L.Scottish wírd, *word*, is probably due to consciousness of the fact that initial w in Eng. corresponds to v in the old Norn. "sicer" means sicker, i.e. *certain*.

"mirk-as-dim", accepted as a compound of three words, must be "mirkastim", dat. masc. sing. of the indef. superlative form of mirk, O.N. myrkr, adj., *dark*. "hura", Eng. hour, replaces an older (Norn) word of the masc. gender, which the form "mirkastim" shows.

The first part has doubtless run: \*i mirkastim tíma, O.N. í myrkastum tíma, *in the darkest hour*.

gyrda is older girða = gerða, vb., *to guard, protect*, which meaning suits better than *to gird with*, O.N. gyrða.

skyla is rather O.N. skýli, n., *protection* (= skäil<sup>2</sup>, sb., skøl, vb., in Dictionary) than the word *shield* (O.N. skjöldr), though the author has "shield" in his poetical translation. svirda is O.N. sverð and L.Scottish swírd, *a sword*.

Considering the fossilized Norn forms in it, the formula was probably first composed in that language.

#### A burial Formula.

An ancient burial formula, used at St. Olav's church at Ness in North Yell even into the 18th century, is noted down by Thomas Irvine of Midbrekk (N. Yell) in the MS. "Zetlandic Memoranda", preserved in the Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh.

It is specially interesting to note that this formula is in the Danish language and not in the usual Norn of the Isles, as is seen from some words in it. Th. Irvine has recorded the formula as follows:



Yurden du art fur af yurden du vis skav'd  
 Oktoa yurden nu ven dœd.  
 Op fra yurden skal du Opstaa,  
 naar Herren laar syne bastnan blaa.

Th. Irvine's translation:

"Earth thou art, for of earth thou wast made, — to earth thou returns now when dead. From the earth thou shalt arise when the Lord shall blow the last trumpet".

Th. Irvine writes at the end of line 2: "ven dœd" and appears to understand these words in the translation as "when dead". It is, however, probably "vende at (ad)", i.e.: "vende atter (tilbage)" (*to return*), which words are in accordance with the (original) formula, and would be missed if the translation reads "when dead". In this case, there would be no verb in the sentence (Irvine inserts "return" in his translation: to earth thou returns now when dead); moreover, English "when" can hardly have been pronounced "ven" in Shetlandic.

Words and forms showing Danish characteristics in the formula, are: "opstaa" for "upstand or opstand", *to arise*; "naar" in sense of *when* (conj.), and the contracted form "laar", *let*, arising from "lather, laðer" with d aspirate, a pronunciation also occurring in Mod. Danish: *lar*.

It may be assumed that the formula dates back to the close of the 14th or the beginning of the 15th century.



# A.

**a'** [å], adj., is the L.Sc. form of Eng. *all*, but is sometimes used in Shetl. in a sense diff. from Eng. (and L.Sc.) and answering to the O.N. *allr*; e.g.: hit ['it'] is *a'*, *it is finished*; *at an end*; de tale or story is *a'*, *the story is ended, complete*. Cf. O.N. *allr* in sense of *ended*; *finished*; *complete*; Fær. *sögan er öll*, *the tale is ended*. — for *a'*, *beyond recall*; *for good*, = No. *fyre ollu*, Sw. dial. *för allo*, Fær. *fyri alla*; he's gone ['gone'] for *a'*. — *a'-fe(r)-jens*, *just this minute*, see \**fer*, prep. — O.N. *all* is found in Shetl. in the compd. *almark* and the neuter-form "*alt*" in \**altasenn*.

**a-**, prep., on, upon; O.N. *á*, for \**o-* in *avunavara*, q.v. Cf. *o-* in *ovi*. Obs. as an independent word.

**aba-knot**, **aber-knot**, sb., see under *aber*, adj. 5.

**abadous**, adj., see *ubadous*.

**abder**, sb., see *obder*.

**aber** [äbär], adj., 1) *sharp*; *keen*, e.g. of the edge of a cutting tool, esp. a knife, a **a.** edge, a **a.** knife; Wests., Nm<sup>w</sup>. 2) *with sharp outlines*; *clear and distinct*; de land is very **a.** de day ['to-day'], *the land is very clear and distinct to-day* (seen far off or from a distance); a **a.** sky, *a sky with clouds which are in sharp contrast to the deep-blue in between*, or: *a clear deep-blue sky which is becoming overcast* (harbinger of wind); U<sup>n</sup>; cf. *ampel*, *amper*, adj. 3) *sharpsighted*; *keenly observant*; *watchful*; *vigilant*; Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.).

4) *very bent on getting something*; *keenly desirous of something*; *greedy*; **a.** *about* ['about'] or for a thing; N.I., de fish is **a.**, *the fish is swallowing the bait greedily* (Nm., De.). "de **a.** heart-cake", a medicament acc. to old superstitious belief; "*heart-cake*" (*molten lead, poured into water*) as a cure for *excessive appetite in a child*; a vessel with water, containing the molten lead in the shape of a heart, was put in a sieve and placed on the child's head; U.; for further details of the procedure in preparing a "heart-cake", see under *rinn*, vb. (to *rinn* de heart). Cf. *iveri* "heart-cake" = *aber* h.-c. (opp. to *nidi* and "feckless" h.-c. as a cure for lack of appetite). 5) *magical*; *having supernatural power*, esp. in the comb. "**a.** knot, **a.**-knot", *a magical knot*, *a slip-knot* (*knot composed of several hitches*) used as *a remedy or powerful agent*. Such knots are (were) made e.g. a) on a so-called "wrestin-tread" ['thread'] which is (was) bound round a sprained or dislocated limb and is (was) accompanied by a magic formula, b) on a fishing hand-line or long-line when the end of it chances (chanced) to stick fast to the seabottom (U<sup>n</sup>), c) on a rope which is tied round the body of a sick animal (esp. that of a sick cow) (comm.). Sometimes "de **a.** knot" was employed also of *the eagle-knot*, de *ern's knot* (hitches which were

made on a string after an eagle had flown away, to get it to let go its prey). aba [āba]-knot (U. occas., Fe.), ava [āva]-knot (Fe.) and abi [ābi]-knot (Du.) = "aber-knot". Acc. to a statement from Fe. an "aba (ava)-knot" tied on a sick cow consisted of 9 hitches (3 knots, each consisting of 3 hitches). — O.N. apr, adj., *sharp; hard; bad*; Fær. apur, adj., *severe; great; that has a great effect* (apur ótti, *very great fear*); Sw. dial. aber, adj., *strong; pungent* (mostly of smell).

**aber** [ābər, abər], vb., (prop. to *sharpen*), to *liven up; to get to blaze*, in the expr. "to a. up de birtek"; to *get the fire to blaze by poking it*, nautical phrase, tabu-phrase, used by fishermen at sea, the colloq. "to burt op ['up] de fire". Nm<sup>w</sup>. [ābər]. From De. has been reported in the same sense, likewise a nautical phrase: to a. [abər] op i' de birki. \*apra, to *sharpen*, from apr, adj., see above aber, adj. Sw. dial. abra or appra (på), Da. dial. (Jut., Vends.) abre (på), *set to work energetically; to make haste*. Cf. agl<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**about-geng** [abut'gɛŋ, -gæŋ, -gɛŋ (-gæŋ)], sb., *border, band which forms the rim of a mesi (a network basket; open straw-work basket)*, = abootgaan ["aboutgoing"] støri, omgordin støri, gørdastøri. O.N. umgangr, m., *a circuit; border*. In "abootgeng" and "abootgaan", an ancient "um" has been anglicised to "about" ['about'], but has been preserved in "omgordin", q.v.

**about-gaan** [abut'gān, -gjān, -gān], pres. part. and adj., *going about; running round*, esp. in the comb. "**a-g.** støri", see abootgeng, and "**a-g.** wind", *a wind that shifts about*, = No. umgangsveder.

**about-kast** [abut'kast], sb., *change; alternation*; esp.: a) in agriculture: *rotation of seed or crops*; Fe.; abbr.: 'boot-kast [butkast] and uncompounded: kast; b) *the change of the seasons; time of the equinox, when the days begin to be longer than the nights or conversely*; he will be hame at **a-k.** again (Y<sup>n</sup>); c) *change; exchange* (Sa). Orig. doubtless from an old "umkast" with anglicising of "um-" to "about" ['about']. O.N. umkast, n., *turning round; change*; No. "umkast" also: *change; exchange*. Cf. kast (k. about), vb.

**a-brodd(a)**, adv., see brodda (brodd), sb.

**abunavara**, adv., see \*avunavara.

**adber** [ād̥bər], **adbert** [ād̥bər't], sb., *strange or clumsy behaviour; awkward deportment*. Nm. More comm. in the form. oðbert [ād̥bər't, óð-, óð-] (N.Sh., esp. N.I.; Wests.), which is occas. used in a diff. sense; q.v. In Conn. the word is found in the form atbørd [atbørd]; to mak' ill or puir ['poor'] atbørd's (pl.), *to do something in an awkward and wrong manner*. O.N. atburðr, m., *inter alia: gesture; deportment; manner*, (atb. 6 in Fr.); Fær. atburður, No. aatburd, m., *behaviour; mode of proceeding*. Cf. atferd, sb.

**adna(n)kwi** [ad'na(n)kwi, ad'nə(n)kwi, -kwi'], sb., *intermittent breakers (series of billows) and calm sea near the coast; series of high breakers followed by calmer sea*, = adnasjur; he's a **a-k.** i' de sea. Fo. Prob. \*ønnur-hviða (from O.N. annarr, pron., *other*, and O.N. hviða, f., *onfall*, traditionally handed down in the sense of *blast of wind, gust of wind*; but in Icel. of onfall in a wider sense), thus *intermittent rush of waves*,

in the same manner as *adnasjur* may be explained: \**annarsjór* (*intermittent sea or series of billows*). We might also think of an old \**önnur-hvild* (*intermittent state of rest*), prop. expressing the calmer intervals between the rows of breakers — for the dropping of one or more consonants at the end of the words, see *Intro. V* (also *N. Spr. VII*) § 35, but the deriv. of “*hviða*” suits better both as regards form and use. For the above-mentioned use of “*annarr*” cf. *annehward* and *atrahola* of unsteady wind, blast. The change *nn* > *dn* is esp. characteristic of Foula.

**adnaset**, sb., see *annaset*, *annester*.

**adnasjur** [adˈnasjʊr], sb., *series of high breakers followed by calmer sea*; he's comin' on a **a**. again; a **a**. sea. Fo. prob.: \**annarr sjór*, \**annarsjór*, m., *intermittent sea or wave (series of waves)*. Cf. above *adna(n)kwi*.

**a-döms**, adv., see *döm*, sb.

**af**, **aff** [af(f)], adv. (prop. prep.), *of*; O.N. *af*, L.Sc. *aff*. As prep. the old “*af*” is now entirely superseded by Eng. dial. and L.Sc. “*o'*” (=of). In conjunction with a number of verbs, “*af*, *aff*” is used in a sense handed down from the old Norn language, thus: “*ber* (bear) *af*, *had af*, *geng af*, *kom* (com') *af*, *lay af*, *set af*, *tak' af*, *winn af*”; — see under the respective verbs. An old form: *av* is found in *avbregget*, *adj.*, and *avnet*, sb. (No. and Fær. *av*).

**af(a)linns** [afˈ(a)lɪns], adv., *at sea-fishing*, prop. of a boat: *off (hauling off) the runners*, i. e. the pieces of wood laid down at a landing-place over which a boat is drawn. Shetl. *linn*, sb., *piece of wood laid underneath a boat for it to rest on*, O.N. *hlunnr*. For *afa-* cf. *afaskod*

= *afskod*, sb.; *afalinns* might poss. mean “*aff o' de linns*”.

**afaskod**, sb., see *afskod*.

**afatag** [afˈatag], **apateg** [apˈatæg], sb., *mitten, sea-mitten*, tabu-word at sea. Fe<sup>l</sup>. (*afatag*). Y<sup>n</sup>. (*apateg*). Uncertain origin.

**afbend** [afˈbænd], vb., *to take off the pack* (de *bend*) *of a pack-horse*, to **a**. a horse. \**afbenda*. de *afbend* in *gang* or *geng*, see *gang*, sb.

**afberin** [afˈbeːrɪn], pres. part. and adj., *having desire to decline or withdraw*; also: *diverting, endeavouring to stop or to turn the subject of conversation* (= *berin* out o' mouth). U<sup>n</sup>. See *ber* (b. *aff* and *ut*), vb.

**afbidin** [afˈbɪdɪn], adj. (prop. pres. part.), *distasteful, of a repulsive appearance*. N.Roe. Cf. Fær. *bjóða ímóti*, No. *bjóða mot*, Icel. *bjóða við*, *arouse dislike, repugnance*.

**afbled** [afˈbled], vb., *to strip off leaves*, esp. *to pluck the outer leaves from a cabbage-stalk*, to **a**. a kail-stock. \**afbleðja*; Da. *afblade*, vb. Cf. *bled*, vb.

**afbreg(d)**, **afbrig(d)** [afˈbreg(d), afˈbrig(d)], sb., *altered sheep-mark* (*brag(d)*, *breg*), *additional ear-mark* (*sheep-mark*), or *one which is added to the old one*, e.g. when a sheep-flock has changed owners; S.Sh. \**afbregði*, \**afbrigði*, from “*bragð*” in the sense of *sheep-mark*. See *bragd* and *breg*, *obreg*, *utbrag*, sbs.

**afbreg(d)**, **afbrig(d)** [afˈbreg(d), afˈbrig(d)], vb., *to change a sheep-mark, to add a new ear-mark to the old one (or ones)*, e.g. when a sheep-flock changes owners; to **a**. a mark. S.Sh. \**afbregða*, \**afbrigða*. See further *afbreg(d)*, sb., and cf. *avbregget*, *adj.*

**afiljogins** [afˈ(f)ɪlˈjɔɡɪns], sb. pl., *husks which are shaken from the corn after it has been dried*. \**afiløygi*(ngar). See *iljog*, vb.

**aigeng** [aigɛŋ, -gæŋ, -gʲɛŋ, -gɛŋ], sb., 1) *accomplishment, conclusion*, esp. a) *the finishing of some piece of heavier work*, e.g. de vor (the field labour in spring), as well as the feast held on this occasion, Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). b) *the last trip to the hill when bringing the peats home by pack-horse* = afbending geng (gang), Conn.; cf. hottin (hoittin) gang. 2) *breakfast given by the bridegroom on the morning of the wedding-day, before going to fetch the bride*; Wests. \*afgangr, departure. O.N. afgangr, m., and afgang, f., have been handed down in diff. senses.

\***afhent**, vb., *to assign; transfer; hand over*, in older Shetl. deeds, often on sale of property, in connection with the verbs "sell" and "anale" (sellis analies and afhentis, see G. Goudie in Proc. S. S. A., April 10, 1882). Also written "ofhent" (sawld or sellit, analeit and ofhentit). O.N. afhenda, vb., *to assign; hand over*.

**af-hide**, vb., *to flay, to get a bit of skin torn off* (by accident); to a.-h. a finger; a bit of skin; to get a bit of skin af-hidet. A word seldom used, Barclay. Da. afhude, vb., *to flay*, O.N. afhýða, vb., *to scourge*.

**aikled** [af'klɛd'], vb., *to undress*; to a. anesell, *to undress oneself*, = O.N. afklæðask.

**aikom** [afkɔm], sb., *offspring*; mostly in pl.: afkoms, *offspring; descendants*. Barclay. O.N. afkvæmi, afkæmi, n. id.

**afkom** [af'kɔm'], vb., 1) *to exhaust; to weaken*; 2) *to make amazed; to surprise completely*. Mostly in participial forms: a) afkomin, pres. part., *exhausting; quite surprising*; and b) afkom, perf. part. and adj., *exhausted; weakened; amazed*. Wests. (Sa). \*afkoma, vb.,

perf. part. and adj.: \*afkominn. Cf. No. avkomen, adj., *reduced; enfeebled; emaciated*.

**af-lay** [af'lɛ], sb., *volubility; fluency of speech*; he has a great a.-l. Y<sup>b</sup>. \*af-(lag). Cf. "lay (l. aff)", vb., and lag, sb. and vb.

**afled** [af'lɛd'], vb., *to unload; to take off a burden*, esp. *to take a load of peat off a pack-horse*; to a. a horse. \*af-(hlaða). O.N. hlað, n., *pile; load*, etc.: L.Sc. lade, laid, sb., = Eng. load. Cf. afloden, vb.

**afljud** [af'ljud'], vb., *to make ugly; deface; to suit badly; disfigure*; dat afljuds dee. N.I. Ork.: aflude, vb. (Jam. Suppl.). \*af-lýta (O.N. lýta, vb., *to deface; disfigure*, etc.). See ljud, adj. and sb.

**afljudin** [af'ljudin], sb., *defacing; disfiguring mark*. Y<sup>b</sup>. \*aflyting. See afljud, vb.

**afloden** [af'lɔdɔn], vb., *to unload; discharge*; esp. *to discharge or unload a boat*; to a. a boat. With this goes another form aflodnin [af'lɔd'nin], *unloading; discharging of a boat*. Fe. O.N. afhlaðning, f., *taking out and laying by*. The compd. with "af" is certainly old in Shetl.; but it may be noted that a form "lodnin", sb., is found in L.Sc. (under "laden", vb., *to load*, Jam. refers to a "lodnin", which, however, does not appear in its own proper place; cf. "lodnit", perf. part., *ladet*). Cf. above afled, vb.

**afluva** [af'ljuva], sb., *back-sweep of breakers, backwash of waves breaking against the shore*, de a. fae (frae) ['from'] de shore. Fe. \*af-ljúva; O.N. ljú, lá, f., Mod. Icel. lá, f., *wave; water; liquid*; esp. *a wave on the beach; sea which washes against the shore*. Cf. Shetl. lovi and levi (*wave, wave-motion*).

**afloed**, vb., see afro(d).

**afmark** [afma'rk], sb., *altered sheep-mark*, = afbregd, sb. S.Sh. \*afmark.

**afmark** [afma'rk], vb., *to alter a sheep-mark on*, to **a.** a sheep, = afbreg(d), vb. S.Sh. \*afmarka; Fær. avmarka, vb., id.

**afore**, prep. and adv., *before*, used in some connections diff. from Eng. "afore, before", and answering to O.N. "fyrir", in connection with certain verbs; thus: a) "broken **a.**", of a young one (chicken) in an egg: "he's ['has'] broken **a.**", *it has chipped a hole in the shell* (U.); also of the egg itself: *broken*; cf. Fær. "brostið fyrir nevi", of the egg with the young one inside: *broken* ("broken before the beak"); in Shetl. the word "nebb", *beak*, is understood; b) to geng **a.** (Fo.), *perish by falling (from a rock, a precipice or cliff)*, from an older "ganga (fara) fyrir (bakka, berg, etc. understood)"; Icel. "ganga fyrir björg"; Icel. and Fær. "fara fyrir bakka", id.; c) laid **a.**, see forlegen, adj. Further: "bear **a.**, fa' **a.**, stand **a.**" — see under verbs concerned.

**afraains** [af'rā'ins] and **afrarins** [af'rār'ins], sb. pl., *immature grains of corn mingled with husks which by sifting are separated from the fully ripened corn and used for the cattle*. Fo. \*af-hroð-. O.N. hroði, m., *scrapings; refuse; rubbish*; No. rode and rade, m., *chips; fragment from (chopped) wood*. With the transition hroð > rar in Shetl. (Fo.) cf. the transition ð > r in O.N. hræða, vb., *frighten*, from which is found a form hrærir = hræðir; and conversely r > ð in hræði, f., for hræri, *movement; restlessness* (see Fr. under hræði, f., and S. Bugge in Ark. f. nord. Fil. II, p. 241 foll.). Cf. afrødins and røð, sb.

**afrinnins** [af'rinn(n)'ins], sb. pl., *husks shaken from the corn after its drying; immature grains of corn*.

\*afrönnigar? See rinn, vb., (to rinn de corn), and cf. afra(r)ins, afrødins, afljogins.

**afro** [af'rō] and **afrod** [af'rōd], vb., *to dissuade*, to **a.** ane fae (frae) a ting or no ['not'] to dø ['do'] a ting. Partly afrød [af'rōd], — perhaps under influence of røð, *to mutter; chatter; to talk nonsense* — and aflød [af'lōd] (U<sup>b</sup>). \*af-ráða; Icel. afráða, Fær. avráða, No. avraada, vb., *to dissuade*.

**afrog** [af'rōg], sb., 1) *backwash of the waves after having broken on the shore; the streaming back of the water after the breaking of the billows*. Fo.; Burra; N.I., etc.; 2) *off-shore tide; outward tide from the shore at the setting in of ebb*, = afron and afsuk; De. \*af-rák (O.N. reka, vb., *drift*). Fær. rák, n., *set of current*; Icel. rák, No. raak, Sw. dial. råk, f., *channel; the bed of a current* (Sw. strömråk). Cf. utrog, sb.

**afron** [af'rōn], sb., (*weak*) *off-shore tide; outward tide from the shore at the setting in of ebb*, = afrog 2 and afsuk. De. \*afrun (ron)-. Cf. Fær. run, n., *very weak breaker; the wash of the waves to and fro on or near the shore*; No. ron, run, f., *current in between* (O.N. run, n., partly the same); Eng. (and W.Sc.) run, sb., *narrow current*.

**afrødins** [af'rō'dins, af'rōd'ins], sb. pl., = afrinnins and afraains (afrarins).

**afsedel** [af'se'dəl, -se<sup>3</sup>'dəl], vb., *to unsaddle; take the saddle off a horse*, \*afsaðla, Da. afsadle, vb.

**afset** [af'set, -sæt], sb., *weak tidal movement; the dying away of the tide shortly before it changes*, de **a.** o' de tide; to get de **a.** (o' de tide); Conn. Cf. O.N. setja (*to set*), vb., meaning *quell; still, stop anything, so that it decreases, ceases* (setja

5. Fr.). — In the sense *off-shore tide; current setting towards the sea*, Shetl. afset is, however, certainly a modern word (offset — cf. Eng. set, sb., *set of tide*).

†**afsettin** [af'sæt'in], pres. part. and adj., *repulsive*, = afbidin. N.Roe.

**afskerri** [af'skær'i], sb., *remote, out of the way skerry (rock in the sea)*, skerri, *far from land*. Y<sup>h</sup>. \*af-sker; cf. "af" in O.N. "afdalr", *remote, solitary valley*, and Da. "afkrog".

**afskod** [afsköd], sb., *rebound of a wave; backwash of breakers*, Nm<sup>w</sup>. afaskod [af'asköd]: N.Roe. \*af-skot, *shoving off; shoving away*; O.N. skot, n., *shooting; shot*. Cf. otterskod and överskod, sb.

**afsuk** [afsuk], sb., *off-shore tide; outward setting tide at the beginning of ebb*; = afrog 2 and afron. De. \*af-súgr. Fær. súgur (súgvur), m., and súg (súgv), f., "rennisúg(ur)": *back-sweep; sweep of the sea on the shore to and fro*; Icel. súgur, m., *wash ashore of the sea* (B.H.). O.N. sog, n., *the backwash of the breakers*. The Shetl. form -suk has arisen through influence of L.Sc. "sook, souk", vb., *to suck*.

**aftak** [aftak], sb., *improvement in the weather; calming; the cessation of storm (rain or wind)*, a a. o' wadder. \*af-tak, "*abating*". See tak (t. aff), vb., and optak, sb. In the sense *mockery, taunt*, aftak is L.Sc. "aftak", sb.

**aftakin** [af'tak'in], pres. part., used adjectivally in the phrase: "de a. geng", (in knitting of stockings), *the last ring or gang of loops at the lower end of a stocking leg, before making the heel*. See tak', tak' aff, vb.

**aftek** [af'tek'], vb., *to unthatch; to take the thatch-roof off a house*. \*af-pekja (O.N. pekja, vb., *to thatch*); Icel. afpekja, vb., *to unthatch*.

**afwinnin** [af'win(n)'in], sb., *finishing of the field-work in spring (preparing of the soil in spring*, O.N. várvinna, Shetl. vor); esp. *festivity, festival at the conclusion of the field-work in spring*; also partly (*festival at*) *the end of the harvest-work (hay- and corn-harvest)*. "af-winnin-day", *day on which an afwinnin-feast is celebrated*. \*af-vinning (and \*afvinninardagr). See winn, vb. (to winn de vor, winn aff).

**ag, agg** [ag], sb., prop. *drift, movement (forward)*, used in foll. senses: 1) *wave-motion; ripple of waves; the wash of waves upon the shore (with steady wind from the sea)*, de ag (o' de sea) upo de shore; a norderli or sodderli ag; *very slight break of waves with wind from north or south*; a ag fae (frae) de sooth-east; he is a ag doon here, *there is a slight swell upon the shore here caused by the shoreward-blowing wind*; N.Sh.; 2) *foam near the shore; objects floating on or under the surface of the water which are driven by the beat of waves shorewards into bays and clefts*, esp. *small creatures (molluscs, small crustacea) which serve as food for fish*; also called: grav; 3) fig.: *stir; impulsion*; der'r ["there is"] nae ["no"] ag upo de fish, *the fish will not bite* (Fe.). \*ag- (*drift, movement, etc.*). No. ag, n., *swell, slight heaving movements of the waves*; Sw. dial. agg, n., *water streaming back; wave dashed against the beach*.

**ag, agg** [ag], vb., 1) vb. a., a) of the dash of waves caused by an on-shore wind: *to drive something against the shore*, de sodderli wind ag(g)ed de fish in to de shore (Fe.); of steady wind from the sea: *to drive the waves (ripples) towards the shore*; a light wind, ag(g)in doon or (in) upo de shore



(Fe.). b) *to allure fish (with bait)*, to ag op ['up'] de fish (Fe.). 2) vb. n., of the sea, the waves: *to be driven shorewards (by wind from the sea)*; *to ripple against the shore*, de sea is ag(g)in on (on de shore, upo de sten); of objects floating on the surface of the water: *to be washed or driven shorewards*; also of small fish driven shorewards in this way, e.g.: de pilteks (*young coalfish*) ag(g)ed upo de shore (Y<sup>h</sup>). 3) *to irritate someone by continual teasing (joking remarks)*; *to speak in an offensive, irritating manner*, to agg ane, to keep aggin awa (Fo.). — ag(g) in all the above-mentioned senses, can be explained from a root-meaning: *to force on*; *to set in motion, or state of unrest*. Nevertheless ag(g) 1 + 2 and ag(g) 3 are possibly not one and the same word, as ag(g) 1 + 2 may be either \*aga or \*agga — see above ag, agg, sb., — on the other hand, ag(g) 3 certainly is an \*agga; cf. Sw. dial. agga, vb., *to incite*; *to irritate*; *disquiet*; Icel. agg, n., *quarrel*; *wrangling*; No. (and Sw.) agg, n., *inquietude*; *remorse*; *vexation* ("agg": root-word for "eggja", vb., *incite*).

**ag** [ag], vb., *to have feelings of sickness*; *to be obliged to vomit*, e.g. of a sea-sick person. Du. No. aga, vb., *to feel sick*. Prob. to be classed along with the preceding words: ag, agg, sb. and vb.

**aga** [āga], **ager** [āgər] and **agek** (agek) [agək], sb., a variety of eight-armed *cuttle-fish*; has a more rounded tail than the common so-called skitek and is of a lighter colour. Also (more rarely) ega [ēga] and jaga [jāga]. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.): aga, ega. N.Roe: aga, jaga. Wests. occas.: ager. U.: agek, agek. ager with the long main-vowel arises prob. from an older \*akarr, m.; cf. Sw.

dial. aka, vb. (see Rietz under "aa", vb.), *to go to stool* (of children), *to dirty* (äkä, see ekä), No. akkar, m., *cuttle-fish*, formed from "akka", vb., *to evacuate the bowels* (R. Suppl.). aga, agek is poss. the same word as (side-forms to) ager, but can also be explained from an older \*agga; cf. No. skit-agga, f., *corpulent, dirty woman*. Cf. amok (amek) and skitek. Acc. to Edm. "agguck" is a species of fish which can inflate its body (= awmuck); see further under der amok.

**agbond** [agbönd], sb., *care for and interest in something*; to tak' a great a. in onyting ['something']. N.Roe. \*ag-band? Prob. from \*ag or \*agg in sense of *drift* or *unrest*; cf. Shet. ag, agg, sb. and vb., as well as ag<sup>l</sup>, vb. 2.

**agek**, sb., see aga, etc.

**agglövan** [ag'löva'n, ag'lə-, ag-la-, aglavən], sb., *fire-tongs*, tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea. Y<sup>n</sup>., Nm<sup>w</sup>., Sa. ag'löva'n, ag'lə-, ag-la-: Y<sup>n</sup>., Nm<sup>w</sup>.; aglavən: Sa. A compd. the second part of which (-lövan) is certainly \*klofa-nn (def. form in acc.) from O.N. klofi, m., *a cloven tool, tongs*, Fær. klovi, m., *fire-tongs*. The first part is poss. \*agga-, from \*aggi; No. agge, m., *notch*; *tooth*; *fork of a cleft tool*, partly = "ange". Cf. anklovan [\*anga-klofann]. From M.Roe is reported a form agglavander [ag'lavan'dər].

**agisom** [ā'gisom'], adj., *frightful*; *fear-inspiring*, a.-lookin (Y<sup>h</sup>); also *very repulsive* (Fe.). O.N. agasamr, adj., handed down in sense of *restless*, but may also have meant *fear-inspiring* (O.N. agi, m., *fear*; *fright*, etc.); cf. No. agesam, Sw. dial. agasam, adj., *fear-inspiring*, etc. See agos, sb.

**agl<sup>1</sup>**, **agel** or **aggel** [agəl], vb., 1) vb. a., to *get to blaze*, in the expr.: to a. op ['up'] de birtek = to aber op de b., to *get the fire to blaze up; to liven up the fire*, tabu-phrase, used by the fishermen at sea. Y<sup>n</sup>. On long fishing excursions at sea they commonly had cooking-utensils in the boat. 2) vb. n., to *work energetically and perseveringly; to push on something vigorously and with perseverance*, to a. atill ony wark ['into any work']. Nm<sup>w</sup>. With agl<sup>2</sup>, must be classed Ag(g)lom or Ag(g)lem [agləm], used as a nickname for someone who with great eagerness pursues some particular occupation, e. g. fishing (Nm<sup>w</sup>). — agl is prob. to be explained as a deriv. of "ag", *drift* (or "agg", *unrest; incitement; irritation*); see further under ag, agg, sb. and vb. One may, however, also think of No. alka, vb., to *irritate*, with change of l and k; cf. agl<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**agl<sup>2</sup>**, **agel** [agəl (a<sup>1</sup>gl)], vb., to *dirty; defile; soil*, to a. anesell (du's ageld dee), to a. wi' dirt; to *root*, do no a. wi' dat, *don't lie and root among that*. ageld, perf. part., and adj., *defiled; soiled* (comm.), occas. also *in disorder; crumpled* (U<sup>s</sup>). Cf. No. alka, vb., to *dirty; defile*. For the form, cf. ugl, ugel, vb., prob. from No. "ulka", syn. with "alka". Or orig. \*aōla? For aōl- see alan, sb.

**agment** [agmə'nt], sb., *unrest, anxiety (anxious care?)*. Appears to be a deriv. of or a compd. with \*ag or \*agg (No. agg, n., *unrest*, aggast, vb. r. to *be anxious*). See above, agbond, sb.

**agos** [āgōs], sb., *thing or being fear-inspiring to look at*, Y<sup>h</sup>, Fe. Deriv. of O.N. agi, m., *fear; fright*; cf. agisom. agos is either an original adjective, formed with the

affix -ous (ag-ous; cf. e.g. bad-ous, ubad-ous), or a substantive formed similarly to gapos.

**ah** [a(h)], interrogative interjection, *what? what do you say?* Also æh and oh (åh). No. ha, hæ, Fær. ha, Mod. Icel. a(h), interr. int., *what?* In O.N.: "há" with long a.

**aker** [akər], sb., 1) *stalks of corn with the ears on, gleaned from the corn-field*, in pl.: akers, *gleanings*. Rare. (Y<sup>s</sup>). Cf. mollek. 2) *crushed, decomposed or crumbled mass; crushed or decomposed state*, to lie in a.; to lay in a., to *crush; destroy*. S.Sh. Also a) æker [ækər] and eker [ekər], rather comm., as well as b) more rarely (N.I.) oker [åkər, økər]. Prop. *crushed mass of corn*. Freq. used in same sense as herda (to lie or lay in h.), of corn in a decomposed and wholly or partly ruined condition on the field; corn trampled down by cattle, battered down by wind, etc. — From Du. is reported as obsolete eker [ekər] in the comb. "e. and hø", *corn (field) and hay*. — O.N. akr, m., *field; seed; crop*, partly merged in the etymologically connected L.Sc. "aiker (aicher, aigar)", *ear*, in pl. (aigars) of *dried corn*. — cf. with ref. to aker 2, the use of herda, sb. — In some compds. in Shetl. O.N. akr assumes the forms okr-, oge(r); see okrabung, okregert, oge(r)du, ogemuld.

\***akkell** [akəl], sb., *projecting knoll; crag; hillock*; esp. as a place-name, sea-term, used by fishermen as designation for hillocks serving as land-marks by which to find a fishing-ground. Thus: "de Akkels", some hillocks on the hill Valafell (U.), serving as land-marks for the fishing-place "de Aklins" (U<sup>n</sup>) which was named after them; "de Akkels", two hillocks near the shore (Fedeland, N.Roe); "de Akkels", "de inner and

framer (*inner and outer*) Akkel" (Fe.), now the name of fishing-places. — O.N. oxl (axl-), f., a) *shoulder*, b) *crag*. — As the word (the name) in Shetl. mostly appears in pl. (of two or more hillocks collect.), akkel is doubtless derived from the pl. form akkels = O.N. axlar, pl.; de Aklins = \*axlarnar (def. pl.) + Eng. s. — Cf. jokkel (hjokl) and \*okkel, sb.

**aklin**, sb., *peevish, grumpy person*. Edm. Not further confirmed. Can be referred either to No. alka, vb., *to irritate; to quarrel*, with change of l and k, or to No. "hakke-(hakkenyn)" of a peevish, grumpy woman.

**-aks** [aks], sb., (*ears of corn*), in the compd. bitteraks, q.v.

**al** [āl], **ali** [āli], vb., 1) *to feed; rear; support*, esp. *to feed an animal at home (in the house) in winter*, comm. in the form ali: to a. a lamb, a grice ['pig']; cf. the substantives compounded with ali-. 2) *to entice an animal to the house by fondling it and giving it food; to accustom an animal to have the run of the house*, comm. in the form al and occas. ali; du's ['has'] ald (alid) de coo (lamb, bird, etc.) to de hoose or upo dy hand; also of persons: *to entice one by kindness; to accustom one to have the run of one's house*. O.N. ala, vb., *to feed; rear; support*; in Fær. occas. also *entice to the house*, No. "ala" inter alia: *to entice with food, bait*.

**alakadi**, sb., see alikadi.

**alamuti** [ālamuti], sb., *stormy petrel* (sea-bird), from muti, a) *small being*, b) *stormy petrel*. Ork. alamotti (Edm.). On account of the stormy petrel's habit of squirting out a yellowish train-oil through the nostrils as a kind of defence the first part ala- may poss. be derived

from an original \*aðl- meaning *squirting out; belching out (of filth; filthy fluid)*. For this word-root see further under the foll. bird-name alan, alen.

†**alan, alen** [ālan, ālən, alən], sb., = sjuī, sjug, a species of *gull*, *skua*, lestris parasitica, also named skuti [skuti]-alan (alen). Shetl. and Ork. (partly also L.Sc.). "scouti-aulin", Ork. acc. to Jam. The bird is said to have its name from the fact that it swoops down on other birds and belches out a stinking fluid upon them for the purpose of depriving them of their food and taking it to its own young ones. skuti is derived from L.Sc. skoot, vb., *to squirt any liquid; to evacuate liquid excrement*; and alan, alen is poss. an older synonym: \*aðl-? cf. Da. and Sw. dialects. adel, al, sb., *urine; cattle-wash; liquid manure*, Da. dial. ale, vb., Sw. dial. ala, vb., *wash* (of cattle), L.G. adeln, vb., *to sully with mud; fluid sharn*, A.S. adela, O.Eng. adele, Mod. Eng. addle. Cf. the bird-name alamuti, where the first part of the word can be explained in the same way. The name "Allan hawk" is found in certain parts of Scotland and Ireland, partly for "Richardson's skua" or "skuti-alan", stercorarius crepidatus (Lat. stercus, n., *excrement*), partly for the red-throated diver and for the great northern diver. Cf. with "scouti-aulin" Ork. "skout" as a name for *Uria lomvia* Pall. — Having regard to the occurrence of the word thus outside of Shetland, alan, alen is perhaps not originally a Shetl. term (i.e. orig. Shetl. Norn) even though it may be explained as Norse.

**ald** [āld], intensive in the phrase "ald udal", *immovable odal-property inherited from fore-fathers*, scarcely originates from L.Sc. (and

Shetl.) ald, auld, adj., *old*, but rather from O.N. alda, gen. pl. of öld, f., *mankind; an age*, used in the phrase "alda óðal (aldaóðal)", *odal possession in perpetuity*.

**ali** [āli], sb., *young animal brought up in the house*, O.N. alidýr; also a *weakly being* (Du.). Cf. ali-grice, ali-lamb, etc.

**ali** [āli], adj., *pet, that follows one about*. Conn. From al, ali, vb.

**ali** [āli]-**grice**, sb., *pig reared or brought up in the house*. Comm. \*ali-griss; Sw. dial. alagris, m., id.; O.N. alidýr, n., *tame animal; domestic animal* ("alisvin", *domesticated pig*).

**alikadi** [ā'likad'i (-kād'i)], sb. *domesticated lamb; orphan lamb, fostered or reared in the house*. More rarely alakadi [ā'lakad'i]. — For ali- see above. — kadi may also denote a *petted child; a malicious fellow*, and is doubtless the same word as L.Sc. "cadie", sb., *boy; young fellow*; No. kate, m., *boy; little boy*.

**aliklover** [ā'liklō'vər] and **aliklōvin** [ā'liklō'vin], sb., *sheep; lamb*, prop. one which is reared at home; tabu-word, used by the fishermen. U. For ali- see "ali-lamb"; for -klover, -klōvin ("*hoofed animal*") see klōvin, sb.

**alibrabb**, sb., see allakrabb.

**alikrogi** [ā'likrog'i], sb., *a weakly animal, not able to stand the cold*. Fe. For ali- see ali, sb. krogi prop. *animal which seeks shelter, which huddles itself up against bad weather (rain, cold)*; see further krog and krök, vb.

†**alikruki** [ā'likruk'i], sb., *small univalve (buckie), narrower and with longer spiral or tail than the common so-called "grey buckie"*. Fe. With kruki, may be compared krök-in the diminutive deriv. kröklin, *small mussel*, Icel. and Fær. kræk-

lingur, as well as Icel. krákuskel, *a species of mussel*, and with ali it might be reasonable to think of O.N. hali, m., *tail*, on account of the long spiral of the shell. However, Dut. "alikuik" has been defined by van Dale as a *small univalve*, but by Sicherer and Akveld as a *scallop*.

**alilam, ali-lamb** [ā'lilam'], sb., *lamb reared at home in winter*. Comm. \*ali-lamb; Icel. alilamb, n., *fatted lamb*. Cf. ali-grice.

**alipati** [ā'lipā'ti] or **-patti** [-pat'i], sb., *domesticated pig; sucking-pig, brought up in the house*. For ali- see ali, sb., and "ali-grice". pati, patti, sb., = Da. "pattegris", *sucking-pig*.

**alipluckins** [ā'liplok'ins], sb. pl., *wool plucked from the belly of a sheep (short and inferior wool)*. Y<sup>n</sup>. ali- is here prob. an abbr. of O.N. alisauðr, m., *sheep reared at home*. For the second part of the compd. cf. pluckins and ollaplukk, sb.

**allakrabb** [a]'akrab', ä]'a-], sb., *a variety of round or heart-shaped crab (narrowest in front), the back and legs of which are covered with short woolly hair*, crab of the genus maja, *spider-crab*; generally found in sea-weed. Also called alikrabb [a]'ikrab' and jalakra bb [jal'akrab']. U<sup>n</sup>. allakrabb is also reported as the name of a species of fin-footed crab, *swimming crab* (U<sup>n</sup>). The first part of the compd. poss. an orig. \*aðl-, the same word as A.S. adela, L.G. adel, sb., *mud; dirt; uncleanliness*, on acc. of the spider-crab's dirty and disgusting appearance; for the forms alla-, ali-, jala- cf. "al" in Da. and Sw. dials. as a parallel form to "adel", *cow wash; liquid manure*, and cf. the bird-names alamuti and alan. alla-, ali-, jala- might, however, poss. be explained from O.N. aðal, n., as a first part in compds.: *head-, arch-* (cf. older Da. adelfalk,

adelfisk, adelravn); in No. a form "ale" is found (Sw. dial.: al), developed from "aðal". Other Shetl. names for spider-crab are trollakrabb or "trowy crab", De'il's (Sorrows, Ill-health's) lupek or lubi: "*the devil's spoon*", prop. designating the shell; further lulikrabb (*hairy crab*), rutsikrabb and spundikrabb or spönkrabb.

**almark** [alma'rk, ä'lma'rk], sb., *an unruly animal*, esp. a *sheep which breaks through enclosures*. Comm. Abbreviated form of "almark-sheep". \*almarka sauðr: *sheep which breaks in on land which is common property*. Cf. No. aalmark, f., a *common*.

\*altagongi, see \*haltagongi.

\*altasenn [a'l'tasæn(n)], adverbial phrase.: 1) *all at once*, (hit guid = it went) **a.**, *everything was lost at one and the same time*; **a.!** exclamation used by a fisherman at sea who lost fish and fishing-tackle (U<sup>n</sup>.); 2) *at once; just now; quickly*, hit was **a.**, at ['that'] dey came. Also \*alkasenn [a'l'kasæn(n)]. U<sup>n</sup>. \*alt (i) senn; alt, n. from O.N. allr, adj. (pron.), all; the whole; O.N. senn, i senn, adv., *simultaneously, at the same time* (Mod. Icel. "senn" and "i s." Fær. "i s.", No. "i s.").

**alter** [a'ltær, a<sup>h</sup>ltær (ä'<sup>h</sup>ltær)], vb., *to hesitate; waver; to think twice before doing something*, to **a.** to do a ting; he 'll no **a.** to dø ['do'] it. Wests. (Sa.). Pronounced differently from Eng. alter, vb., in Shetl.: ä'ltær. — From O.N. haltra, vb., to halt? "haltra" also means to waver; cf. the expr. "haltri trúnni", *wavering in faith*.

**ambel**, sb. and vb., see aml, ammel.

**amder**, sb., see ander.

**amek**, sb., see amok.

**amerswakk** [ä'mærswak'], sb., *unrest; irritation; noisy and feverish*

*haste*, to be in a **a.** about somet'in'. Also emerswakk, hemerswakk [em'ær-, hem'ær-]. Ai. The first part of the word is prob.: \*am- (No. ama, vb., to *push on; to set in motion*, Icel. ama, vb., to *plague; disturb*; O.N. amask, vb., to *trouble oneself; to take pains*); the second part prob.: \*hvekk (No. kvekk, m., Fær. kvökkur, m., a *start; being startled*; No. kvekka, Fær. kvökka, vb., to *be startled*; Icel. hvekkur, m., inter alia, *irritation*).

**aml**, **ammel**<sup>1</sup> [aməl] and **ambel** [ambəl], sb., *fumbling attempt to carry out a task; dabbling in anything*, to mak' a **a.** at somet'in' (Du.); *fumbling attempt to walk*, to mak' a **a.**, e.g. of little children; *weak movement in general, de leastest* ['least'] ammel (Ai.). \*aml; Icel. ambl, n., *continuous effort without special dexterity or progress; dabbling*.

**aml**, **ammel** [aməl] and **ambel** [ambəl], vb., to *make fumbling attempts; make little progress; to dabble at a job*, to ambel at or efter ['after'] a ting; what is du ['are you'] amblin at? (Du.); to *walk feebly and totteringly*, hit ['it'] begins to ammel and geng ['go'], of a child which is beginning to walk (Ai.); ambel: U.; ambeld, perf. part., *hampered in one's freedom of movement*, U. \*amla; No. amla, vb., to *be engaged continually with; to slave; to toil without success*; Icel. ambla, vb., to *dabble*. Diff. from Eng. amble, vb., to *go at an ambling pace; to trip*.

**aml**, **ammel**<sup>2</sup> [aməl], sb., 1) *little wooden rod; short fishing-rod*, used while fishing from boat near land; Ai. 2) *splinter-bar; swingle-tree of a plough; cross-bar between the traces*; Du.; mester [mæstør]-**a.**, with team of four (oxen): *long swingle-tree in front of two smaller ones on a plough* (Du.); "ammel-

tree", *an oblong piece of wood, nailed down to the foremost part of the plough-beam* (Irel., Du.). O.N. hamla, f., *beam; swing-beam; swingle-tree* (Egilsson); No. homul (humul), Sw. and Da. "hammel" (swingle-tree) of a plough.

**aml, ammel** [aməl], vb., *to put hooks, rings on the swingle-trees of a plough in order to fasten the smaller ones to the foremost and longest* (de mester ammel), with team of four (oxen). Du. (Irel.). Though this verb is only preserved in connection with ammel, sb., *swingle-tree of a plough*, it appears, however, from its use to spring from O.N. hamla, f., in the sense of *a noose (grummet for oars; loop through which a sheet-ropes is run in order to furl together the sail of a vessel)*.

**amok (amek)** [āmök, amək], sb., *cuttle-fish*. Prob. a compounded word, in which case the first part might be "aa, aka" (Sw. dial.), *to evacuate; to soil*; mentioned under aga, etc. (*cuttle-fish*); second part poss. \*smokkr; cf. Icel. smökkfiskur, m., *cuttle-fish*. For the dropping of initial s before a consonant see "bipong" and "bulag", as well as N. Spr. p. 55. The likeness between Shetl. amok and Greenl. amikok (*cuttle-fish*) is doubtless accidental. Different varieties of amoks answer to the names hwal-a., ling-a., skate-a., (ling-a. = aggek; U.). Cf. aga, ager, aggek, sb. Edm. has: "awmucks, a kind of fish found upon sandy beaches; they possess the power of inflating their bodies. There are 'ling-awmucks' and 'skate-awmucks' and 'shell-awmucks'." No further confirmation of the sense is given by Edm.

**amos** [āmōs], sb., 1) *alms*; is in form the L.Sc. aumous, awmous = almous (*alms*), but is used in

Shetl. frequently of alms which is promised at sea (in hope of getting better fishing or in time of distress), either to a person (the first person one meets if one again reaches land) or particularly to a church, like Fær. "olmusa"; to lay on a **a.**, *to promise alms*, to winn a **a.**, *to get a promised alms*; "he'll winn a **a.** ut inunder a sten" is said of a very poor person (Ai.); see below a.-sten; if de kirk o' Ness (Y<sup>n</sup>) winns de **a.**, at ['that'] we get some fish — *if our promise of alms to the Ness church gains a hearing then we shall get some fish* — **a.**-kirk, *church to which one promises alms at sea* (while fishing or in distress). **a.**-sten, *stone (wish-stone) which acc. to old custom was thrown upon a heap of stones, an a.-heap, by a passer-by when making a promise of alms*. Sometimes "amos" can be heard fig. used in sense (*good or bad*) *action*, esp. *trick; knavish trick*: hit ['it'] would be a guid ['good'] **a.** to dø ['do'] so and so (Y<sup>e</sup>.). Likewise amous in sense of *action* is a good Scottish use. 2) *pitiful creature; poor thing*, comm. used adjectivally: *poor; wretched*; **a.** creature, *poor* ['poor'] **a.** ting (*poor little thing*); in this sense also in the older form olemos, o. body (West's.). O.N. ølmusa, f., a) *alms*, b) *wretch; poor thing*; Fær. olmusu (gen. sing.) as first part in compds. or adjectivally: *poor; wretched*.

**amp** [a'mp], sb., *restlessness; anxiety*; he drew a **a.** upon him, *he had a presentiment of ill* (U<sup>n</sup>.); esp.: *restless state of mind which prevents one from sleeping*, der'r ['there is'] a **a.** upo me, I canno ['not'] sleep; to be "upo de **a.**" (o' gaun = going, o' doin' somet'in'), *to be eager and longing to get away or to do something as soon as pos-*



sible; N.I. etc. \*ampi; Fær. ampi, m., *trouble*; *unrest*; *haste*; No. ampe, m., *trouble*; *inconvenience*.

**amp** [a'mp], vb., *to be anxious, restless; be unable to sleep*; esp. in connection with the verb "lie", to lie and **a.**, to lie ampin. Wests. See amp, sb.

**ampel** [a'mpəl] and more rarely **amper** [a'mpər], adj., 1) *with sharp outline; clear and distinct*; Fe.; Y<sup>n.</sup>, de land is very ampel, *the land appears clear and distinct* (in clear weather); a ampel sky = a aber sky; see aber, adj. 2. 2) *greedy; eager; active; indefatigable at work*; Fe.; cf. aber, adj. 4. Along with this ampelness (Fe.), *greed; eagerness; activity; indefatigability*. \*ampr, parallel form to \*apr (Shetl. aber); No. amper, adj., *sharp; acrid (in taste)* etc. (also inter alia *bustling; hastening*, R.); Sw. (dial.) amper, adj., *sharp (in taste)*, also inter alia *active; indefatigable*; Da. dial. ampre sig and ample, Sw. dial. amplä, vb., *to set strenuously to work; to strive eagerly*.

**annapi**, sb., see ennapi.

\***an(n)ari** [anā'ri], see under \*fari, sb.

\***and** [and, änd], sb., *breath*, esp. *the last breath of life*; to blag de (ane's) **a.**, *to give up the ghost; die*, he's blaget de (his) **a.** (see blag, vb.); to draw ane's **a.**, *to worry one to death*, diff. from "to draw ane's end, ænd". N.I. O.N. andi, m., and ond, f., *breath*; "ond" esp. *soul; life*, cf. end (ænd), sb. The word used in the expr. hand<sup>2</sup>, handi (q.v.) is certainly the same.

**andelokk (-lukk)** [a'n'dəlók', äñ'dəlók, -lək'], sb., *accident; misfortune; sudden, unforeseen illness* etc.; if nae ['no'] **a.** happens till ['to'] de coo ['cow'] or yowe ['ewe'] —. Fe., Y<sup>n.</sup>, U<sup>n.</sup> Also ondelokk (-lukk) [än'dəlók', -lək', öñ'də-];

der'r a o. fa'en ['fallen'] upo dem, *they have met with an accident* (Y<sup>n.</sup>). \*andlukka; O.N. "and" *against* (particle, forming the first part of compds.); O.N. lukka, f., *luck*. Edm. expresses "angaluck" as "accident; misfortune"; this is poss. an older form: \*andg(a)lukka, where "g(a)" is the old prefix (cf. G. "Gluck").

**andi**<sup>1</sup> [andi, äñdi], sb., *stink; strong and disagreeable smell*. Fe., U<sup>m.</sup> From U<sup>w.</sup> a form ongdi [öñdi] is reported. O.N. andi, m., *breath*.

**andi**<sup>2</sup> [andi], recorded in the verse "Eeli eeli **a.**! kast a knot upo dy tail! I'll slipp dee hwar I fann dee" (U<sup>n.</sup>). *Eel, eel (in hand?) make a knot upon thy tail and I'll set thee free again where I found thee*, (said by boys to a captive eel which is grasped by the head and held with outstretched arm). \*i handi = i hendi (in hand)?

**andor** [än'dör (andor, äñ'dör)] and more comm. **ander** [andər, ändər, äñdər], sb., *small porch; penthouse*; Wests. [andər: Sa., Fo.; andor: Papa St.); S.Sh., esp. Conn. [ändər, andər, äñdər]; Fe. [än'dör, äñdər]. On Wests. a parallel form amder [amdər] is found. In Fe. the word is also used to designate the foll.: a) *the space between the byre-door and the door which leads from the byre to the dwelling-house*; b) *the door between the byre and the barn*; c) *wooden lintel or (esp.) shelf above the door to lay things on; the uppermost edge of a stone wall, forming an angle with the roof*, esp. and prop. above the door, and used for depositing things on (cf. esins, sb. pl.); he lajd it op ['up'] upo de **a.** o' de hoose, o' de byre (Fe.); — From Fe. also in the form onder [öñdər, öñdər]. From Y<sup>n.</sup> is recorded andor [än'dör], meaning a *blind door in a byre or*

*barn*. O.N. anddyri, n., *porch*, in Icel. also: *inner porch-door*; No. anddyr, f., *back-door, door in the wall opposite the main-door* (esp. in barns). Cf. obder, katthus, sjapphus.

**andu** [än·du], vb., *by help of oars to keep a boat from drifting with wind and stream; keep a boat on the same spot by rowing slightly against stream or wind*. Comm. Also Ork. O.N. andæfa, vb., id. Shetl. andu, vb., is also used metaphorically of slow walking as if one were working oneself forward: to geng anduin; he cam' here op ['up'] anduin (Fe.).

**anglop** [aŋlop] *-tree*, sb., = aml, ammel<sup>2</sup> 2 (*swingle-tree of a plough*). Du. anglop prob. a compd. angl- = aml-? See aml, ammel<sup>2</sup>, sb.

†**anker** [a'ŋkər], sb., partly = Eng. anker (*liquid measure*), partly *a dry measure, a third of a barrel*, e.g. "a a. o' taatis" ['potatoes'], = No. anker. "anker-kettle", *large kettle or pot*. More recent word.

†**anker** [a'ŋkər], vb., *to calve* (of a cow). Fo. Slang?

**anklovan** [a'ŋklöva'n, -klöva'n], sb., *tongs*, tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea. Y<sup>n</sup>. Prob.: \*angaklofann (def. acc. form), from \*angi (Icel. angi, No. ange, m., *branch or fork of a forked implement*), and O.N. klofi, m., *forked implement; tongs* (Fær. klovi, m., *tongs*). See aglovan, sb.

**annaset**, **anneded**, **anni-** [ad·nasət, -set, -set; an·isəd, äŋ·isəd, äŋ·isə'nt], **annester**, **annister** [äŋ·östər, äŋ·istər], sb., 1) *lamb in its second year or two years old; young ewe which has not yet had a lamb*; often adjectivally: a a. gimmer or yowe ['ewe']; see gimmer, sb.; 2) *the second lamb of a ewe; the second calf of a*

*cow*; also adjectivally: a a. lamb, a a. calf. — Fo. [adnasət, -set, -set]. Ai [äŋisə('n)t]. Conn. [anışed]. Easts. occas. (Wh.) [änışed]. N.I. [änöstər, äŋistər]. From U<sup>n</sup>. and Y<sup>n</sup>. is recorded "a annester (annister) goose" of a one or two year old goose; and from Y<sup>h</sup>. a form anneste [äŋ·östə], esp. of the second calf, second lamb, and from Fe. a form enniste [ei·iste], signifying a young animal (*lamb, calf, pig, gosling*), belonging to the second brood. O.N. (and Mod. Icel.) annars vetrar, *of the second year*.

\***annewart** [äŋ·əhwə'rt], adj. and adv., a) as adj.: *irregular; changeable*, of wind, alternating with calm, a a. wind; b) as adv.: in the expr. "to blaw ['blow'] a.," he blaws or is blawin' a., *it blows unsteadily; it is alternately wind and calm*. Y<sup>h</sup>. Prop.: (*coming*) every other time. \*annathvart, -hvárt, neut. from O.N. pron. annarhvarr, -hvár, *every second one*. Cf. atrahola.

**ans** [ans], sb. pl., *husks of corn*, esp. of oats. Almost corresponds in form to L.Sc. (and Eng. dial.) "awns", defined by Jam. as: *beards of corn*, but otherwise is derived from O.N. agnar, agnir, pl. of øgn, f., *husk*.

**ans** [a'ns], vb., *to heed; look after; mind; care about*; never a. him! *never mind him (what he says)!* I'll no a. de day, *I don't care about getting it or doing it to-day, it is of no importance to me to-day*, a. dee! *look out! be on your guard!* Wh., Conn., Wests. O.N. ansa (anza), vb., *to notice; care about*. The forms ant and ent are just as common as ans.

**ansible** [a'n·sib·əl], adj., *that likes to lend a helping hand, that willingly offers his services*; he is very a., *he likes to offer his assistance*. Sa. Formed from ans,



vb., with the modern (Eng.) suffix -ible.

**ansperr** [ä'nsþær], sb., *stiffness in the limbs, esp. in the thighs after a long and rapid or wearisome walk*; to get de **a**. U<sup>n</sup>. han-sper [ha'nsþær]: L. ensper [en-sþær, ensþær] and hensper [hæ'nsþær]: Fe. hensperr [hen'sþærr'] and hansfer [ha'nsþær]: Nm., De. — Fær. andsperr, n., id.

**ant** [a'nt], vb., *to heed* = ans, vb.; never ant him! S.Sh. (Du.). N.Shetl. (N.I.). Also ent [æ'nt]. O.N. enta, vb., *to heed; care about*, = ansa.

**\*ante** [a'ntə], adv., *even; yet; still*, = \*ende. In an old rigmarole; see Introd., fragments of Norn, also N. Spr. p. 19. Fo. \*enn pá; Icel. ennþá (Fær. enntá), adv., *yet; still*.

**antí** [a'nti], sb., *oil-lamp* (koli); tabu-word used by fishermen at sea. Fo. \*andi? cf. Fær. ana (parallel form to "anda"), vb., *to shine or burn faintly*; O.N. anda, vb., *to breathe*, in No. and Sw. dial. also of wind: *to puff; blow gently*. For the change nd > nt, see Introd. V (also N. Spr. VII) § 28. Cf. andi, sb.

**\*ap**, sb., see apta.

**apateg**, sb., see afatag.

**aper** [apær, äpær], vb. a. and n., 1) vb. a., a) *to detain; hinder; tame*, he would no be aperd, *he would not be hindered in the carrying out of his plan*; Conn. [apær]; b) *to recall, esp. to call back or to stop a dog by shouting*, e.g. while chasing sheep, to **a**. de dog; N.Roe [apær]; 2) vb. n., a) *to change one's mind*, mostly negatively, he would no **a**, *he would not budge, he held to his purpose*; N. (and U.?) ; b) *to comply; obey orders; to cease or stop in the act of doing something when ordered*, esp. of a dog called back by shouting, e.g. while chasing sheep; de dog will no **a**; is

he a guid ['good'] aperin dog? Wests., De., L. [äpær]; N. — Sometimes with prefixed h: haper [hapær]; doo'll be haperd (*stopped*) i' dat (Conn.); when swearing: De'il haper dee! D. h. me! *devil take you! devil take me!* (Conn.). — \*apra from an older "aptra"; O.N. aptra, vb., *to pull; take or keep back; call back*; apra sér, *retire*. — Cf. hater<sup>1</sup>, vb., prop. the same word.

**\*apta** [apta], sb., *eve of a feast; the day before a holy-day or mass-day*; also abbr. \*ap [ap] and \*op [äp]. Fo. Recorded in the foll., all from Fo.: a) Tammasmass-ap(ta), *the 20th of December, the day before St. Thomas's day*, b) Todleses (Tollegsis, Toljegsis)-ap(ta) [täd'-læsəs'-,tä|'ə[g]sıs-]: \*Þorlaks-[messu]-aptann, *the 22nd of December, the day before "St. Thorlak's day"*; Todleses- is the correct Foula-form of this name; the form Tollegsis (Toljegsis)- with softened (palatal) l is comm. outside Fo. in the phrase "T-e'en" (e'en = apta); c) jøl-ap(ta), *Christmas eve*. Strictly speaking, these terms really form a sort of rigmarole: Tamm.-ap(ta), Tamm.-day, Tödl.-a., Tödl.-day, Jøl.-a., Jøl.-day, referring to the days from the 20th of December to and including Christmas day. O.N. aptann, m., *evening; the day before a holy-day or saint's day*. Instead of ap(ta) the word "e'en" is now comm. used. Eng. even = eve, sb.

**ar<sup>1</sup>** [är], sb., 1) *speck; small particle; very small part of something*; Wests. (Sa.); 2) *very faint life; very feeble movement*. Esp. in foll. combs.: a ar o' frost, a) *a slight frost; very slightly frosty weather*, "hit ['it'] is very cauld ['cold']; I tink', der'r a ar o' frost i' de air" (Sa.); b) *very thin and faint layer of rime frost* (Sa.). a ar upo de shore, *extremely slight surf; slight wash of the waves*

on the shore, der'r hardly a ar upo de shore. a ar o' wind, *very light breeze* (Y<sup>h</sup>). lcel. ar, n., *minute speck of dust; mote in a sunbeam*. For \*"ar" of feeble movement see below ar, vb., and arel, sb. and vb. Cf. er, sb.

**ar<sup>2</sup>** [ār], sb., *scar; scratch*; mostly with prefixed h: har [hār]. O.N. ørr, n., Da. ar, Eng. dial. and L.Sc. arr, sb.

**ar** [ār], vb., *to move oneself feebly and almost lifelessly, esp.: a) of living beings, men or animals; to ar (geng arin) about, walk with difficulty; to totter about* (N.Sh.), = to ur; b) of tide: *to move; begin to move* (immediately after the turn of the tide), *or to move very slowly* (immediately before slack water and turn of the tide), N.l.; hit ['it] was a', dey could ken, hit was arin, *they could just tell that the tide was moving* (U<sup>n</sup>); de tide is begun to ar, to "ar in" (*move shorewards*), to "ar fram" (= ar ut, *go out seawards*) (Y<sup>h</sup>). \*ar- of feeble movement. No. arra, vb., *walk with difficulty*; Da. dial. (Jut.) ærre, vb., *to move*; O.N. and Mod. lcel. arka, vb., *to go forward, walk slowly*; lcel. örga, vb., *to move slightly*. Cf. arel, vb.

**ard** [ārd], adj., *scarred; covered over with scars or scratches, a. hands*; mostly with a prefixed h: hard [hārd]. Deriv. of ar<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**arel** [ārəl], sb., *feeble, dying away movement, esp. of the tide, just before the turn, and then generally in pl.: arels; de hidmost arels o' de nort'-tide; Fe. Also ari, comm. in pl.: aris; Ai. In Ai. ari(s) is used, de aris o' de tide, comm. about the first movement of the tide.* \*arl-. See arel, vb.

**arel** [ārəl], vb., *to move oneself very feebly or lifelessly; just able to a. (Fe.), to geng arlin (about); shø ['she']'s still arlin about, she*

*is still crawling about* (of a poor sick person) (Sa.); de tide is still arlin (U<sup>mo</sup>). In Sa. a parallel form aren [ārən] is found, to a. about. — From \*ar- of slight movement; see above ar, sb. and vb. For the suffix -(e)l cf. lcel. örla, vb., of waves: *to break very slightly* (B. H.).

**aren** [ārən], vb. = arel, vb. Sa.

**\*ariff, \*airif, \*ayrffe**, sb. 1) *inheritance; share of inheritance*; 2) *succession to property*. In these meanings "ariff" and "ayrffe" are given by Balfour; "airiff" by S. Hibbert (Memoir on the Tings of Orkney and Shetland 1823), meaning *share of inheritance*: "The place appointed for the adjudication of airffs was originally the site in which other parish tings were held". 3) *partition of an inheritance; apportionment of inheritance*; to mak' a(n) a. "Airiff" is explained in a judicial document, dated 19th of Aug. 1602 (Matters of Succession and Inheritance): ". . . anent the airff (division) appointit to be haldin at Vyea . . . for division of the landis and moveablis airit be . . ." (Peterkin's Notes). Here, however, the word might also be understood in the sense mentioned below (given by Hibbert). 4) *probate court, cantonal court at which the partition of inheritance (allodial possessions) to the heirs-apparent, took place*. Thus "airiff" is explained by S. Hibbert in "Memoir, etc." "It was ordained that an airff should be made at the airiff-house of Norbie" (S. H., Memoir, etc.). In the phrase "to mak" a(n) airiff" the correct meaning of this word must be *the partition of an inheritance*; to had a(n) a., *to hold a probate court or a court for the partition of an inheritance*; cf. the quotation above under \*a(i)rff 3, where the word in this connection is expressed by (arve)-

skifte: *partition of inheritance*. — The form \*arff is derived from O.N. arfr, m., *inheritance*, \*airff, \*ayrffe either from "arfr" or from O.N. erfð, f., *succession to property; inheritance*. In meaning 3, "airff" is prob. an abbr. of O.N. arfskipti, n., *partition of inheritance*. airff 4, which can be accepted as an abbr. of "airff-ting", is doubtless a development from "airff 3" with which, in the phrases "to mak' a., to had a.", it is merged. — Ork. (Dennison) erif = Shetl. a(i)rff 4. — Cf. \*arvhus.

**arg** [arg], adj., 1) *evil; bad*; in this sense now certainly in only a few phrases; exclamations such as: arga dirt! *damned dirt!* Fe. Cf. the under-mentioned derivatives argeri and argosi, sb. 2) *desirous and eager; very desirous of something*; foll. by infinitive or prep. upon; a. upon somet'in'; Fo. O.N. argr, adj., *evil; bad; sensual*, etc.; with ref. to meaning 2 of Shetl. arg cf. Sw. dial. arg, adj., which inter alia, can mean *active*.

**arg** [arg], vb., *to talk ill-temperedly and hot-headedly; insist upon or contradict violently*, esp. of a hot-headed quarrel; dey arged [argət] de ane i' de face o' de tidder ['the one in the face of the other']. N.I. Partly O.N. (No., Sw., Icel., Fær.) arga, vb., *to worry; excite*; partly øg. argue, vb. Cf. erg, vb.

\***argeri** [ar'gəri], sb., *angry, importunate crowd*. U<sup>n</sup>. Edm. has: "argerie, a crowd, a multitude". Prob. deriv. of arg, adj. 1.

\***argosi** [ar'gosi], sb., *malice; passion; anger*. U<sup>n</sup>. Formed from arg, adj., *wicked; naughty*, etc. Cf. Fær. argur, adj., *bad; ill-tempered*.

**ari** [ari], sb., comm. in pl.: aris, de aris o' de tide, o' de brost (*beginning of ebb*): *the first slight movement of the tide after the turn*. Ai. See arel, sb. and vb.

**ark** [a'rk], sb., *chest; case*, comm. used fig. of a heavily-built and big-boned animal, a great a. o' a coo ['cow'] or hweg (*heifer*). O.N. ørk and arka, f., *chest; case*; L.Sc. ark, sb., *chest*.

**arm** [ārm], sb., *tail-end; end*, esp. on a fishing hand-line. Tabu-word at sea. U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. armr, m., a) *arm*; b) *extremity; extreme edge*. arm, a part of the body, in Shetl. is now comm. called: airm [ærm, ārm]. — Cf. arvi<sup>2</sup> and damp, sb.

**arm** [ārm], adj., *poor; wretched; weakly and thin*; Y<sup>n</sup>. armet [ārmət] and armin [ārmin], a.-lookin': Fe. armet: Du. arm has a further use in combination with "poor" in expr. as: he's nedder ['neither'] puir ['poor'] or arm, *he is well off*. O.N. armr, adj., *poor; unhappy*.

**arm** [ārm], vb., of a wretched, emaciated being: *to drag oneself along; to crawl about*, to geng armin about; de sheep gengs armin aboot de dykes. Fe. Formed from arm, adj., influenced by the verbs ar and arel.

**ar** [ar]-tree, sb., 1) *plough-beam; long-bar; the foremost part of a plough*; Irel., Du.; 2) *a piece of wood which is nailed down on the fore-end of the plough-beam, and to which the traces are fastened*; Sandw., Du. \*arðr-(tré); O.N. arðr, m., *plough*. Cf. orderos (erderos) and erskai.

**arvek** [arvæk], sb., *species of seabird*, see further under hervek, hirvek.

\***arvhus** [ārvhvʊs], sb., now only preserved in the phrase "de a. o' Norbi" (Sa.), also called "de ha'-hoose o' Norbi". ha' ['hall']-hoose = *large and high-class house*. The house in question has now disappeared, but stood within living memory as a ruin (acc. to the judicial-register discarded as a dwelling-house before 1735). "arvhus" is mentioned by the late schoolmaster

Robert Jamieson, Sandness, with the explanation: "head-bøl or principal house of an udaler, mansion-house". Edmondston in his Shetl. Glossary mentions "aarivhous" with the explanation "the place of meeting appointed by the Foud general or chief governor". This last vague explanation presupposes *house where-in the probate-court or the court for the partition of an inheritance was held* — see \*arff, \*airff, meaning 4, and the "airff-house of Norbie" mentioned thereunder. Barclay gives in his M.S. suppl. to Edm. "arv-house": "a house adjudged to belong to one of the heirs of the deceased". The word appears thus to have been used in a double sense, partly in the original sense: *the dwelling-house of a udaler, legally inherited by one of his sons*; partly in a later and derived sense: *a house in which the partition of inheritance is made or a probate-court is held*. \*arf-hús; O.N. arfr, m., *inheritance*, Shetl. \*arff, \*airff. The name "Arvhus Inn" in Wd. cannot be taken notice of here, as having an etymological connection, since it is quite modern (former name Hogster).

**arvi<sup>1</sup>** [arvi], sb., *chickweed* (plant), *Alsine media*, *Stellaria media*. comm. No. and Da. "arve", Sw. arv, Fær. arvi, m., Icel. arfi, m., id.

**arvi<sup>2</sup>** [arvi], sb., *end; piece of a broken fishing hand-line or long-line*, de lous **a**. Tabu-word, used by fishermen at sea. Wests. From Walls we have "de lous **a**.", used of the piece of the line which on breaking was lost in the sea; from Ai. (W. Burr), on the contrary, of that piece of the line which was hauled into the boat when the lower portion was lost. — arvi perhaps for \*armi, \*arm-ie, and, in that case, the same word as arin, sb., *end of a fishing hand-line*; q.v.

**asek** [aʃək], sb., *a closely woven straw-basket*, esp. for taking the ashes from the fire-place. Y<sup>h</sup>. O.N. askr, m., *small vessel; box*; No. ask, m., id.

**asel<sup>1</sup>** [asəl], sb., 1) *cold and keen wind*, a **a**. o' wind, a cauld ['cold'] **a**.; 2) *a laborious battling against the wind*; I'm had a heavy **a**., *I have had a hard struggle, strong contrary wind*. S.Sh. No. as, asveder, n., *gale of wind, rough weather*, asa, vb., a) *to storm; blow*; b) *to be tumbled about; move with difficulty; exert oneself*, etc. Da. ase. Cf. asel<sup>2</sup> and asu.

**asel<sup>2</sup>** [asəl], sb., in the phrase "upo de **a**.", *in uneasy movement; eagerly on the look-out for something*. N.I. Prob. from \*as- (No. asa, vb., *to storm; blow; riot*; No. aseim and asn, sb., *breathless, excited hurry*) and therefore actually the same word, or of the same origin, as asel<sup>1</sup>.

**ask** [ask, ʌsk], sb., 1) *haze; mist; bank of fog*, a **a**. upo de land (Ai.), der'r ['is'] a **a**. lyin' ower de land (U<sup>n</sup>). Comm. of *mist or banks of fog in the sky betokening wind*, a windy **a**. More rarely, *cold wind*, coming from such a mist or such banks of fog, a cauld ['cold'] **a**. (Y<sup>h</sup>). 2) *drizzle; fine rain; fine flakes of snow*; thus Edm. (U<sup>n</sup>); now certainly rare in this sense, which however is confirmed by the underquoted Ork. "ask" and Sw. dial. "askregn". — äsk and āsk: U., Y. (and Papa St.): otherwise comm.: äsk. — Seeing that the word is sometimes found in the form "hask" with the derivative "haski (hoski)", adj., *hazy, grayish* (of weather), it might be thought to be an original \*hask, cognate with O.N. hōss, adj., *grayish*, Eng. haze, sb., but it is most probably to be associated with O.N. aska, f., *ashes*, the root-meaning of which doubtless is *dust*;

cf. Ork. ask, sb., a) *dust; speck of dust*; b) *drizzle; mist*; c) *fine flakes of snow*, as also Sw. dial. askregn, n., *drizzle*.

**ask** [ask], vb., of the sky: *to be covered with haze or gray clouds foreboding wind*, de sky is askin (Y<sup>h</sup>). Hence the substantive askin, a **a**. for wind, *slight cloudiness; haze foreboding wind* (Y<sup>h</sup>). See above ask, sb.

**aslin** [aslin], adjectivally in the expr.: de coo or horse is **a**., *the cow or the horse has two owners, each possessing one half*. (Y<sup>h</sup>). Ork. asley, horses in asley, id. (Jam.). Uncertain origin.

**asu, assu** [a'su], sb., *very rough, rainy weather, heavy rain*, a awfu' **a**. rare. M. (Ai.? De.?). Also osa, ossa, q.v. Cf. No. as (*rush; ferment*) in "asveder", *very bad weather with wind and high sea*; asa, vb., of the weather: *to rage*; also osa, vb., and osveder, sb. (R.).

**at**<sup>1</sup> [at], prep., *at; to; by; with respect to*, in several phrases has an application handed down from Norn and diff. from Eng. Examples: 1) prep., a) *to ha'e ill (ill will, a pikk) at ane, to bear ill-will towards somebody* (U<sup>n</sup>.); what has du at him? *what have you against him?* (U<sup>n</sup>.); b) *to be weel at anesell, to be in good condition, vigorous and well nourished*, he (shø) is weel at him (her); O.N. vel at sér, *capable; good*, etc.; c) flit (had) dee at dee! *move a little aside, get a little out of the way!* lay dee at dee! *lie a little farther away!* he bade him stand at him, *he begged him to move a little aside*; cf. Sw. dial.: gå åt dej! *hurry up!* (see Ri. under "ganga"). d) op at, *up against; by; alongside*, to stand op at de wa' ['wall'], op at de dyke. 2) adverbially in such phrases as: a) gi'e me a tak at! *give me a*

*helping hand; help me to pull up the bow of the boat* (on arriving at a landing-place); tak' (stick) her (de boat) at! after landing: *pull the boat up a little!* b) nort' at, *in a northerly direction, northward*, sooth at, *in a southerly direction, southward*, esp. of wind, direction of the wind; c) op at, a) *upward, northward*, de wind is gane ['gone'] op at, *the wind has gone a little more to the north*. ß) *up against; up by*, "de ballisten is a sten afore de fire for to set ['for setting'] de ballis op at" (see balli). 3) in connection with certain verbs; as: to draw at, dreng at, drive at, fa' at, geng at, kom (come) at, lay at, les at, pjog at, rinn at, set at, stigg at, tird (tirs) at, winn at — see under these verbs.

**at**<sup>2</sup> [at], conj., *that*, introducing a subordinate sentence, = Eng. that; I ken at du'll dø ['do'] it, *I know that you will do it*; often omitted. In the infinitive, on the other hand, the Eng. "to" is always used. O.N. at, conj., *that*; also O.Eng. and L.Sc.

**atbørd**, sb., see adber, adbert.

**at-draw** [at-drâ], sb., prop. *pulling and dragging towards oneself*, esp. in foll. senses: 1) (*slow and tedious*) *hauling in, hauling up of a fishing hand-line*, when in a very strong current, or when the line chances to stick fast to the sea-bottom; a heavy **a.-d.**, a lang **a.-d.** 2) on the arrival of a boat at a fishing-ground: *the impression formed of the fishing-ground on the first running out of the line* (Burra), = at-komin, war; de first **a.-d.** o' de grund. 3) *vigorous stroke*, e.g. during rowing; to tak' a **a.-d.** 4) fig. *a bit of one's mind, a volley, a broadside, when quarrelling*; to gi'e ane a **a.-d.** — \*at-(drag or drâtr). O.N. draga at sér, *to draw or drag towards oneself*; O.N. atrátr, m.,

prop. *drawing towards oneself*, is handed down in a diff. sense.

**atersom** [aˈtərsóm], adj., see *etersom*, *etri*, adj.

**atferd** [atfɛrd, atfɛrd], sb., *behaviour; conduct; manners*, he has nae **a.**, *he does not understand how to behave himself*; now esp. *queer conduct; ludicrous deportment*. Often in pl.: *atferds* [atfɛrds, -fɛrds, atfɛrs], *wheel (queer) afterds*; he has nae [ˈno] *atferds* = he has nae **a.** (see above). Occas. also *atwerd*, *atwerds* [atwɛrd(s)]. S.Sh. (*atferd*, *atwerd*). N. and L. (*atferd*). **atifer** [atˈifɛr, äiˈtifɛr], a *wheel* [ˈqueer'] **a.**: Wh. [atˈifɛr], N.Roe [äiˈtifɛr]; he had a *wheel a.* about him. In Wh. also *etifer* [etˈifɛr]. Ork.: *atfares*, sb. pl. (Dennison). O.N† *atferð*, f., *behaviour; manner of proceeding*. Cf. *adber*, *odbert*, sb.

†**atkins** [atkins], sb. pl., *a kind of short trousers*. Conn. Etym. uncertain.

**atkomin** [atˈkómˌin], sb., prop. *appearance; arrival*, now rare and only in certain collocations; thus: *de (first) a. o' de grund*, *impression formed of the fishing-ground*, on running out the first line from the boat after arriving at the fishing-ground (Burra), = *at-draw*. O.N. *atkoma*, f., *arrival*. "komin" in "atkomin" = Eng. coming.

**atl**, **attel** [aʔəl, äʔəl], sb., *small portion of food*, a **a.** o' meat. Fe. aʔəl points back to an \*atl; äʔəl might originate either from \*ætl (etl) or \*atl. Cf. No. *etla* and *atla*, vb., *inter alia*, *to deal out food* (Aa.), also *to cook food* (*etla*, R.); *etlavord*, m., *portion of food* (Aa.); O.N. *ætlan*, f., (*thought; design; plan; determination*) *inter alia* also: *arrangement; entertainment* (æ. 6. Fr.).

**at** [at]-**lay**, sb., *a taking hold vigorously, exertion of strength whilst performing some task*. See "lay (l. at)",

vb. Cf. O.N. *atлага*, f., *a laying along-side* (of a ship in battle); *attack; onset*.

**atrahola** [atˈrahōˌla, aˈtˌrahōˌla (äiˌtra-)], adj., prop. pron., *chopping; intermittent; unsteady*, occas. of wind with intermittent calm, occas. of alternating drizzling rain and dry weather (in dull weather); **a.** *wadder* [ˈweather']: *hit* [ˈit] is **a.** wi' him, a) *it varies between wind and calm*, = he's blawin' *annehward* (see *annehward*); b) *it drizzles and is dry at intervals, it is neither rainy nor dry weather*. Y<sup>n</sup>. \**aðrahvára*, acc. f. sing. from O.N. *annarhvár*, pron. *every other*; after "*aðrahvára*" a feminine noun is understood (*ferð*, f., *a time; a turn*). The change from r to l in -hola can be explained as dissimilation on acc. of the preceding r in *atra-*.

**atri** [atri, ä(ə)tri, äitri], adj., see *etersom* and *etri*, adj.

**atset** [atset, -sæt], sb., *the beginning of the tide at the setting in of the ebb*. See *set* (s. at), vb. Cf. O.N. *setja*, vb., *setja at: set or press towards*.

**atafeld**, **attifield**, sb., see *attavelta*, sb.

**atta-lay** [aˈtˌalɛː], sb., *fallow-land; fallow-field in its second year*. U. \**aptr*-(lega); O.N. *aptr*, adv., *once more; again*. No. *atterlega*, f., *fallow-land; field laid down to grass*.

\***attaljós** [atˈaljosˌ], sb., *daybreak in summer*; Fo. From Nm<sup>w</sup>. has been reported, *attalos* [aˈtˌalós] in the sense: a) *daybreak; dawn*, de **a.** o' de *mornin'*; and by fusion; b) *dusk; twilight*, de **a.** o' de *eenin'* [ˈevening'], = *hømin*. \**aptr-ljós*. Cf. a) the Shetl. expr.: he's *lightnin'* again (comm.), *it is dawning* (after the short midsummer-night), and b) No. *atterlysa*, vb., *to dawn; atterlysing*, f., *early dawn*.

\***attaslu** [aˈtˌaslū], sb., *weight, attached to the back of a harrow and dragged after it to smooth the*



*mould and cover the seed*; an old straw-basket (kessi) or a piece of one, containing a turf or some earth, was mostly used for this purpose. U<sup>s</sup>. \*aptr- or \*aptan-slóði. O.N. aptr and aptan, adv., *behind*; *at the back of*; O.N. slóði, m., *a sort of brush-wood-harrow (bundle of branches or twigs bound together and dragged over the field, e.g. to crush and spread the manure, laid on this)*; somewhat similar is No. slode, m., Icel. slóði, m., *basket for carrying manure into the field*. Cf. slui, sb.

**attavelta** [at'avɛl'ta], **attavelt** [at'avæ'l't], **attivelt**, **-velt** [at'ivɛ'l't], sb., *ground (field) re-cultivated after having lain fallow for some time, esp. field in its second year of cultivation after fallowing*. The forms given are distributed over the foll. localities: attavelta Fe., Y. occas., attavelt De. occas., attivelti and -velt Wests. (Sa., Papa). attafeld [at'afeld'] and attifeld [at'ifeld'] are more used, occas. in pl.: attifelds [at'ifel(d)s']. S.Sh.: attifelds. From U<sup>a</sup>. We have the forms "at'ifel(d)s", ä'täfels", from Nm. "atfeld" and "a't'afeld" (Nm<sup>w</sup>.) besides "attafeld". ottafeld [ot'afeld']: L. -feld, written field and now partly pronounced "fild", usually accepted as Eng. field. — \*aptr-velta, *soil turned over and prepared anew*. For the second part of the compd. cf. No. velta, f., *turned-over soil; ploughed strip of land*, and Fær. velta, f., *piece of land dug over with a spade*. See velt, velter, sb., and cf. siverka, sb.

\***atte** [atə], adv., *at the back of; behind*, O.N. aptan. Only handed down in the old riddle (from Unst) of the cow: en comes a. drillandi, one (= the tail) comes dangling behind. From Fe. in the form oita [öita], influenced by the foll. "droita"

in the same riddle. See Introd., riddles, also N.Spr. pp. 17—18.

**attikassen** [at'ikas'ən], adj. (perf. part.), prop. *cast off; rejected*, now generally *stupid; foolish; helpless*, of men and animals, a puir ['poor'] a. ting. \*aptr-kastaðr, *thrown back; rejected*; O.N. kasta aptr, vb., *to reject; throw away, etc.*; Fær. kasta attur, *to reject; disdain*.

**attikast** [at'ikast'], sb., *queer, foolish and helpless person, prop. scum*, a puir ['poor'] a. comm. \*aptr-kast, *something cast away or rejected*; O.N. aptrkast, n., is handed down in the sense of *resistance; adversity*. See attikassen, adj.

**attri** [atri, ätri] and **atteri** [at'əri, ä't'əri], adj. compar. and sb., see ettri.

\***austerco(u)p**, see \*eystercop.

**av**, sb., see avriet, sb.

**avbregget** [av'bræg'ət], adj. (prop. perf. part.), of ear-mark on sheep: *marked anew, altered on the sheep's changing owners*. Fo. \*afbregðaðr, perf. part. from an \*af-bregða, vb., *to alter (a sheep-mark)*, from bragð, sb., in the sense of *sheep-mark*; see further afbreg(d), sb. and vb. as well as bragð, sb. For the weak form \*bregðaðr cf. the Fær. forms breg(ð)-aður and bregðaður as well as No. bregdad (in O.N. only the strong participial form "brugðinn" is found).

**avel** [avəl, (ävəl)], vb., *to walk feebly and totteringly* = aml,ammel (ambel), vb. N.I. Prob. \*avl-through \*awl- from \*aml-. Cf. for the phonetic development, Fær. gawlji (w = m pronounced without closing the lips and approaching to w or v), parallel form to "gamli" (*the old*). See aml, etc.

**avnet** [ävnet], sb., in fishery, esp. herring-fishery, with nets: *small net (similar to a trout-net), by which a man, the so-called skumer, catches the fish (herrings) falling or slipping out of the net*. Also abbr.:



av[äv]. U<sup>n</sup>. Doubtless an \*afnet for \*afnetjanarnet, (*small*) *net with which the fish are taken out of a net*; cf. No. avnetja, vb., *to take fish out of a net*.

**avoros, avorous** [avõ'rõs], adj., of fishing-ground: *not fished on for a long time*, a. grund [grõnd] = uvert grund (opp. of boren, reket and utskjumpet grund). U<sup>n</sup>. Poss. from úvarr, adj., in sense of *unnoticed*; O.N. úvarr is handed down in the sense of *unawares, unwary*, etc. a- in avoros then stands for \*u-, as the syllable is unaccented. See uvert, adj.

\***avunavara (avona-)** [avü'navā'ra, avõ'na-], \***avunevara (avone-)** [avü'nävā'ra, avõ'nä-], adj., *at random; haphazardly*, to set de lines a., he cam' a. on it; also "upon a.": to dø ['do'] somet'in' upon a. Y. (Y<sup>m</sup>., Y<sup>h</sup>.). vunevara: Y<sup>n</sup>.; I just did it v. In S.Sh. (Conn., Du.) the foll. forms, not yet wholly obsolete, are to be found: abunavara, bunavara [(a)bü'navā'ra] or (a)bunevara [(a)bü'nä-], partly as, a) = avunavara in the above sense, to geng (a)b., *to go upon chance*, = "upo lukk's head", "upo blind [blind] heads", partly; b) in the sense of *makeshift, reserve*, to ha'e or keep in (a) b., *laid by*, of reserve provisions. — \*avunavara is prop. four words: \*á vón (ván) ok vara; O.N. vón (Fær. vón, No. von), f., *anticipation; prospect; hope*; O.N. vari, m., a) *carefulness; caution*, b) *makeshift, reserve, anything kept in readiness in case of necessity* (Fr.). No. "paa von ok vara", a) *at hap-*

*hazard*; b) *in reserve, as makeshift, in store*, see "vare", m., and "von", f. (Aa. and R.). The introductory prep. a- stands for \*o- as it is unaccented. (a)bunavara may stand for an older \*(a)vunavara with usual dropping of the unaccented prep. a-; v in vun-, in that case, has become b by dissimilation under the influence of the foll. v in vara; but the forms with b might also have originated from \*uppá vón ok vara.

\*"ayning", \*ayng, \*eing, sb., *the property of a udaler or his right to property*. Balfour. Appears in old Sh. deeds; bills of sale written in L.Sc. dial. occas. interspersed with old Norse words and phrases. O.N. eign, f., *possession; property*. See enk (ink, jenk, jink), sb., which in an altered sense is the present Shetl. form of this word.

ä. The greater number of the words beginning with the vowel ä may be found under a; a development a > ä occurs along with the softening of the foll. consonant, but mostly a alternates with ä, non-mouillé together with the mouillé forms: "ädbært, älmärk, ändi, ändör, äñsed and äñstör, äñhwa'rt, äñl, äñtiför": see "adbert, almark, andi, andör, annased (annised, annester), annewart, atl, atferd". Some few words such as: "äñapi (äñapiti), äñtri or äñ(ö)ri" are to be found under e (ennapi, etri, ettri), a number such as "äidönt, äils, ä'ljka, ä'ljket, äim, äismonsi" under i (ident, ila, ilska, ilsket, im, isbensi).

## B.

ba<sup>1</sup> [bā], sb., 1) *a sunken rock in the sea*; 2) *surf on a sunken*

*rock*; de ba is breakin', *the surf is breaking on the rock*; on the other

hand, in a diff. sense: *de ba* is *bod in, the wave rises* (just before breaking on the rock); *ba* here = *bod*, sb., *groundswell*. In place-names, names of (sunken) rocks, *bod* (*bo*) and *ba* alternate; see further *bo*<sup>2</sup>, and *bod*<sup>1</sup>, sb. O.N. *boði*, m., *a hidden shoal in the sea; the breaking of the sea on a hidden shoal*.

*ba*<sup>2</sup> [bā], sb., only in the expr.: "der'r ['there is'] *nedder ben* or *ba* (*suk* or *sap*) in it" [*nedder...or* = *neither...nor*], of an extremely skinny fish. Sa. \**pað* (*something to pick*)? cf. Fær. *paða* [pāa], vb., *to pick, in the skinning of a slaughtered sheep to tear off pieces of the inside membrane with flesh attached and to let these adhere to the skin*; similar to this is Fær. *piða* [pija], vb., *to pick the flesh from the bones*. Change from initial *p* to *d* is found in several Shetl. words; in this case a change \**pað* > *ba* could easily be explained as having arisen from the foregoing *ben* under assimilating influence.

**ba-break** [bābrak], sb., 1) *the breaking of the waves on a sunken rock* (*ba*); *high sea* (U.). 2) *fig. of very badly and carelessly executed work*: *to dell* (*delve*) or *lay onyting* in *b.* (Y<sup>b</sup>.); cf. *kolgrof*. *ba*<sup>1</sup> compounded with Eng. "break".

†**bad** [bad, bād], sb., *garment*; comm. Also *a suit of clothes*; a new *b.* [bad] (Du.). Prob. the same word as A.S. *pād*, f., *outer garment*; *cloak*, Goth. *paida*, O.Sax. *pēda*; Sw. dial. *pade*, m., *cloak*; *overcoat*. Jamieson gives (in Dict. Scott. Lang.) under "bit", sb., a phrase "bit and ba id" in sense of *food and clothes*. Cf. (?) No. *badang*, m., *bodice* (R. suppl.), Mod. Sw. dials. *badng*, *bāding*.

**bad** [bad, bād], vb. a. and n., 1) *to bathe*; 2) *to bathe oneself*. *to badd* (Barclay).

**badous** [bādōs], adj., *weakly; good*

*for nothing*, a *b.* body. U<sup>s</sup>. See *ubadous*, of which *badous* is merely an abbr.

**baf** [baf], sb., *warm poultice* (on wound or swelling). See *baf*, vb.

**baf** [baf], vb., *to warm; poultice*, to *b.* ane's face (with a warm cloth). A comb. of O.N. "baða" and L.Sc. "baff"? The word must doubtless originate from "baða", vb., *to warm up*, but is in form assimilated to L.Sc. *baff*, vb., *to beat*, also used in Shetl., occas. in a fig. sense: *to have a hard fight for it* (*baff*, *beff*).

**bafall** [bāfāl], sb., 1) *the rush of a wave over a sunken rock* (*ba*); *de ba* is *gaun* ['going'] *b.*, *there is a heavy surf on the rock*; U. 2) *roar of something rushing down; tremendous splash*, *hit guid* ['went'] *b.*, *hit ga'e* ['gave'] a *b.*, e.g. of falling fragments of cliff; U.; also *befall* [bēfāl], Ai., and *befal* [be-fāl], a great *b.*, De. 3) *fig., hurry-scurry; noisy haste*, *he cam' in a b.*; U<sup>mo</sup>. — O.N. *boðafall*, n., *precipitation; fall of a wave breaking over a rock or shoal*. — In U<sup>n</sup>. is found a form "bāfel" in a different sense from "bāfāl", viz.: *water farther off, clear of the land, outside the so-called spjelpøl, pøl or ljog* (*sea nearest the coast*), *but before reaching the high sea*.

**bag** [bāg], sb., *purse*. Y<sup>h</sup>. O.N. *baggi*, m., *bundle*. Diff. from Eng. *bag*, which in Shetl. is pronounced "bāg".

**baga** [bāga], sb., *a cow the back of which is of a different colour from the lower part of the body and flanks*. Mostly used as a name for such a cow. Fo. \**baka*, deriv. of O.N. *bak*, n., *back*. Cf. *Starabaga*.

**bagerplett**, sb., and **-pletted**, adj., see *boger*.

**baggiskjump** [bag'iskjo'mp], sb., *the first peat cut off* (*skjumpek*, *skjumpsin*), *usually spoiled by the*

*frost and consequently thrown down into the peat-bank.* Du. For the first part of the compd. (O.N. bakki) see *bakk* 2, *bakkagrof*, and *bank*, sb.; with the second part cf. Da. (Jut.) *skumpe, flat turf which is cut from the sward* (M.).

**baggrei, bagrefi**, sb., see *bakkagrof*.

**bagi** [bāgi], sb., *black-backed gull*, = *baki*, sb. 1. Also Ork. Fær. *bakur*, m., id. Deriv. of O.N. *bak*, n., *back*. See *swartbak*. In Wh. "*bagi-maw*" [*bagi-*] is a bird which differs from the black-backed gull (*bagi*, *baki*, *swabi*, *swabek*), viz.: *stormy-petrel* (*petrel glaciarius*), *fulmar*, = *mali-mok*. The name must orig. from the bluish-gray back of the bird in contrast to the yellowish-white belly and breast. Cf. *baki*, sb. 2.

**ball**, sb., see *ball*, sb.

**bak<sup>1</sup>** [bak], sb., *ridge of hills*, O.N. *bak*. Now mostly in place-names as the last part of the word (uncommon).

**bak<sup>2</sup>** [bāk], sb., *high and long wave*, great *baks o' waves*; *heavy swell*, esp. when the wind is against the waves (opposite to *gol*); der'r a (great, heavy) *b. i' de sea*. Du. O.N. *bak*, n., *back*, L.Sc. *bauk*.

**bak<sup>3</sup>** [bak], sb., = *baki* 2 (auk).

**bak<sup>4</sup>** [bak], sb., *backwash of breakers*; *backflow after the breaking of a wave on the shore*, de *b. o' de le* (le = *wave breaking on the shore*). Burra. Prob. abbr. of a compd. with "*bak*" as the first syllable; cf. Shetl. *baksuk*, Fær. *bakbrot*, n., *backwash of waves*.

**bak<sup>5</sup>** [bāk], sb., 1) *piece of a long-line of a certain length*, a *line-b.*, de *b. o' de line*; cf. No. *linebol*k; 2) = *sprøl*, *sprøl* on a fishing hand-line. — *bak* is L.Sc. in its form, *bauk*, *balk*, but corresponds exactly in sense 1 to No. (*line*) *balk*, *bol*k (O.N. *balkr*, *bōlkr*, m., *partition*). See *ba(l)k* under *gardba(l)k*.

**bak** [bāk], vb., of a stallion: *to cover*, de *mare* is been *baked* [bākəd]; of a mare: *to be in heat*; *to desire the stallion*, de *mare* is *bakin*. \**baka*, vb., from O.N. *bak*, n., *back*.

**bakbar** [bakbār], sb., *the dorsal-fins of a flounder (halibut)*. \**bak-barð*. See further under *bar*.

**bakbiter** [bak˙˙bit̄ər and comm. -bäi˙˙tər], sb., *backbiter, slanderer*. O.N. *bakbitari*. Cf. (for the pronunciation of *biter*) *stenbiter*.

**bakbörd** [bakbörd], sb., *port-side of a boat*. \**bak-borð*.

**bakflakki** [bak˙˙flak˙˙i], sb., *a mat (flakki) placed under a straw-basket (kessi) to protect the back of the bearer*. \**bak-flakki*.

**bakflan** [bak˙˙flan˙˙], sb., *gust of wind swept back*. See *flan*, sb.

**baki** [bäki], sb., 1) = *bagi*, *black-backed gull*; N.Sh. occas. 2) *auk*, *alca torda*; S.Sh. The auk is called *baki*, because it has a black back, while its belly and breast are white (cf. "*bagi-maw*"). In N.Sh. the name *tjogi* [t̄ogi, k̄ogi] is used of *baki* 2. Cf. *wolki*.

**bakins** [bakins], sb. pl., *small tufts of wool left on the hind-legs of the sheep after the shearing*. Diff. from L.Sc. "*backings*" (*waste wool or flax*).

**bakk** [ba˙˙k], sb., 1) *bank; slope*, de *b. o' de hill*, *o' de knowe (the slope)*. 2) *edge; bank; ledge*, in the phrase "*de b. o' de gref*" of *a ledge in a peat-pit*, now comm.: *peat-bank*; see under *bakkagrof*, *bank*. — As a place-name comm. in the sense of *shore; steep shore*, uncompounded in the form *Bakka* [ba˙˙ka] (sometimes with the def. art.: *Bakken*) and as the second part of a compound: *-bakka* and (more comm.) *-bakk*. Rarer in sense of (*inland*) *bank*, (*inland*) *slope*. See further Shetl. *Stedn.* pp. 74—75. — O.N. *bakki*, m., *edge; bank; ele-*

vated piece of land limited by a depression on the one side; Da. bakke. No. "bakke" also = ledge in a peat-pit (R.). — See bank, sb.

**bakkagrof** [ba'k'agrōf], **bakka-grōf** [-grōf], sb., *peat-pit below the so-called "(peat-)bank" or ledge where the peats are cut; a hollow into which the uppermost turf of the peat-bank is thrown before the actual peat-cutting begins*; U<sup>n</sup>. Also in such forms as bakkgrēf [bakrēf] (U<sup>n</sup>), baggagrof [baga-, ba'agrōf], baggrēf [bagrēf] and bagrēf [bāgrēf]: U., Y., etc. \*bakkagrōf (O.N. bakki, m., *ledge; edge; bank*; O.N. grōf, f., *ditch; hollow*).

**bakkalist** [ba'k'alist], sb., *prop. edge of the sea? now only in certain phrases, as: to geng trough ['through'] or aboot ['about'] de hale ['whole'] b., to search far and wide; to search everywhere* (out of doors, away from the house), prop., perhaps to walk along the whole shore; he wakend [wākənd] de hale b., *he awakened the whole neighbourhood*. Fe. The first part of the compd. is doubtless O.N. bakki, m., *edge; bank; (steep) coast*, see bakk; the second part might be the syn. O.N. lista, f., *a strip; edge; rim*, in place-names sometimes denoting a tract of coast; tongue of land, as No. Lista, Lister, Sw. (Blekinge) Lister, Listershuvud.

**baklengi** [bak'leŋgi], sb., *a strip cut out lengthways from the back of a halibut* (opp. to "belly-lengi"). O.N. baklengja, f., *the back-strip of the hide* (Fr.). See lengi, sb.

**baklim** [baklim], sb., *hind-leg of an animal*. \*baklimr.

**baklins** [baklins], adv., *backwards*. \*baklengis (No. baklengjes).

**bakravi** [bakrāvi], sb., *a fat strip, nearest the fins, cut from the back of a halibut* (opp. to "belly-ravi"). \*bak-rafr. See ravi, sb.

**bak-sare** [baksær, -sēr], adj., *sore on the back*, esp. of a horse, = O.N. baksárr, adj. The form "sare" is L.Sc.

**baksnød** [bāksnød], sb., on a haddock-line: *small length of line, fixed to the long-line* (de bak). See snød, sb.

**baksten** [baksten], sb., "*back-stone*", *stone (set on edge) forming the back of the hearth*. Phrase: as black as de b. \*bak-steinn.

**baksuk** [baksuk], sb., *backwash of the waves after having broken on the shore*. S.Sh. \*bak-súgr. More comm.: utsuk. See suk, sb.

**bal** [bal], sb., *noise; uproar; merriment*, only noted in the intensive compd. gobal; q.v. No. bal, n., *noise; alarm; uproar*.

**bald** [bāld], adj., (*bold*), *quick; skilful; good*; mostly in compar.: balder [bāldər], a corn balder, *a little quicker, better, brisker*. Assimilates in meaning to Sw. (dial.) "bål" from O.N. \*bald-, see Ri. Slightly diff. from L.Sc. bauld (Eng. bold).

**baldi**, sb., see baldin.

**baldi** [baldj], vb., *fisherman's phrase; tabu-phrase at sea, used with reference to the ling: b. her! close its (the ling's) eyes* (when protruding from its head). Y<sup>n</sup>. Origin uncertain.

**baldin** [baldin, bāldin, -dɪn], sb., the fishermen's tabu-name at sea for *the halibut*; N.I. baldien [bal'diən]: Wh.; baldi [baldj], de "gley'd" (*the squint-eyed*) b.: De<sup>w</sup>. May be O.N. baldinn, adj., *powerful; head-strong; defiant*. Remarkable (chance?) likeness to Lapp. baldes, *halibut* (V.Th.).

**balker** [bā'kær], sb., *a lump, esp. of a large, round stone, the sinker on a fishing hand-line or long-line*. N.I.? Allied to No. balk, m., *knot*, etc., deriv. of "ball". Cf. ballisten and bolker.

**ball** [bal, bāl], sb., *a round lump; small bundle; tangled knot; something in disorder, in a b., tangled*.

ball [bail, bäil]: Nm., etc.; O.N. bōllr, No. ball, m., a globe; lump.

**ball<sup>1</sup>** [bal, bäl], vb., 1) to roll together (in a lump); put in disorder; balld [bäid] togedder, tangled; in disorder, (U<sup>n</sup>.); O.N. balla, vb., to pack (roll) up. 2) to speak indistinctly, in a disjointed manner; Fe. (Fe<sup>e</sup>.); Fær. balla, vb., to babble; chatter; tungan ballar (ballast), the tongue trips. Cf. vall<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**ball<sup>2</sup>** [bal, bäl], vb., 1) to strike against something so that it resounds; to carry out some work energetically; de lass stød ['stood'] ballin [bällin] de boots, the girl was cleaning the boots with all her might; U.<sup>?</sup> 2) a) to throw; fling, to b. onyting at ane, to b. snawba's ['snowballs']; b) to hit by throwing, to b. de geese, to throw e.g. clods of earth at the geese (N.I.). Du. [bal, bäl]. N.I. [bäl]. Also: to bell [bæl]. O.N. bella, vb., to hit; Icel. bella, to knock against something so that it bangs (B.H.).

**balli** [bali], sb., small cake of barley- or oat-meal, comm. in the compd. melloin- or mellins-**b.** = the last and smallest of the cakes (brøni) baked at one time. S.Sh. A form bāli [bääli], a "mellins-b.", a "tirl-b.", is reported from Sandw., Du. See further mellins, melloin, and tirl<sup>2</sup>, tongi (-balli). O.N. bōllr, m., a ball; globe; lump; No. ball, m., inter alia bun; a sort of clumsy cake, Sw. dial. ball, m., inter alia a lump of meat.

**balligrøt** [bal'igrøt, bäl'igrøt], sb., pebbles (collect.), a heap of pebbles. N. Now hardly used except as a place-name, e.g. "de Er o' Balligrøt", beach at Stavanes, N. Prob.: \*ball(a)grjót. For the first part of the compd. "balli-" see ball, sb., and ballisten<sup>1</sup>. The second part is grøt, stone (heap of stones, variety of stone). Cf. rolligrøt.

**ballisten<sup>1</sup>** [bal'isten], sb., a small, round stone, pebble. Br. Prob.: \*ball (or ballar)-steinn, from bōllr, m., a globe; lump. Cf. bolleti (b. sten) and bolli, sb.

**ballisten<sup>2</sup>** [bal'isten], sb., a stone on the hearth in front of the fire, stone on which the ballis (cakes, see balli, sb.) are placed while being baked. Conn.

**balti** [ba'tli], sb., struggle; exertion; pains and trouble; to ha'e ['have'] a b. Wh. or N.Roe. From the root "bal-"; No. bal, m., inter alia trouble; No., Icel. and Fær. bala, vb., to fight one's way; exert oneself, etc. O.N. baldrask, vb., to work one's way with exertion (from a substantive "baldr").

**bambirr** [bam'bir(r)], and more comm. **bambirl**, **-birrel** [bam'bir'əl], sb., great haste; excitement, in a b., hurry-skurry; with intense emotion. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. \*bangbyrr and \*-byrr. O.N. bang, n., noise; uproar, and L.Sc. bang, start; springing away; speed. \*byrr, deriv. of "byrr", m., fair wind; cf. No. byr, m., (fair wind) propulsion; speed, and byrja, vb., to start energetically (R.). In L.Sc., "bir" signifies partly a drilling or whirring sound, partly quick motion. Cf. bir(r), bor(r) [\*byrr], sb., which in Shetl. is used uncompounded in the same sense as bambir(l); and cf. the foll. bambus and -busel.

**bambus** [bam'bus', -bos'], sb., hurry-skurry, to come in a b. U<sup>m</sup>o. Prob. \*bang-bus. For "bang" see above bambirr; bus is allied to Da. buse, No. busa, to rush blindly on. — bambusel [bam'bos'əl (-bus'əl)], sb., confused state; great disorder, esp. on account of too great haste; in a b., pell-mell, (of mental state) confused; amazed. Fo., U. — Seems to be a deriv. of bambus, sb. (see above), but prob. arises rather from Eng. "bamboozle", vb.; "boozle" has

then in Shetl. been regarded as Norse "busa", *to precipitate; rush on.* — bambusel [bam'bos'æl], vb., *to turn upside down; to confuse; amaze;* bambuseld, 1) *in disorder; pell-mell.* 2) *confused; amazed.* Fo., U. This is more closely allied to Eng. "bamboozle" than bambus and -busel.

**bamp** [ba'mp], vb., *to harp on the same topic constantly; nag about the same thing, to b.* upon a ting. \*bamba (*to make a drumming sound*)? The form bamp seems to be influenced by Eng. "bump".

**band** [bānd], sb., 1) *band* in general; *a tether*, see bandku; de b. o' de kessi = de fetel; — *one of the bands* (comm. of rush or coarse grass, bent-grass) *put round a straw-basket*, kessi, *plaited in between the straw-bands*, = geng; Conn. O.N. band, n., Eng. band. 2) *bunch; bundle; two objects tied together*, esp. a) *two small bunches* (bets, pl.; L.Sc. "beet") *of rush or straw tied together*, a b. o' floss, o' gloy; b) *two fish tied together and hung up to dry*, esp. *coalfish*, a b. o' pilteks; cf. kippek. No. band, n., *bundle; bunch.* 3) *a plank across the bottom of a boat, ribs of a boat*; also collect. No. and Fær. "band" in the same sense. 4) *a long stone, bond-stone, laid crosswise when building a stone wall*; also "t'rough-band" and bindinsten. No. bandstokk, m., *binding-joist in a building*; L.Sc. band-stane, sb., *a stone laid crosswise through a wall.*

**banabak**, sb., see bonabäg.

**band** [bānd], vb., *to tie fish*, esp. *coalfish* (silleks, pilteks), *together in strings* (bands). Deriv. of band, sb., in sense of 2 b. — In the sense of *tethering the cow in the byre*, to b. de coo, band is doubtless Eng. band.

**bandku** [bāndku], sb., *a cow fastened in the byre.*

**bang** [baŋ], sb., 1) *crack; noise; sudden, violent movement*; of living beings, persons: *to come or geng* ['go'] *wi' a b.*; of a storm *suddenly rising: he cam' wi' a b., it came with violence*; of wind, e.g.: *he guid* ['went'] *wi' a b. to de sud* (sooth)-east; of the tide: *de b. o' de tide, the tide at its highest*, a b. o' tide, *strongly-running tide*, N.I. 2) *a knock; blow*, a b. at or upo de door; cf. bonga, sb. — O.N. bang, n., a) *noise; din; uproar*; b) *knocking*; O.N. banga, vb., *to knock; hammer*, in special sense: *to knock at a door*; Eng. bang, sb. In Shetl., bang is also used in the comm. L.Sc. sense of the word, viz.: *a start; springing away; speed.*

**bang** [baŋ], vb., 1) *to knock*, esp. *at a door*, to b. at (upo) de door; O.N. banga, vb., *to knock (at a door).* 2) *to come or to go with sudden vehemence*; to come or geng bangin; N.I.; see above, bang, sb. 1. 3) (L.Sc.) *to dash away.*

**bangi** [baŋgi], sb., *something thick and round*, esp.: a) *a thick cake*, brøni, *made of barley- or oatmeal*, baked on a gridiron, usually with a lump of tallow in the middle; tallen ['tallow']-b. = fatti-brøni; Y.; b) *(small) round or roundish stone*, mostly in the compd. "row-b." (L.Sc. row = Eng. roll; cf. rolligrøt); Br.; c) in the compd. slam-b., *great jellyfish, medusa*; Y<sup>h</sup>. From the root "bang-" denoting something thick, heavy and clumsy; cf. No. bangsa, vb., *to walk heavily and clumsily*; Icel. bangsi, m., *a bear* (prop. *a heavy and clumsy figure*).

**bangsrip** [ba'ŋsrip], sb., *trial of strength, in which two persons clutch each other's bent fingers and pull*; to tak' a b. U<sup>n</sup>. Prop. *bear's hug*. Icel. bangsi, No. and Da. bamse, m.,



a bear; No. (Li.) bjørntak, n., *trial of strength by placing one's hand in that of another at right angles* (R.).

**bani** [bani, bāni], sb., prop. *bane*; *death*, but now only used of: 1) *attack on one's health*; a bad cold, he's gotten his **b.** 2) *bad treatment or usage*; a *drubbing in a fight*, he's gotten his **b.** Fe. O.N. bani, m., *bane*; *death*.

**bank** [ba'ŋk], sb., *edge*; *bank*; *ledge*, esp. 1) *ledge in a peat-pit, row of spade-depths, peat-bank*, = No. bakke 5 (Ross); see bakk 2 and bakkagrof. 2) *steep coast*, = Fær. bakki; comm. in pl.: banks. — bank is the Eng. form which has superseded the old bakk(a); but the word is preserved in special Norn applications.

**bann** [ban(n)], vb., *to swear*, esp. in the tautological phrase "to curse and **b.**", *to swear vigorously*. O.N. banna, vb., *to forbid*; *curse*, in No. and Fær. also: *to swear*; L.Sc. to ban.

**bar** [bār], sb., 1) *the fins of a fish*, esp. *long fins, forming a fringe*, such as of tusk, ling, halibut and ray; occas. in pl., as: de bars o' de skate (Conn.). de bar-cut o' a turbot [= Eng. halibut], *a strip, including the fins, cut from a halibut*; fairly comm. Also in the form berd [berd, bē'rd], comm. in the pl.: berds, de **b.** o' a turbot ['halibut'] (Du.). O.N. barð, n., *brim*; *edge*; *beard*. See bakbar, sb., and barlopen, adj. 2) *ear, bearded ear of corn*; *the upper part of the straw where the ear is attached*, de **b.** o' de strae (Sullom, Nm.); cf. barfljug, vb., and barlopen, adj., as well as bard (berd), vb. With regard to the verbal forms bard, berd (see below), bar also in sense 2 is more prob. to be derived from O.N. barð, n., *beard*, than from O.N. barr, m., (inter alia = *corn*; *barley*).

\***bard** [bārd], sb., *promontory*;

*prominent edge of a cliff*; now only as a place-name, e.g. de Bard o' Bressay. O.N. barð, n., *brim*; *edge*; *border*. Cf. \*bord (\*bordek, \*borr, \*berdek).

**bard** [bārd], vb., 1) vb. a., *to thrash the corn from the stalks in a sheaf*, to **b.** ut ['out'] de sheaf. 2) vb. n., of the ears in a bundle of corn, sheaf: *to be loosened from the stalks* (on account of mildew), to **b.** ut, de corn bards or is bardin ut. Also berd [berd], vb., in the same sense (cf. Eng. beard). Fe., Y. \*barda. See bar, sb. 2.

**bardasoga** [bār'dasō'ga, bār'də-sō'ga], sb., prop. *St. Bartholomew's Day*, but only preserved in sense of *an unreasonably long time, "eternity"*, in exprs. such as: to wait a **b.**, to stand for (*in*) a **b.**; hit ['it'] will be a **b.**, afore du gets dis ['this'] done. U. [bārdasōga]. Fe. [bārdə-sōga]. O.N. Bardolsvaka, f., No. dial. Barsoka: *St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24th)*. The former application of the name in Shetl. possibly alludes to an unusually long service, held in former times on the above-mentioned day (S.B.).

**barfljug** [barfljug, -fljog], vb., after the thrashing of the corn: *to separate the remaining corn from the straw by shaking and flinging it about*; to **b.** de corn; esp. of barley. Fo. Prob.: \*barð-fløygja. For bar [\*barð] see above bar, sb. 2, and bard, vb. O.N. fløygja, vb., *to fling*; *throw*. Cf. fljog, vb. The so-called barfljugin is preceded by: a) the actual thrashing ("treshin'"), and b) de humlin'. For a second barfljug, vb., see barflog, vb.

**barflog** [barflog', bār'flog, -flōg', -flōg'], vb., *to beat one's hands crosswise around the shoulders to keep oneself warm*, to stand barflogin; with object: he barflogged him ['himself'] or his hands. Comm.



Wests.: *barflög*, *bärflög*, Nm<sup>w</sup>.: *bärflög*. Other forms are *barfl(j)ug* [*barfljög*]: U. *berflog* [*bærflög*] and *belflog* [*bælflög*]: Papa St., *berfl(j)ug* [*bærfljög*]: Fo. In Nm<sup>s</sup>, *barfloga* [*bärflög'a*, *-flög'a*] is found as a substantive, to beat de **b**. — Prop. two words merged into one: O.N. \**berja flóka*, No. “*berja floke*” in the same sense as Shetl. *barflog*. O.N. *berja*, vb., *to flog*; “*flóka*” poss. from O.N. *flóki*, m., handed down in the sense of *something tangled (lock; knot)*. In cases where the two syllables are not merged together, “*berja*” has given place to “*beat*”: to beat de *floga* or de *fluk* (*fljuk*); thus in Y., Fe.

**bark** [*ba'rk*], sb., *tormentil* (*potentilla erecta*), esp. the root of the plant, which formerly was commonly used in tanning of skins and hides (for sea-clothes and boots). Fær. *börka*, orig. \**barka*, f., *root of the tormentil* (*börkuvísa*).

**bark** [*ba'rk*], vb. a., *to tan (skins, hides)*. \**barka*. See *bark*, sb.

**barkklepp** [*ba'rklop*], sb., *a crooked piece of iron, for tearing up the tormentilla by the root, fixed to a wooden handle*. Fo. \**bark-kleppr*. See *klepp*, sb., and cf. *berki*, *berkiklepp* and *berkikepp*, sb.

**bar-claw** [*ba'rkla'*, *barkla'*], sb., *small claw high up on the inner-side of a dog's hind-leg*. Wests. (St.). Also *ber-claw* [*ber'klá'*, *berklá'*] and *bor-claw* [*börklá'*]: N.l. Prob.: \**barð* (*kló*); O.N. *barð*, n., *beard, (projecting) edge*, etc.

**bar-clawed** [*ba'rkla'd*], adj., of a dog: *with claw high up on the inner-side of its hind-leg*; “*double bar-clawed*”: *with two “bar-claws”*. Also *ber-clawed* [*ber'klá'd*] and *bor-clawed* [*börklá'd*]. The possession of such a “*double dew-clawed*” dog was formerly considered as an effective protection against fairies and elves.

**barklav** [*ba'rkla'v*], sb., *leaves and flowers of the tormentil* (*potentilla erecta*). Ai., Fo. \**bark-laf*. See *lav*, sb.

**barlopen** and **-lobin** [*bär'lop'ən*, *-lop'(ə)m*, *-lob'in*], adj., properly perf. part., 1) of fish: *the fins of which are covered with blisters and blains*, **b**. fish; Papa St. [*bär'lop'(ə)m*, *-ən*]; 2) of corn-stalks: *the ears of which, on account of being mouldy or half-rotten, are very loose*, **b**. *stræ*; of corn: *mouldy*, **b**. *corn*, = *mork-end corn*; de *corn* is **b**., *the ears of corn are loose, the corn is mouldy*; Fo. [*bär'lop'(ə)m*]; Fe. [*bär'lob'in*]. — \**barð-lopinn*. For the explanation of the two parts of the compd. see *bar*, sb., and *lopen*, adj.

**barmskinn** [*bär'mæskɪn*, *bär'mi-*], sb., “*breast-skin*”, *tanned sheep-skin, used by fishermen at sea as a breast protector while working with the long-lines*. Also in the form *barminskinn* [*ba'rimn-*]. Instead of a tanned sheep-skin a piece of oil-skin is now commonly used, the old name being, however, retained. \**barm-skin*; Sw. *barmskinn*, n., *shaggy skin for covering the breast, leather apron*; in N.Eng. dialects.: *barmskin, skin apron, leather apron*.

**barnjiggel**, sb., see *varnagl*, sb.

**bas<sup>1</sup>** [*bäs*, *bäz*], sb., *a stout, fat, clumsy person*. No. *basse*, m., (*a bear*) *big, well-fed animal*; *a big, strong fellow*; *bassa*, f., *an enormous bulk* (R.); Da. *basse*.

**bas<sup>2</sup>** [*bas*], sb., *large, fiercely blazing fire; peat-fire*, a **b**. o' a fire; U<sup>n</sup>. In Y. is found a form *bås* [*bås*: Y<sup>n</sup>., *båås*, *bå<sup>a</sup>s*: Y<sup>h</sup>.], occas.: a) = *bas*, “*a (great) bås o' a fire*”; occas., b) *a mass of peat piled up on the hearth* when lighting a fire; *dey're bigget on a b*. [*båås*, *bå<sup>a</sup>s*] o' *peats, they have piled up a big heap of peats (on the hearth)*: Y<sup>h</sup>. Cf. partly Sw. dial. “*base*” in “*solbase*”, m., *solar*

warmth, partly No. basa, vb., to spread on liberally. See below, bas, vb., and cf. also bus, rus, sb. and vb.

**bas**<sup>3</sup>, sb., see busbas, sb.

**bas** [bas, bās], vb., to build up a fire; to get a fire to blaze up by piling peats on the fire-place, to "b. on" a (great) fire. Fe. [bas], U<sup>n</sup>. [bās]; in Y.: bās [bās: Y<sup>n</sup>., bāas, bā\*s: Y<sup>b</sup>.], to bās on a (great) fire. Is partly No. basa, vb., to spread on liberally, "b. paa", partly Sw. dial. basa, vb., to warm; heat. Cf. bus and rus, sb. and vb.

**basek** [basək], sb., ship. Tabuword at sea. Y<sup>n</sup>. Prob. from a verb \*basa, to splash; splash, in Sw. dial. also: to run.

**basel** [basəl], sb., 1) a splash; splash; commotion, as e.g. of a fish on the surface of the water or in the bottom of a boat, de basels o' a turbot ['halibut']; 2) toil and toil; hard work. \*basl. See basel, vb.

**basel** [basəl], vb., 1) to splash; splash; to make quick movements, as e.g. fish on the surface of the water or in the bottom of a boat; de fish basels (is baslin'). 2) to work hard; to toil; struggle with something, to b. awa ['away'] at onyting ['something'], to b. against de wind. \*basla. No., Icel. and Sw. basa, vb., to splash; beat; splash; gambol; exert oneself; to slave; strive.

†**bati** [bati], sb., a great pile; mass, esp. of fish after a fortunate catch; "ye're gotten a b. o' her dis mornin'", you have had a good catch (of fish) this morning. N<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). Orig. uncertain. O.N. bati?

**bād**, sb., see bad, sb.

**bägerplett**, sb., and -pletted, adj., see boger-

**bäil** [bäil], sb., small lump; clod of earth. uncomm. Must be the same word as ball (q.v.). Another bäil, eart'-b., a piece of quaking soil, a place where water has oozed

in and raised the surface of the earth, is prob. the Eng. "bile", sb., in sense of boil; swelling.

**bäilkī**, sb., see bilki, sb.

**bäitel** [bäitəl, bätəl], vb., to bite pieces out of something; mostly in perf. part.: bätield [bätield, bätield], a) bit off or gnawed around the edges, e.g.: a bätield bit o' bread, b) frayed; notched; very much worn at the edges, e.g.: a bätield piece o' wood. N.I. \*bitla and \*bitlaðr, deriv. of O.N. bita, vb., to bite. Cf. b(ä)itlek and bitel, sb.

**bättelek**, sb., see bitlek.

**bäinter**, sb., see binder, sb.

**bäll**, vb., see ball<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**bänjek** [bänək, (bönək)], sb., a round stone which is very easy to handle or throw (Wests.: Fo.); hard, lumpy stone (Nm<sup>w</sup>.: Esh.). For the possible origin of the word see further under binjek.

**bärflog**, vb., and bärflöga, sb., see barflog, vb.

**bä-**. For words beginning with phonetic bā, see under bō-

(\***be** [bē], sb., is found sometimes as a name of a hillock, hill-side, thus: Krokri(g)s be [krək'aris: bē] (Sund near Lerwick, M.). \*beð-. Cf. No. bed, m., a bank or solid pile; elevation (R.), heap (R. suppl.), L.Sc. (reported) bae, bay, sb., mass; heap. "be", in sense of slope, might also suggest No. bedja, f., in sense of resting-place for (small) animals. O.N. beðr, m., is handed down in sense of mattress; feather-bed; bolster. "Krokri(g)s" is doubtless an orig. \*Kråk-hryggs; cf. the Fær. place-name "Krákuriggur". — As a common noun: be, bei [bēi] and bæi [bæi] are found in Shetl. in the sense of slight elevation; knoll; lump.

**bedek**, sb., see vedek, sb.

**befal(l)**, sb., see bafall.

**begel** [begəl], vb., to crumple; dent; put out of shape, to b. a hat,

to **b.** in. U<sup>n</sup>. Parallel form to the foll. word.

**bekel, bekkel (bjekel, bjekkel)** [bəkəl, bækəl, bjəkəl, bjækəl], vb., 1) *to wrest; twist; put out of shape*. Fo. [bəkəl]; U. [bækəl, bjəkəl, U<sup>n</sup>.: bjækəl]; de heel (o' de shoe) is bjek(k)eld doon (U.); fig.: to bjek(k)el a person, *to have entirely the upperhand of a person* (U<sup>n</sup>). 2) *to walk clumsily, crookedly, to geng* ['gə] skevlin and beklin; Fo. [bəkəl]. — \*bekla (or \*beksla); Fær. bekla, vb., *to walk crookedly*; No. begla (doubtless bekla), vb., *to bungle; botch*, and "beksla", *to walk clumsily*. For a possible change ksl > kl cf. Shetl. jakkel from "jaxl", jökkel from "øxl".

**bekk<sup>1</sup>** [bæ'k], sb., *transverse tie (wooden beam) under each of the thwarts in a boat; wooden beam joining the ribs of a boat*. Conn. O.N. bekkur, m., *a seat*; Fær. bekkur, m., *thwart in a boat*; No. bekk, m., = Shetl. bekk. Cf. fastiband, fastibek and hadiband.

\*bekk<sup>2</sup> (\*bakk) and \*bekki, \*bakki, sb., *a brook, water-course*. Now used only in place-names and then rarely, e.g.: Lomabekk [lom'abæk', -bak'], a brook in St. That the word was used formerly is evident from Sibbald (in Descr. of Orkney and Zetland) where among other examples of Shetl. words a "backie" is cited with the foll. explanation: "a small, running water which gave rise to the surname of the people of that name". O.N. bekkur, m., *a brook*.

\*bekkabung [bæ'k'abɔŋ, bæ'k'a-], sb., *brooklime, thick-leaved speedwell* (plant), veronica beccabunga, = No. bekkbung, Sw. beccbunga, bäckböna. Reported by J.I. It is difficult to decide whether this is an old Shetl. name for the plant or only the Lat. name (Norse latinized) which has found its way in. bekk-a- is O.N.

bekkur, m., *brook*, and with the second part of the compd. cf. bung in Shetl. okrabung and helmabung.

**beldin** [beldin], sb., *big lump*, a **b.** o' a sten, *a round, clumsy stone*, a **b.** o' a brøni, *a thick, round cake*. Fe. Deriv. of O.N. býllr (*lump; globe*); see ball and balli, sb. With beldin may poss. be compared Sw. dial. balling, m., *ball, knot*, Icel. böllti, m., *globe*, and bölltr, m., *elevation* (B.H.). beldin might, however, also be a parallel form to bellin 2 in the same sense, q.v.; reg. ld for ll one might, in this case, compare hondin = honnin (\*hyrningr).

**belg** [bælg, be'lg (bæ'lg)], sb., *am-nion*, esp.: a) *chorion of a cow*, b) *membrane in which a foal is born*. Fe. O.N. belgr, m., *belly*.

**belget** [bælgət] and **belliget** [bæ'lgət], adj., *gluttonous; greedy*, esp. of cattle, a **b.** creature. Y<sup>n</sup>. \*belg-ótrr, from "belgr", *belly, paunch*. Cf. No. belga (belgja), vb., *to fill the stomach*.

**belgjin** [bældʒin, bæ'ɔdzjən], sb., *sudden, violent shower*, a *sleety b.* Y<sup>n</sup>. \*belgingr, m., *prop. a bellyful*; cf. No. vindbelg, m., *dense, windy cloud*, and Icel. belgingr, m., *stiff wind*.

**beli** [beli, beli, bæli], **bella, belja** [bɛla, bæla (bɔla)] and **belli** [bɛli, bæli], sb., *comm. in the compd. b-piltek, a coalfish 2 or 3 (in some places 3 or 4) years old*. beli: Du.; Sa. bella, belja: Conn.; Ai. Doubtless: a "bellied" coalfish. Icel. and Fær. beli, n., *belly* (Shetl. beli is occas. heard pronounced "bæli" similar to Eng. belly, but, as a rule, diff. from this). For the forms bella, belja and belli (belji) cf. Sw. dial. "bäll, bell", and Da. dial. "bælle", *a toddler, little boy*; to be classed with O.N. belgr (*belly*).

**belker** [bæ'kɛr, bæ'kær], sb., 1) *dense, rain-cloud*, he's settin' op a **b.**; 2) *violent shower*, a **b.** o' a

shoer ['shower']. Fe<sup>c</sup>. [bæ'lkær]. Y<sup>n</sup>, [be'lkær]. From Y<sup>n</sup>, also reported in the form *belget* [belgət]. Appears to be O.N. *belgr*, m., *belly*, with the oft-recurrent hardening from g to k in Shetl.; cf. No. *vindbelg*, *dense cloud*, Icel. *belgingr*, m., *stiff wind*, Shetl. *belgjin* (see above), *violent shower*, No. *balga*, vb., *to rain violently* (R.). Sometimes the word "bag" (Eng. *bag*, sb.) is used in Shetl. of a violent shower, e.g.: a bag o' rab (prop. a *sackful*). If the etym. given is correct, O.N. "belgr" must have branched into two forms in Shetl.; see above *belg*, sb.

**bellek** [be'æk], sb., *bunch or garland on the lower part of a stalk of sea-weed*, esp. of edible sea-weed; *waar-belleks* (waar = L.Sc. "ware", *sea-weed, alga*). Sa. Prob. \*bella = \*bjalla; Icel. *bjalla*, f., *the root of edible sea-weed*; Fær. *tangbjölla*, f., *edible sea-weed*.

**bellin<sup>1</sup>** [be'jən], sb., = *beli*, *bella*, *belli-piltek*. Conn. Derived form.

**bellin<sup>2</sup>** [be'jən], sb., a *small, round stone*, a *hand-b.*; Sandw., Du. Also *bollen* [bō'ən, bjo'ən, bə'jən], *hand (handi)-b.*, esp. of a stone to knock with; Conn. Prob. \*bellingr and \*böllungr, dim. derivations of *böllr*, m., a *lump; globe*. Cf. *bollek* and *bolli*, sb.

**belly-gerdin**, **-lengi**, **-plukkinn**, **-riv**: see the latter parts of the compd. of the words concerned.

**bels** [be'ls] and **belz** [belz], vb., *to shake and pull somebody or something about*, to *b. ane*, *onyting*. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. \*balsa; cf. No. *balsa*, vb., *to frolic; disport oneself*, and Da. (Jut.) dial. *bælse*, vb., *to beat*. *bolz* (bolz), vb., is a cognate word.

**belsin** [be'lsjən] and **belzin** [belzjən], sb., *shaking and pulling*, to *gi'e* *ane* a *b.*, *to shake one violently*. U<sup>n</sup>. \*balsan, \*balsing; see *bels*, vb.

**belt** [bæ'lt], sb., in the comb. *trussi* [*trosi*]- and *trossi* [*trōsi*, *trōsi*]-**b.**, esp.

in pl.: *trossi-belts*, a *sort of sea-weed which grows to a great length* (Conn., Wh.), is O.N. *belti*, n., a *belt; girde*; cf. Icel. *beltispari*, m., *fucus balteiformis* (a sort of sea-weed). See further under *trussibelt*, sb.

**belti** [be'lti], sb., only preserved in the expr. "as hard as a *b.*" of something very hard. Gluss, Nm. Poss. the same word as, or closely cognate with *beldin*, sb., *round stone*; cf. Icel. *böllti*, m., *iron- or leaden ball*. See *blobelti*, sb.

**beml**, **bemmel** [bæməl], sb., *splash (in the water)*, *de b. o'* a seal. Fe. \*beml, \*baml. See *beml*, vb.

**beml**, **bemmel** [bæməl], vb., *to splash in the water*. Fe. No. *bemla* and *bamla*, vb., id. Cf. *deml*, *demmel*, sb. and vb.

**ben<sup>1</sup>** [bən, be'n], sb., *one of the small incisions made* (e.g. with a razor) *on an injured part of the body*, esp. *the leg*, *to make the blood flow*; lay on *twartree* ['two or three'] *bens!* *make some incisions on the leg (with the razor)!* N.I. O.N. *ben*, n., *sore; ulcer*; Fær. *ben*, n., *cut in flesh or fish*.

**ben<sup>2</sup>** [(bən) ben], sb., *bone*, partly = Eng. *bone*, L.Sc. *bane*, *bein*, partly = Eng. *leg*; he is *clever* upon his *bens*, *he is quick on his feet* (U.). O.N. *bein*, n., *leg (bone; shinbone)*.

**ben** [bən, be'n], vb., *to make small incisions upon an injured part of the body*, esp. *the leg*, with a razor, to *b. de leg*, = *saks*, vb. N.I. O.N. *benja*, vb., *to wound*. See *ben*, sb.

\***benaloss** [ben'aləs] and \***ben-der-less** [bən'dərləs], adj., *without legs or feet*; in a riddle. Y<sup>n</sup>. \**beina* (lauss). O.N. *beinlauss*, adj., *without legs*.

**Bena** [bena, bena]-**sunday**, sb., prop., *Prayer-Sunday*, preserved as the name of the *4th Sunday in Advent*. Other common forms are: *Beni*

[beni]-sunday, Bener [bənər, benər]-sunday and (esp. in N.I.) Bjena [bjəna]- or Bjener [bjənər]-sunday (the latter form noted in U. and Y.). \*bœna(r)-(sunnudagr); O.N. bœn, f., *prayer*. Cf. Eng. dial. bene-day, *day of prayer*. For the change æ > e in Shetl. cf. benihus (under bønhus) and beniman.

**bend<sup>1</sup>** [bænd], sb., *preparedness*, in the expr. "to be upo **b.**", *to be on the point of undertaking something or going somewhere*; what is du upo **b.** about? *where are you going, what are you about?* Y<sup>h</sup>. No. bend(e), n., *tension; tenseness; balance*; "stå i bend", *to be on the point of*.

**bend<sup>2</sup>** [bænd], sb., *pack on a pack-horse, pack belonging to the equipment of a pack-horse* (bendin-klut or -skinn, flakki, klibber, kessi); occas. in pl., bends. Comm. Prop. *that which is girt on*, from O.N. benda, vb., *to bend; strain*. Sw. dial. bänne (bende), sb. (n.), *a hamper, which is girt on a pack-horse*; see Rietz under hända, vb.

**bend** [bænd], vb., *to equip; place the packs on a pack-horse*; to **b.** a horse. O.N. benda, vb., *to bend; strain*. See bend<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bendin** [bændin], sb., 1) *the act of placing the pack, bend on a pack-horse*; 2) *the place where two pieces of long-line, bugts* (see bugt), *are joined*; U. In the sense 2 more comm.: samber, sember, sambek. \*bending, sb., from O.N. benda, vb., *to bend; strain*.

**bendin-kles, -clæs** [bændin-kles], sb.<sup>2</sup> pl., *cloths which are placed next the back of a pack-horse when being loaded*. See bend<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bendin-klut** [bændin-klut], sb., *a piece of cloth which is placed under the mat (de flakki) on the back of a pack-horse when being loaded*. Papa St. See bend<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bendin-skin, bendi-skin** [bændin-, bændi-skin], sb., *sheep- or calf-skin, the hair of which has been shaved off, laid underneath the pack-saddle when a pack-horse is being loaded*. See bend<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bengel** [bɛŋəl, bɛŋəl], vb., in carrying out a piece of work in a clumsy manner: *to make something uneven and crooked*; mostly used adjectivally in the perf. part., *bengeld, twisted; uneven, with many notches and bends*. Du. \*bengla. No. bengla, vb., *to bungle; botch; twist; wring*; Fær. bongla, vb., *to bend askew*.

**benibiter** [ben'ibitər], sb., "*bone-biter, bone-gnawer*", tabu-word at sea for *the dog*. N.I.: benebiter [be'nəbi'tər]. Often with Eng. pronunc. of the last part: ben'ibāitər. — \*bein(a)bitr or -bitari. — Sometimes only beni (Vidlin, L.; Wh.), in which case it is poss. a totally diff. word (Lapp. bæna, Finn. peni, dog); see further bjenek, bjener, sb.

**benidju** or **benigju** [ben'idju, -gju], sb., *clenched hand, fist*. A jesting word; tabu-name (sea-term). Y<sup>h</sup>. Etym. uncertain.

**benigrind** [ben'igrind] and **benjigrind** [ben'dzj-], sb., 1) *skeleton of a dead animal, benigrinds, pl.*; Gulberwick, M.; 2) *miserable, skinny animal, a benjigrind ting o' a yowe* ['ewe']; Weisdale, M. No. bein-grind, lcel. beinagrind, f., *skeleton*.

**benihus**, sb., see bønhus.

**beniman, beni-man** [ben'iman], sb., *clergyman*; tabu-word, used by fishermen at sea. N. \*bœna(r)-maðr, "*man of prayer*". For the form benisee bønhus (benihus).

**benjek**, sb., see binjek.

**benk<sup>1</sup>** [be'ŋk, bə'ŋk], sb., 1) *a bench, prop. a stone-bench covered with turf, placed along the wall* (esp. the gable-wall) *in a room or out-building*, thus e.g. in the living-room of the house; in a fisher-

man's booth and in a water-mill. In the living-room, however, such stone and earth benches are antiquated. 2) *low ridge* (see bors-benk), esp. of the ridge formed by the earthing of potatoes, taati ['pɔ-tato']-**b**. No. and L.Sc. *benk*, Fær. *bonkur*, m., *bench*.

**benk**<sup>2</sup> [bə'ŋk], sb., *bank of clouds or fog-bank near the horizon*, a **b**. o' clouds, o' mist. Y., Fe. Prop. the same word as *bank*. O.N. *bakki*, m., inter alia, *bank of clouds*; likewise No. *bakkje*, Sw. dial. "bank" and "banker (sol-banker)". The Shetl. form has prob. arisen through influence of L.Sc. "bink" (*bank, ledge*, = Shetl. *peat-bank*). Cf. *benker*, sb.

**benk** [be'ŋk], vb., *to make a benk or low ridge of earth*, esp. *to earth up potatoes*, to **b**. de taatis. Conn., Du. See *benk*<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2.

**benkel** [be'ŋkəl], sb., *a dent; small hollow*. Prob. \*bengl-. Cf. No. *bungl*, m., Fær. *bongla*, f., *a dent*. For the form see further under *benkel*, vb.

**benkel** [be'ŋkəl], vb., *to dent; crumple up*, to **b**. a ting; *benkeld*, perf. part. and adj., *dented, full of dents*. *benkel* is prob. the same word as *bengel*, vb., with hardening of ng to nk. Cf. No. *bungla*, vb., *to dent something*.

**benker** [bə'ŋkər], sb., *a heavy cloud ascending on the horizon*. Y., Fe. See further *benk*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**benki** [be'ŋki, be'ŋki], sb., *a coal-fish 3 to 4 years old*; often in the compd. **b**-piltek. Wh. The word prob. indicates something thick and roundish (cf. *beli*, etc.) and, in that case, is cognate with No. *byngja*, f., *thick-set or pot-bellied figure*. *benki* (for \*bengi) may be deriv. from a root \*bang (see *bangi*, sb.) or \*bing. A hardening of ng to nk is often found in Shetl.

**benlin** [bænlin], sb., *definite area at sea*, esp. *fishing-ground*; what

**b**. are ye been at? also *boundary of a fishing-ground*, de **b**. o' de grund. Du. Deriv. of O.N. *band* (*band*)? cf., for the use of this word, No. "band", *a pass between two extended valleys* (R. suppl.).

**bennel** [bænəl], sb., *a band of straw with which a sheaf of corn is tied*; also *one of the bands of straw with which a stack of corn (dos, skru) is kept together*; **b**-simen (see *simen*, sb.). S.Shetl. (Conn., Du.). In Conn. *bennel*, *bennal* [bænəl] also means *a piece of a worn-out rope*. O.N. *bendill*, m., *a string, band of straw with which a sheaf of corn is tied together*.

**bennel** [bænəl], vb., *to tie together; plait together*, to **b**. togedder, e.g. two ropes, bands of straw, esp. 1) to **b**. sheaves, *to tie sheaves of corn together by means of bands of straw* (*bennels*), 2) to **b**. a dos or (corn-) skru, *to put bands of straw round a stack of corn to keep it together, to twist some of the topmost straws of a stack of corn together and tie them to some which are twisted in a similar manner at the bottom of the stack*. S.Shetl. (Conn., Du.). \**bendla*; Fær. *bendla*, **b**. sátu: *to fix bands of hay* (*bendlar*, pl.) *across a hay-stack*.

**bennen** [bænən], sb., *a band, something to tie with*; has du a bit o' **b**. aboot dee? Ti. Doubtless the same word as *bennel*, sb.

**benwerk** or **-wark** [benwä'rk], sb., *gouty pains*, = O.N. *beinverkr*, m.

**ber, bear** [bər], vb., 1) vb. a., *to carry*, prop. to **b**. a birdek, a kessi, *to carry a burden, a basket*; 1 "bør" [bør: 'bore'] every stane o' dis hoose upo my back. — *to carry* in other senses, as: *to wear; lead; bring; produce (crops); to endure; sustain*. to **b**. de ayre, *to use the oar (in the right way) while rowing*; cf. O.N. *áraburðr*, m., *the*



use of the oars. to **b.** anesell, to behave oneself in a certain manner, he b̄or ['bore'] him weel, = O.N. bera sik; also, to carry oneself (of deportment). 2) vb. n., to move; steer towards; go in a certain direction, = O.N. bera (and berask): de tide bers or is berin nort', sooth, in, ut, the tide is running northward, southward, in, out; partly impers.: hit is berin fast, it is running quickly; — to drive; drift; to form drifts, of snow during a thick driving snow-storm, usually in the phrase "to kav and ber": he (hit) is kavin and berin, the snow falls densely and blows together in drifts (cf. kavabord, sb.); borne, **b.** togedder, of snow: blown together in drifts. — In phrases with "weel" ['well'] and "ill", ber denotes: to entertain (kind or unkind) feelings; to **b.** weel ['well'] to ane, to be kindly disposed to someone; to **b.** ill, a) to bear a person a grudge; remember a person on account of an insult, to **b.** ill to ane; b) to take offence, in the phrases, to **b.** (= tak') ill wi' onyting; ye maun no **b.** ill wi' it, Don't be offended. — 3) in conn. with prep. and adv.: **b.** aboot, = **b.** till (to), to happen; occur; take place. — **b.** aff, a) to bear off; b) to induce someone to give up a purpose or an idea, to **b.** ane aff o' a ting; c) to decline; apologize (= No. and Fær. bera seg or berast undan), he b̄or aff (U<sup>n</sup>). In the sense of to hold off a boat from striking against the rocks, **b.** aff is = Eng. bear off. — **b.** afore, to occur to one in dreams or thoughts, hit b̄or afore me, I had a presentiment; it occurred to me (O.N. bera fyrir). — **b.** at, to get fastened to or become entangled with something, de line b̄or at in a pluk and was "made op", the long-line was caught be-

tween sharp rocks at the sea bottom and snapped in two (U.). — **b.** in, a) to stick in, esp. to knot the carrying band (de fetel) to a mesi (straw-net; straw-basket), U<sup>n</sup>; b) to occur to one, hit b̄or in on my mind, it entered my mind; came into my mind, cf. "**b.** afore"; c) to agree; harmonize; sympathize. — **b.** on: to endeavour; take pains, he b̄or on to hear it (Fe.); cf. Sw. dial. b̄aras om, to try, Icel. bera sik at e-u, to take pains with something (B.H.). — **b.** op: a) to arrive at the destination; to land; stay, he b̄or op at sicc a (such and such) place; b) to introduce a topic; begin a conversation about anything, to **b.** onyting op till (to) ane. O.N. bera upp, to introduce; address. — **b.** till or to [prep., unaccented: to; adv., accented: t̄ō]: a) to happen; take place; chance, hit ['it'] b̄or till, at ['that'] —; O.N. bera(sk) til, id.; cf. tilb̄ord, sb.; b) **b.** weel ['well'] or ill to ane, see above. — **b.** togedder, to match; harmonize; agree; come to an agreement (= Fær. bera saman; O.N. bera saman, to harmonize). — **b.** trough ['through']: a) to **b.** trough ane's mind, to bear in one's mind; hit ['it'] bers trough my mind (Sa.); b) to **b.** trough wi' a ting, to hold out; carry to the end. — **b.** ut: a) to execute; accomplish; b) to corroborate; confirm, de ane ['one'] witness b̄or ut de tidder ['other'], du will **b.** ut what I say; O.N. bera, id. (see "bera 6" in Fr.); c) to differ; disagree; quarrel about something, dey're borne ut aboot it, they have disagreed about it (begun to quarrel about it); O.N. bera sundr, to separate, Fær. bera sundur, to differ; d) to **b.** onyting ut o' mooth ['mouth'], to try to stop the subject and direct the conversation another way, he b̄or



it ut o' mooth (U<sup>n</sup>). — **b. wi'**, *to make the best of; to bear*, I maun ['must'] just **b. wi'** it; to **b. ill wi'**, see above "**b. ill**".

**berbank, -benk**, sb., see *borbakk*.

**ber-claw** [bær'klá', berklá'], sb., see *bar-claw*.

**ber-clawed** [berklád'], adj., see *bar-clawed*.

**berd**, sb., see *bar*, sb. 1.

**berd**, vb., see *bard*, vb.

**berdek**, sb., see *birdek*.

**berdel** [(bærdəl) bærdəl], sb., *soft kind of rock, steatite, soap-stone*, also in compd.: **b.-sten**. Conn. Prob. \**berg-talg*. O.N. *talgugrjót*, n., *a stone which can easily be cut (telg-jask) or shaped*, esp. *steatite*; No. *talgstein* = *steatite* (see *Fritzner* under "*talgugrjót*"; not in *Aasen* or *Ross*; Aa. mentions "*telgjestein*"). Cf. *kleber*, *klemel*. See *berg*, sb.

**bere-geng**, sb., see *geng*, sb.

**bere-lag**, sb., see *lag*, sb.

**berel** [bærəl], sb., *a basket; creel*, tabu-word used by fishermen at sea. Y<sup>n</sup>. O.N. *berill*, m., *vat (to contain liquids)*. See *bødi*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**berer** [bærər], sb., 1) *carrier*; 2) *cross-bar in the bottom of a bed*; Sa.; 3) *wooden hoop, small inner beam under the gunwale of a boat, beam on which the ends of the thwarts rest*, = *stringer*; Conn. *Deriv. of ber*, vb.

**berfjug, berflog**, vb., see *barflog*.

**berg** [bærg], sb., *mountain; rock; rocky tract*, now little used or known except in place-names, mostly as the second part of a compd. in various forms, as: *berg*, *berreg* and *berrek* [bæræg, -æk], *berri* [bæri]. In some places (as: Ai. and Y<sup>n</sup>) *berg* is still occas. used of a (*small*) *rocky hill* and sometimes — as in Nm. (N.Roe) — in the foll. senses: a) *rocky soil; rocky soil with a thin stratum of earth*, "here is naet'in" ['nothing'] but a *shauld* ['shallow']

**b.**, said of a very thin layer of earth which, on cultivation, quickly shows the rocky stratum underneath; b) metaph. and jokingly, as: (he has) a **b.** on de nose, (*he has*) a *big protuberance on his nose*. O.N. *berg*, n., *mountain; rock; rocky soil*.

**ber(g)dus** [bærdus', bærdus'], sb., *crash of something falling* (e.g. of a fragment of rock), = *bergfall*; hit *ga'e* ['it gave'] a great **b.**; *noise, hubbub, tumult*. Ai., De. Also *perdus* [pærdus']. Prob.: \**bergdus* (*the falling down of great fragments of rock*, = \**bergfall*); No. *dus*, m., *thrust; blow*, and *dusa*, vb., *to fall; tumble down*. Influenced by the word "*bardus*" (Ger. *bardeus*)?

**bergel(t)**, see *berggiltek*, etc.

**bergfall** [bærfäl'], sb., *crash of something falling*, prop. of a *fragment of rock; tremendous crash*; hit *ga'e* ['it gave'] a **b.** Ai. \**bergfall*; No. *bergfall*, n., *the falling down of great fragments of rock* (R.). Cf. *bafall* and *ber(g)dus*.

**berggiltek, berggilti** [bærgi'l'tæk, -g'i'l'ti], **berggolti, -golt, -goltek** [bærgó'l'ti, -gó'l't and -gó'l't, -gó'l'tæk] and **berggolti** [bærgó'l'ti], sb., *wrasse* (*labrus*). No. *berggylta*, *berggalt*, f., *wrasse*. *berggiltek, -gilti*: U<sup>n</sup>, Du., etc.; *berggolti(-goltek)*: N.I., M. (occas.), Fo., etc.; *berggolt*: Wests. (Ai., Sa.); *berggolti*: De<sup>w</sup>, Nm<sup>w</sup>. In Du. the forms *bergelt* [bærgø'l't] and *bergel* [bærgəl], also are used. — The word is used of various, at any rate two, species of *labrus*, in some places denoting a more reddish, in others, a more bluish species. — In Y<sup>n</sup> *berggoltek* is used to designate a *little clumsy person*. — Other names for *labrus* are *bløgummi*, *suter* (No. *blaagume* (Aa.) and *sutar* (R.)), and "*Norwa haddock*".

\***bergset, -sed** [bæ'rsəd], \***bergsodi** [bæ'rsø'di], sb., *a rock on the*

*sea-shore from which angling is carried on.* U. \*berg-sát or -sæti, "rocky seat". See further under sod(i), sb.

**berhogg** [berhög', bærhög'], sb., *a bare and elevated place, exposed to the wind; a barren, unfertile pasture; de bare b.* Also belhogg [belhög'] and bolbogg [bólhög']. N.I. Prob.: \*berhogg; No. berrhogg, n., *exposed place* (R.; in suppl.: berrhogg, "bærröug" of a *treeless field*); O.N. "berhogg" is handed down in diff. sense. berhogg is scarcely syn. with hog- (hoga, hogen), *pasture*.

**berin** [berin], sb., 1) *the act of carrying; 2) dense snow-fall during which the snow is whirled together in drifts, a snaw* ['snow']-b.; cf. fogbord(er), kavabord.

**berinband** [bæ'rɪnbænd'], sb., *a band fixed to the side of a basket (kessi).* Cf. fetel, sb.

**berinkessi** [bæ'rɪnkɛsɪ], sb., *a dosser, carried on a person's back* (opposite to kessi, used on a pack-horse).

**berk** [bærk], sb., 1) *skin on the surface of a liquid, esp. on boiled milk, also on sowans and porridge; comm.; 2) a covering of clouds in the sky.* O.N. bærkr, m., *bark, exterior covering on trees*, Icel. and Fær. bærkr, m., *skin on boiled milk*.

**berk** [bærk], vb., of clouds: *to gather; of the sky: to be overcast; comm. in perf. part.: "berket [bærkət] ower"; de sky is berket ower (Du.), the sky is overcast.*

\***berkenföt** [bær'kæn'föt], sb., defined as *the foot of a horse, leg of a horse*. Lunn. Occurs in an old riddle, now falling into disuse:

Hedder-co'-røt ['heather-cow-root'] I grow,  
berkenföt I stand,  
I rade a mare, was never foaled,  
"leded" ['led'] de midder ['mother'] atill  
my hand.

"hedder-cow" = *tuft of heather, heather-bush*, L.Sc. heather-cow(e). "Whisky" is given as the solution of

the riddle. According to an old tradition, a sort of whisky or liqueur was brewed from heather-berries. The roots of the heather-bush are said at times to be shaped like a horse's foot. — With berken- (?) cf. No. "borke" as a horse-name, name of a horse of a pale yellow with a touch of reddish shade; "børkutt", adj., esp. of horses of such a colour.

**berket** [bærkət], adj., 1) *covered with a skin, e.g. of boiled milk, gruel, porridge; 2) of the sky: overcast, covered with unbroken clouds, a b. sky* (Nm.). \*børkótr. See berk, sb. and vb.

**berki, birki** [bærki], sb., = berkikepp and berkiklepp.

**berkikepp, birki** [bær'kikɛp], sb., *a crooked piece of iron fixed to a wooden handle, for tearing up the tormentilla by the root.* Woodwick, U. \*berki (or birki)-keppr, in which \*berki (or birki)- is a deriv. of "bark-"; cf. No. berkja, vb., *to strip off the bark*, O.N. (O.Norw.) birkja, vb. See kepp, sb., and cf. the foll. word.

**berkiklepp, birki** [bær'kiklɛp', bær'ki-], sb., = berkikepp and berkiklepp. U<sup>n</sup>. \*berki- or birki-kleppr. The form berki, likewise peculiar to U<sup>n</sup>, is doubtless an abbr. of berkiklepp. See klepp, sb.

**bernbund, bairnbund** [bærnbund], adj., of a woman: *hindered by having a child to take care of, = No. barnbunden.* N.I. bern- is a L.Sc. form: bairn; the regularly developed Norn forms are: a) bonn in \*bonnens (bonjens) and in compds. as bonnhoga, bonsvamm, and b) \*bjadn- (Fo.).

**berndom, bairndom** [bærndom], sb., *childhood.* With ref. to bern- see above bernbund, and j.

**bernjuggel**, sb., see varnagl, sb.  
**berrel** [bærɛl], sb., *point or summit of a rock.* Rare. Deriv. of berg.  
\***berri** [bæri], vb., *to thrash corn,*

to **b.** de corn. U. O.N. berja, vb., *to beat*; No. berja and L.Sc. berry, in special sense: *to thrash corn*.

\***berriskin** [bər'æskɪn], sb., *a wooden tub; large wooden bowl*. Fladab., Conn. From Fo. the word has been recorded in Low's "Tour thro' Orkney and Schetland" (written 1774): bergesken = a trencher or plate. — For \*borriskin. Prop. \*borð-diskrinn, def. form of O.N. borðdiskr, m., *a dish, plate*.

**bersket** [bər'skət], adj., of taste: *stale; unpleasant; strong*, a **b.** taste; denotes the taste of something which has been kept too long, of half spoiled flesh or fish. Wests. (St.). From Ai. (and Sa.) has been reported a form: berstet or birstet [bər'stət], and from Sa. a doubtful versket [vər'skət]. bersket prob. for \*bresket, \*brisket with change of r; cf. No. brisken, adj., *bitter, harsh* (brisk, m., *pungent, acrid taste*). berstet, birstet suggests L.Sc. birssy, adj., prop. *bristly*, also used in sense of *sharp; bitter* (of the weather). versket is more closely connected as well in form as in meaning with No. vesken and L.Sc. warsche, wersh (Shetl. warshy, wershly), *insipid; nauseous*, and prob. orig. to be classed with these words.

\***bersugget** [bər'sogət], adj., *variegated; spotted; with faded colours*, of sheep. Fo. Only metaphorically; the prop. sense is lost. \*bergsuggótt? No. bergsugga, f., = "berggylta", *wrasse*. An adjective, formed from "bergsugga", then might denote the colours of the wrasse and be applied in transferred sense (doubtless of variegated, faded colours).

**besel**<sup>1</sup> [bəsəl], sb., *one of the two pieces of wood that go (went) down from the yoke on each side of the neck of plough-oxen, and are (were) tied under the neck with a strap (a plaited band)*, called "de klewel".

Nm<sup>s</sup>, Conn., Du. Now obs. Must be O.N. beisl, beizl, n., *bit; rein; bridle*. The mode of using this word in Shetl. indicates that orig. it cannot be associated with bita, *to bite* (see Vigfusson's remarks on "beisl" in his Icelandic Dictionary, referring to the other Ger. forms in which r follows b).

**besel**<sup>2</sup> [bəsəl, bə'səl], sb., *clotted lump in wool not properly teased; besels i' de oo' ['wool']*. Du. Is prob. the same word as pesel [pesəl], a word used outside Du., *tangled lump, (something in) disorder*, and derived from a \*pes-: Fær. pes, n., and pesja, f., *old, tangled wool on sheep*.

**besi**, sb., see *bisi, bissi*.

**best** [bæst], adj. and adv. sup., *best*, deviates from Eng. and answers to Da. in the expr. "to best", *for the benefit of; saved up; to the good*.

\***besten**, sb. In Sibbald's "Description of Orkney and Zetland", "beistane" is quoted from Shetland with explanation: "a termination of a surname signifying the superlative degree of comparison". Prop. *the best; my best*: \*besti-nn, m., and \*besta-n, f.

**bet** [bet, bē't], sb., 1) prop. *something to bite*, esp. of grass, given to a cow: gi'e de coo a b.! *give some good grass to the cow!* (Conn., Sandw., Du.); 2) *pasture; grazing in the pasture for cows and sheep*; in Du. sometimes with a short e [bet]. 3) *taatibet, seed-potatoes*. O.N. beiti, f., and beiti, n., *grazing*, prop. *something to bite*. Diff. from this word is bet with a short e in sense of *a small bundle of straw (dried straw: gloy), coarse grass (bent) or dried rushes (floss)*, = L.Sc. beet, sb.

**bet** [bet, bē't], vb., prop. *to get to bite; let bite*, esp.: 1) *to set a dog on the sheep; drive sheep with the help of a dog*, to **b.** de sheep; to **b.** de tun wi' de dog, *to drive the sheep away from the home-*

*field* (de tun) with the help of a dog; 2) to plant seed-potatoes (see bet, sb. 3.), to **b.** de roddek (Nm.) = to set de geng (Ai., etc.), to plant a single row of potatoes on part of a field; 3) in the compd. granbet, vb.; q.v. — O.N. beita, vb., to set on or upon; hunt with hawk or hound; also: to let graze; to use for grazing.

**betek** [bətək, bəʔtək, bēʔtək], sb., a piece of old or poor bait that the fish not will rise to. O.N. beita, f., a bait. — Differs in its restricted use from Eng. "bait".

**better** [bæʔtər], adj. and adv. compar., better, is certainly Eng. "better", but the use of the adv., in certain connections, is more in accordance with Norse usage (O.N. betr, adv.), thus, e.g.: to drink better = Eng. to drink more, No. drikka betar, to drink more; tak' de table better in to dee! (Fe.), draw the table nearer to you! Cf. best, sup.

†**bevel** [bævəl], sb., lump; unevenness; projecting knot or swelling; der'r a **b.** upo de wa' ['wall']. W. Connection with the foll. word, doubtful. Bevla is found as a place-name in St.

†**bevel** [bævəl], vb., to work assiduously, with implied notion of awkwardness: to **b.** atill ony ['any'] kind o' wark ['work']. Wests. Prop. to strike; thrust? Poss. conn. with L.Sc. bevel, sb., a blow; (violent) push.

**beverslutsi** [bēʔvərslutʃi], sb., jocular exclamation to a person; my **b.!** Nm. Etym. uncertain.

\***bi**, sb., see \*bø<sup>2</sup>, sb.

†**bibo** [bi'bō], sb., small, insignificant thing, a trifle. S.Sh. Conn. with Sw. dial. bibba, f., something lumbering or large, ironically used in opp. meaning? More prob. Eng. dial. beebaw, sb., lullaby.

**bid** [bid], sb., small length of line, fastening the hook to the fishing hand-line or long-line. bid on a

long-line is comm. a small length of line of twisted hemp or horse-hair, fixed to the so-called tom (a smaller line hanging from the main-line). Prob.: \*bit or biti. O.N. bit, n., a bite; biti, m., a bit; a small piece. Cf. hemp, sb.

**bid** [bid], vb., essentially = Eng. "bid", but in a few exprs. of special Norn origin (O.N. bjóða, vb., to bid); thus: 1) **b.** in, to invite (cf. inbø, sb.), esp. of the cat: de cat is "biddin' in", the cat "invites": raises one of its hind-legs, while in a sitting posture, and licks its tail, which is supposed to foretell the coming of visitors; 2) **b.** ut, to call out; Fe.; Fær. bjóða út; also: **b.** on. — "bid" [bid], sb., invitation.

**bidi** [bidi], sb., 1) cake of barley- or oat-meal, brøni; in Unst of a large "brøni", in Nm<sup>w.</sup> of a small "brøni"; bursten-**b.** (Du.), see bursten, sb.; fatti-**b.** (De.) = fatti-brøni. At some places, esp. of the barley- or oat-cakes constituting the deep-sea fishermen's provisions: sea-**b.** (Fo.). 2) small object or child, bigger than circumstances warrant, a great **b.** 3) sheep-mark; small, semicircular cut (piece cut out) on the side of a sheep's ear (= kruk); Fo.; cf. bit, sb. O.N. biti, m., a bit; piece.

**bidin** [bidin], sb., on a long-line: small line, fastened to the main-line. Y., Fe. Deriv. of bid, sb.

\***bigd**, sb., see bigg<sup>2</sup>.

\***bigg**<sup>1</sup> [big] and \***biggin**<sup>1</sup> [bigin], sb., barley. Nm. (bigg); U<sup>n.</sup> (biggin); now comm. "bere" (L.Sc.). biggin is partly preserved as tabu-name (sea-term). Also \*bugga [boga]; Fo. O.N. bygg, n., barley.

**bigg**<sup>2</sup> [big], sb., 1) a collection of houses, = biggin<sup>2</sup>; Fe. 2) a large, fine house; Y<sup>n.</sup> In Edm.: bigd, a building, a house. — Bigd and Bigg are found as sea-terms, names for a

farm or village, serving as land-marks for fishermen by which to find a fishing-ground, thus: a) "de upper Bigdens [begdæns]" and "de neder (lower) Bigdens", sea-terms for the villages "Taft" and "Nisthus" in Wh. Later used as name for fishing-places: de Bigdens. b) "de Bigg, de auld ['old'] and de new Bigg", sea-term for the village Lund (U<sup>wg.</sup>), the old and the new part respectively. — O.N. bygd, f., a village.

**bigg** [big], vb., to build; construct, to b. a hoose; to b. de corn, de hay (to stack); in a special sense: to build a nest; to frequent, of birds (Fe.), = Fær. byggja. O.N. byggja and L.Sc. big, vb., to build. Cf. bigg<sup>2</sup>, sb., and biggin<sup>2</sup> (bøggin), sb.

**biggerablanda** [big'ərablän'da, big'ra-], sb., "dredge", a mixture of barley and oats; U<sup>n</sup>. buggerablanda, buggerumblanda [bog'ərablän'da, bog'ərom-], id.; Y<sup>n</sup>. Prob. an old \*bygg-hafra-blanda (buggerumblanda) poss. \*bygg-hafra-umblanda). The uncompounded blanda also denotes mixed oats and barley, but a more even mixture; biggerablanda (U<sup>n</sup>.) contains more barley than oats, and buggerablanda, buggerum- (Y<sup>n</sup>.) consists of: a) Shetl. barley; b) Shetl. oats; c) Sc. oats. Cf. \*bigg<sup>1</sup> (biggin) and bugga. O.N. hafri, m., oats, of which a trace is left here in -era-, has in Shetl., at all events on the Wests., been superseded, first by the Celtic korka (Gael. coirce), later — to a great extent — by L.Sc. ait, aits (oat, oats). — A more modern form for biggerablanda is beriblanda [ber-], the first part of which is L.Sc. (and Eng. dial.), bere, bear, sb., barley.

\*biggin<sup>1</sup>, sb., = \*bigg<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**biggin<sup>2</sup>** [bigin], sb., collection or cluster of houses, a b. o' hooses;

comm. Noted down in Papa St. in the form bøggin [bøgin], a b. o' hooses. \*bygging, from byggja, vb., to build. L.Sc. (and Eng.) "biggin", building.

**biggin** [bigin]-peat, sb., large piece of peat placed on the outside of a peat-stack when being built. Y<sup>n</sup>. \*bygging (ar-torfa).

\*bik [bik], sb., pitch. O.N. bik, n. †biker [bikər], sb., a wooden cup; drinking-vessel; round wooden vessel with an upright handle on one side. Ai., Fo. O.N. bikarr, m., cup; drinking-vessel; L.Sc. and Eng. dial. bicker, bowl; drinking-vessel. The preservation of the word in Shetl. is certainly due to the influence of L.Sc., as the form indicates.

**bikk** [bik, bek], sb., bitch; also occas. bekk [bæk]. O.N. bikkja, f., L.Sc. bick, id.

**bikk**, sb. and vb., see pikk, sb. and vb.

**bilk**, bilki [b'e'i'k, bi'ki or b'e'i'ki], sb., = bulk, (bare, naked) breast, in the phrase "de bare b.", to geng wi' de bare b., to go about with a bare breast; U<sup>n</sup>. bälki [bäi'ki, bä'ki]: Y<sup>n</sup>, Fe. \*bylki, n., deriv. of \*bulk-, of something roundish and projecting; No. bulk, m., bump.

**bill** [bil, bəl], sb., eddy or streak of foam from an oar in rowing, a b. fae ['from'] de ayre ['oar']; pull of an oar, to tak' forward a b., to row the boat an oar-stroke forward, to set op a b., to pull a stroke (prop. to make an eddy, a streak of foam) with the oar. From Wests. (Sa.) the forms böll [böl] and boil [bäil] are reported, de b. o' de ayre. U.: vill [vəl] = bill. No. bull, m., bubble, etc.; bulla, vb., to bubble; eddy.

**bilskod** [bi'skåd, be]-, sb., piece of wood, nailed below on the outside of a crank boat to make it more seaworthy. Sa. The second

part of the compd. is prob. skod = No. skaute or skøyt, m., Sw. dial. sköt, m., Icel. škeyti, n., Fær. skoyti, n., = *added stay (wooden stay, etc.), enlargement, filling up*. The first part is more uncertain, perhaps Eng. "bilge"; Shetl. "de bilge o' de boat" = *the lower, bilgy part of a boat*.

**bind** [bɪnd], vb. (imp. band [band], perf. part. bund [bond]), *to bind*, O.N. binda; corresponding both to Eng. "to bind" and "to tie"; — to **b.** de coo, *to tether the cow in the home-field* (bind is here in contrast to knit, to **k.** de coo, *to tie the cow in the byre*); sometimes, however, also "to **b.**", used of tying up the cow in the byre (e.g. in De<sup>m.</sup>). — de eart' is bund op, *the earth has become quite hard owing to continuous wind*; see binder and jarbind, sb.

**binder** [bɪndər], sb., *cold, dry north-east wind which makes the earth dry and hard or "binds" it* (see bind, vb.). The word, which is found in the above-mentioned form in Maywick, Sandw., Du., is common in other forms in N.I. (with hardening of d to t), viz.: binter [bɪntər] (Y<sup>h.</sup>), bjinter, bjenter [bjɪntər, bjɛntər (bjɛntər), bjɛntər, bjæntər (bjæntər)] (U. and Y.; the form "bjɛntər" is peculiar to U<sup>n.</sup>, bjæntər, bjæntər and bjæntər: in various places in Y<sup>n.</sup>; unknown in Y<sup>s.</sup>), bjintaar [bjɪntər] (U<sup>s.</sup>), beinter [bæntər] and bäinter [bæntər] (Fe.); a dry **b.**; a cauld ['cold'] **b.**; a **b.** sky: *overcast sky with north-east wind*, = a berket sky. Sometimes of cold, dry wind from another quarter than north-east, but in that case, indicating the direction of wind, e.g.: "he's been a **b.** fae ['from'] de sooth-east de day ['to-day']" (Fe.; Y.), a **b.** o' frost, *black-frost*, prop. *frost which merely "binds" the surface of*

*the soil* (Fe<sup>w.</sup>: bæntər). — \*bindari, m., "binder", *one who binds*. — a bent [bænt] sky (Du<sup>m.</sup>) = a binder sky. See jarbind, sb.

**binder-op** [bɪndərɒp], in the exprs.: a) de **b.-o.** kast, when angling: *the final cast of the fishing-line before finishing the fishing and winding up the line about the rod*; b) de **b.-o.** bait, *the bait put on the hook at the last cast of the fishing-line*. Conn. Prop.: "bind her up"? "her", in this case, most prob. to be explained as the fishing-rod; cf. Fær.: binda tráduna upp (tráða, f., *fishing-rod*). The word for *fishing-rod* in Shetland is generally wand, a word orig. of the m. gender (O.N. vöndr, m.), but esp. in the south of Shetl. "shø" ['she'] is often used of things originally masculine.

**bing**<sup>1</sup> [bɪŋ], sb., *a lump; ball*, de **b.** o' de foot, *the ball of the foot*, esp. *the part behind the big toe*; de **b.** o' de hand, *the ball of the hand, the muscle behind the thumb*. \*bing- or \*byng-. No. bung and byng, m., *a bump*; Icel. bunga, f., *swelling*. Cf. bong.

†**bing**<sup>2</sup> [bɪŋ], sb., *a pile; heap*, a **b.** o' hay, o' corn, o' taaties ['potatoes']; "to lie in a soor ['sour'] **b.**", said of a damp, somewhat stinking heap. Fig.: "a lazy **b.**", *a lazy fellow* (U<sup>m.o.</sup>). Icel. bingr, Sw. dial. bing, m., L.Sc. (and M.Eng.) bing, sb., *pile; heap*. No. and Da. "bing", on the other hand, denotes *compartment; box* (O.N. bingr, m.).

**bingel** [bɪŋgəl], sb., *a bad piece of peat mixed with clay which does not burn to ashes, but remains solid*, a aessy ['ashy'] **b.** N.I. \*byngill or \*byngla, deriv. of \*bungr (No. bung, m., *a bump; lump*); cf. No. byngla, f., = byngja, *a big or corpulent figure*. See bungel, sb.

**binjek** [bɪŋək, beŋək, bæŋək], sb., *a round or lumpy stone easy to*



*handle*; Wests. [bɪŋək, beŋək]; Br. [bæŋək]. In St. esp. of *one of the so-called bighters: small sinkers on a long-line (fishing-line), one to each bugt (q.v.) or coil*; in Br. esp. of *larger sinkers, kappi, on a fishing hand-line or long-line, and further, in the form bønjek [bønək]. bänjek [bänək, bønək], a round stone easy to handle (Fo.), lumpy stone (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>).* The etymology of this word is uncertain. No. byngja, f., *big or bulgy figure*, might be compared — by referring to Shetl. bangi, sb.

**bipong** [bipån], sb., *small hook on the line along with a big one.* U<sup>n</sup>. A dissyllable of uncertain origin. The first syllable bi- seems to be A.S. and M.Eng. be, bi, prep. and adv., *by; beside; close to*, (Mod. Eng. by, Ger., bei). pong might be taken to be a deriv. of O.N. spöng, f., *small metal plate; iron band*, as the initial s in Shetl. is sometimes dropped before the consonants, esp. in the combs. sk and sp (thus: kattamilliskru; krell, kroll; panni, penni = spann; pon [spänn]; \*bulag for a prob. older \*buslag).

**bir, birr** [bær(r)], sb., 1) (*fair wind*) *strong, sudden breeze*, now mostly *a light, feeble breeze*, a **b. o' wind** (prob. through infl. of L.Sc. "pirr", sb., *a gentle breeze*, also in Shetl.; a p. o' wind); N.I. 2) *haste; hasty movement; bustle; great commotion; excitement*; to be in a **b.**; de(r) were ['there was'] a great **b.** [bærr] on him, *he dashed away (or round, in a state of great excitement)*; *he was much excited*; N.I.; biri, birri [bær(r)i] (N.Roe): he is in a **b.** on dee, *he is embittered against you.* — borrh [bór(r)] (Sa.) = bir 1 and 2. — O.N. byrr, m., *fair wind*; No. "byr" also: *propulsion; speed* (No. byrja, vb., *to set going vigorously; to take hold of energetically*, etc.). In the sense of *excitement*, bir, bir(r)i

is poss. merged into another word (cf. No. byrren, adj., *angry; fiery*, prop. "*that raises the bristles*"; see Shetl. birst, borst, adj.

**bir, birr** [bær(r)], vb., 1) *to commence to blow*, **b. op**; he begins to **b. op**; *it begins to blow*; De.; 2) *to sail before a fair wind*; shø ['she'] is birin alang ['along'], *the boat or ship makes good headway*. O.N. byrja, vb., *to set going*, etc. See bir, sb.

**birdek** [bīrdək, bērdək], sb., *a heavy burden*; somewhat ironically or jokingly. Also bērdək [bērdək, bærdək]. N.I. O.N. byrðr, f., *a burden*.

**biridin** [bæridin], sb., in the compd. "boddom-b. [boddom = bottom]", *the bottom planks of a boat*. Also bēridin [bēridin]. L. Prob.: \*byrði (or byrðingr?); Icel. byrði, n., *the covering of planks round a ship* (B.H.); O.N. byrðingr, m., *boat; vessel*. Cf. bordin, sb.

**birek, birrek** [bīrək, bērək], sb., *rather strong and sudden breeze, wind*, = opgeng. Also bjerek [bjærək]. U. Deriv. of bir, sb.

**birk** [bærk], sb., 1) a species of aquatic plant, belonging to the willow family; also called "widi" and "water-willow". 2) used in the phrase: "As bare as de **b.** a jøl-day", of something very bare and naked. — Must be the word *birk* (O.N. bjørk, f., L.Sc. birk, sb., *birch*).

**birkikepp, -klepp**, sb., see berki-kepp and -klepp.

**birli, birrel**, sb. and vb., see borli, borrel and burli, burrel.

**birliband** [bær·libānd·], sb., *a band which is tied over the mouth of a straw-basket* (kessi, bødi); L.; De. (M.Roe). Also burli- and borliband [bør·libānd·, bór·li-] (Wests.). \*byrðilband; No. byrdel, m., *a handle* (Aa.), *handle-shaped carrying-strap* (R.).

**birren** [bærən], sb., sea-term (tabu-name) for *otter*; also borren [bórən].



Y<sup>h</sup>. Cf. No. borre, m., (*burdock*) *proud, harsh fellow*; byrren, adj., *angry; fierce* (of animals).

**birsi** [bə'rsi], sb., de b.: "*the bristly one*", sea-term (tabu-name) for the swine. Fo. Also as a name for some fishing-grounds with a very uneven bottom: de Birsi (U<sup>w</sup>). Prob. an old name, but the present form, with the final -i and omission of t after s, is L.Sc. (L.Sc. "birs", *bristle*, with derived adj. "birsy, birssy", *bristly*). Cf. *birst*, adj., and *birstalek*, sb.

**birst** [bə'rst], adj., *angry; peevish; ill-tempered* (prop. *bristly, that raises the bristles*); also in other forms: *borst* [bó'rst], *borstet* [bó'r-stət], *bosten* [bóstən], *bostet* [bó-stət], *birstet* [bə'rstət], *bistet* [bə-stət]. Fo. (*birst, borst*). Sa., Ai., etc. (*birstet, borstet*). Papa St. (*bosten, bostet*). Usually compounded with *ill*: *ill-birstet, -borstet, -bistet, -bosten, -bostet*. In some places on Wests. (Ai.; Sa. occas.) *birstet* also means *unpleasantly strong in taste*, said esp. of something kept too long (see *bersket*, adj.). \**byrstinn*, adj., from O.N. *burst*, f., *bristle; hog's bristle*; No. *bysten*, adj., *choleric, "busten", fierce; harsh* (R.). No. *illbyste*, "idlabyste", n., *ill-tempered woman* (R.). Cf. Shetl. *ill-bistet*, adj. With *birstet* in sense of *strong (of taste)* cf. L.Sc. *birssy (bristly)*, adj., in sense of *bitter; sharp*, of weather; No. *busten, bustren*, adj., in a similar sense. Cf. *bist*, sb., and *bost*, sb.

**birstalek** [bə'r'stəlek'], sb., *hog's bristle at the end of a thread for sewing shoes*, pl. (*birstaleks*): *sewing-thread (waxed) with hog's bristles at both ends*; ha'e ye ['have you'] ony ['any'] *birstaleks?* U. (Woodwick). \**bursta-leif*; No. *bus-teleiv*, f., *a piece of waxed thread with a bristle at the end*; O.N.

*bursti, busti*, m., *hog's bristle used by shoemakers*.

**birstet**, adj., see *birst*, adj.

**birt**, adj., see *bjart*, adj.

**birt** [bə'rt], vb., *to quicken a fire (a light)*, to b. op de fire; opposite to the phrase "to b. ut de fire", *to let the fire out* (Y<sup>n</sup>). — More comm. in the form *burt*; see *burt*, vb. — O.N. *birta*, vb., *to make bright and clear*.

**birtek** [bɪ'rtək, bə'rtək] and **birti** [bɪ'rti, bə'rti], sb., 1) sea-term (tabu-name) for *fire*; sometimes *birten* [bɪ'rtən] with preserved def. art. N.Sh. (N.I. M<sup>n</sup>). Sporadic in diff. districts: *birtek* [bɪ'rtək]: De. occas. and Lunn occas.; *birdek* [berdək, bərdək]: St. occas.; *birki* [bə'rki]: De. occas. With altered vowel-sound: *burt* [bo'rt]: Du. Forms as *virda, virdek* [vɪrdə, vɪrdək] are corrupted by combination with another word (see *virdek*; sb.). 2) fig., *bright spot; enlivenment*; *birtek*: Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.); dis is a b. — O.N. *birta, birti*, f., *clearness; light; shining; brightness*. — Cf. *burt*, vb.

**bisi, bissi**<sup>1</sup> [bisi, besi, bizi], sb., 1) *litter for cattle (or lambs) in stall*, esp. *litter consisting of earth and dried manure in separate layers* (*bisiflas*); a *bye-b.*; comm. 2) in transferred sense of: a) *poor, damp bed* (Y.), and b) *heap; mass; dunghill* (Fe.). No. *bys*, n., *litter*; Sw. dial. *bössja, byssja*, f., *litter under der animals*.

**bisi, bissi**<sup>2</sup> [bisi, besi], sb., *stall in a bye*; reported from U. in the sense of *stall for a cow*, from Fo. in the sense of *stall for a calf*. This word is much rarer than the preceding "bisi, bissi", by which it has been influenced and to which it assimilates in form. O.N. *báss*, m., *stall*.

**bis(s)ifla** [bɪs'iflā, bes'i-, bɪz'i-], sb., *one of the layers composing the*

cow's bis(s)i or litter in the stall. See bis(s)i<sup>1</sup>, sb., and fla<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**bismer** [bismər], sb., *steelyard*; wooden lever-balance; rough scale for weighing large articles (30 to 40 lbs.). O.N. bismari, m., *steelyard*. Cf. punder, sb.

**bisnakk** [bis'nak', biz'nak'], vb., to be busy with something without really doing or making anything definite with it, to be occupied with useless trifles; to b. about a ting; rather comm. Prob. an extended form of No. bisna, vb., inter alia, to tumble about; lay about one; make fun; also: to do something tentatively (R.).

**bisper** [bispər], sb., sea-term (tabu-name) for mouse. Fo. Prob. the same word as No. bispur, m., a tramp; knave; prop. a corruption (spisbur > bispur) from G. spitzbube. bisper is consequently of foreign — not Norn — orig., but is, however, prob., a Norw. form of the word.

**\*biss** [bis(s)], interj., lullaby! b. b. bio! U<sup>n</sup>. No. bia (bya), vb., and bissa (byssa), vb., to lull.

**bist** [bist, bæst], sb., partly bad characteristics; bad disposition, partly a tendency to anger and bad temper, a ill b.; der'r ['there is'] a ill b. in him. Wests. Partly = bost<sup>1</sup>, sb. (q.v.). Prop. the word burst, f., bristle, cf. No. "bjoa bust", to bid defiance (R.). See under birst (birstet), adj., and ill-bi(r)stet.

**bist**, vb., see ill-bist, vb.

**\*bister** [bistər, bestər], sb., a) *dwelling*; farm; b) *collection of farms*. Now quite obs. as common noun, but it appears as the second part of compds. in a great number of names for farms and villages, so that the meaning of the word is still understood, e.g.: Brebister, Brettabister, Evrabister, Fladabister, Kirkabister, Krossbister, Simbister, Utrabister — see Shetl. Stedn. p. 80. In

old deeds comm. written as "buster". In two names in the form busta [bosta]: Muklebusta [moklə-] and Littlebusta [littlə-] (Sa.); Shetl. Stedn. p. 80. — O.N. bólstaðr, m., *domicile*; farm, as the second part in No. place-names, is often shortened to "bost, bust".

**bit<sup>1</sup>** [bit], sb., a bit of something taken in the morning before breakfast proper, mornin-b. Sa. O.N. bit(i) and Eng. bit. For the application of the word in Shetl. cf. Fær. ábit, n., a bit of something taken in the morning before breakfast, No. aabit(e), m., bitaa, n., and Icel. ábiti, m. (Gísl.), breakfast. See ibit, sb.

**bit<sup>2</sup>** [bit], sb., *sheep-mark*; small (semicircular or triangular) piece cut out of the side of a sheep's ear; comm.; almost = bidi 3. \*biti; Fær. biti, m., *sheep-mark*; small piece, cut out of a sheep's ear.

**bit** [bit, bit], vb., to fix bids (small lengths of line of hemp or of horse-hair, see bid, sb.) to the end of a long-line, esp. to a tom (on long-line: another smaller line, attached to the long-line), to b. de line, de pakki (the long-line in its whole length). \*bita, vb., to attach "bitar" (pieces). Shetl. bit, vb., however, approaches L.Sc. beit (beet), vb., to add to; mend; repair; "to bit de line", may be heard in the sense of to repair the line, and must here be regarded as L.Sc. beit.

**bite**, vb., is in form Eng. bite, but sometimes it is used differently from this word, and corresponding to O.N. bita; thus, in sense of: a) to eat; graze, of cattle (cf. hobiter, sb., and rennabitel, sb.); b) to cut, of cutting implements, esp. a knife, scythe, axe: to b. weel ['well'] or ill. O.N. bita, vb., to bite; eat; graze; cut with the edge; shear, etc.

**bitel** [bitəl, bitəl (bətəl)] and **botel** [bótəl (bətəl)], sb., large tooth, esp.:

a) *a fang; tusk of a hog*; Sa. [bit-əl, bitəl]; b) *great, malformed tooth; front tooth*; N. [bətəl, bótəl]. \*bitill or \*bitull; No. bitel, bitle, m., *small, solitary tooth* (R. suppl.). — Bitli, Botli [bətli, bótli] is reported from N. as a nickname of a person with "bitel b." — Cf. bitlek (bäitlek) and jakkelbitel.

**bitin** [bitn, bitn], sb., *a piece of a line, serving as the so-called bid on a long-line*. See bid, sb., and bit, vb.

**bitlek** [b<sup>e</sup>itlæk] and **bäitlek** [bäitlæk, bälæk], sb., 1) *broken tooth*; 2) *small tooth*, esp. of children's growing teeth; "lat ['let'] me see if du's gotten ony ['any'] bäitleks!" (talking to a little child) *let me see if you have got any teeth!* (U<sup>n</sup>). bitlek: U<sup>wg</sup>.; bäitlek: U<sup>n</sup>. Dim. deriv. of bitel, sb.; see further under that word.

**bitteraks** [bit<sup>e</sup>araks], sb., *dandelion* (plant), taraxacum. Y<sup>h</sup>. \*(bitr)-ax. O.N. bitr, adj., *keen; bitter*, and Eng. *bitter*, adj.; O.N. ax, n., *ear; seed-cluster*. Instead of "bitteraks", the name "bitter-floer" ['-flower'] (Y. occas., Fe.) or eksis-girs (q.v.) is used in other places.

\***bjadna** [bjadna], \***bjadni** [bjadni], sb., *child; mader (food) to de b.* Fo. Prop. def. form: \*barnit. dadna for \*badna in "jarta dadna", is still used occas. as an endearing term or when speaking kindly: "*child of my heart*". Fo. Cf. bonn- in bonna, bonnins, bonnhoga, bonsvamm.

**bjakk** [bjak], sb., *a small person*, = pjakk; U<sup>n</sup>. Also disparagingly of a person of very slight physical strength; U<sup>s</sup>. Cf. No. pjakk, m., *young salmon*, and pjokk, m., *a little boy*, both words properly denoting an undeveloped being, Da. pjog, pjok, sb., *a worthless sort of person*; further: No. pikke, adj. (Sw. dial. pikker) and adv., *small; little*, "pikke liten", *quite little*.

**bjakki** [bjaki] and **bjaki** [bjäki], sb., *a person with very little physical strength*. Fe. [bjaki]. Y. [bjäki]. Dim. deriv. of bjakk, sb., see prec.

**bjakki** [bjaki] and **bjaki** [bjäki], adj., *weakly, having very little physical strength*, a **b.** body. U and Fe.: bjakki; Y.: bjaki [bjäki] and bjakki. See bjakk (and bjakki), sb., and cf. pjakket, adj.

**bjarki** [bja'rki], adj., *little; insignificant*, a **b.** body. Y<sup>b</sup>. \*pjark-. No. pirk, adj., *weak; slight; insignificant*, and pirken, adj., *having delicate health; feeble*. For the change p > b cf. above bjakk as parallel form to pjakk, sb.

**bjart**<sup>1</sup> [bja'rt], adj., of wind: *cold and dry; keen*, a cauld **b.** (or bjarti) wind; of weather: *cold and dry with cloudy sky*, **b.** wadder ['weather']; of the sky: *very cloudy (in cold, dry weather)*, esp. of a dark sky, overcast with storm-charged clouds, a **b.** sky; also fig. of a person of a morose, threatening aspect: he was very **b.**-lookin', *he looked morose and threatening*. U<sup>n</sup>. björk [bjö'rk], a **b.** sky, **b.** wadder: U<sup>wg</sup>.; björk for \*björt. In Fe. the word is found in the forms bjert [bjə'rt] and birt [bə'rt], applied to the weather: *biting; sharp*, **b.** wadder, a **b.** day. From Nm. (Nm<sup>s</sup>.) is recorded bjerk [bjə'rk], of weather: *biting cold, with occasional showers*; **b.** wadder, he is very **b.** de day ['to-day']; bjerk for \*bjert. O.N. bjart, adj., *bright; shining; clear*; Da. (Jut.) dial. bjart, bjært, of the weather: *clear*. For the change in the meaning, cf. snell, adj., *clear; shining*, of colour (s.-white), in L.Sc., on the other hand: *sharp; biting*, of air, weather. Change of t to k is also found in No. bjart (bjert), adj. — see "bjerk", adj., in Ross.

**bjart**<sup>2</sup> [bja'rt], adj., recorded in foll.

phrase: hit ['it'] is **b**, *it is quite bare, there are no fish on the fishing hand-line or long-line (in boat-fishing)*. U<sup>n</sup>. From an older \*bart, n. sing. from O.N. (O.Norw.) barr = berr, adj. — without mutation — *bare; naked*.

**bjartin** [bja'rtin, bjä'rtin], sb., *a little fellow (child)*. U. Cf. Icel. (O.N.) birtingr, m., *trout (of light colour)*, No. byrting.

**bjekel**, vb., see bekel, vb.

**bjels<sup>1</sup>** [bjē'ls, bjē'ls], sb., on a ray (fish), *the hindmost, thin edge on both sides of its head, the circular flaps remaining when the middle of the head is cut out*; sometimes in pl.: bjelses [bjeldzəs]. U<sup>n</sup>. \*bi-helsi? See further under bjels<sup>2</sup>, sb., which poss. is the same word.

**bjels<sup>2</sup>** [bjæ'ls], sb., *stripe of another colour round the neck of sheep*. Fo., Y<sup>s</sup>. \*bi-helsi; O.N. helsi, n., *collar*. **b(j)**- must be regarded as being the old prefix "bi" (*round; about*). In this way bjels<sup>1</sup> might also be explained as being merely a division of the very same word. See bjelset, adj.

**bjelset** [bjē'lsət, bjæ'lsət], adj., of sheep: *having a stripe of another colour round the neck, a b. sheep, a black sheep with a white stripe round the neck, or conversely*. Fo. [bjē'lsət]. Y<sup>s</sup>. [bjæ'lsət]. In Fo. also with metathesis of j: belsjet [be'l-ʂət]. \*bi-helsótt; Fær. hölsutur (-óttur), adj., of sheep: *with a stripe of another colour round the neck*. See bjels<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**Bjena-, Bjener**-sunday, sb., see Bena-sunday.

†**bjenek** [bjē'nək, bjənək], †**bjener** [bjē'nər], sb., sea-term (tabu-name) for *a dog*. N.I., etc. Borrowed word from Lapp.? No.-Lapp. bæna, gen. bædnaga, Sw.-Lapp. piædnak, *a dog*.

**bjerk, bjert**, adj., see bjart, adj.

**bjert** [bjə'rt], adj., 1) *miserly; sparing; stingy*, **b. wi'** onyting, **b.** upon it; 2) *testy; peevish; having the habit of grumbling*. Nm. Poss. for \*pjert (cf. bjakk from \*pjakk, bjarki from \*pjark-, \*pirk-) and, in that case, deriv. of \*pir-; cf. No. pir, m., *a miser*; piren, adj., a) *thin; tender; weak*; b) *miserly* (Aa.), c) *irritable* (R.). Cognate to this: Fær. pertin, adj., *thin; slender; delicate*. — bjert might also stand for \*bjerk, from \*pirk-, deriv. of \*pir- (No. pirka, vb., *to finger; tease*, Da. dial. pirken, adj., a) *shrunken; shrivelled*; b) *scanty*; pirk, m., *a thin or lean person*); cf. the change bjert > bjerk in Nm. under bjart<sup>1</sup>, adj.

\***bjesnek** [bjæsnək], sb., a tabu-name, formerly used by fishermen, for bœdi, *fishing-basket*. Lunn. (Vidlin). Prob.: \*biðn- or \*byðn-; cf. No. bidne, n., *vessel (cup; pail)*, bydnor, f. pl., *depositories; vessels*.

**bjintaar, bjinter**, sb., see binder.

**bjog<sup>1</sup>** [bjög], sb., 1) *collar of plaited straw, placed about the horse's neck (for draught); ring of straw placed round the hollow of "de knockin'-stane" (a stone hollowed out for separating the husks from the ears of barley by knocking with a smaller stone)*; N.I. 2) *collar, consisting of three pieces of wood, placed round the neck of a sheep to prevent it from breaking through the fences*; De. 3) *ring round the sun or the moon, a sun- or moon-b.* 4) *circular stripe, esp. a stripe of another colour round a stocking or sock*. O.N. baugr, m., *ring*.

**bjog<sup>2</sup>** [bjög], sb., *disorderly heap; mass, lyin' in a b.* (of things disorderly flung together). Y., Fe. — No. bauk (bok, boka), sb., *digging; overturning; rooting up*; O.N. bauka, vb., *to root; dig*.

**bjog** [bjög], vb., *to knit circular*

stripes in a stocking or sock, to **b.** de sock. U<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of bjog<sup>1</sup>, sb. 3.

**bjoget<sup>1</sup>** [bjögæt], adj., 1) of stockings or socks: *having circular stripes of another colour*; often of such stripes, caused by a bad mixing of the wool; sometimes of the wool itself: *badly mixed* (Fe.). 2) of animals: *having a circular stripe round the neck*, sometimes also *a circular stripe across the belly up along the sides or round the tail*, a **b.** sheep, a **b.** swine; Ai. \*baug-óttir, adj., *ring-shaped*, from O.N. baugr, m., *ring*.

**bjoget<sup>2</sup>** [bjögæt], adj., *white-backed with darker (black) sides and belly*; also: *black-backed with lighter (white) sides and belly*, of sheep. Ai. \*bøkóttir, adj., *of another colour on the back* (bak). Ought prop. in Shetl. to be called \*boget, but the form is doubtless mingled with the more usual bjoget<sup>1</sup> from \*baugóttir. Cf. moget, adj.

**bjokl**, **bjokkel<sup>1</sup>** [bjøkæl, bjækæl], sb., *high dorsal-fin of a whale*. U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. bæxl, n., a) *shoulder-blade*; b) *the high dorsal-fin of certain species of whales*.

**bjokl**, **bjokkel<sup>2</sup>** [bjøkæl], sb., 1) *a bump; bunion*, a **b.** on de foot; Y<sup>b</sup>.; Fe.; 2) *prominent knee-joint* (on certain animals, as cattle, sheep): de lamb gengs (*goes*) on its bjokkels (when the foot is too weak); N.Roe(?). Either O.N. bukl, n., *semi-spherical boss (on a shield)*, or a l-deriv. of O.N. bugr, m., *bend; curvature* (cf. No. bygel, m., and bygla, f., = Da. bøjle, *hoop*). Cf. bjonkel, sb. In Du. "a bjochel [bjøçəl]" denotes a *weak, incapable person*, esp. *a person with a bad gait, weak in the knee-joints* (see bjoklet, adj.); this is prob. L.Sc. bauchle, sb., inter alia: *a pitiful, feeble being*, influenced by bjok(ke)l 2.

**bjoklet** [bjøklet], adj., *weakly, weak in the knees*, esp. of walking: a **b.** way o' gaun ['going, walking']. Du. Differs from No. bokla, vb., used of stiff (clumsy) gait. See bjokl<sup>2</sup> 2 (and bjochel), sb.

**bjolk** [bjö'lk], sb., *a hard lump; bump (on the body)*; also bjölk [bjö'lk, bjö'lk], bjolki [bjö'liki] and bjölki [bjö'liki]. Fe., Nm. (NRoe). No. bulk, m., *bump*; Da. bulk id.; Icel. bulki, m., *small hump; large bump*. Cf. bilki and bulk, sb.

**bjolket** [bjö'kæt], adj., 1) *clumsy*, a great **b.** foot; 2) *knotted or bumpy* (having bjolks), a **b.** foot. Also bjölket [bjö'lkæt]. Fe., N.Roe. \*bulkóttir. See bjolk, sb.

**bjolki** [bjö'liki], sb., 1) = bjolk, sb.; N.Roe. 2) *boulder*, **b.** or **b.**-sten; Fe. Deriv. of bjolk, sb.

**bjonkel** [bjö'ŋkæl, bjö'ŋkæl], sb., *growth; bump; bunion*, a **b.** on the foot. Wh. Either \*bungl- (\*bongl-), l-deriv. of "bung", (No. and Icel. bunga, f., *protuberance; bump*; No. bungl, m., and Fær. bongla, f., *a bump*), or l-deriv. of \*bunk- (No. bunka, f., *bump*). Cf. bingel and bungel, sb.

**bjonklet** [bjö'ŋklæt, bjö'ŋklæt], adj., *having growths or bunions*, a **b.** foot. Wh. Deriv. of bjonkel, sb.

**björg<sup>1</sup>** [björg], sb., *house*, tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea; esp. of *the manse*, de opstander's **b.** (see opstander). Also björg [björg]. L. O.N. borg, f., inter alia, *a fortified place; castle*.

**björg<sup>2</sup>** [björg], sb., see björg, sb.

**björg** [björg], vb., *to save; put away; hide (something appropriated)*, esp. *to hide in the earth or under a heap of stones, to bury*. U. O.N. bjarga, vb., *to save; carry to safety; hide*.

**bjödi**, sb., see bödi, sb.

\***björg** [björg], sb., *rocky hill*, esp. of a fairly great height. Y<sup>n</sup>. O.N. bjarg,

n., *mountain; rock*. björg is doubtless the pl.-form "björg"; cf. Fær. björg, n. sing., for "bjarg". — In the Shel. forms björg [björg] and björg [björg] are found as place-names, e.g. de Björg (Olnessfirth Ness. Nm.); de Björg (Kokeren, Wd.), partly *grass-grown, rocky formation*; de Björgs, Björgs (N.Roe), extended, rocky, elevated ridge; de Björgens (Hamister, Wh.): \*björgin (def. pl.) with Eng. pl.-sign "s".

**björg** [björg], sb., in the compd. "finger-b." [fɪŋ'ər-björg], *finger-stall, piece of skin, shaped like the finger of a glove, pulled over a piece of linen, tied round an injured finger*. N.Roe. O.N. björg f., *help; protection*. Icel. fingurbjörg, No. fingerbjörg, f., *finger-stall*.

**black-baka** [-bāka], sb., = swar(t)-bak(a), sb.

**black-moget** [-mögət], adj., *black, with white belly*, of sheep. Fo. \*(svart-)mogótt. See moget, adj.

**blad** [blād], sb., in the expr. "de'il's [devil's] b." = *no news at all* (on inquiry about news). Y<sup>n</sup>. From O.N. blað, n., *blade?* -blad [blad] is comm. used as L. Sc. "blad", of a feeble person, a b. o' a man; bladi [bladi], adj., *feeble*; see further blati, adj.

**blad** [blād], vb., 1) *to reap; to cut heather for thatching*, in the expr. "to b. de heddrek ['heather']", tabu-expr. (used by fishermen at sea) for what is comm. called "to strike de tekk" (see tekk, sb.). 2) *to cut peat*, to b. be wideks (see widek, sb.), tabu-expr., sea-expr., = to fla de mør ['moor']. Y<sup>n</sup>. Orig. prob.: *to strike; throw*, and is to be classed with L.Sc. blad, vb., *to slap; strike*, O.N. blaka, vb., *to flap; wave*. Sw. dial. blaa and blaka, vb., *to warp; hew down; rough-hew (timber)*.

**bladd** [blad], sb., *very large rain-drop*, esp. in the pl.: bladds, *large drops falling rapidly* (when sleet is

falling); "he's layin' bladds upo de windeg ['window'], de same as ['as if'] it wis ['was' = had] been snaw ['snow']". U<sup>s</sup>. Sw. dial. bladda, f., a) *lump of dirt*; b) *large fast-falling rain-drops and great, wet flakes of snow* (Ri.). Deviating somewhat from L.Sc. "a blad o' weet ['wet']", *violent shower of rain* (blad, vb., *to strike; drive against*, inter alia of rain).

**blag** [blāg], sb., *interval; breathing-space; rest*, reported in foll. expr. with regard to fishermen's sea-term tabu: "halt [hä't] dy hands and tak' a b.!" in fishing: *stop the work* (prop. *keep your hands still*) and *take a rest!* U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. blak, n., *flap; tap; fluttering movement*, etc. See blag, vb.

**blag** [(blag) blāg, blāg], vb., 1) *to fling; throw; throw away*, to b. awa (Y<sup>m</sup>.: blāg); b. dee doon! *throw yourself down* (U<sup>n</sup>.: blāg). to b. de sail, *to lower the sail*, on a vessel, boat (U<sup>n</sup>.: blāg). N.I. At times (rarely; N.I.) in the expr.: "to b. [blag, blāg, blāg] de (ane's) and or ænd", *to give up the ghost; to die*, he 's blaget his ænd (and); blaget, perf. part., adjectivally used, is more common, meaning *expired; dead*. 2) to b. anesell ['oneself'], *to breathe; take a (little) rest*; b. dee! *rest a little!* = tak' a b.! see blag, sb., U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. blaka, vb., *to tap; wave; flap*; Fær. blaka, vb., *to throw; fling*.

**blagda** [blagda] and **blaget** [blagət, blāgət], sb., 1) *wedge*; 2) *a longish piece, cut from the belly of a fish* (esp. *coalfish*), *used for bait*. Wests. blagda: Ai. blaget: Papa St.; Sa. \*blagð- (\*blegð-, prop. *wedge*). See further blegd, sb.

**blaget**<sup>1</sup>, perf. part. and adj., *dead*, see under blag, vb. 1.

**blaget**<sup>2</sup> [blāgət] and **bleget** [blēgət (blāgət, blēgət)], adj., *spotted, speckled*; a b. sheep, *a white sheep with black spots*; de eart' is b., *the earth*



is partly covered with snow (with many bare spots appearing). Not comm. [K.I. in E.D.D.: blaagit]. bleget [blægət] is reported from Ai. in sense of: *having a black back and white belly*, of sheep; a **b.** sheep. From U. is reported bleget [blē<sup>3</sup>gət], of partly snow-covered earth; **b.** earl'. — Cf. Sw. dial. blaga, vb., *to spot with dirt*. — For the mingling with another word see bleget<sup>2</sup>, adj.

**blaho** [blähō], sb., *a very large shark* (Shetl. ho is a smaller species of shark); Fo. Is named in Conn.: blogaho [blɔɣ<sup>3</sup>ahō] and salho [sälhō]. blaho from \*blað-hár, blogaho from \*bløðku-hár (Shetl. blog(g)a, blokk(a) = *large leaf, leaf of marsh-marigold*). No. "bladhaa" is considered to be a female shark in contrast to "ridhaa" (Aa.). Also in Conn. blogaho is regarded as a female shark (full-grown). In Foula, blaho is a large, full-grown shark in contrast to the young shark, called wodho.

**blan** [blan], sb., (*light*) *wind, breath of wind*, mostly used negatively: no a **b.** (o' wind), *not a breath of wind, not a breeze*. Also blen [blæn]; no a blen ut o' de lift (lift = *air*), no a blen o' wind i' de sail. Conn. Cognate with O.N. blása, vb., *to blow*. The root is found without addition of s in O.H.G. blājan, Ger. blāhen, vb., *to blow; puff*; A.S. bláwan.

**bland**<sup>1</sup> [bland], sb., *mixture; quantity of diff. things mingled together*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — O.N. bland, n., *mixture*.

**bland**<sup>2</sup> [bländ], sb., *whey mixed with water*; an ordinary summer-drink. O.N. blanda, f., *milk (whey) mixed with water*. bland, blandi [bländi] is found as first part in diff. compds., names of drinks or gruels, consisting of bland mixed with meal: a) blandi-blirek or -bliri [bliræk, -i], U.; L.Sc. "bleirie, blearie", *a thick gruel of butter-milk mixed with*

*oatmeal*; b) blandi-kjolek or kjoli (U.), blandi-kjørek or -kjølek (Fe.; Y<sup>n</sup>.); see kjolek, kjoli and kjørek; c) blandsturins [-stürins], N.Roe; L.Sc. "stourum" = "brochan", *thick water-gruel*, and "sturoch" = *mixture of milk or water and meal*; d) blandi-swarek (Y.).

**blanda** [blända, blānda, blānda], sb., 1) "*dredge*", *mixed oats and barley*; sometimes *Shetl. and Sc. oats mixed* (St.). [blānda] is the comm. pronunc.; in Conn. [blānda]. In some places: blenda [blēnda: Sa.; blēnda: Du.]. blanda-mel, -meal = *meal from mixed corn*; blanda-bursten, see bursten, sb. Cf. biggera-blanda. 2) *confused heap of different things*, = millablanda; Fe. [blānda]. Prop. the same word as bland<sup>2</sup>.

**blanna-blura** [blan<sup>3</sup>ablū<sup>3</sup>ra, -blū<sup>3</sup>ra], as adj. and interj.: a) adj., *mixed up in a (bad) undertaking, in a conspiracy*; dey 're a' ['all'] **b.-b.** *to-gedder, they have all conspired about it* (esp. for some evil purpose). b) interj.: "**b.-b.!** hit ['it] is a bonie business". N.Roe. — The first part prob. O.N. bland, n., *mixture; mass*. For the second part, see blura<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**blasmek** [blasmæk], sb., *thin cake of barley-, oat-, or wheatmeal*. Sa. Also blesmek [blæsmæk]: Ai. and St. Must be cognate with the almost syn. No. flasma, f., *thin slice* (also Sw.). With ref. to bl for fl might be compared e.g. Sw. dial. blakka, f., *a flat stone*, = "flakka, Ger. blach, adj., = flach, *flat*; further Sw. dial. blakka, vb., *to roam; fare*, = flakka. As, however, Shetl. blas-mek (blesmek) is certainly mostly used in the compd. "beremeal-b.", *a thin barley-meal cake*, "b(l)", in this instance, might poss. have arisen from "f(l)" by assimilating influence from the preceding "bere".

**blastek** [blastøk], sb., = blasmek,



and doubtless the same word; a flour-blāstek (by dissimilation for \*flāstek, \*flāsmek?). Sa.

†**blati** [blāti], adj., *weak; feeble*, a **b.** body. Fe<sup>w</sup>. From O.N. blað, n., *blade?* In L.Sc., blad, sb., is used of a *feeble person*; but Shetl. blati has the hardening of ð (through d) to t (t), characteristic of the Norn words; see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII) § 29. A form bladi [bladi] = blati, however, is also found.

**blatter** [blatər], vb., *to flicker; flutter; move to and fro*; de light blatters, *the light flickers*; de sails **b.**, *the sails are flapping to and fro (in the wind)*; blatterin claes (of clothes hung to dry in the wind). \*blaktra, from O.N. blaka, blakra, vb., *to wave; flap*; Fær. blaktra, vb., *to flap; flicker*. Eng. blatter, vb., has a quite diff. sense.

**bled** [blɛd, blɛ'd, blæd], sb., in its form Eng. "blade" (*blade of grass; oar-blade; blade of a knife*, etc.), but used in a wider sense, of *leaves of plants in general*, = Eng. leaf; also of *leaves in a book*. Finally bled is used of a *tongue of land, shaped like a leaf*; often in place-names, e.g.: de Bled o' de Er [ɛr] (C.), o' Fiblister (Nm.), o' Heljer (Nm.). The older form bla [blā] is also found in sense of *tongue of land*, but now only as a place-name; thus: Ørabla (Housay, Skerries), Jora (Jori)-bla (Brewik, Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.): \*øyrrar-blað (from "øyrr", f., *beach*; etym. = de Bled o' de Er, see prec.); "Jorabla" itself is now washed away by the surf. O.N. blað, n., *blade, leaf, something shaped like a leaf*.

**bled** [blɛd, blɛ'd, blæd], vb., 1) *to pluck off leaves*, esp. *cabbage-leaves*, = O.N. bleðja, L.Sc., blade, vb., to **b.** kail (*cabbage*); de kail is bleded, *the leaves have been plucked off the cabbage*; Sw. dial. "bläda", like

L.Sc. "blade", esp.: *to pluck off leaves of cabbage*. 2) of plants (except vegetables, cabbage): *to leaf; shoot out leaves*; de plants is bleded, *the plants have got their leaves*; Y.

**bleg** [blɛg, blɛg], adj., *light and rather drab*, of colour; esp. of sheep, sheep's wool: *whitish and grayish or whitish and reddish (yellowish)*. a **b.** colour, yowe ['ewe'], a **b.-faced** lamb or yowe. Fairly comm., esp. on Easts.; on Wests. more often blegget, q.v. In Fo. blega [blega] is used as name for a cow of such a colour: Blega. O.N. bleikr, adj., *pale; light-yellow*; as name for a cow: \*bleika ("the pale one").

**blega**<sup>1</sup> [blega], sb., *white vein, whitish streak or spot in a rock-formation*; Fe. bleg [bleg]; U. O.N. bleikja, f., *white colour; whitish, clayey or chalky soil*; No. blik, n., *white spot*, e.g. on a rock. See blig, sb.

**blega**<sup>2</sup> [blega], sb., *a species of pure white rock-moss, scraped off and used in dyeing*; it gives a very light colour, whitish with a yellowish-reddish tinge. U<sup>b</sup>., Fo. \*bleikja or \*blik(a); No. blik, n., (*pale shine*) *light coloured lichen or moss on the rocks*; Fær. blik, n., *lichen tartareus*. Cf. stenblega and blind-lit.

**blegd, bligd, bleg, blig** [blegd, bleg (blɛ'g), bligd(d)], sb., 1) *small wedge*; U<sup>n</sup>. and occas. Fe<sup>e</sup>.: blegd, bligd [blegd, bligd]; U<sup>n</sup>. also blegdi, bligdi [blegdi, bligdi]; Conn.: bleg [bleg]; Fo. and occas. Fe.: bleg, blega [bleg(a)]; blægda: W.Bur., Ai. (Th. Mathewson). 2) *longish piece, cut from a fish, esp. from the belly, and used for bait*; bleg: U<sup>n</sup>., Y<sup>n</sup>., Fe. [bleg]; U<sup>s</sup>. [blɛ'g]; blegi [blegi]: U<sup>b</sup>., U<sup>n</sup>.; blega [blega]: Fe.; blig [blig]: Y<sup>n</sup>.; bligd (blegd), sed [sed]-**b.** (*a piece of bait, cut from a coalfish*): U. occas. In Foula bleg [bleg] de-

notes a *short piece, cut from the throat of a fish*, while the longer piece, cut from the belly, is called tali. Prop. the same word as blagda, blaget; q.v. O.N. blegði(?), *wedge*. Fritzner gives "blegði", but strikes out the word in "corrections and errata" as being due to a misunderstanding. At the same time the Norwegian forms of the word, such as "blegg, blei, bleig" (*wedge*), Sw. dial. "bligd, bläjde, bläje" (*wedge*), and Da. dial. "blejr" (*wedge*), together with the Shetl. forms, point back to a root-form \*blegð-.

**bleget<sup>1</sup>**, adj., see blaget<sup>2</sup>, adj.

**bleget<sup>2</sup>** [blegət, blegət, blegət], adj., of a whitish, drab colour: *whitish with faint reddish, or brownish (reddish-brown), yellow, or gray tinge*, esp. of sheep, sheep's wool; a **b.** sheep. Wests. and (occas.) N.I. Almost = bleg, adj. In Fetlar "a **b.** [blegət] sokk" denotes a *dark-coloured stocking or sock having light (white) stripes*. In U<sup>n</sup>. **b.** [ble<sup>ə</sup>gət], besides denoting the above-mentioned colour of sheep's wool, also denotes the appearance of the earth when covered with half-melted snow: de ear<sup>t</sup> gets **b.** (*whitish-drab, gray-drab*), but is doubtless here the same word as blaget<sup>2</sup>, adj. — bleget is formed from bleg, adj., by addition of the common adjectival ending -et (O.N. -öttr), but appears in some cases to be of another orig., viz., a parallel form to blaget<sup>2</sup>, adj.

**blegg** [bleg], vb., to drive a wedge into something, to **b.** a hoe, to drive a wedge into a hoe in order to fasten the iron to the handle. Fo. Formed from bleg(d), sb.

**blekk** [blæk], sb., in the compd. "ear<sup>t</sup>-**b.**", iron ore, earth containing iron, used as a black dye. Fe. Differs in the vowel-sound from Eng. black, in Shetl. pronounced "bläk". O.N. blakkr, adj., *dun* (of the col-

our of a horse), also used of the colour of copper. With the form blekk cf. Sw. dial. bläkka, f., as a name for the *pewit* because of its colour.

**blem** [blē<sup>ə</sup>m], sb., 1) *blue stripe*, a blue **b.** on de skin; N.Roe. 2) (*bluish*) *curl of smoke; very faint, small cloud of smoke*, a **b.** o' reek; mostly negatively: no ['not'] a **b.** \*blæm- from \*blám-. O.N. blámi, m., *blue colour*. See blen<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**blemek, blemmek** [blemæk (blēmæk), blæmæk], sb., *blain; blister; vesicle*. Fo. [blemæk]. N.Roe [blæmæk]. No. blema, blemma, f., id. Cf. bulek, sb.

**blen<sup>1</sup>** [blən, blē<sup>ə</sup>n, blē<sup>ə</sup>n, blæn], sb., 1) *blue stripe or spot of cloud*, esp. negatively: no ['not'] a **b.** on the sky; N.Roe [blən, blē<sup>ə</sup>n]. 2) *light smoke; the direction which the smoke (from the fire-place) takes; to sit i' de **b.** o' de reek*: De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe) [blən, blē<sup>ə</sup>n]. Negatively: no a **b.** o' reek, *not a sign of smoke*; Du. [blæn]. 3) fig.: *spot; blemish*; der'r no a **b.** upo de wood, no a **b.** upon him (his character); Nm<sup>w</sup>. [blē<sup>ə</sup>n]. — \*blæn- from \*blán-. Da. and No. blaane, *bluish cloud*; Sw. (dial.) blâne, *bluish colour*; O.N. blána, vb., to become blue. Cf. blem, sb.

**blen<sup>2</sup>** [blæn], sb., see blan, sb.

**blenda**, sb., = blanda 1.

**bles** [blæs, blæs], sb., a *blaze; whitish stripe or spot on the forehead of an animal*: a **b.** on de horse. No. and Icel. blesa, f., a *blaze*.

**bleset** [blæsət, blæsət], adj., *blazed, having a white stripe or spot on the forehead*, of animals: a **b.** horse or dog. O.N. blesóttr, adj., *blazed*.

**blesmek**, sb., see blasmek.

**blett** [blæt, blæt], sb., *spot*, esp. 1) *dirty spot on cloth*, dirty bletts; Fe. 2) *plot of ground*, esp. in the phrases: "a green **b.**", a *grass-grown plot on a stretch of heather*, and "a muldi [möldi, möldi] **b.**", a

*plot of mould*; sometimes also "a steni **b.**", a *stony plot of ground*. \*blettre; Icel. and Fær. blettur, m., a *spot*. Cf. bogerplett.

**bletta** [blɛta, blɛta]-*fluke*, sb., *plaiice*. Nm.; prop. *spotted flounder*. \*bletta-(flóki). bletta: gen. pl. See blett, sb.

**blettet** [blɛ'tɛt], adj., *spotted*, of sheep; "twaa-**b.**", prop. *having two spots*, of a sheep having a white spot on the top of its head and a white spot on its nose. Fo. \*blettótt. See blett, sb.

**blide** [bläid], adj., *gentle*; *kind*; *mild*; he is no "blide i' de broo", *he looks angry, in bad humour*. O.N. bliðr, adj., id. L.Sc. blithe, blyde, and Eng. blithe, mean *glad*; *joyous*, and are accordingly used in a somewhat different sense.

**blidin** [blidin] and **blødin** [blødin], adjectivally in the expr. "a **b.** calm", *calm weather and sea*, comm. of warm weather. Fe. blidin is doubtless the orig. form of the two words; blødin has prob. arisen through a misunderstanding, the word having been regarded as Eng. "bleeding"; cf. Shetl. blød, sb., *blood*, and bløð, vb., *to bleed*. With "blidin calm" it is reasonable to compare Icel. bliðalogn, n., *calm weather and sea*. One might, however, also think of Fær. bliktalogn = blikalogn, n., *dead calm* (cf. No. blikta, vb., *to gleam*; *flash*, and Shetl. blit, blitek, sb., prob. from \*blik), or of a connection with No. blidra, vb., *to tremble*; *vibrate (with intermittent gleams of light)*.

**blig** [blɔg, bleg], sb., = blega<sup>1</sup>. U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>n</sup>. O.N. blik, n., (*shine*) *something gleaming, pale or white*; No. blik, n., *white spot*, e.g. on a rock. The pronunc. bleg might, however, as well be an abbr. of blega and allied to O.N. bleikja, f.

**blikken** [blikən], vb., 1) *to turn*

*pale*; he blikkend wi', *he turned pale (on account of something)*; Icel. and Fær.: hann bliknaði við. 2) *to fade*; *wither*; de taatis ['potatoes'] is blikkend (Nm.). O.N. blikna, vb., *to turn pale*.

**blind<sup>1</sup>** [blind], sb., 1) = blink: a *glint*; *gleam*; *gleam of light*; mostly negatively in expr. as: der'r ['there is'] no ['not'] a **b.** o' light within de door; no a **b.** o' fire, o' oil (*lamp-oil*); no. a **b.** i' de lamp; we cannot get a **b.** ut o' dese peats. Y., Fe. 2) *a wink of sleep*; *doze*; I'm no sleepet ['slept'] a **b.** de night ['to-night']. Y., Fe. \*blindr, parallel form to O.N. blindr, m., *a wink of sleep*. Cf. blink and blont, which are used like blind, sb., in both senses of this word.

**blind<sup>2</sup>** [blind], sb., *a species of spider with very long legs, daddy-longlegs*, found in the pasture, esp. on peaty soil. Noted down in the compd. "Sara [sāra]-blind", in which "Sara" is = Soro from "Sorrow", a name for the devil. U<sup>n</sup>. The name "blind" can be explained from the insect's natural avoidance of light. Cf. No. blindklegg and blinding, Sw. dial. blinding, m., *horse-fly*, tabanus.

**blind** [blind], adj., 1) *blind*. 2) *very dense and dark*, of mist, a **b.** mist. O.N. blindr, adj., *blind*.

**blind** [blind], vb., 1) *to make blind*, = O.N. blinda. 2) in the expr. "to **b.** de een", *to slumber*; *close the eyes* (U<sup>n</sup>.); also with object omitted: I'm no blinded de night, *I did not sleep a wink last night* (Y., Fe.); \*blinda, parallel form to O.N. blunda, vb., *to slumber*; see blind<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2.

**blindho** [blind'hō], sb., another name for the so-called hotosk, *a small, dark-coloured shark, spotted and without dorsal fin (mustelus)*. \*blindr hár. Regarded by fishermen as being blind.

**blindlit, blindlut** [blind'lit, blendlot], sb., 1) *the light (whitish, slightly yellowish-reddish) colour obtained from the lichen "(sten-)blega"*. 2) = *blega*<sup>2</sup>, *stenblega*. Fo. prob.: \*blindr litr (*"blind colour"*), denoting a rather undecided colour.

**blink** [bli'ŋk], sb., 1) *a flash; gleam*; a b. o' de ee ['eye']; de first b. o' day, *the first peep of day*; I got a b. o' it. From N.I. is reported a tabu-expr., used by fishermen at sea: "I see a b.", *I catch a gleam*, i.e. of a fish under the surface of the water (= light i' de lum!). No., Da. and Sw. blink, Eng. blink, sb. 2) *a light band of fog; bluish streak; haze*, a (blue) b. alang de shore; Fo. 3) *a wink of sleep; doze*; he's ta'en him a b., *he has had a short or (ironically) a good sleep* (Y<sup>h</sup>.); no a b. l got (Fo.); = blind<sup>1</sup> 2 and blont. Meanings 2 and 3 are peculiar to Shetlandic.

**blink** [bli'ŋk], vb., 1) *to gleam; flash*; to b. de ee, *to blink one's eyes*; to b. de koli, *to light the open train-oil lamp (koli) for a moment*; N.I. From N.I. is reported a tabu-expr., used by fishermen at sea: "shø ['she'] blinks", *a fish shows itself* (see blink, sb.). 2) *to miss; miscarry*, hit ['it'] blinked for me (= hit kjud); Fo. No. and Sw. blinka, Da. blinke, Eng. blink, vb. For meaning 2 of Shetl. blink, cf. Da. glippe, occas.: *to gleam; flash*, occas.: *to miscarry*.

**blinker** [bli'ŋkær], sb., 1) *eye*, occas. as a tabu-name, sea-term, occas. of a child's eye; de blinkers is doon ['down'] (in sleepy children); Fo. 2) *star*, tabu-word, used by fishermen at sea; U<sup>n</sup>.

**blit, blitek** [blit, blitøk], sb., *white vein; whitish spot or streak on a rock*, = *blega*<sup>1</sup> and blig, sb. U<sup>n</sup>. The current form is now blitek; blit is found in a few names of fishing-

grounds: Blit [bl'eit], Hoddjeblit [hóð'ðjæblit], Gloffisblit [gláffis-] (U<sup>n</sup>.); these names doubtless originate from the fact that the most important landmarks are streaks or veins of a light colour on the rocks, by which these fishing-grounds can be found. blit(ek) assimilates in meaning to No. blik, n., of which it might be either a corrupted form or rather a deriv. (\*blik). A \*"blik" is confirmed by No. blikta, vb., = blika (*to gleam; flash*), and Fær. blitkalogn = blikalogn (*dead calm*).

**blo-** [blo (b)ø], adj., *dark blue*, O.N. blá-, is found as the first part in some compds.: blofinni, sb., *mid-dew; mould*, with adjectives: blofinnet, blofinsket, further: blonäild(et), adj., id., and blogummi, sb., *a species of wrasse (labrus)*, — see under finni, finnet, blonäild, blogummi. In place-names e.g. as: Bloberg [bløbærg, blø-], sea-term for "Rønis Hill" (Nm<sup>n</sup>.), the highest elevation in Shetland, on account of its bluish colour seen from a distance: \*blá-berg, Blofell [bløfel, blø-] (Y<sup>h</sup>, Y<sup>s</sup>.): \*blá-fell; Blogjo [bløgjø] (frequent): \*blá-gjá; Blomørna [blø-mørna] (Ai.): \*blá-mýrrin (mýrina), de Blomørs [blømers] (Du<sup>s</sup>.): \*blá-mýrar, pl.; (de) Bløsjøns [bløsjøns] (Levenwick, Du.): \*blá-tjarnir; Bløstakk [bløstæk] (Hillswick, Ness, Nm<sup>w</sup>.): \*blá-stakkr. Alternative use of "blo" and Eng. "blue" is found in Bløbrekk [bløbræk] (C.): \*blá-brekk, = "Blue mire".

**blobelti** [bløbe'l'ti], sb., sea-term, tabu-name, for *peat* (collect.). Nm<sup>s</sup>. See belt, sb.

**\*bloda** [bløða, bløða], sb., (*dirty*) *bilge water in a boat*, tabu-word, used by fishermen at sea. N. \*bloti (or \*bløyta); Icel. bloti, No. blote, m., and Icel. bleyta, No. bløyta, f., *dampness; liquid*.

**blofinni**, sb., see finni, sb.

**blofinnet**, **-finsket**, adj., see *fin-*  
*net*, *finsket*, adj.

**bloga**, **blogda**, **blogga**, sb., see  
*blokk*, *blokka*, sb.

**blogaben** [blɔgˈaben], sb., *collar-*  
*bone of a halibut*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>, U<sup>w</sup>). From this bone a number of smaller bones branch out along the gills, and when the fish opens its mouth these are spread out in fan-shape. O.N. *blaka*, f., *large leaf, used as a fan*; No. *bloka*, f., *flake; slice*, inter alia of *the cartilaginous lamina of the ear*; Fær. *bløka* [bløˈka], f., *wing of a bird, used for sweeping* (differs from "*bløðka*, *bløkka*", from \**blaðka*; see *blokk*, *blokka*). In Fær. "*bløkubein*" is found, partly in the same sense as Shetl. *blogaben*, partly (acc. to Svabo) in the sense of *hip-bone*.

**blogaho**, sb., see *blaho*.

**blogg** [blɔg, blɔg], adj., *big and clumsy*, a **b.** boy, a **b.** piece o' wood. Sa. No. *blokk-* used as an intensive in compds.: "*blokkstor*", *enormously large*; also in Sw. (dial.). Sw. dial. *blokk* (blok), n., a *bole of a tree*; b) *something exceptionally large*.

**blugummi** [blɔgumˈi, blɔ-] and **blugummi** [blūˈgomˈi, blūˈ-], sb., *a species of wrasse (labrus) of a reddish-blue colour*, = No. *blaagume*, m. U<sup>n</sup>. Cf. *berggiltek*, etc. and *suter*.

\***bloho** [bløhø], sb., *a species of shark, either blue shark or = blaho*, *blogaho*. Br.

\***blohonnin** [bløhønˈin(-hønən, -hønˈdin), blɔ-], sb., *sheep (lamb) having woolly hair growing out of the tip of its horn*. Y<sup>h</sup>, Y<sup>s</sup>, Ai. Prob.: \**bi-loðhyrningr* ("\**loðhyrningr*" with the old prefix "bi", *round; about*); O.N. *loð*, n., *fleece; downy hair* (as the first part in compds.); O.N. *hyrningr*, m., *a horned person, animal or object*.

**bloit** [blɔiˈt], vb., = *gloit*, vb.

**blokk** [blɔˈk, blåˈk] and **blokka** [blɔka], sb., *a large leaf, esp. leaf*

*of marsh-marigold or buttercup (ranunculus)*; also as a name for the plant itself. *blokk* (Du., Fo. occas.), *blokka* (Nm. occas.). With *gg* (*g*, *gd*) for *kk*: *blogga* [blɔga, bloga, blɔga] (Wests. occas., Nm. occas., N.I., etc.), *blogg* [blɔg] (Fo. occas.), *bloga* [blɔɣa, blɔga] (Conn.), *blogda*, *blogdi* [blɔgd-] (Ai.) for \**blodga*, \**blodgi*. Other and more corrupted forms are *blodda* [blɔda] and *bløbba* [blɔba] (Y. occas.). — The Conn.-form "*bløga*" is reported with the translation "*colt's foot*". — \**blaðka*; Icel. *blaðka*, f., *leaf of certain plants* (B.H.); No. *blokka*, f., (*small*) *leaf*; Fær. *bløka* [bløˈka], f., *large leaf, cabbage-leaf*. In Icel. "*hófla(ð)ka*" denotes *marigold globe-flower*, *caltha palustris*, = Shetl. *blokk(a)*, *blogga*. In Fe. this plant is named "*horse-høv* [háˈrsˈhøvˈ]"; Shetl. *høv*, sb., *hoof*. In Conn. *blogahay* denotes *hay from grass growing in swampy places (hay well mixed with leaves of marigold)*.

**blonäild** [blonäilˈd and -näiˈd, blɔ-] and **blonäildet** [blonäilˈdət and -näiˈdət, blɔ-], adj., *musty; mildewed; mouldy*, **b.** fish, flesh. N., Conn., etc. Denotes a somewhat damper mould than (*blo-*)*finnet*, *finsket*. \**blá-næltr?* *näild(et)* seems to be perf. part. from \**næla*, vb.; cf. No. *næla* (It), Fær. *næla* (ld), *to shoot forth with small sprouts*; of grain; seed; hair, etc. Arises, in that case, from an orig. \**neld* in which *e* has changed to *ä* on account of the softening of the foll. consonant: *näiˈd*.

**blont** [blɔnt], sb., 1) *a flash; gleam; gleam of light*, = *blind<sup>1</sup>*, sb. 1, to which *blont* must be considered as a parallel form; der'r no [*'not*] a *blont* o' light within *de door* (Y<sup>n</sup>). 2) *wink of sleep; doze*; to *tak' a b.*; he's *ta'en* [*'taken*] *him a b.* U., Y. O.N. *blundr*, m., *wink of sleep; doze*. Cf. *blind<sup>1</sup>*, sb.

**bloster** [blɔstər, bløstər, blɔˈstər,

blöustær, blóstær], sb., 1) *violent wind with squall*, he is a **b.** de day ['to-day']; U. 2) *flaring up; fieriness; violence; hasty speech*; also *very great haste*; he was in a **b.**, a) *he had a violent fit of anger (spoke violently)*; b) *he was in an unusual hurry*; U. 3) *mouth of a skin-buoy, through which it is inflated*, de **b.** o' de bow. 4) a) *soil where water has oozed in and raised the surface; swollen stretch of land, full of fissures*; esp. of peaty soil in such state; b) *inflated, loose peats*. 5) *jokingly of cough* (U<sup>mo.</sup>: blóstær). — blóstær, bló<sup>u</sup>stær, blöustær: U.; otherwise comm. (in senses 3 and 4): blóstær, blóstær, blóstær. — O.N. blástr, m., a) *blowing; blast*; b) *rising; swelling*; c) *breath; puffing*, blástr ok hósti (*cough*).

**bloster, bluster** [blóstær], vb., *to cough; to go coughing*; mostly jokingly. U<sup>mo.</sup> Deriv. of blóster, sb. 5.

**blot** [(blót) blát], sb., *steeping, soaking*, esp.: a) *the first water in which clothes are soaked*, de first, second **b.**; b) *one of the filterings to which the soaked "sooen-sids" (L.Sc. "sowen-seeds" or "-seidis": the dust of oatmeal, mixed with the remains of the husks) are subjected in the making of the so-called "sooens" (L.Sc. sowens), a sort of oatmeal gruel*; de first **b.** o' sooens = sede; c) *dirty water in which something has been rinsed or cleaned*, taati ['potato']-**b.** — No. and Fær. blot, n., *softening; soaking, steeping*.

**blue-lit** [-lit], sb., *indigo*, = No. blaalit, m. See lit, sb.

**blulopen** [blü'lop'æn, -lop'æm, -lop'm'], adj., *bruised*. \*blóðlopinn; cf. No. blodlaupa, vb., *to suffuse with blodmelta (coagulated blood under the skin)*.

†**blum** [blüm], sb., *crystallization in flower-like forms on fish when thoroughly dried*. O.N. blóm, n.,

*bloom; flowers and leaves (collect.)*, Eng. bloom, sb.

**blumelt** [blü'mælt'], vb., *to hurt, strike so that coagulated blood appears under the skin*. I'm blumeltet me; mostly as adj.: blumeltet (prop. perf. part.), *suffused with coagulated blood*. \*blóð-melta; Fær. blóðmelta; No. blodmelta, vb., = Shetl. blumelt.

**blura**<sup>1</sup> [blüra], sb., in the phrase: "in **b.**": a) of something kept secret and brooded over; to ha'e or keep somet'in' in **b.**, *to brood over something, to meditate secretly the carrying-out of a plan*; N.I.; I ha'e it (e.g. a scolding) in **b.** for him (U<sup>w.</sup>); to lie in **b.**, *to think about playing (esp. in retaliation) someone a trick* (Y<sup>n.</sup>); from Nm<sup>w.</sup> is reported "to keep somet'in' in **b.**" of two persons having a secret in common (cf. meaning c); b) of something kept secret which is beginning to leak out or to be known; hit ['it'] is (is comin') in **b.**, *it begins to leak out or to be known*; N.I.; sometimes also of something palpable, an object brought to light: do no ['not'] bring it in **b.**! *don't let it be seen!* (U<sup>mo.</sup>); of something which can be seen indistinctly at a distance: dat is in **b.**, *it is just in sight*; U<sup>w.</sup>; c) in **b.** wi' somebody, *in partnership with a person in carrying out a plan (a trick)*; he was in **b.** wi' him aboot it; U<sup>n.</sup> — In some of the above-mentioned exprs., blura approaches the Icel. blórar, m. pl., "the doing of something so that others have to bear the blame" (B.H.), í blóra við einhvörn (*so that the blame can be placed on somebody*), til blóra (*who can be accused*); cf. O.N. blóramaðr, m., *a person whom one can blame for something*.

**blura**<sup>2</sup> [blüra], sb., *dense, bluish fog along the shore* (in calm weather; harbinger of wind). Fo. \*blá-røyfr



(blue-reek)? (cf. dolra-mist = dala-reek).

**blöd** [blöd], vb., *to bleed*, O.N. blœða. Older form, gradually superseded by Eng. bleed, vb. — blöd [blöd], sb., *blood*, is, as regards the form, L.Sc. "bluid, blude"; the older Shetl. form of the substantive is \*blu, and is preserved in some compds. (blulopen, blumelt).

**blödfastin** [blöd'fas'tin], adj. (pres. part.), *absolutely fasting*, prop. "blood-fasting".

**blödfriind, -friend** [blöd'frend', -frind'], sb., *kinsman*. \*blóð-frændi. Also L.Sc. (blood-friend).

**blödin** [blödin], adj., see blidin.

**blödsdrap, -drap** [blöds'drap'], sb., *drop of blood*; he's no ['not'] a **b.** to me, *he is no blood relation of mine* (Fe.). As a compd. the word is = Fær. blóðsdropi. O.N. blóð-dropi. In No. occas. "blödsdrope" = bloddrope (see R.).

**blödsprung** [blöd'spronj'], adj. (prop. perf. part.), *blood-shot; swollen, owing to a rush of blood*. \*blóð-sprengðr, from \*blóð-sprengja, vb.; No. blödsprengd, Fær. blóðsprongdur. The form -sprung in Shetl. has doubtless arisen under influence of Eng. sprung, perf. part. of spring, vb.

†**blöv** [blöv], vb., *to perish; die*; he blövd destreen, *he died yesterday*; he is gaun ['going'] to **b.**; generally of human beings, but sometimes also of animals: de horse blövd. blövd [blövd], perf. part. and adj., *dead*. The word is now used in a very wide sense, but doubtless once really denoted "*to be lost, perish at sea*", like No. "bliva", with which Shetl. blöv must etym. be connected; in the same sense Dut. and L.G. have "bliven, blijven" (*to perish*).

†**bo** [bō], sb., *old fellow* (contemptuous expr. for a man), a auld ['old'] bo. Fo. No. bo, booe, m.,

*a bug-bear or bogey*; in a similar sense L.Sc. bo (Cymr. bo).

\***bo**<sup>2</sup> [bō, bō] and **bod**<sup>1</sup> [bōd (bō'd)], sb., in place-names most often = ba<sup>1</sup>, *a sunken rock*, e.g.: de Bo [bō], a sunken rock at Foula; de Bod [Balta Isle, U.); de Bods (Fedeland, N.Roe). Sometimes also as a name for small low-lying rocks on the sea-shore, fishing-rocks: de Nort', Mid- and Sooth ['South'] Bōd (near Oddste, Fe.), de Boens [bōens] (Sund near Lerwick, M.). \*boðarnir, def. pl. Associated herewith is doubtless also buð [būð] in Brattabuð [bräi'ta-būð], fishing-rock near Sund (Lerwick, M.): \*bratti boði? O.N. boði, m., *a sunken rock; hidden shoal*. See ba<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**bod**<sup>2</sup> [bōd, bād, bōd, bōd], sb., *a big, high wave*, esp.: *a wave rising suddenly, groundswell immediately before it breaks on a sunken rock* (ba); he mak's (is makin') a **b.** upo' de ba, *a groundswell, a breaker, is rising* (U.); — also *a big wave coming in towards the shore*. The form "bōd" is recorded from Fe. bōd, bād: U. and Y. O.N. boði, m., *a sunken rock or the sea breaking on a sunken rock*. No. bode, m., also *an eddying and bubbling movement of the sea*. Cf. ba<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**bod**<sup>3</sup> [bōd], sb., *message; offer; invitation*. O.N. boð, n., and L.Sc. bode, bod, sb., in the same sense.

**bod**<sup>1</sup> [bōd (bōd), bōd], vb., of a wave, esp. a groundswell immediately before it breaks on a sunken rock or shoal: *to rise before breaking*, de ba (*the breaker*) bods or is bodin. The word is used also in contrast to faks, vb., as bod denotes the rise (and fall) of a groundswell without forming a foam-crest, while faks denotes the latter. From Papa Stoor the foll. is noted down: "When a ba does no ['not'] bod, but is komin op (till a face), den



it is faksin". to kom = *to form a crest, foam-crest*. Cf. bod<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bod<sup>2</sup>** [bød, båd, bød], vb., *to proclaim; announce; bode*, to **b.** and "**b.** for", = O.N. boða and "boða fyrir", vb.; he bods [bøds, båds] for ill ['evil'], *he is bent on mischief*. Partly agrees with Eng. bode, vb.

\***boda**, \***bodin(a)**, \***bota** [boda, bodin, bod'æna, bota], sb., *a boat*; bodin(a) really *the boat* (def. form); Fo. O.N. bátr, m., *a boat*; def. form: bátr-inn, acc. bát-inn.

**bødabid**, -**bit** [bø'dabid', bod'a-, (bod'a)bit], sb., used adverbially in the expr.: "to geng **b.**", of two or more boats' crews: *to go fishing together and share the catch equally*; also (more corrupted) bodafid [bod'afid']. U<sup>n</sup>. \*báta-býti, *sharing out from a boat*; O.N. býti, n., *partition; dividing out*.

**bodda** [bøda], sb., term of endearment to children or young persons: (*my*) *little treasure, my dear*; generally in combination with jarta (*heart*): jarta **b.**! Y.; Fe. From Wests. (St.) is reported the form boddi [bødi]; mami's piri boddi, *mother's little darling*; pronounced diff. from Eng. "body" which in Shetl. is pronounced "bödi" in the *physical* sense while in the sense of *person*, it is pronounced "bødi, bådi". Ork. "bodda" and "my peerie (*little*) bodda". Prob. the same word as Icel. budda, f., which besides meaning *purse* (B.H.) is also comm. used of a *dumpy person*, esp. of a *woman*. Cf. Sw. dial. båd, budd, m., *head* (flenbuddeter, adj., *bald on the top*). Cf. \*bølli<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bodden**, **boddom**, sb., see botn, botten.

**bodek** [bødæk], sb., *an old, worn-out boot*, esp. *foot of a boot (cut off from the leg)*, *brogue* (Edm.); also *slipper with wooden sole* (U<sup>n</sup>). U., Y. bødek [bødæk], *an old, worn-*

*out shoe* (U<sup>mo</sup>). The form shows that the word is old in Shetl., and cannot be directly derived from Mod. Eng. "boot". In O.N., bóti, m., is found in sense of "*boot or similar foot-wear*" (Fr.). Change of t to d at the beginning and end of words characterises the Norn words in Shetl.

**boder**, **bodder** [bødər], vb., *to exceed* (a certain weight, a certain measure or amount), to **b.** a cran, tree ['three'] cwts. Nm<sup>n</sup>. Poss. O.N. betra, vb., prop. *to improve*, but also doubtless *to augment*; cf. Sw. dial. bättra på, vb., *to augment; add to*.

**bodlasten**, **bodler**, sb., see bolsten.

\***bodlet** [bødlet], adj., *round; clumsy*, now only in place-names, e.g. "de **b.** Sten", name of a rock. Fo. O.N. þøllótr, adj., *globular; round*. Cf. ball- and boll-.

**bøfek**, sb., see bova, bovek.

**bøfi<sup>1</sup>** [bøfi], sb., *large, thick piece of turf*, esp. *a large "bora-fail (feal)"*, *a turf overgrown with club-rushes and used as a seat in a house*. Wh. Doubtless *something large and clumsy*. Prob. corresponding to O.N. býfa, f., *large, clumsy foot*. Cf. No. boven, adj., *large; that broadens out*, and "bova", vb.

**bøfi<sup>2</sup>** [bøfi], sb., an exclamation in swearing, as: **b.** tak' dee! *devil (evil) take you!* **b.** tak' me! *devil take me!* Conn. Prob. the same word as No. buve (boe), m., *bug-bear or bogey*, Icel. bófi, Sw. bof, m., *knave; rogue* (O.N. bófi, m., *boy*; Ger. bube and bufe, occas. *of the devil*).

†**bøfskit** [bøf'sket], adv., *headlong, precipitately*, dey gude ['went'] **b.** de ane ower de tidder ['other'], *they fell or rolled headlong, the one over the other*. Y<sup>n</sup>. The first part of the compd. is prob. No., Sw. and L.Sc. buff, *a stroke; blow*; the second part prob. skit. Cf. kolli-ferbolli.

**bog<sup>1</sup>** [bog], sb., see bogi<sup>1</sup>.

**bog**<sup>2</sup> [bɔg], sb., *cross-sea; rough sea with short, choppy waves breaking against each other, really "rooting up"*; der'r a b. i' de sea. Conn. Sometimes in place-names, as: Stakkabog [sta'kabɔg], difficult, agitated seas near "de Ramnastakks" (some skerries to the north of Fedeland, Nm<sup>n</sup>). No. bauk (bok), m., and bauka (boka), f., *digging; rooting up; heavy sea*; O.N. bauka, vb., *to root; dig*; in No. of breakers: *to gurgle noisily*. Cf. twarbog, sb.

**bog** [bɔg], vb., of liquid: *to spout out of a narrow opening, to jet, spurt, to b. ut*; de water, matter or blood boget (stood bogin) ut. N.I. Also occas. of very wet feet, of water oozing from the shoes, in walking: de feet is ['are'] bogin, bogin weet ['wet'], *the feet are soaking wet* (Y<sup>h</sup>). Prob.: \*boga. Cf. No. boga, vb., *to form a curve; bend*; O.N. blóðbogi, m., *a jet of blood (in the form of an arch)*; Icel. bogi, m., (*curve*) "*the direction taken by a liquid when it rushes with force out of a narrow opening*" (B.H.). Cf. sor, vb.

**boga** [boga], sb., in the expr.: "in b.", *crumbling; crushed, to be or lie in b.; to lay in b., to crumble; crush; destroy completely*. Also voga [voga, vɔga]. N.I.? The word is occas. used of grass and corn trampled down, or laid by the wind. Poss. from \*bok- and corresponding to No. and Sw. dial. boka, Da. dial. boge, Fær. buka, vb., *to press; beat; beat until pliable*. Cf. bok, vb., and also aker and herda, sb.

\***boga** [boga], \***bogra** [(bogra) bɔg-  
ra], \***bokra** [bokra], sb., *a little boy*; only preserved in the so-called "ern's song" or eagle's song from Foula. Same word as No. pøk, Sw. påk and Da. pog (*boy*)? b is often used for p, when initial, in Shetl. Norn.

**bogdalin, bogdelin, bogdel**, sb., see bugdalin.

**bogel** [bogəl], sb., *a large cake (of oat- or barley-meal), often with notched edges*. These cakes were formerly baked and eaten on a kind of holiday, the so-called "Bogel-day" (Bogla- or Bugla-day [bogla-]: Ai.), March 29th, the day on which the field-work (de vor) began. The word can be connected either a) with Fær. bøkul, bøkil, m., *lump, lumpy piece* (esp. of peat: torvbøkil), also *mass of cloud*, or b) with No. bugla, bygla, f. (bygel, m.), *a bend; curve* — most prob., however, with the former word, as "boglo" in Ork. dial. denotes *a lumpy piece*, esp. *a big, lumpy piece of peat* (the first peat cut off or the edge-peat; cf. Shetl. skumpi), exactly corresponding to Fær. bøkul, bøkil.

**Bogelri** [bogəl-ri], sb., *storm; rough weather setting in about "Bogel-day"*. Fe. See bogel and ri, sb.

†**bogerplett** [bɔg'ærplæt], sb., comm. in the pl., bogerpletts: 1\*) *pock-marks, scars from small-pox*. 2) *small wrinkles and folds in something unevenly sewn*. More comm.: bager [bagər]- or bäger [bägər]-pletts. In sense 1 (obs.) for \*pogerblett (see blett, sb.), from \*pok-arblett (No. pokeær, smaapokeær, L.Sc. pock-arrs, *pock-marks*); in sense 2 poss. quite another word: Eng. pucker, sb.? and Eng. plait, sb.?

†**bogerpletted** [bɔg'ærplætəd], adj., 1\*) *pock-marked*; 2) *wrinkled, contracted*, of something unevenly sewn. More comm.: bager [bagər]-, bäger [bägər]-pletted. See bogerplett, sb.

**bogi**<sup>1</sup> [bogi], sb., *small bay or round cove; creek*. Conn. Outside Conn. the word is found in place-names, names of small bays, in the forms bog [bɔg (Y<sup>n</sup>), bɔγ (Du.)], boga [bɔga] and (more rarely) bogi. O.N. bogi, m., *curve; bend*; "bugr" also in the same sense as Shetl. bogi.

**bogi**<sup>2</sup> [bogi], sb., *a skin; leather sack*. Comm. bog- is prob. \*bolg- (from \*balg) = *entire skin of an animal*; cf. to bogi-flay, bogi-flachter [-flaxtər], vb., to "*bælgflā*", to flay an animal without cutting the skin at the belly, = No. bægfletta (prop. belgfletta; see Aa. and R.). For the Shetl. form of the word cf. Sw. dial. bög, m., *leather sack*.

**bogibinder** [bog'ibäu'dər], sb., *a miser; stingy person*, prop. "*a person who ties up his leather-bag (de bogi)*". Nm. See bogi<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bogi-flay** and **-flachter**, vb., see under bogi<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bogi** [bogi, bögi]-**flooler**, sb., *catch-fly* (pink), Silene. The Shetl. name certainly orig. from the bladder-shaped, inflated calyx; see bogi<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**Bogla (Bugla)-day**, sb., = Bogel-day. Ai. See under bogel, sb.

**bogs** [bōgs], vb., to be in constant activity in scenting out and appropriating trifles; to go about pilfering. M<sup>m</sup>. (Lerwick). Prob.: \*poksa from \*poka. Cf. No. poka, vb., to be busy; to busy oneself with trifles, etc.

**bohonnin** [bohōn'ən], sb., *mouse*, tabu-word, used by fishermen at sea. Papa St. Ironical application of the word "búhundr" (*watch-dog*)? Cf. honnin, sb.

**bok** [bøk, bök or bō'k], vb., to squeeze; press down (with small jerks), to stamp; trample; to b. claes, to full clothes in a tub by treading on them; to b. op de land, to trample the ground down; to geng bokin [bō'kin] aboot, to stamp about (Du.). Also to walk clumsily, to jump along (= buks, boks, vb.), to b. trough gutter (through mire, morass), trough a mire; Conn. — Du. [bok, bök, bō'k]. Conn. [bok]. — No. and Sw. dial. boka, vb., to work spasmodically; squeeze; beat, etc., Da. dial. boge, No. and Fær. buka, to drub; beat.

Also L.Sc. buck, vb., to push; butt; but the long o-sound which can be heard in bok, indicates that the word is of Norse extraction in Shetl. — Cf. puk, vb. — In the sense of making a gurgling sound; bubbling up (e.g. of water in shoes), bök [bøk, båk] and bukk [bøk], vb., is another word, prob. L.Sc. bok, bock, to be ready to vomit, in which sense also Shetl. bokk, bukk may be heard used.

**boken** [bō'kən], perf. part. and adj., baked, of bread. Wh. Prob. orig. from O.N. baka, vb., to bake, with the common change in Shetl. Norn of a to o.

**boki** [boki, böki], sb., *ghost, bogey for frightening children*; Fo.; N.I.; also occas. used contemptuously of a person one cannot bear: "a de'il's b."; U. O.N. bokki, m., *man*; No. bokke, m., *bogey; ghost*. A form with long o [böki] is found in Shetl., corresponding to "boakie" in a few L.Sc. dialects. From Unst is recorded a form "bååki, bå'aki".

**bok-shackle** [bøk'shak'əl], vb., to shackle the fore-legs of a horse, to b. a horse (in breaking in a horse). Y<sup>e</sup>. bok- for \*bog- from O.N. bógr, m., *a shoulder*; Eng. shackle; cf. bu<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**boks** [böks], sb. and vb., see buks.

**bol**<sup>1</sup> [böl, bō'1] and **boul** [boul], sb., *beacon; blazing fire*, a b. o' fire; N.I., etc.; sometimes fig. "in a b.", of living beings, esp. of human beings: *flushing with heat and dripping with sweat*, he was in a b. o' sweat (N.I.). a boli [böli] o' reek, *very dense smoke*; Fo. O.N. bál, n., *beacon; fire*. From Nm. and De. is reported boulin [boulin] in sense of fire, a "boulin" o' a fire — doubtless a pres. part. form of the verb boul = bol.

**bol**<sup>2</sup> [bō'1] and **boli** [böli], sb., *a pile of peats stacked up for drying* (3—4 resins of peats put together). Fo. O.N. bolr, m., = bulr, *trunk*;

*body*. The forms *bolin(g)* and *bulin* are more common than *bol(i)*, see *bolin(g)*.

**bol**<sup>3</sup> [böl], sb., *hollow or middle of a net-basket*, de **b.** o' de mesi (cf. *idracht, störi*). Prop. the same word as *bol*<sup>2</sup>, *boli*. O.N. *bolr, bulr*, m., *trunk; body*. — In some compds. *bul* [bul, bol] alternates with *bol*; see *bol (bul)-bend*, sb., and *bol (bul)-led*, sb. Abbr., *bul* in sometimes found in the same sense as *bulled*.

**bol**<sup>1</sup> [böl, bö<sup>o</sup>l] and **boul** [boul], vb., 1) of fire: *to blaze; flame*, a *bo(u)lin* fire; N.I. (*bol, boul*); Nm. and De. (*boul*). 2) of smoke; dust, etc. in quantities: *to smoke; drift; drive before the wind; roll onward or along*; U. (*bol, boul*). 3) a) *to start along, warm and dripping with sweat (to bol)*; he *cam' bolin in, he burst into the house* (Fe.); b) *to bowl along*, esp. of a vessel: de boat is *bolin* to the east(w)ard (U<sup>n</sup>); of the moon passing through quickly-driving clouds: de moon is *bolin* (U<sup>n</sup>); cf. wed, vb. — \**bála*, \**bálask*, (of fire) *to blaze; flame*; cf. Icel. *bálast*, vb., *to leap up; blaze up*.

**bol**<sup>2</sup> [bö<sup>o</sup>l], vb., *to stack peats in a bol(i) or heap*. Fo. See *bol*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bolbak**, **bolbek** [bólbak, -bæk], **bolbog** [bólbog] and **bolvog** [ból'vög'], sb., *upperhand; advantage; benefit obtained at another's expense*; to *tak' (get) b.*, *to use the opportunity; to get the upperhand*; du will no *tak' (get) b.* ower me, *you shall not get the upperhand of me or benefit at my expense* (Fe.); he took **b.** upo me, *he took too great liberties at my expense*. N.I. [*bólbak*: U., Y.; *bólbak* and *ból'vög'*: Fe.]. De. [*bólbog*]. Wests. [*bólbak, bólbæk, bólæk*]. *bolek* [bólæk] (Ai.): "... gin ye try ta tak ower muckle bullack (too impertinent) apo wis ..." (quotation from "Da Tief i' da Neean", "Shet-

land Times", 1879). O.N. *bilbugr*, m., *bending; yielding as the result of a strong impression; a violent obtusion*; Icel. fá *bilbug á e-m*, *to vanquish someone* (verbally reported); Fær. *bilbugt, f.*, *predominance; upperhand*, fáa *bilbugt við einun*, *to get the upperhand of someone*. — In Fe. also as a verb: to *bolbak* ane ['one'].

**bolbank**, sb., see *bolkes*, sb.

**bolbend** [ból'bænd'], sb., *the pack (bend) for transport of peats in a straw-rope net (mesi), without use of the ordinary basket (kessi)*; Y. Also comm.: *bulbend* [bul'bænd', ból'bænd']; Nm., De., Conn. See further *bol*<sup>2</sup>, sb., and *bolled (bulled)*, sb.

**bolder**, sb. and vb., see *bulder*.

**bolførd** [ból'fø<sup>o</sup>rd', bõil'-], vb., *to hide away; put aside; keep safe in a secret place*, to **b.** a ting. U<sup>n</sup>. and w. Prob.: \**ból-færa* = *to hide away* (O.N. *ból, n.*, *bed; couch; hiding-place*).

**bolførdin** [ból'fø<sup>o</sup>rdin, bõil'-], sb., *an object (found and) preserved in a secret place*. U<sup>n</sup>. and w. Deriv. of *bolførd*, vb.

**bolga** [bólga], sb., *inflammation together with dropsy in the throat of cattle and sheep*. N<sup>n</sup>. More comm.: *kwerkapus* (*kwariki-*; *hwerka-*, *hwarki-*). Icel. *bólga, f.*, *swelling; inflammation*.

**bol-hook**, sb., see *bolnokki*.

**bolin(g)** [bolɪŋ, bõlɪŋ, bolin, bõlin, bõlin] and **bolek** [bolæk, bõlæk], sb., *heap of peats, piled up for drying, consisting of 3—4 or 5 resins* (see resin, sb.), a **b.** o' peats. Comm. in N.I. *bolɪŋ, bõlɪŋ (bålɪŋ)*: U<sup>n</sup>., *bõlɪŋ*: Fe., *bõlin*: U<sup>w</sup>., Y., *bõlin*: Y., *bõlæk*: U<sup>w</sup>. Sporadic outside of the N.I. From De. is reported *bolek* [bólæk]; and from Wests. (Sa.) the form *bulin* [bulin], denoting a bigger pile of peats (6 to 12 resins).

O.N. *bolungr* and *bulungr*, m., *pile* (of logs).

**bolin** [bolin, bōlin, bólin], and **bulin** [bulin], vb., to pile up peats into a bolin. See bolin(g), sb.

**boljasog** (or **bollasog**) [bólj'asōg'] and **boljasoga** (or **bollasoga**) [bólj'asō'ga], sb., *violent shower; heavy downpour of rain; a boljasog o' rain*. Conn. \*byljar-sog (-súgr)? O.N. *bylr*, m., *violent squall of wind*, in Icel. also *heavy snowfall or rain combined with stormy weather* (B.H.); O.N. and Mod. Icel. *bylja* (impf. *buldi*), vb., to resound; *peal; boom; crash*, in Icel. inter alia of very heavy rain; No. *bylja*, vb., to roar, also of wind. With *sog* (*soga*) cf. esp. No. *sog*, n., in sense of *whirlpool* (R.); O.N. (Icel., No.) *sog*, n., *suction; current*, Icel. *súgandi* and *súgr*, m., *strong current of air; draught*. It is difficult to try to explain *bólja-* from \*ball = No. "bal(l)-", intensive, e.g. in "balel", *violent shower*, "bal(l)-regn", *downpour*, or from \*belg- (note the use of Shetl. *belgjin* and *belker*), inter alia for phonetic reasons.

**bolk**<sup>1</sup> [bó'lk], sb., *partition-wall* (of straw) in a house, now mostly compounded with "head": "bolkshēad", the triangular straw-plaiting placed over the wooden wall between "de but" (*kitchen and living-room*) and "de ben" (*the best room*). Wests. (Sa.). O.N. *balkr*, *bólkr*, m., *partition-wall, department* (No. *bolk*), is merged with Eng. *bulk-head* (in a ship). — As a place-name, name for fields, in Shetland we find "de Bulkigerds" [bo'l'kigærds'] (Skelbre, Lunn) and "de Bjolkagords" [bjá'l'kagærds'] (Bjólka, Conn.); prob.: \*balk(ar)-garðar; cf. *gardbalk*, sb.

**bolk**<sup>2</sup> [bó'lk], sb., 1) *large lump; bundle; something rolled together*; also *bolki* [bó'ki, bó'liki]. 2) *protuberance; small hump*, a **b.** atween de shooders ['shoulders']. N.Roe. No.

*bulk*, m., *boss*; Da. *bulk*; Icel. *bulki*, m., (*small*) *hump; large bump* (B.H.). See *bulk*, sb.

**bolker** [bó'kær], sb., (*lump*) *large, round stone, sinker on a fishing hand-line or long-line*. N.I.? Deriv. of *bol*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *balker*.

**bolkes** [bó'kæ's, bó'kæ's, bó'kæs], sb., *small heap of peats, some peats recently cut and piled up to dry; occas. of a row of such peats piled up to form a small fence*; in the last sense also "bol [ból]-bank". U. (U<sup>n</sup>, U<sup>m</sup>). \*bol (bul)-kþs: O.N. *kþs* (kas-), f., a *heap*. Cf. *kþos*, *kus*. For *bol*- see *bol*<sup>2</sup> (*boli*) and *bolin*(g), sb.

**bolket** [bó'kæt], adj., *lumpy; bulky; prominent* (like a *bulk, bump*). N.Roe. \*bulkótt. See *bol*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bolki** [bó'ki], sb., see *bol*<sup>2</sup> and *bulk*, sb.

**boll** (**boil**), sb., see *bill*, sb.

**bolled** [bó'l'led', -led'], sb., *load of peats carried on a pack-horse in two mesis, one on each side of the pack-saddle*, without using the *kessi* (the usual basket for transport). Y. More usual is the form *bulled* [bul'led', ból'led']: Nm.; De.; Conn. Sometimes abbr.: *bul* (N.Roe [bul]). \*bol- and \*bul-(hlað, hlass). -led may spring from O.N. *hlað*, n., *pile; load*, but ought rather to be interpreted as L.Sc. *lade*, *laid*, sb., *load; burden*. For *bol-*, *bul-*, and the meaning of the word in this compd., see *bol*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bollek**<sup>1</sup> [bó'æk, bó'æk, bó'æk], sb., 1) *lump; something round or lumpy*, a) a **b.** o' eart', a *clod of earth*; a **b.** o' a stane, o' a bairn (*child*) or shield (*person, fellow*); Ai. [bó'æk]; Du. [bó'æk, bó'æk]; esp.: (*large*) *round stone* (Du.); b) *something rolled up, confused*; a **b.** o' confusion, a *tangled lump or mass* (Ai.). With an added dim. ending: *bolleki* [bó'æki] (Ai.). 2) *wide eye(s)*, jokingly, comm. in pl.:

a pair o' bolleks, a pair of big, wide eyes; U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>n</sup>.; to water de bolleks, of children: to cry (U<sup>n</sup>.); in U<sup>n</sup>. also occas. jokingly of the ears; bôlæk, bo|æk: U<sup>n</sup>, bôlæk: Y<sup>n</sup>. O.N. bôllr, m., a ball; globe; lump.

**bollek**<sup>2</sup> [bôlæk], sb., foolish talk; tattle; nonsense; a lock ['lot'] o' b., to speak b. Y<sup>n</sup>. \*bull, n., bubbling; seething; boiling, in No., Fær. and Icel. also meaning incoherent or unintelligible talk; jabber; nonsense.

**bolle**n, sb., see bellin<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bolleti** [bôl'æti, bôl'æti], adj., round, esp. in the phrase "a b. sten", a small, round stone; pebble. O.N. bôllótt, adj., globular; round. Cf. bolli<sup>1</sup> and ballisten, sb.

**bolli**<sup>1</sup> [bolii], sb., (small) round stone; pebble; comm. in pl.: bol-lis. U<sup>n</sup>. Prop. the same word as bollek<sup>1</sup>: bôllr; see prec. Cf. bolleti, adj., and balli-sten.

\***bolli**<sup>2</sup> [bôli], sb., fondling address: my piri b.! my little darling! prop. "lump". Fe.? May be either O.N. bôllr, m., globe; lump, or O.N. bolli, m., something round (esp. small vessel), in Fær. also head; forehead. Cf. bodda, sb.

\*"bolman", sb., a farmer; lessee. Balfour. Acc. to Edm., "bollman", small holder, pronounced "bowman", is found in Ork. dial. Cf. bøl<sup>2</sup>, sb., and bu<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bolnokki** [bâl'nøk'i, bôl-], sb., the nearest fishing-hook (nokki) under the sinker (de bolsten) of a fishing hand-line or long-line; prop. tabu-name at sea for "bol-hook". Sa. See bolsten and nokki.

**bols, bolz** [böldz, bôldz], vb., to press; squeeze; to nip, in play, wrestling; he bolsd (bolzd) him = he njivveld him. U<sup>n</sup>.(?). bols (bolz) is poss. a parallel form to bels, vb., from \*balsa (No. balsa, vb., to disport oneself; to press down or together); cf. No. bulsa,

vb., to form pads or protuberances.

**bolsten** [bôl'sten, bâl-], sb., a sinker (of a fishing hand-line, long-line). Wests. (Sa.) [bôl-, bâl-] and occas. N.I. [bôl-]. In Foula: bodlasten [bôd'lasten, bôd'la-] and uncompounded bôdler [bôdlær, bôdlær]. In Eshaness (Nm<sup>w</sup>.): boltusten [bôl'tusten, bôl'tu-], now obsolete. — bolsten and bodlasten orig. prob. from an old \*bolla-steinn (O.N. bolli, m., something round) or \*ballar-steinn (O.N. bôllr, m., globe; lump) — cf. ballisten and bolli<sup>1</sup>, sb. For the change a > o see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII) § 1. bôdler poss. = "bôllr" with preserved nom.-r (for change ll > dl in Foula dial. see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 42. boltu- (from a f. word \*bolta?) appears to be another word and to be allied to bolt, sb. The above-mentioned names for the sinker were occas. applied as tabu-names by fishermen at sea. Usual name: kappi, kappisten.

**bolt (bult)** [bo't, and more comm.: bô't], sb., big, clumsy figure; a b. [bo't] o' a sheaf (Y.), a bulky sheaf of corn; — something round, prominent; a lump; knot (e.g. on the body), partly = bol<sup>k</sup>. N.I. [bô't, bo't]. Nm. [bô't]. A deriv. of bolt is the form bôlti [bô'ti (bâ'ti)], sb., of something plump: a) large, round potato (U<sup>m</sup>.); b) sleek, well-fed animal (Y<sup>n</sup>.). \*boltr or \*bult<sup>r</sup>. O.N. boltr, m., bundle (D.N.), Da. bylt. Cf. boltet, boltin, adj.

**bolt** [bâ't], vb., to swallow greedily, in large mouthfuls; to bolt food. Wests. (Sa., St.). Poss. to be classed with Sw. dial. bolka, vb., to drink excessively, in great gulps.

**bolter (bult<sup>r</sup>)** [bo'tær, bô'tær], sb., a large, round stone. U. Poss. the same word as bolt, sb., from "boltr,



bultr". For the final r cf. below  
bolteri, adj.

**bolteri, bulteri** [bo'1·təri], adj.,  
*lumpy*, a **b.** stane. U. No. bultren,  
adj., *lumpy*.

**boltet** [bó'tæt, bó'tæt], adj., *big*;  
*round; lumpy*, a great **b.** head. Nm.,  
Y. bó'tæt: Y<sup>n</sup>., bó'tæt: Nm. \*bolt-  
ótr or \*bultótr; No. bultutt, adj.,  
*thick; clumsy*.

**boltin, bolti** [bó'ti(n), bó'tin, bá'l-  
tin], adj., = boltet, adj.; N.I. (bol-  
tin: U<sup>n</sup>.; otherwise comm.: bolti);  
a bolti(n) codlin (shield), a *plump*,  
*fully half-grown cod*. \*boltinn or  
\*bultinn; No. bulten, adj., *clumsy*;  
*plump*.

**bolts** [bó'ts], sb. pl., a) *anxiety*;  
*restless, irritable state of mind*;  
*great nervousness*: "he lay a year i'  
de **b.**"; b) *peevishness; fretfulness*,  
to be i' de **b.**, *to be fretful and*  
*irritable*. U<sup>n</sup>. If group a be funda-  
mental, the word is poss. to be  
classed with lcel. bult, n., a) *con-*  
*tinual movement in tumbling or turn-*  
*ing round*; b) *subdued growling*  
(B.H.); deriv. bylta, vb., a) in lcel.:  
*to fall; turn over; roll*, = Fær.  
bolta, bölta; b) in Sw. dial.: *to be*  
*very busy*.

**boltusten**, sb., see bolsten.

**bombel, bommel**, sb. and vb., see  
bumbel, bummel.

**bomfisn** [bóm'fí'sn], sb., 1) *one's*  
*fill of food; an abundant meal*; U.  
(U<sup>wg</sup>). 2) *a sound drubbing*; l'll  
gi'e dee a **b.**; U<sup>s</sup>. — Prob.: \*bumb-  
fýsn. lcel. bumbr, m., *belly; paunch*  
(O.N. bumba, f., *a drum*). O.N.  
fýsn (fýsi, fýst), f., *desire; lust*.  
Meaning 1 is certainly the orig. one,  
meaning 2 has prob. arisen by conn.  
with Eng. bum, sb.

**bommi (bummi)** [bómi, bómi, bo-  
mi], sb., 1) *wooden vessel* (esp. for  
milk, curdled milk); *small, shallow*  
*churn*. Br. [bómi]. 2) *abusive term*  
for a person, who speaks badly or

has a bad pronunciation.: a barkin' **b.**;  
Y. [bómi]. Conn. [bómi]. O.N. bumba,  
f., *a drum*; No. bumba, f., *provision-*  
*chest*; Da. bomme, id. In the phrase  
"stupid as a **b.**" (Br.: bómi) the Shetl.  
word is prob. L.Sc. bummie, sb., a  
*stupid person; a fool*.

**bomen, bomer**, sb., see bum-  
mer, sb.

**bon**, sb., see bonfrost, sb.

**bonabäg** [bón'abäg], sb., *dwind-*  
*ling; languishing; miserable state*,  
esp. of cattle lean from hunger;  
come to **b.** (Y<sup>n</sup>.), *miserable; skinny*  
(of cattle); sometimes in the expr.  
"gane to **b.**" (Y<sup>h</sup>.), *vanished; gone*  
*away; lost*, both of living beings  
(animals) and of objects. Y. — From  
Fe., bana bak [bā'nabak] is reported  
in sense of a *miserable, skinny animal*  
(by association with the word "back").  
— \*bana-beigr. No. banebeig (bana-  
beig), m., *mortal illness or injury*.  
Cf. bani, sb., and the use of this word.

**bond, bondsman**, sb., see bund,  
bundsman.

**bonek** [bónæk], sb., *large bone; joint*,  
esp. *the upper and thick end of an*  
*animal's thigh-bone*, **b.** or bonek-  
ben. U<sup>n</sup>. No. buna, f., *cannon-bone*  
(Aa.); *large bone*, esp. *the fibula*  
*or femur* (R.); O.N. "buna" as a  
nickname.

**bonfrost** [bónfrást, bôn-], sb., *very*  
*severe frost*, prop. *when water freezes*  
*to the bottom*. \*botnfrost (O.N. botn,  
m., *bottom*); cf. No. botnfrjosa, vb.,  
= Da. bundfryse. Y., Fe. In the  
expr. "to freeze lek ['like'] de bon  
[bón, bôn]" (Y., Fe.), *to freeze very*  
*hard*, bon is certainly an abbr. of  
bonfrost.

**bong<sup>1</sup>** [bån, bõŋ], sb., *a stroke*;  
*blow*. O.N. bang, n., id. More  
comm.: bung.

**bong<sup>2</sup>** [bõŋ], sb., *a ball, ball of*  
*the foot*, de **b.** o' de foot. N. \*bung-  
(*bump; lump*). Parallel form to  
bing; q.v.



**bong**<sup>3</sup> [bɔŋ], sb., *bladder of seaweed*, tangbong. Fe. \*bung- (*bump*). Parallel form to bungi, sb.

**bong** [bɑŋ], vb., *to knock*, esp. *to knock at a door*, to b. at de door. Y<sup>h</sup>. O.N. banga, vb., *to knock*, esp. *to knock at a door*.

**bong-, bonk-**, see bung-, bunk-.

**bonga** [bɑŋga, bɔŋga], sb., 1) *knock; knocking at a door*; open de door! dat is a b., *open the door! somebody is knocking*. Y<sup>h</sup>. [bɑŋga]. 2) *rocky cave; grotto where the breakers roar*, a b. or "a hole o' b." U<sup>m</sup>., U<sup>c</sup>. [(bɑŋga) bɔŋga]. As a place-name: de hole o' Bonga (U<sup>c</sup>). \*banga. O.N. bang, n., *knocking; clamour; noise; uproar*.

**bongtang** [bɔŋtɑŋ], sb., *sea-wrack*. Fe. See bong<sup>3</sup> and bungi, sb.

**bonhus**, sb., see bønhus.

**bonks**, sb. and vb., **bonksi**, sb., see bunks, bunksi.

\***bonn** [bɔŋ], sb., *child*; only preserved in some old rigmaroles: a) a cradle-song from N.Roe, that begins: Baw waw bonna [bā wā bɔŋa], *lullaby baby!* -a in bonna is the def. art. (barn-it); L.Sc. baw, vb., *to lull, lull asleep* (bawaw, sb., is a jocular name for *a child*); b) an obs. cradle-song from U<sup>n</sup>.: Bis bis bio, bonn(e) vil ikke tio [bis b. bi'ə, bɔŋ(ə) vil ikə ti'ə], etc., *lullaby! the child will not hush*, etc.; c) a verse from Fe., used in an old troll-tale (fairy tale): Geng hame to Fivla [fivla] and tell Divla [divla] at de hōnnins [hɔŋɪns] wis lopen [lo-pən] in a "tuilly" [tɔli] and brunt ['burnt'] de bōnnins [bɔŋɪns] = *Go home to Fivla and tell Divla (Tivla) that the dogs were fighting and had "burnt the children", i.e. had killed the children by pushing them into the fire on the hearth*. bonnins is the def. form in pl. (bɔrn-in) with added Eng. pl. "s." From Foula come the forms bjadna,

bjadni: \*barn-it; see bjadna. bonnis is also found in two compds.: bonnhoga, bonsvamm. O.N. barn, n., *child*; No. bann, badn, baan, pl.: bonn, bodn, boon. Mod. Shetl. bairn, from L.Sc.

**bonnhoga** [bɔŋ'hɔ'ga], sb., *childhood's home*, ane's ain ['own'] b., = "calf-ground" [-grōnd], now more comm. used; also in a wider sense: *place of resort; former haunt*, ane's auld ['old'] b.; U., Fe., Y<sup>n</sup>.; he is gane ['gone'] back till his auld b., a) *he has now begun to come back to his old haunt*; b) fig., used of the wind: *it has begun to blow from the same quarter from which it blew before* (U.). Another fig. use of the word is to be found in the expr.: "hit ['it'] was b. atween dem", *understood between them, without mentioning the name of the person or thing spoken about* (Fe.). Sometimes in connections where the orig. sense of the word has become obscure, thus, ironically: *a good trip; a good piece of work*, etc. (Y.); dey're made a b. de day ['to-day'], *they got nothing out of their trip or errand to-day*; dat'll be a b. to geng ['go'] to Mid-Yell. \*barnhagi, prop. "*child-pasture*". See \*bonn and hoga, sb.

**bon(n)svamm** [bɔ'ŋs'vam', bɔ'ŋs'-], sb., 1) *sickness; labour-pains which, according to old superstition, the wife by certain means can transfer to the husband, and thereby evade these pains herself*, = "bairn-sickness"; U. By assimilation: von(n)svamm [vɔ'ŋs'vam']: Fe. 2) *lameness of the loins of women in child-bed*. \*barns-vamm (O.N. vamm, n., partly defect, partly damage done to one by others). See \*bonn and vamm, sb., and cf. mōnnhwam (= bonsvamm).

**bons, bonz** [bɔndz, bɔndz], sb., *strong tide*, a b. o' tide: *that part*

where the current is strongest. U<sup>n</sup>. Allied to No. *bunsa*, vb., *to burst out; rush violently on*, etc.; cf. Eng. *bounce*, vb. For the change of sound "uns" > ðndz, ɔ̃ndz cf. *skonzj* [skɔ̃ndz (skɔ̃ndz)] from \**skunza*, vb.

**bor**<sup>1</sup> [bɔ̃r, bɔ̃r], sb., *hole; opening; trough* ['through'] every b. and corner. O.N. *bora*, f., *hole; opening*; Eng. *bore*, sb. — Also *bɔ̃r* [bɔ̃r, bɔ̃r], vb., *to pierce (a hole)*, O.N. *bora*, Eng. *bore*, vb. Used of sun and moon: *to appear through breaks in the clouds*, *bor*, vb., is certainly L.Sc. (Jam. has: *bor*, *bore*, sb., in sense of *opening in the clouds*).

**bor**<sup>2</sup> [bɔ̃r], sb., *the upper welt of a shoe, prop. the edge of a piece of hide sewn to a shoe* (rivlin). In some cases, the word is merely used of the welt on the one side of a shoe; pl. *bors*, of the welt all round the shoe. *bor* is also: *instep of a shoe* (or *foot*). U., Fe. O.N. *borða*, f., *margin; brim; strip*. Besides *bor*, a form *bord* [bɔ̃rd] (U.) is found in the sense of *border*, esp. of a woman's bonnet or cap, = L.Sc. *bord*, sb.

**bor**<sup>3</sup>, **borr** [bɔ̃r(r)], sb., *breeze; slight squall of wind*, = *bir*, *birr* (q.v.). Sa.

**bora** [bɔ̃ra], sb., *moss-rush*, *Juncus squarrosus* (Hibbert), *b.* or *b.-girs* ['grass'], written "burra". comm. A form *boro* [bɔ̃ro] is noted down in Du. *bori* [bɔ̃ri]: Conn. occas. In Fær. *borður* [bɔ̃rɔ̃r], m., and *borð(a)gras* [bɔ̃r(a)græas], n., designate the same plant; cf. No. *bordegras* (boregras), n., from *borda*, f. *a long, narrow leaf*, really, *edge; brim; band; strip*, O.N. *borða*, f. The Shetl. forms *bora*, *boro* refer to a root-form \**borða*, accus. (gen. dat.) *borðu*. — *borabrogg*, sb., *borasodi*, sb., see *brogg*, *sodi*.

**borastikkel** [bɔ̃r'astik'æl], sb., *stalk of rush, rush, bora, with bud at the top*; comm. in pl., collect.:

*borastikkels*. Du. The second part is *stikkel*, sb., *stalk*.

**borbakk** [borbak, bɔ̃rbak, bɔ̃rbæk], **borbank**, **borbenk** [bɔ̃rba'ŋk, -be'ŋk], sb., 1\*) *rocky ledge*. 2) *low ridge of earth; longish mound both natural and artificial*. 3) *grass-grown strip of land alongside a cultivated patch or at the foot of a bank*. The word is used in S.Sh. (Conn., Sandw., Du.) in senses 1, 2 and 3. 4) *the green slope of the back of a turf-dike* (opp. to the steep foreside, "the breast"); Sa. 5) *a low, supporting wall of earth and stone, built outside, against the wall of a house or byre*; Wests.; U.; Fe. 6) *a longish seat or bench of green turf* (esp. *rush-grown turfs*: *bora-divots*), *partly with substratum of stones, along the wall of a house*. Y. The diff. forms of pronunc. are distributed thus: *borbak*: Fo.; *bɔ̃rbak*: Sa.; *bɔ̃rbe'ŋk* (-be'ŋk): S.Sh.; *bɔ̃rbe'ŋk*: Wests. occas.; *bɔ̃rba'ŋk*: N.l. — further forms are also found, such as: a) *berbank* [bɔ̃rba'ŋk], *berbenk* [berbɔ̃'ŋk] (Y.) = *borbank* 6 (*bench, seat*), and b) *borsbenk* [bɔ̃'rsbe'ŋk] (Conn.; Sandw.; Du.) = *borbenk* 1, 2 and 3. As a place-name, name of some rocky ledges, is found in Sandw. (Du.): *de Borbenks o' Muligio*, and in Yell (in *de West Nips*, Y<sup>h</sup>): *Borsa* [bɔ̃'rsa]-bank. — The root-forms prob.: \**barð-bakki* and \**barð-benkr* (forms beginning with *bors-*, *borsa-* presuppose a gen.: *barðs*). O.N. *barð*, n., *brim; edge; margin*, in Norw. place-names more freq. of a *rocky ledge on a mountain side* (N.G., *Introd.*, p. 43). No. *benk*, m., (*bench*) *inter alia* of a *long, narrow terrace on a mountain slope* (Aa.), *ledge in a peat-pit; wall of turf* (R.). For *-bakk* see further *bakk* and *bank*, sb.; *-benk* see *benk*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

\***bord**<sup>1</sup> [bɔ̃rd], \***bordek** [bɔ̃rdæk, bɔ̃rdæk] and \***borr** [bɔ̃r(r)], sb., *point*

*of land, promontory*, = \*bard; now only as a place-name (with prefixed def. art.), thus: a) de Bord o' Musa, the east point of the Isle of Mousa (Sandw., Du.); b) with dim. suffix -ek: de Bordek (N.Roe), rocky point; c) de Borr: fishermen's sea-term (tabu-name) for the foreland "de Head o' de Navar" (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.), used as a landmark by which to find fishing-grounds. — The names a and c almost merge into common nouns. — O.N. borða, f., and borði, m., parallel forms to barð, n., *brim; edge; margin* (see O.Rygh, N.G., *Introd.*, p. 43). Cf. Fær. Borðan [bõ<sup>3</sup>ran] as the name of the south point of the Isle of Nolsø. Shetl. "börd" may be either \*borð- or \*barð (cf. "görd" from "garðr", "vörd" from "varða" or "varði"), whereas "bör(r), bórdæk" must certainly be derived from \*borð-. The pronunc. "börd-" might also be taken to be a "berd-", deriv. of \*barð, thus e.g.: de Berdins [bærdins], pl., projecting part of the coast (Fe<sup>c</sup>). The sea-term for "de Bord o' Musa", used by fishermen, is "de Bordek or Berdek [bærdæk (berdæk)]".

**borð<sup>2</sup>** [bõrd], sb., *young; brood*, esp.: a) *young of birds; young before hatching*; der'r a **b.** i' de egg; cf. bordet, adj.; b) *young seal* (N.I.); her (de seal's) **b.** was wi' her; c) of offspring, young animals in general, chiefly jocularly or contemptuously of human beings — except when used as a form of address — always disparagingly: *brood*, a bony **b.**; d) as a term of address, esp. to children and young persons, endearingly: my **b.!** my sweet **b.!** my dear little one, my love! similar to the now more comm. "jewel, my jewel!" Cf. lukkabord. In Fair Isle burd [börd] is found as a term of endearment: my **b.!** — O.N. burðr, m., prop. *bearing*; then *the act of giving birth; fetus; offspring; descent*. L.Sc. burd,

sb., *offspring*. — In sense of *movement; propulsion*, bord [\*burðr] is found in some compds.: bordaskep, ferdebord, firebord, fogbord (-border, -borger, -borg), kava-bord.

**bordaskep** [bõr<sup>2</sup>daskɛp], sb., *whirl-pool; current, or part of a current, setting in at flood-tide, forming eddies between rocks and skerries*; a **b.** o' de tide, *lesser current, eddy, issuing from the main stream*. U<sup>n</sup>. burðar-skæp? or -skepl? Fær. burður, m., inter alia, *current, drift of current*. The second part to be classed either with No. skjæpa, vb., *to speed along*, or with No. skjeplast, vb., *to displace; to be confused or agitated* (Fær. skeplast, vb., *to get out of order*; O.N. skjaplask, skjøplask, vb., *to fail; forsake*). — See further bort, sb.

**bordet** [bõrdət], adj. of bird's eggs, esp. the eggs of hens: *containing young*; de egg is **b.**, *there is young in the egg*. Du. Deriv. of bord, sb., *brood*.

**bordin** [bõrdin], sb., *plank in the side of a boat, immediately above the plank just above the water*; orig. sólbord). Nm<sup>w</sup>. Prop. the same word as birdin, sb.; q.v.

**borek** [bõræk, bõræk], sb., *a short, breaking wave*; he made a **b.** at de boat's stern, *a choppy wave broke at the boat's stern*. N. and Ai. [bõræk]; Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. [bõræk]. O.N. bára, f., *a little wave; wave-motion*.

**boren** [bõrən], adj., in the phrase "**b.** grund [grõnd, grõnd]": *fishing-ground often visited and too much exploited, therefore bare of fish*, = reket ("raked") or utskjumpt grund, opp. to uvert (avorous) grund. Y<sup>n</sup>. boren is poss. a perf. part. \*barinn, *beaten; flogged*; No. bard, perf. part. of berja, a) *beaten*; b) *battered; worn out*. For this explanation cf. brimbortend, adj.

**boret** [borət], adj., of sheep: a) *dark-coloured on the back, belly and legs of a lighter colour (grey or white), and with light stripes behind the ears*; b) *black, with white belly and white breast*; c) *dark-coloured (black), with a light (white) stripe round the tail*; d) *with lighter (brownish) outer wool and a darker ground, also somewhat lighter down towards the loins than on the body*.

Wests. Reported from Ai. in senses a, c, d, from Sa. in sense b. Prob.: \*borðótr, *trimmed*, from O.N. borða, f., *border; trimming; strip*.

\***borg** [börg] and \***borri** [borri], sb., *fort*, in Shetl. place-names comm. applied to old Pictish forts which formerly stood in these places. Understood as a common noun in “de stakk o’ de Borri (borri)”, also called “de stakk o’ de brough [bráχ]”, the name of an isolated rock off the north-east coast of Foula with ruins of a Pictish fort on the top (L.Sc. brough, brugh, brogh = *ring-fort*). Otherwise only in place-names, partly with meaning understood, as: de brough o’ Borgen [börgən] (Gluss, Nm.): \*borgin (def. form). As the first part borga- [börga] and borra- [borra, bora (bórra, bóra)], of which -a is the gen. sing. ending -ar, more rarely borge- [börgə]; thus: de Borgadelds (Scousburgh, Du.): \*borgardeildir; de Borgaskerris (Burravoe, Y<sup>s</sup>.): \*borgar-sker; Borgateng (W.Sw., Y.): \*borgar-tangi; Borgegjo (Burra-firth, U.): \*borgar-gjá; Borrafirt’, comm. written “Burrafirth” (U.; Ai. East and West B.-f.): \*borgar-fjörðr; Burraness (De.; Y<sup>s</sup>.): \*borgar-nes; “Borravo”, Burravoe (Y<sup>s</sup>.): \*borgar-vágr; Burrawick (U<sup>e</sup>.): \*borgar-vík. As the last syllable, “brough” has generally superseded the old form “borg”. See Shetl. Stedn. p. 81. — O.N. borg, f., *fort*. — Cf. \*björg, sb.

**borgimester** or **-master** [bör’gi-

mæs’tər, -mas’tər], sb., prop. “*burgomaster*”, used as a name for: a) *skua-gull*, skui, bunksi; b) *black-backed gull*, bagi or swar(t)bak. U<sup>n</sup>.

**borl, borrel** [bórəl], sb., *blast of wind, sudden squall of wind*, a b. o’ wind; he cam’ wi’ a b. Also birl, birrel [bərəl]. Sa. No. burla, vb., of air, water: *to whirl; bluster*; L.Sc. birl, sb., *rolling or whirling sound; quick movement*. Cf. burl, burrel, vb.

**borliband**, sb., see birliband.

**boro, borro** [båro], sb., 1) *a certain quantity of corn, from two to six sheaves, threshed at one time on the threshing-floor*; N.I.; Nm. 2) *threshing-floor in a barn*; N.I. No. berja, f., *a layer of corn on the threshing-floor; as much corn as is laid down at one time for threshing*. boro presupposes a root-form \*bara, accus., etc.: bõru; cf. No. bara, vb., = berja, *to beat; thresh*.

**boros, borros** [båros, bårros], sb. pl., *a hand-barrow*. U<sup>n</sup>. Always in pl. as O.N. barar, bõrur, f., Fær. bõrur, f., *bier; hand-barrow*. Otherwise the form has been developed through infl. of Eng. barrow.

**borren**, sb., see birren, sb.

**borst, borstet**, adj., see birst, adj.

**borsten**, sb., see bursten.

**bort** [bó’rt, bæ’rt], sb., 1) in setting a long-line: *the distance that a boat has been carried away by the tide from the place where the setting began*; a bort’s rowin’; to row on or op a b., after the setting of the long-line: *to row the distance back again to the original spot*. Fo. 2) *a certain distance between two boats setting their fishing-lines, reckoned acc. to the tide*. Fo. From U. bõrd [bõ’rd] is noted down in both the above-mentioned senses; to row op a b.; du ga’e me a very krimp b., *you did not allow me much space*. — Certainly the same word

as Ork. birth (Jam.), *a small current in the sea issuing from a strong main stream*. — O.N. burðr, m., *carrying; leading*, etc.; Fær. burður, b. av streymi, *current; drift of current*. — In U. bœrd is also used of the *direction in which a boat is steered*, in phrases such as; "lay her. (= the boat) upon anidder ['another'] **b.**!"; but here it points rather to Eng. board, Shetl. bœrd [bœrd], *plank in a boat*, in the expr. given = *side of a boat*.

**bort**, vb., see burt, vb.

**bos** [bos, bös (bös)], sb., *litter of straw and hay*, esp. *refuse of straw and hay forming a bird's nest*. No. bos, Sw. dial. bäs, n., *litter, straw for litter; waste straw or hay*.

**bos** [bos], vb., *to produce a faint, rustling sound*, esp. by stirring up straw, hay, etc.; der'r a moose ['mouse'] or cat bosin among de strae ['straw'], der'r a moose bosin i' de strae or meal. U<sup>n</sup>. \*bosa; deriv. of \*bos, Shetl. bos, sb. No. bosa, vb., *to litter with waste hay or straw*.

**boser** [bösər], sb., see buser.

**bosk**, sb., see busk.

**bossi, bussi** [boʃi]—*needle*, sb., *a short, coarse needle, darning-needle*: Reported by J.I. No. bosse-naal, "baassnaal", f. (R.), *triangular bone-needle for sewing a pack-saddle and pack-saddle padding, coarse bodkin* (bossa, f., *a pad under the saddle or horse-collar*).

**bost**<sup>1</sup> [böst], sb., *attack of peevishness; bad humour*; de(r) were ['there was'] a ill **b.** upon him. Papa St. Partly=bist, sb. (q.v.). Prop. "*brush*", O.N. burst, f. See further under birst, adj. Can scarcely be associated with bost<sup>2</sup>.

**bost**<sup>2</sup> [böst, båst], sb., *a short spell of bad weather*. Sa., N. Allied to No. bausta and busta, vb., *to rush violently on*, etc. Cf. bost, vb.

**bost** [böst, båst], vb., *to speak*

*harshly and angrily, threateningly*, to **b.** at ane; he bosted at him. Sa. No. bausta and busta, vb., *to rush onward; to make a noise*. See bost<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bosten, bostet**, adj., see birst, adj., and ill-bosten.

**botel**, sb., see bitel.

\***botistiind**, sb., see \*bottiind, sb.

**botli** [botli], sb., *blind gut in sheep*. Conn. Cf. Sw. dial. botn and botning, m., *blind gut in ruminants*. In No. botning (botn, bytning) denotes *the hindmost or fourth stomach of a ruminant*, also called "vinster". — botli either for \*botni or poss. abbr. of a compd. \*botnlangi; cf. No. botnlange, "botlangje", m. (R.), = botning.

\***botn, \*botten** [bötən (bätən), bötən, bätən, bötən, bätən], \***boiten, \*boitten** [bøitən (bøittən), bøitən] and \***bodn, \*bodden** [bødən, bødən], sb., a) *a little round valley; deep hollow*; b) *a semicircular valley, open towards the sea*, partly also c) *a little round bay in front of a valley, resembling botn b.* The word is now found only in place-names, but its meaning, on account of its comparatively freq. occurrence, is understood by the common people in several places. Uncompounded, the word is mostly found with the prefixed def. art. "de B." Among the many diff. forms of pronunc., the softened forms: "bøitən (bøittən), bøitən, bötən (bätən), bødən" are peculiar to U.; and further, boiten [bøitən] is noted down, e.g. in Y. and Conn. On Wests. the forms of pronunc. "bötən, bätən, bötən, bätən" are found. The pronunc. "bötən" is noted down, e.g. in Black Botn (Nm<sup>n</sup>., on the north side of Rønis Hill), Easter and Waster ['west-'] Botn (De.), de Bottens (Reawick, St.), de Bottens (Fo., at the foot of Hamnafell Hill), Libotn [li'bötən] (Sandw., Du.; Le-

venwick, Du.). In meaning *c* is found, e.g. de Boitten (de Niv, Klebergswick, U<sup>n</sup>). Voboit(t)en [vō:boit(t)ʔən] (Skaw, U<sup>n</sup>) = O.N. vāgsbotn, m., *the head of a bay*. In some cases, the L.Sc. form boddum, boddum (Jam.: boddum = hollow, valley) has superseded the older (Norse) form, e.g. in Du. See further Shetl. Stedn. pp. 81—82. — O.N. botn, m., *bottom; the innermost end of a valley (dalsbotn), the head of a firth or bay (tjardar-, vāgsbotn)*. Fær. botnur, m., *a semi-circular valley, open towards the sea.*

\***bottiind, botistiind**, sb., *fishery tithe*, \*bāt(s)tiund; O.N. (Norse) bātatiund, f., *a kind of boat-tithe*. Shetl. tiind [tīnd], sb., *tithe*. “bot teind” and “botis teind” in old Shetl. deeds referring to church tithes (G.G., Ant. of Shetl., p. 156 f.). Cf. bu-tiind, sb.

**boul**, sb. and vb., see bol<sup>1</sup>, sb., and bol<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**bova** [bōva], **bovek** [bōvək], sb., sea-term, fishermen’s tabu-name for *a bed, box-bed*. U., Y<sup>h</sup>. Also bo-fek [bōfək]; U. Poss. the same word as Icel. paufi, sb., *an out-of-the-way nook* (B.H.). Change of the initial *p* to *b* is not rare in Shetl. Norn.

\***bragasten** [bragːˈastənˈ, brāːˈgə-stənˈ], sb., *a heavy stone that one tries (used to try) to lift as a test of strength*, = No. Iyftestein, Icel. tak and haf, Fær. hav. N.I. (Fe.). \*bragð(a)-steinn. O.N. bragð, n., *hasty movement; (great) enterprise; manly deed*, etc.

**bragd** [bragd] and **brag** [brag, bræg], sb., *incision, serving as an ear-mark in sheep*. Wests. bragd: Fo.; brag: Sa. \*bragð. Icel. bragð, No. and Fær. bragd, n., *incision; ear-mark in sheep*. Cf. utbrag, breg, obreg, aibreg(d), sb.

**bragd** [bragd] and **brag** [brag, bræg], vb., *to incise; cut an ear-*

*mark in sheep*. \*bragða. See bragd, sb.

**braktin** [braktin], sb., *recently enclosed and cultivated ground*. Y<sup>h</sup>. Doubtless orig. allied to No. brote, m., *cleared stretch of ground* (O.N. broti), and brotning, m., *a piece of old meadow ploughed up* (R., suppl.), Sw. dial. bröt, m., *separated and cleared piece of ground*; but the Shetl. form braktin has certainly arisen under infl. of Eng. break, vb., L.Sc. and Shetl. “brak”, Shetl. “to brak ut”: *to bring fallow land under cultivation*.

**bran** [(bran) brän], sb., in the phrase: to be upo de b., *to be on the point of going out or of doing something*. Y., Fe. Doubtless allied to Icel. brana, vb., *to burst (boldly) out*.

**brand**<sup>1</sup> [bränd], sb., *burning or partly burnt piece of peat (on the hearth)*; in a similar sense Fær. brandur, m. O.N. brandr, m., *(burning) log*; No. brand, m., *burning or partly burnt piece of wood*, Eng. brand, sb. — **brander** [bräɪdər] (Wh.) is an older, now obs. Shetl. form with the *r* of the nom. preserved. In Wh. brander [bräɪdər] and branda, brenda [bräɪda] were used occas.: a) = brand, occas.: b) as tabu-name at sea for *fire*, by merging of brenner and brenna, sb. (q.v.).

**brand**<sup>2</sup> [bränd], sb., *stripe; discoloured or disfiguring stripe*, esp. in woollen yarn, stuff or cloth. Nm. \*brandr. See further under brandet, adj.

**brander** [brändər, brandər], sb., *one of the two long pieces of wood on which the bottom-trees of a bed rest*, de branders o’ de bed: L. and U. [brändər]; *cross-bar between two chair-legs*: S.Sh. [brandər]. O.N. brandr, m., *stock; beam; post*. Cf.



L.Sc. *branderis*, sb. pl., "frames of wood for supporting tables" (Jam.).

**brandet** [brāṅdət] and **brendet** [brē'ndət], adj., *striped*, esp. a) of animals (cows, sheep): *having stripes of another (esp. drab) colour across the body*, a **b.** sheep or cow; Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. [brē'ndət]; b) of woollen yarn, stuff, clothes: *striped, having drab or disfiguring stripes*, a **b.** piece o' clath [‘cloth’]; *streaked with dirt*, claes [‘clothes’] **b.** wi' dirt; N.Roe (Nm<sup>n</sup>.) [brāṅdət]; c) of bread baked on the gridiron: *burnt across the middle; bread which has got a burnt stripe in the cooking*; Wh. [brāṅdət]. Icel. *bröndóttur*, No. *brandutt*, adj., *striped (with variegated or dark stripes)*. Cf. O.N. *brandin* *brandkrossóttur*: *brownish-red with darker vertical stripes and a white cross on the nose* (of an ox). L.Sc. *branded*, adj., *of reddish-brown colour*, a *branded cow*.

**bratl**, **brattel** [brat(ə)], *brät(ə)*, *brätəl*] and **bratli** [bra'tli, brä'li], sb., 1) *spell of bad weather; wind with rain or sleet*, mostly of short duration; *a sudden, hard blast with some rain*; he cam' on a **b.** fae [‘from’] de sooth-east: U<sup>n</sup>. [bra'təl, brätəl]; *bra'tli, brä'li*. 2) *squall of wind*; Wests. (Sa.). [brat(ə)l]. \**bratl* (*noise; rattle*). Cf. No. *bratla*, vb., *to bungle* (Åa.), *to work noisily; tumble about* (R.); Sw. dial. *bratla*, vb., *to speak much and quickly* (prop. *to make a noise; rattle*); L.Sc. *brattyl*, *brattle*, sb., *a rattling sound; rapid movement; violent attack*. Cf. *brutl*, *bruttel*, sb.

\***brattin** [brätʃin, brätʃin], sb., *a steep piece of cultivated field*. U<sup>b</sup>. \**bratti-nn* (or \**bratta-n*)? cf. No. *bratta*, f., *inter alia = steep fields*. *brattin* may poss. be associated with *braktin*, sb., q.v.

**bräim**, **bräima**, **bräind**, **bräiner**,

etc., see *brim*, *brima*, *brind*<sup>2</sup>, *brenner*, etc.

**bräinter** [brä'ntər], sb., = *binder*, etc. Y<sup>h</sup>. "bräinter" has prob. arisen from "bäinter". As both words are sometimes used in the phrase "a burnin' b.", older "a brinnin' (*burning, freezing cold*) b.", the inserted r may come from the previous "brinnin'".

**bred** [brəd, bred], adj., *broad*; O.N. *breiðr*, L.Sc. *braid* (*brade*). *bred*, now comm. with short e; in place-names also with long e, e.g., de **b.** [brəd] Tongi, "*the broad tongue of land*" (Fo.). The form *bre* [brē (bre)] is more common than "bred" in place-names, e.g.: *Brebister* [brē'bis'tər, brē'·-]: \**breiða-bólstaðr*, de *Bredjeld* [brəd'jeld] (Fe<sup>1</sup>), de *Bredelds* [brədelds] (Hul, N.Roe): \**breiðeild* (-*deildir*, pl.), *Bree* [\*brēe, brē] (De<sup>n</sup>.): \**breiðeið*, *Bregjo* [brē'gjo] (at several places): \**breiðgjá*, *Bregoda* or -*gøða* [brē'gød'a, -gød'a] (Fe<sup>n</sup>.): \**breiðgata*, *Bremør* [brēmør] (Conn.): \**breiðmýrr*, *Bre* [brē]-*water* (Nibon, Nm<sup>w</sup>.): \**breiða vatn*, *Brewik* [brē'wik] (at several places): \**breiðvík* — see respectively "*bister*, *deld* (djeld), *ed*, *gjo*, *goda*, *mør*, *vatn* (water), *wik*". *Breen* [brēən], in "de Hem [həm]-Breens" and "de Mid-Breens" (Tumlin, Ai.), *field-plots*, is poss. the same name as "*Breiðin* (*Breiðvin*)", freq. occurring in No. place-names; see N.G.

**bred** [brəd, bred], vb., *to melt; liquefy*, e.g. oil from liver (cod liver) or blubber, to **b.** oil. Wests. (Sa.). In Foula with dropped i-mutation: *bro* [brō, br'ō], to **b.** oil. O.N. *bræða*, vb., *to melt; dissolve*.

**bred** (**brēt**, **bräit**) [brəd, br'eid, br'eit, bräi't], vb., only in the expr.: "to **b.** ane's boats", *to idle away one's time; to do nothing useful; doze*, doubtless lit. "*to tar one's boats*", ironically used; he *breds* (is *bre-*



din) his boats de day ['to-day']. Fe. O.N. bræða, vb., *to tar; coat with tar* (bráð). From Yell (Y<sup>n</sup>.) has been recorded \*brø [brø], vb., in the orig. sense: *to tar, to b. de far, to tar the boat* (tabu-expr., used by fishermen).

**bredband** [breðbānd], sb., in the expr. "to lie on b.", of a sheaf of corn on the field which has become wet, and from which the band has been loosened: *to lie spread (on the band) for drying*. Y<sup>n</sup>. No. breida, vb., esp. *to spread hay to dry*. For the expr. "lie on b.", cf. Sw. dial. "ligga på bredsel", of grass or flax, laid out to dry.

**breidd** [bred(d)], sb., *breadth*, O.N. breidd, f.

**breg**<sup>1</sup> [bræg, bræ<sup>g</sup>], sb., *a stripe*, esp. *disfiguring or discoloured stripe* (in woollen yarn or cloth, stuff); grey bregs trough ['through'] red or blue (Nm.); often of drab stripes in woollen yarn, resulting from poor mixing of the wool, darker stripes in light-coloured worsted (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.; Ai.). As reg [ræg] and rig [rīg], without initial b, are found in the same sense as breg, this word may, in all probability — taken in conn. with the other words with the prefix "bi" (*about*) (see bjelset, adj., brolk, sb.) — be derived from an orig. \*bi-reik (or -reikr); No. (O.N.) reik, f., *a stripe; line* (O.N. "reik", handed down in the sense of *parting in the hair*; Fær. reikur, m., id.).

**breg**<sup>2</sup> [bræg, breg, breg], sb., *additional ear-mark in sheep, added to the old mark or marks*, e.g. when a flock has changed owners; *altered sheep-mark (ear-mark)*. S.Sh. [breg, bræg]. Nm. [bræg, breg]. De. [breg]. \*bregði (brigði), n., deriv. of "bragð"; see bragd (brag), sb. Cf. afbregd, obregd and utbrag, sbs.

**bregd** [brægð] and **breg** [bræg, breg, bræg], vb., 1) bregd: *to braid; twine;*

*plait*, esp. of plaiting a thin rope, e.g. for a fishing hand-line, quadruple plaiting; to b. skogs, toms (see "skog" and "tom", sbs.). U. Also brigd [brigd]. Il) breg: 1) *to sew together; to stitch*, e.g. a button-hole; Fo. [bræg]. 2) *to change a sheep-mark, to add a new ear-mark to the old mark (or marks)*, to b. fae (frae) a mark, to b. de sheep; de sheep is breget; S.Sh. [bræg, breg]; Nm. [bræg]; see prec. breg, sb. — O.N. bregða, vb., a) *to alter; shift*, etc.; b) *to braid; twine; plait*. — In sense of *to plait; braid*, the form bred [brəd] is now most freq. used in Shetl., and has doubtless arisen from O.N. bregða, but is certainly formed through infl. of Eng. braid, vb., in same sense.

**breget** [brægət], adj., *striped*, esp. *having darker, disfiguring stripes*, of worsted and cloth; b. oo' ['wool'], a b. piece o' claith ['cloth']. Ai., Nm. Prob.: \*bi-reikótr; No. reikutt, adj., *striped*. Cf. breg<sup>1</sup>, sb., as well as reget and riget, adj. L.Sc. braikit, adj., is diff. (*speckled*, from Gael. breac).

**breid** [bræid, bræid], vb., 1) vb. n., *to sprout; grow*, of corn: de corn is weel ['well'] breided de year ['this year'], *the corn grows well this year*. 2) vb. a., of cultivated land: *to produce corn*; yon ['that'] tun breids better as ['than'] ony idder ['any other'] tun, *on that field (that farm) better corn is grown than on any other*. N.Roe. \*brydda (from "broddr", m., *a shoot, shoot of corn*); No. brydda, vb., *to sprout*, of corn; grass. — breid differs in the vowel-sound from breed, vb., which poss. has occasioned the transitive use of the word.

**brekk** [bræk] and **brek** [bræ<sup>o</sup>k, bræ<sup>o</sup>k], sb., *hillock; ridge; elongated mound*. N.I. From Fe. "brek [bræ<sup>o</sup>k, bræ<sup>o</sup>k]" is reported as a common

noun, "brekk [bræk]", mostly as a place-name (Brek, e.g. de B. o' Kloden, Fe<sup>h</sup>). From Y<sup>h</sup>. is reported the expr. "de brek, bræk [bræ\*<sup>h</sup>k] o' de hill", used of *the uppermost edge or part of a slope* (the lower part is called "de slag [slæg] o' de hill"). In U<sup>n</sup>. brekk [bræk] and pl. brekks is found in sense of a *common, a plot of uncultivated or fallow land, used as pasture, between two farms or parts of a village*. — brek has arisen from brekk through vowel-lengthening. — The word is freq. and comm. used in place-names, compd. and un-compd., and assumes various forms (occas. with and occas. without prefixed def. art. "de"): Brekka [bræka] (Uyea, Nm<sup>w</sup>.), (de) Brekk [bræk (bræk), brek], (de) Brek [bræk], (de) Bregg [bræg, breg], Brakk(a) [brak(a)], (de) Brokk [bråk], Brogga [broga, bróga] (de knowe o' Brogga: Y<sup>n</sup>.), (de) Brogg [brog, bróg], and sometimes with lengthened o: de Brogi [brógi]. "de Breks [bræks] o' Gord" = de Lis o' Gord (Conn.); see li, sb. With suffixed def. art.: Brekken, Breggen, Brokken, Broggen, esp. used in pl. with an added s: de Brekkens, etc. (O.N. brekkurnar). See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 82—83. brogg is also found as a common noun with a meaning slightly diff. from brekk. — O.N. brekka, f., *slope; edge* (Eng. and Germ. brink = *edge*). Germ. brink, m., in sense of *grass-plot, common* may be paralleled with brekk, a *common* (U<sup>n</sup>). — Cf. brogg, sb.

**bremer**, sb., see brimer (\*brimel).

**brenna** [bræna, bræn̥a], sb., *fire*, occas.: a) *blazing fire on the hearth or fire in a kiln for drying corn*, occas.: b) tabu-name (sea-term) for *fire* in general. S.Sh. From Wh. brina [brina] has been reported as a sea-term (tabu-name) for *smoke*. O.N. brenna, f., *burning; fire*.

**brenna-stew** [bræn̥astju], sb., *fine, mist-like spray from heavy breakers (surf)*. Y., Fe. The first part of the compd. is O.N. brenna, f. (*burning; fire*; see prec. brenna, sb.), used, in this case, in the sense of *surf on the shore*; the second part is L.Sc. stew, sb., *vapour*. Cf. brim(a)-stew.

**brennek**<sup>1</sup> [bræn̥æk (bræn̥æk, bræn̥æk)], sb., *mock-sun; bright spot near the sun*; also *end of a rainbow*. N.Sh. (comm.). brendek [bræn̥dæk]: Y<sup>h</sup>. \*brenning. Fær. brenning (b. firi sól, ettir sól), f., *mock-sun*.

**brennek**<sup>2</sup> [bræn̥æk (brøn̥æk, brøn̥æk)], sb., *nettle*, No. brenneta (brennenata). Also *thistle*. Fe.

**brenner** [bræn̥ær, brin(n)ær, bræn̥ær, bræn̥ær, bräinær], sb., de b.: tabu-name used by fishermen at sea for *fire*; really "*the burner*". L., etc. (M<sup>e</sup>.) [bræn̥ær, bræn̥ær, bräinær]. Du. [bræn̥ær, brin(n)ær]. O.N. brennir (forbrennir), m., *fire* (poet.). The pronunc. "brin(n)ær" has doubtless arisen through infl. of the verb brin [brin], L.Sc. bryn, brin, *to burn*.

**brest** [bræst], sb., 1) *the crash of a rapidly moving mass; something (a mass; a number or a crowd) rushing along at high speed*; a b. o' hwals, *a shoal of whales (ca'ing whales) swimming at high speed* (cf. grind, sb.); dey saw a b. o' him, a b. o' fish, *a large shoal of fish moving rapidly*. 2) *violent and sudden storm*. 3) *hard struggle*; we're ['we have'] had a b. (a *hard pull*). U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. brestr, m., (*burst, break*) *crash; crack*; Fær. brestur, also *hard struggle*.

**brest** [bræst], vb., *to come rushing along with a crashing noise at full speed* (of a flock; mass); to com' brestin. Also of rough weather: *to break loose*, U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. bresta, vb., *to burst; crash; crack*. See brest, sb., and brist, vb.

\***bri** [brī], vb., *to sharpen*, to **b.** de sköni (*the knife*); tabu-expr. among fishermen. For \*brin. U<sup>n</sup>., Du. O.N. brýna, vb., *to sharpen*.

†**brid** [brīd], vb., in the expr. "to **b.** de flow", *to begin to be flood-tide*, esp. of the turn of the tide; he brids (is bridin) de flow. Papa St. Opposite to: to nugg de brust (*to be at ebb*). — In this case, poss. a peculiarly local application of Eng. breed, vb., but brid in the above-mentioned application might well come from Norn: O.N. brydda (*to start showing prong or point; to goad; urge forward*)? cf. Fær. broddur, m., (*sting; point*) *tide at its highest*; Shetl. to come in brodda (a-brood), *to come in sight; show oneself*. One might also compare O.N. bregða (bregða), vb., *to swing; change; turn; bend* (thus: No. brigda, vb.).

**brids** [brīds], sb. pl., *midriff; separating membrane between the thorax and abdomen*. Prob. the same word as No. bræda, f., or bræde, n., *planks; boards* (e.g. of a book); *brim*. Like the Shetl. pl.-word brids (prop. = *the brims?*), No. bræda is used: a) in the sense of *brim* comm. in the pl.; b) of *each of the two halves into which a log of wood is cleft* (R.). Cf. also No. halsbræ(d)e, n., *each of the two long, flat muscles (sterno-cleido-mostoideus) along the trachea* (R.). (acc. to Ross.) the word is also found in Sw. dialects. (bräe).

**brigd** [brīgd], vb., *to braid; twine; twist* (a rope, e.g. for a fishing hand-line), = bregd, vb.; to **b.** toms (see tom, sb.). Also "brigdin [brīgdin]-keys" or brigdis [brīgdīs], sb. pl., *apparatus for twisting a thin rope or line (fishing hand-line), and consisting of two pieces of wood, one for each hand, each having two protruding pins at the top on the same side*. brigdin-keys: U<sup>n</sup>. brigdis: Y<sup>n</sup>.

O.N. bregða, vb., *to braid; twine; plait*. brigd seems, acc. to the i-sound, to come from O.N. "brigða", parallel form to "bregða", but only handed down in fig. sense (*to change; overthrow; transpose*, etc.). The relation of the vowels in Shetl. is, however, not conclusive.

**brigda** [brīgda], **brīgdī** [brīgdī], sb., *basking shark* (the largest species of shark); No. brugda, brygda, brigde, f., id. Also called sulbrigda, -di, orig. \*sól-brugða, -brygða, because the basking shark usually basks in the sunshine on the surface of the sea.

**brīgdīs**, sb. pl., see under brigd, vb. †**brīgg** [brīg], sb., *a bridge*; O.N. bryggja, f. (= brú), L.Sc. brigg, *bridge*. de **b.** o' de nose, *the bridge of the nose*. "Røs de **b.**, at ['that] bears dee ower", *praise the bridge you safely cross* (proverbial phrase: *praise nothing before it has been well tried*). brigg in Shetl. has entirely superseded bru (O.N. brú) as the usual designation for *bridge*, owing to L.Sc. influence. — brigg, stenbrigg and comm.: briggstens, sb. pl., are used also of *stone pavement or courtyard before a house or outhouses*. The Shetl. word briggstens [brīg'stens], corresponding to O.N. "stein(a)brú", *pavement*, is found in the foll. old phrase: "as auld ['old] as de briggstens", = O.N. "gamall sem steinabru" (Fld. III, 61<sup>4</sup>), of something very ancient.

**brill** [brīl], sb., *buoy of hie, fishing-buoy*; tabu-word used by fishermen at sea. Fe., Wh. Prob. the same word as Fær. prilla, f., *a skin of an animal made into a sack* (lýsiprilla, *hide-sack for keeping oil in*). For the change p > b, cf. e.g. bjakk, bjarki.

**brim** [brīm], sb., *surf, breaking of the waves on the shore, or the sound thereof*. Also sometimes in

the form *brom* [bróm]. U. O.N. *brim*, n., *surf*. In Ai. is used: a) *bräim* [bräim] of *spray from the surf* (the pronunc. influenced by L.Sc. *brime*, sb., = Eng. *brine*), and: b) *brima* [bríma] of *vapour or mist-like spray rising from heavy surf*; the last form is certainly an abbr. of "brima-stew" (see *brim-stew*). From *Woodwick*, U., *brimi* is noted down in the same sense as *brima*, *brim(a)-stew*.

**brima**, sb., see *brimi*.

**brimaskodd** [brím'askód], sb., = *brim-stew*" (q.v.). Y. For the second part of the compd. see *skodd*, sb. (*drizzling rain; mist*).

**brima-stew**, sb., see *brim-stew*.

**\*brimbortend** [brím'bå'rænd], adj. (prop. perf. part.), of the bottom of the sea, fishing-ground: *quite striped of fish*; de *wolhard wis* ['was'] a' ['all'] **b.**, *tabu-expr.* at sea: *there was no fish to be had on the fishing-ground* (de *wolhard*). Fo. Prob.: \**brim-barðr*, really, *beaten, lashed by surf*, of a barren, naked coast, and in transferred sense of a barren sea-bottom. Cf. *boren*, adj.

**brimek** [brímæk], sb., *mock-sun; part of a rainbow*; = *brennek*<sup>1</sup>. Nm<sup>s</sup>. \**brim-* (*fire, flame*, etc.). Perhaps prop. the same word as *brimi*, sb.; q.v.

**brimer** [brémər], sb., *male of a large species of seal*. An older and obs. form: \**brimel*. U<sup>n</sup>. Edm. has: "brimeld, a very old female seal". O.N. *brimill*, m., *a species of large seal*; No. *brimul*, m., id.; Icel. *brimill*, Fær. *brimil*, m., *a large male seal*.

**brimi** [brimi, brími, brími], **brima** [bríma], **brim** [brím, brí<sup>o</sup>m, brim, brími], **bräim**, **bräima** [bräim(a)], **brem**, **brema** [bré<sup>o</sup>m(a)], sb., 1) *wave of heat rising from a fire* (esp. from the fire on the hearth), de *brimi o' de fire*; Fo. [brimi]; —

*heat and smoke from the fire on the hearth*, a *brim o' reek* ['smoke']: U. [brim]; a *bräima o' reek* (locality uncertain); — *direction which the smoke from the fire-place takes*, to sit i' de *brim* [brí<sup>o</sup>m, brim] or *briv* [brív] o' de *reek* (Nm.); to sit i' de *brem* or *brema* (De., Nm. occas.). 2) *aurora borealis* (in the form of a *bright fog-bank*), a *brimi* [brimi] o' pretty dancers (pretty dancers = *aurora b.*); Wests. (Sa.). 3) *narrow strip of clouds, strip of fog or mist, esp. of a somewhat light or yellowish (dull) colour*, a *brimi* or *brim* [brim] ower de sky (N.Roe); *bank of clouds, esp. of a dull yellowish colour* (regarded as harbinger of wind or snow), *der'r* ['there is'] a *brimi i' de nort'* (N.Roe); *reddish clouds on the horizon at sunset* (harbinger of wind); a *windy brim* [brim] (Nm<sup>w</sup>.), *bräim* (U<sup>n</sup>., Y.), *light wind-clouds, esp. reddish clouds foreboding wind*; — *light fog or mist (light-coloured)*, a *brimi o' mist* (N.Roe); a *misty brima* (Conn.): on the horizon or along a hill-side; "a *misty brima*" (*mist-like spray from the surf along the shore*), recorded from Ai., refers, on the other hand, rather to *brim*, sb., *surf*; — a *snaw* ['snow']-*brimi* or *snawy brimi*, *light mist or bank of clouds, foreboding snow*, *der'r* a *snawy b. ower* (upo) de *hill* (N.Roe). *brimi*, recorded from *Woodwick*, U., is allied to *brim*<sup>1</sup>, sb. — O.N. *brimi*, m., *fire* (poet.); Mod. Icel. *brimi*, m., *flaming fire*. The meanings of Shetl. *brimi*, etc., given under 3, must be considered as being developed from meaning 1 (meaning 2 forming a link), as the word "fire" has been used in transferred sense of bright, flame-coloured clouds — latterly in a wider sense. It may be remarked, with reference to the expr. "a windy **b.**",

that in Sw. dialects "bremme", m., is found in sense of *cold wind* (Ri.).

**brimmogi**, sb., see *brinnamogi*.

**brim-stew** [brimstju, -skju], **brima** [brima]- and (more rarely) **brime** [brimə]-**stew**, sb., *dense, misty spray rising from a heavy surf breaking on the coast*. Comm. Occas. by comparison, in sense of *vapour rising from the earth*; der'r a "brim-stew" standin ut fae (frae) de land (Nm<sup>w</sup>). The first part is O.N. brim, n., *surf*; the second part L.Sc. stew, *dust*; *vapour*. Cf. brimaskodd, sb.

**brimtod** [brim'tɔd, -tɔd], sb., *sound of the surf breaking on the shore*. Fe. Latterly the word has been used as a tabu-term by fishermen at sea. \*brim-þot; No. brimtot, n., *sound of the waves breaking against the rocks*.

**brind**<sup>1</sup> [brind, br<sup>e</sup>ind, br<sup>e</sup>ind, br<sup>e</sup>ind, brænd], vb., of animals: *to be in heat*; esp. a) of females (sheep, mares): *to desire the male*; de yowe ['ewe'] or mare is brindin; also of males: rutting; b) *to pair*; de hwals is brindin, de cats is brindin. — brindin-time, *rutting-time*. — \*brynda = \*brunda; No. brunda, Sw. dial. brunnda (brynnda, brönnnda), vb., *to be in heat*; O.N. brundr, m., *rut*; *sexual desire*; Da. brynde, sb., id.

**brinn**<sup>1</sup> [brin] and comm. **brind**<sup>2</sup> [brind, br<sup>e</sup>iŋd, bræŋd, brænd], vb., *to give domestic animals water*, to brinn or brind de cattle; U. More comm. in the sense: *to feed a small animal, to give a calf, a sucking-pig or a lamb something warm (a sort of gruel, see vellin, sb.) to drink by pouring the fluid into the mouth of the animal*, to brind de calf, grice, lamb. O.N. brynna, vb., *to water the horses, the cattle*; No. "brynna" esp.: *to give the cattle something warm to drink* (R.).

**brinn**<sup>2</sup> [brin, bren], vb., *to burn*;

O.N. brenna. In its vowel-sound the word has been influenced by L.Sc. bryn, brin, vb., *to burn*, to which it also assimilates. Cf. brenna, brennek<sup>1</sup>, brenner, sbs.

**brinnamogi** [brɛnˈamogʲi, brænˈamogʲi], sb., *the foremost part of the stomach (mogi) of a fish, attached to the gills*; Nm<sup>w</sup>. Also in the form brimmogi [brɪ(m)ˈmogʲi, bräi(m)ˈmogʲi]; Nm.; Wests. (Fo.). brim- has prob. arisen from brinn- through assimilating infl. of the foll. m in "mogi". The first part of the compd. might be thought to be either O.N. brýnn, adj., *projecting*, or rather a deriv. of O.N. brunnr, m., *a well*, designating, in this case, a *channel*; *mouth*; cf. No. brynne, n., *the narrow part of a lake towards its outlet* (R.). The second part is O.N. magi, m., *stomach*. Other names for the foremost part of the stomach of a fish are minnamogi (monna-) and topmogi.

**brintek** [br<sup>e</sup>iˈntək, brɪˈntək], adjectivally in the expr. "**b.** wadder", *weather with strong (and dry) wind*; U. Prob. orig. from O.N. "brún veðr", pl., *fair wind* (Eg.), or brýnn byrr, *fair breeze* (O.N. brýnn, adj., *keen*; *projecting*, etc.). For the suffix -tek, cf. e.g. istek (istek wadder).

**bris**<sup>1</sup> [bris, bræs], sb., *glandulous lump of flesh and fat adhering to the liver*, esp. in sheep. \*bris. No. and Fær. bris, n., *lump in the flesh*; *glandulous lump of flesh or fat*.

**bris**<sup>2</sup> [bris], sb., *crack*; *fissure*; *defect*; der'r no a **b.** or skamm upon it, *there is neither scratch nor blemish on it* (Fe.). O.N. brestr, m., *crack*; *fissure*.

**briskatilli** [bræsˈkatilʲi, -təlʲi], sb., *brisket of an animal*, esp. that of a cow; de **b.** o' de coo. Fe., N.Roe. The first part of the compd. "bræska"- (orig. from O.N. brjóst, n., *breast*)

modified by Eng. brisket, sb.; the second part tilli = No. tylling, m., lump.

**briski**, sb., see brøsk, sb.

**brismek** [brismæk], sb., *cus* (a species of cod), esp. a young *cus* (while "tusk" denotes the species or the full-grown fish). Comm. O.N. brosmá, f., *cus*.

†**brist** [brist, brist], sb., on the old Shetl. wooden plough: "*breast*", the foremost part of the plough-beam from "de knee" (the bend of the plough-beam where the plough-share is fastened). S.Sh. In its form the word is most like Eng. "breast", but the designation is certainly handed down from the old Norn dialect. Cf. ar-tree, orderos (erderos), sb.

**brist** [brist, brist], vb., 1) to come or go at great speed (rudely); he cam' or guid ['went'] bristin. 2) to "b. on" upon a body, to accost a person very angrily and violently (Nm<sup>w</sup>). O.N. bresta, vb., to crash; crack; Fær. bresta, "koma brest-andi", of an inconsiderate, headlong gait. In such senses as: a) to walk quickly up-hill, he guid bristin op de hill, and b) to walk quickly against the wind, to geng bristin on upo de wind (Nm<sup>w</sup>), *brist* has been influenced by Eng. *breast*, vb., to which it also partly assimilates. In the pronunc. the Shetl. word is doubtless influenced by *brist* [brist, brist], sb., the Shetl. form of Eng. *breast*, sb. — Cf. *brest*, sb. and vb.

**brit** [brit, brit], vb., to *b. anesell*, to stretch oneself in the warmth (in the sunshine or by the fire); he lay britin him afore de sun, de grice ['pig'] lay britin him afore de fire. N.I. Prob. O.N. bretta, vb., to raise on end; to bend or to twist backwards; No. bretta seg = to twist and turn oneself (R.).

**britj<sup>1</sup>** [brits], vb., to cut up, to cut (or saw) into pieces, to *b. kail*, to cut up cabbage-leaves for the cattle; to *b. fish*, to cut a fish half through across the back before boiling; to *b. a sawstock*, to saw a piece of timber in two. N.I. Also *brotj* [brótsj], e.g.: to *b. op claes*, to cut clothes, stuff, into pieces; Y., Fe. O.N. brytja, vb., to cut up (a slaughtered animal).

†**britj<sup>2</sup>** [brits], vb., to fall or to slip suddenly; hit ['it'] britsjed [britsəd, britst] doon ['down'] or back on me. Prob. the same word as Mod. H.G. britschen, Sw. dial. britsa, vb., to strike.

**britjin** [britsɪn], sb., a cod, cut half through with a single cut across the back before being put into the pot (in contrast to *tribritjin*, sb., cod with three cuts). Y<sup>b</sup>. \*brytjng. See *britj<sup>1</sup>*, vb.

**bro<sup>1</sup>** [brō], sb., characteristic feature or likeness, esp. inherited likeness in features; only reported in negative phrases: shø ['she'] has no ['not'] a *b. o' her midder* ['mother'], she has no resemblance to her mother. N.Roe or Wh. \*brá. No. braa, Sw. dial. brå, b. på, vb., to resemble; take after (= bregda, brägda); cf. O.N. bragð, n., inter alia outward appearance (b. 4. Fr.).

**bro<sup>2</sup>** [brō], sb., 1) a bubble of foam, resembling spittle, enclosing an insect; freq. seen in the grass in the fields, esp. in autumn, and said to cause sickness among cattle; doubtless the name of the insect. 2) *butterwort*, pinguicula (plant); full of sticky, insect-catching glands and avoided by grazing cattle; U. — "de coo is eten ['has eaten'] a *b. ut o' de eart*", is said of a cow when having cramp in the tongue (U.). The word is usually applied in the phrase "to bite (upo) de *b.*"; "shø ['she'] has bitten de *b.*", of a



cow suddenly taken ill; metaph. of persons: "he (shø) has bitten upo de b.", *he (she) has taken offence, has felt offended (without any real reason)*. No. braae, m., *an insect, said to be dangerous to cattle* (Aa.), *Acarus Holosericus* (Wilse); Sw. dial. bråde, bråe, m., *Acarus terrestris ruber: insect, said to cause the so-called tympanitis in cattle* (Ri.). — brat [brat] (Nm.; C.), bratek [brätøk] and braten [brätøn, -tın] (Nm.; De.; Ai.), appear in the same sense as bro 1, likewise brater [brätør] (Nm.), which (orig.) designates *larva of an insect (caterpillar)*, and must, in this sense, be a deriv. of Gael. bratag, f.

**bro**<sup>3</sup> [brō], sb., *liver of a halibut*. Fo., N.I. \*brād (*something to be melted*). Cf. bro, vb., and bred, vb.

**bro** [brō, br'ō], vb., *to melt (oil from liver)*. Fo. See further bred, vb.

**brod**<sup>1</sup> [brød, bråd], sb., *a piece of something broken; a broken wooden vessel or pot*. Mostly of wooden objects, prob. through infl. of another brod (L.Sc. brod = Eng. board). O.N. brot, n., *fragment*. Cf. the compds. pottabrod, skola- or skolibrod. brod must be regarded as Eng. "board" in compds. such as dolibrod (= dorifel) and klibberbrod.

**brod**<sup>2</sup> [bråd], sb., *capable, vigorous person, a b. o' a chield*. Ai. Cf. Fær. "brot" in "konubrot", n., *active, clever woman*; No. brota, adj. (and adv.), *powerful; mighty; strong*.

**brod**<sup>3</sup> [bråd], sb., *a sudden pull on the line, to drive the hook into the mouth of a fish, to mak' a b., to gi'e ['give'] a b.* Du. Prob. from O.N. brot, n., *breach*, also in sense of *violent movement* (cf. No. brot 3 in Aa.), *convulsion* (brot 8: Fr.).

**brod** [bråd], vb., *to pull the line suddenly, in order to drive the hook into the mouth of a fish*; occas. with object: to b. de fish. Du. Prob. to be regarded as a deriv. of brod<sup>3</sup>, sb. The verb might, however, also be explained as a brodd from O.N. brodda, vb., *to pierce, really to sting*.

**brodd** [brōd], sb., *the first shooting up of plants, esp. of corn*; de breer (corn-breer) is in b. Y<sup>h</sup>. O.N. broddr, m., *spike; point*. See brodda, sb.

**brodd** [brō'd, brō'd], vb., *to come in sight (with the top or point, somewhat faintly)*; de hill (hill-top) just brodds in sight; de fish brodds i' de "skrøl" (L.Sc. scroofe, scrufe): *near the surface of the water*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Also pronounced [brōd] (Y<sup>h</sup>) in sense of *to begin to sprout*, of plants, esp. of grain; de corn (corn-breer) is broddin [brōdin]; de krø (*the cabbage-plants in the enclosure*, de krø) is broddin. O.N. brydda, vb., *to show the point*. See brodda, sb.

**brodda** [brō'da], sb., *the first view or appearance of something*; to come "in b." and a-brodda [abrōd'a, abrōd'a], a) *to come in sight, show itself*, e.g. of the point of a promontory, the top of a hill, a fish coming to the surface of the water; b) *to begin to leak out*, of a piece of news, a rumour. a-brodd [abrōd'] = a-brodda a. to be (lie) in b., a-brodda and a-brodd, *to be in sight*. in brodda: Fe., U<sup>s</sup>. (U<sup>n</sup>: in skoit); a-brodda: Fe., Y.; a-brodd: N.Roe. The form is influenced by Eng. "abroad" (in Shetl. pronounced: abrōd'). O.N. broddr, m., *spike; point; the sharp end of an object*; O.N. brydda, vb., inter alia: *to project by top or point* (e.g. of the top of a hill). For the form brodda, cf. No. brydda, f., = brodd,



m. — Cf. brodd, vb., and skott, skoit, sb.

**broget** [brögæt], adj., *pie'd; stained; variegated*; a **b.** coo ['cow'], a **b.** sock ['stocking, sock']. Rare (reported by J.I.). No. brokutt, adj., *stained* (R.), Da. broget, *pie'd*; L.Sc. broakit, broakie, brocked, *variegated, black and white* (of a cow). The change brok- > brog- in Shetl. indicates the word to be Norn and not borrowed later from L.Sc. Cf. brogi, adj., which prop. is the same word.

**brogg** [brog, brög], sb., *low bank; knoll; elevation*; also a *large lump of earth*; borabrogg, *rush-grown knoll*. Comm. in pl., broggs, of *uneven ground, broken up, cut by cracks and fissures*. Prop. the same word as brekk, sb.; q.v. For the vowel cf. No. brokka, brokke, f., parallel form to "brekka". A form brokk [bråk] is found, e.g. in Papa St., but only as a place-name, name of a bank: de Langbrokkens [laŋ-brå̀kə̀ns]: \*langbrekkurnar. For a change kk > gg, g, cf. e.g. baggisjump, sb., and see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 38 a. A form with lengthened vowel, brogi [brøgi], peculiar to N.Roe and M.Roe, is used, partly as a common noun, partly as a place-name: de Brogi o' Brebister, o' Hulen, etc., names of banks; in M.Roe only as a place-name: de Brogis, two hillocks.

**brogget** [brögæt], adj., *lumpy; uneven, of worsted*; **b.** worsed ['worsed']. U<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of brogg, sb.

**broggi** [brogi], adj. of soil: *rough, cut by cracks and fissures*. Prop. the same word as brogget.

**brogi** [brogi, brøgi]. adj., of the sky: *overcast with clouds through which the clear sky appears in large patches*, a **b.** sky (= a holi sky); of weather: *dry, but with a partly overcast sky (cloud-forma-*

*tions with clear sky in between).*

**b.** wadder. U<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of an obs. word \*brog in the sense of: a) *stain; spot (large discoloration)*; b) *cloud-formation*. N.Sw. dialects. brok, m., *dark spot*; lcel. brok, n., *cloud-formation*; No. brokutt, adj., *stained*.

**brok** [brok], sb., 1) *tangle; disorder*, a' ['all'] in a **b.**; Y. 2) *commotion in the sea, heavy sea with choppy waves*, a **b.** i' de sea (Fe.); der'r a **b.** o' sea on, *there is a choppy sea near the land* (Nm<sup>w</sup>). N.Sh. To be classed with No. braaka and broka, vb., a) *to break; wring; wriggle*; b) *to be noisy; to creak; roar*; braak, n., *a breaking; wringing*; etc.

**brok** [brok], vb., 1) *to walk in a heedless and careless manner, laying about one and overturning (smashing) what comes in one's way*, to geng brokin aboot; Du. 2) *to speak badly and unintelligibly*; he could **b.** trough ['through'] English; N.I. Is prob. the same word as No. braaka, broka, vb., *to break; wring; to be noisy*, etc.; Sw. dial. bråka, vb., *to break*. See brok, sb.

**broket** [brøkæt], adj., *queer; ludicrous; behaving in a strange manner*; he was very **b.**-like, he had a **b.** way aboot him, *he behaved in a peculiar way*. N.Roe. To be classed with brok, sb., and brok, vb.

**brøl**, sb. and vb., see brø<sup>l</sup>, sb., and brø<sup>l</sup>, vb.

**brok<sup>l</sup>** [brø<sup>l</sup>ˈk], sb., *protuberance; knob*, a **b.** on de nose; *knob on the forehead of a polled cow or the sprouting horns of a calf's forehead*; *small hump*, a **b.** atween de shoorders ['shoulders']; *bump caused by a blow* (= brø<sup>l</sup>). N.Sh. \*bi-rulkr. Fær. rulkur, m., *bundle; knot*; No. rulk, m., *bundle; pad-formed protuberance; elongated bump*.

For the prefix **b-** from \*bi-, cf. bjels, bjelset, blohonnin, breg, brori, bruks, brø<sup>1</sup> (sb.).

**bro<sup>1</sup>l<sup>2</sup>** [brø<sup>1</sup>l<sup>2</sup>k], sb., contemptuous expr. regarding a person. Wests. Doubtless the same word as bro<sup>1</sup>l<sup>2</sup>.

**bro<sup>1</sup>l<sup>2</sup>ket** [brø<sup>1</sup>l<sup>2</sup>kæt], adj., *uneven; lumpy; having lump(s) or knot(s)*; a **b.** nose, a **b.** taati ['potato']. N.Sh. \*bi-rulkótt. See bro<sup>1</sup>l<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bro<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>** [brø<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>ki], sb., *knot; bump*; esp.: a) *backbone of a ray when the meat has been scraped off*, de **b.** o' de skate; b) *instep*, de **b.** o' de foot. N.Roe. Either directly derived from bro<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>, sb. (q.v.) or a mutated form: \*bi-rylki; cf. No. rylkje, n., = rulk.

**bro<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>ki<sup>2</sup>** [brø<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>ki], sb., *a blunt, rough person*. Conn. Poss. for \*bro<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>(i), and, in that case, to be classed with No. brult and brylt, m., *a vulgar, noisy person*. The change bjert > bjerk (and \*björt > björk), given under bjart<sup>1</sup>, adj., may be compared with \*bro<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup> > bro<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>. See bro<sup>1</sup>l<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bro<sup>1</sup>lli** [brø<sup>1</sup>li], sb., *brother*, tabu-name, sea-term. Y<sup>n</sup>. I-deriv. of "brøðir". Cf. brui, sb.

**bro<sup>1</sup>mek** [brø<sup>1</sup>mæk], sb., 1) *a big, stout person, esp. a woman*; U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *a fat ewe, slaughtered at Christmas-time*, a jøl-b.; Conn.; Fo. — No. brama, f., *stately, imposing woman*; brama, vb., *to glitter; look well; flourish*. bro<sup>1</sup>mek is poss. rather to be associated with No. (Dal, Sogn) brumsa, f., *corpulent, slow (and slipshod) woman* (R.).

\*brong, \*bronga, \*brongi [brøŋ, brøŋga, -gi], sb., *small (breast-shaped) hill or bank*; now only as a place-name. Icel. (Mod.Icel.) bringr, m., *hillock*; O.N. bringa, f., *breast*.

bronget, brunget [brøŋæt], adj., of animals, esp. sheep: *dark-coloured with light breast or light-coloured with dark breast*, a **b.** sheep.

Ai. \*bringótt, adj., from O.N. bringa, f., *breast*.

brongi, brungi [brøŋgi, brøŋgi], sb., = brongiskarf.

brongikwidin, brungi- [brøŋgi-kwi'din], sb., 1) = brongiskarf, *white-breasted cormorant*. 2) "*white-breasted man*", nickname for a man wearing a white waistcoat. Fo. \*bringuhvíti-*nn* (def. form) of \*bringuhvítr, adj., *white-breasted* (Fær. bringukvitur). See \*brong and brongiskarf.

brongiskarf, brungi- [brøŋgi-skarf], sb., *white-breasted cormorant*, in contrast to lorin skarf. \*bringu-skarfr. See \*brong and brongikwidin.

brori [brøri], sb., *bugbear, scarecrow*, = rori; also fig. of a repulsive, ragged person. Wests. (Sa). "(b)rori" must be the same word as ro (*bugbear, scarecrow*), used in Fo., and prob. springs from an orig. (\*bi-)hræða or (\*bi-)hræra; cf. Icel. hræða, No. ræda, f., *bugbear, scarecrow*. For a poss. root-form \*bi-hræra, cf. O.N. "rærir" for "ræðir" (= hræðir) and hræði = hræri; see S. Bugge in Arkiv f. nord. Fil. II, 241 f. For the vowel-sound -o in Shetl. brori, rori, ro, cf. e.g. ro (comm.), *carcass*, = O.N. hræ, n., *carcass*; see further Introd.V (also N. Spr. VII), § 25 for dropped i-mutation in Shetl. Norn. The prefix \*bi- in Shetl. is exemplified under bro<sup>1</sup>l<sup>1</sup>, sb.

brosek [brøʂæk], sb., *bold, quick, active person*, a **b.** o' a chield; mostly of a woman: a **b.** o' a lass. L., Ai. In Ai. also brusek [brøʂæk, broʂæk]. No. brose, Sw. dial. bruse, m., *active, vigorous, stately fellow*. [broʂæk] from No. brysjá, vb.? See broser, sb.

broser [brøser], sb., *a stout, vigorous, stately person*; also *vigorous, energetic woman* (= brosek).

L. In Wh. is found a form *brouser* [brɔʊsər], in sense of a *pretentious person*. — Orig. from the same word as the preceding *brøsek*; cf. further No. *brøsen* and *brøseleg*, adj., *well-built*; *clever*; *stout*, etc. (R.).

**brosk(i)**, sb., see *brøsk*.

**brost**, sb., see *brust*.

**brotj**, vb., see *britj*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**brotl**, **brottel**, sb. and vb., see *brutl*.

**bru**, sb., see *brun*, sb.

**brug** [brʉg], sb., a *small height or mound, flat on the top*. Sa. Prob. a contraction of \**bruek* (*bru-ek*), an extended form of *bru* (No. *bru*, f.) = \**brun*, sb., *brow*; *edge* (q.v.) and the suffix *-ek* (L.Sc. *-ick*, *-ack*, *-ock*). Cf. L.Sc. *brow*, sb., a *rising ground*. A development \**bruek* > *brug* may be confirmed by referring to the word *tug* [tʉg], sb., *knoll*, from \**tuek* (*tu-ek*).

**brugg** [brɔg], sb., *edge*; *border*, e.g. of a cultivated patch of land, also of a steep coast: *de b. o' de* (corn-)rig, o' de banks. Du. No. *brugd*, f., *upward bent edge*; *raised frame or selvage*.

**brugg**, sb., see *brogg* and *brekk*, sbs.

**brugget**, adj., see *brogget*, adj.

**brui** [brūi], sb., *brother*, only preserved in certain phrases: a) as a tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea; Y<sup>n</sup>; b) in jocular address to a person: "bridder ['brother'] brui!" Fe. — *brui* is also sometimes used: a) in sense of *gnome*, *bugbear*: had ['hold'] dy tongue, boy! *b.* will come, *b.* will tak' dee (U<sup>n</sup>); b) as a name for the devil; in that case, it may be either the same word as *brui*, *brother*, or syn. with Sw. dial. *braue*, n. pl., *trolls*; *witchcraft* (Ri.).

**bruk** [bruk (brūk)], sb., *mass*; *heap*, a *b. o' fish*, a *b. o' waar* (L.Sc. ware, *seaweed*; cf. O.N. *parabruk*); occas. also fig. of a *multitude or*

*crowd*, a *b. o' fok*. O.N. *brúk*, n., a *mass*; *multitude*; *heap*.

**bruks** [broks], vb., *to have a bad cold in the head with a hoarse throat and cough*, to *b.* or *geng bruksin* in a cauld ['cold']. N.Roe(?). Ti. Prob. from an orig. \**bi-hráksa*, deriv. of \**bi-hrák*. O.N. *hráki*, m., *sputum*, and *hrækja*, vb., *to spit*; No. *rækja*, vb., *to hawk*, etc., also *to emit hoarse sounds (roar)*; Sw. dial. *råka*, vb., *to cough and spit*. For the s-deriv. cf. No. *kraksa*, vb., *to cough up*, N. Sw. dialects. *kraaks'*, vb., *to cough, cough up phlegm*, as well as Shetl. *krek* and *kreks*, vb. For examples of the prefix \**bi-* in Shetl., see under *brolk*, sb.

**brults** [bro'ltʃ], sb., *crash*; *noise*; *tramping*, mostly in pl. (*brultses*); I heard *de brultses o' him* (comin'), *I heard him coming, stumbling and tramping*. Wests. Cf. O.N. *brøltta*, vb., *to tumble about*; No. *brult* (*brølt*), n., *noise*; *crash*, "*bralsa, braalsa*", vb., = *brøltta, brultta* (*to make a noise*).

**brumplek** [bro'mplək], sb., 1) *rockling*, *motella*, a species of cod, esp. a *young rockling of brownish colour*. 2) *blenny*, a small fish, belonging to the genus *blennius*, No. *tang-brosma*, Fær. *tarabrosma*; *tang-tusk*, *tang-brismek* (Fe.) = *brumplek* (Papa St.). — S.Sh., L., Wh., Wests. occas. Also (more rarely) *brumplin* [bro'mplɪn] (L. occas.). — Should the word be a compd., the first part may be \**brún-*, *brown*, referring to the brownish colour of the fish, or poss. a contraction of the word "*brosma*", *cusck*. *plukk* [plɔk], sb., *small cod*, may poss. be compared with *-plek*.

**brun** [brūn], sb., *brow*; *ridge*; *steep hill or bank*, now scarcely used except as a place-name, in names of steep banks. O.N. *brún*, f., *brow*, *sharp edge*. In sense of *brow*;

*edge*, the form *bru* [brū], = No. *bru*, f., *brow*, is now commonly used. Shetl. *bru*, however, has sometimes a special Norse application in the colloq. use, differing from Eng., e.g. in the phrase: “*de bru o’ day*” or “*de bru o’ de mornin’*,” *the break of day*, = O.N. *dagsbrún*. To be classed with this, prob. also the compd. “*brun* [brūn]-*starn*” (Y., Fe.), *a star appearing just before dawn, morning-star*, also called “*day-starn*” (O.N. *dagstjarna*).

**brun** [brūn], adj., *brown*; O.N. *brúnn*, *brown*. — “*brun button*”, sb., *wren* (bird); Fe.

**brunget**, **brungi**, see: a) *brunget*, *brongi*; b) *bruncket*, *brunki*.

**bruni** [brūni], sb., *tabu-name* (sea-term) for *the otter*. U., Y. “\*(hinn) *brúni*”, *the brown one*.

**brunka** [bro’ŋka], sb., *brown mare or cow*, used as a proper noun. N.I. \**brúnka*. See *brunki*, sb., and *brunket*, adj.

**bruncket** [bro’ŋkæt], adj., *brownish, having a brown tint*; Conn. *brunget* [brɔŋgət], id.; U. \**brúnkaðr*; cf. No. *brunka*, Fær. *brúnka*, vb., *to dye slightly brown*; No. *brunke*, m., *the act of dying brown; brown spot*.

**brunki** [bro’ŋki], sb., *brown stallion or bull*, used as a proper noun. N.I. Proverbial phrase: “*Some day Brunki was as weel* [‘well’] *saidled* [‘saddled’]”, “*once upon a time the brown (the brown horse) was fully as well saddled*” (N.I.), of someone who has seen better days. — In Fo. the word is used in the form *brungi* [brɔŋgi] of a *brown potato*. — \**brúnki*. For the derivative ending see *bruncket*, adj.

**brus** [brūs, bró’s], sb., in the expr. “*de hard b.*” as a *tabu-name* (sea-term) for *the sinker, the lead of the fishing hand-line or long-line*. Poss. to be classed with Icel. *brúsi*, m., *a jar, earthenware bottle*.

**bruski** [bruski, broski], sb., *a bold person with an open, frank demeanor*, a *b. o’ a man or o’ a wife* [‘woman’]. Du. Etym. cognate with *brosek* and *broser*, sb.; q.v.

**bruski** [bruski, broski], adj., *frank, bold-looking*, a *b. face*. Du. See *bruski*, *brosek* and *broser*, sbs.

**brust**<sup>1</sup> [brost (brust)], sb., *the setting in of ebb and the simultaneous turning of the tide*; he *nuggs de b.*, *it begins to ebb* (P.; Fo.); de *b. o’ de tide*, de *snar o’ de b.*, *turn of tide at the setting in of ebb*. Also found in the forms *brustin* [brostin] and *brost* [bróst]. In Fo. *brust* is used in the expr.: “*he fløds de b.*” (applied to *the beginning of flood*), *it begins to flow*, opp. to “*he nuggs de b.*” — The word is prob. to be classed with No. *brusta* (and *brausta*), vb., *to force one’s way or to push forward*. L.Sc. *broost*, sb., *a violent movement forward*. The beginning of ebb is sometimes called “*de brakin’* [‘breaking’] *o’ de water*” (Nm.). — Cf. *brust*<sup>2</sup>, *bruster*, sb.

**brust**<sup>2</sup> [brost] and **bruster** [broster], sb., 1) *violent gale or squall of wind*; he’s *blawin’* [‘blowing’] a *b.* 2) *violence; bad temper*; he was in a *b.*, *he spoke in an ill-tempered, angry manner*. U. Doubtless the same word as *brust*<sup>1</sup>, sb. Cf. further No. *brosa*, f., *gust of wind; heavy squall*.

**brust** [brost], vb., 1) *to blow hard*; he’s *brustin*; U. 2) *to begin to ebb* (at the turn of the tide); he’s *brustin*, he’s *begun to b.* — Cf. No. *brusta* (*brausta*), vb., and L.Sc. *broost*, sb., under *brust*<sup>1</sup>, sb. — “*to brak* [‘break’] *de water*” is another phrase for “*to begin to ebb*”; he *braks* (is *brakin’*) *de water* (Nm.).

**brutl**, **bruttel** [brót(ə)], sb., *rumb-ling; tramping*, he *cam’ in wi’ a b.*; *a loud rattling or scraping sound*, esp. upon stony ground: a *b. ower*

de stanes, to mak' a **b.** De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe). From Sa. is recorded brotl, brot-tel [brót(ə)l] of a *confused, rumbling sound of many tramping feet*; de kye ['cows'] guid ['went'] ut wi' a **b.** (ut o' de byre). No. brutla, vb., inter alia *to make a noise; to rattle*. Cf. bratl, brattel, sb.

**brutl, bruttel** [brót(ə)l], vb., *to rumble; tramp; to make a loud, rattling or scraping sound*, to geng brutlin, e.g. upon stony ground. De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe). brotl, brottel [brót(ə)l]: Sa. See brutl, sb.

\***brø** [brø], vb., *to tar*, to **b.** de far, *to tar the boat*, tabu-expr., used by fishermen. Y<sup>n</sup>. O.N. bræða, vb., *to tar*. See bred (bret, bræit), vb.

**brød** [brød], sb., *an opened road; to brak de b., to clear the way*, also in fig. sense; — *series of footprints*, e.g. in snow; *a path or strip of ground trampled by cattle* (M. = trod: N.I.); (sheep-)brød, *sheep-track* (Nm.); brøds o' a auld ['old'] dyke, *traces, remains of an old wall* (N.). de Brøds [brøds, brøds] o' Kalsta (N.Roe) is found as a place-name (in pl.), denoting a rocky stretch along the shore. O.N. braut, f., *breaking up; an opened way*, etc. (in place-names: braut, brauta, f., *a steep bank*); No. "braut", inter alia: *a way cleared in the snow or in a slope*.

**brøl<sup>1</sup>** [brøl], sb., *a bump; swelling*, esp. after a knock or blow; he drave ['drove'] a **b.** op ['up'] upon his broo ['brow'], *he struck him such a blow that a bump appeared on his brow*. U<sup>m</sup>.<sup>n</sup>. No. ryl, m., *a wale; bump*; Sw. dial. rul, röll (ryl), m., *pad-formed knot; bump*. b in brøl must be explained as the prefix \*bi-; cf. brolk, sb.

**brøl<sup>2</sup>** [brøl, brø<sup>2</sup>l], sb., *a bellow*, esp. the lowing of a cow; comm. — brol [bröl, brø<sup>2</sup>l]: Du. — See brøl, vb.

**brøl** [bröl, brø<sup>2</sup>l], vb., *to bellow*,

esp. of cows; comm.; also *to howl; shriek*, e.g. of cat's caterwauling in pairing time (Conn.). brol [bröl, brø<sup>2</sup>l]: Du. No. braula, vb., *to bawl*; Da. brøle (O.N. baula).

**brølek** [brø<sup>2</sup>læk, brø<sup>2</sup>læk], sb., *a cow*, prop. *the lowing one*, esp. as a tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea. Deriv. of brøl, vb. Cf. O.N. baula, f., *a cow*, from baula, vb., *to bellow*.

**brøni** [(brøni) brøni], sb., *a barley- or oat-cake baked on a grid-iron*. Comm. Prob. \*"brýn-", deriv. of brúnn, adj., *brown*, and denoting something made brown over the fire; cf. Sw. dial. "brun" in the compd. "brunost", *cheese-cake*, and "bryna", vb., *to roast*; No. bryne, kakubryne, n., *a piece or slice of bread or cake* (R.).

\***brøniskolt** [brøni<sup>1</sup>iská'lt], sb., *a kind of banquet, a feast*, recorded in the foll. phrase: "Would ye no ['not'] stop and ha'e part in wir ['our'] b.?" U<sup>n</sup>. The first part of the compd. is doubtless brøni, *cake* (see prec.); the second part is poss. associated with No. and Sw. dial. skulta, vb., *to settle one's account*; \*skolt then would designate either a subscription-party or a feast, given reciprocally or by turns. Or \*brøniskolt? \*golt = O.N. gildi, n., *a feast*?

**brøsk, brøski** [brøsk, -i], sb., *gristle*; N.I.; Conn. Also brøsk [brøsk], brøski [brøski] and briski [brøski], de **b.** o' de nose (rather comm.). Acc. to Edm.: "brüsk" with a long vowel-sound. O.N. brjósk, n., *gristle*.

\***brøst** [brøst] and \***brøs** [brøs], sb., *a steep bank or hill*, prop. *breast*, O.N. brjóst, n. Now only found in place-names. Fo.[brøst]. Conn.[brøs]. In Conn. Skelderbrøs [skældər-] [\*skjaldar-brjóst] is another name for Skelderhul [skældər-] [\*skjaldar-hóll]; hul [\*hóll], *hill*. — In a similar sense, \*brong (q.v.).

**bu<sup>1</sup>** [bū], sb., *shoulder of an animal*, "fore-bu"; de (fore-)bus o' a sheep, coo, horse. O.N. bógr, m., *shoulder (of an animal)*. Shetl. bu, "boo", is also comm. used of the bow of a vessel.

\***bu<sup>2</sup>** [bū], sb., sometimes *abode*; farm, sometimes *stock of cattle on a farm*, = O.N. bú, n.; in Shetl. now only used in some compds.: buhelli, bulag, "bu-man", busten, butiind — q.v. In Jam. suppl., "bú", sb. pl., *cattle*, is given as appearing in old Shetl. and Ork. deeds. In Ork., bu [bū] is still found in sense of *manor*.

**bu<sup>3</sup>** [bū], sb., *continuance of any kind of weather, good or bad* (mostly indeed with south-easterly wind); a bu o' wadder; he "set in" a bu fae (frae) de sooth-east, *more settled weather set in with wind from the south-east*. U<sup>n</sup>. The word may poss. be explained from O.N. búð, f., (*habitation*; *residence*; *booth*) "situation in which one finds oneself at the time" (Fr.). Somewhat diff. are No. budvedr, n., "long, heavy rains, confining one to the booth" (R.), and No. bu(d?)vind, m., *south-easterly wind with fine, drizzling rain* (R.). See lega, sb.

**bu<sup>a</sup>** [būa], sb., a cow, as a pet-name; geng and bind de **b.**, *go and tether the cow*. Conn. Cf. Da. bu-ko. See bøa.

**buffel** [bufəl, bɔfəl], vb., 1) *to push*; *shove*; *buffet*, to **b.** a body ['person']. 2) *to walk with a clumsy, rolling gait*; *to work one's way through mud and snow*, to geng buflin [buflin] trough de snaw ['through the snow'] (N.Roe). Cf. Sw. dial. buffla, vb., deriv. of "buffa", *to strike*; *push*; *shove*; No. buffa, L.Sc. (Eng.) buff, vb., id.; No. bufsa, vb., *to spring or run clumsily*.

**buflin** [buflin, bɔflin], sb., 1) *pushing*; *shoving*. 2) *clumsy or rolling*

*gait*. 3) *a drubbing*. Deriv. of buf-fel, vb.

**bugdalin** [bog'dalin', -lɪn'], sb., *stuffing, something rolled up for stuffing into an opening to fill it*, e.g. in a boat, wall, shoe, etc. U<sup>n</sup>. More comm. in the forms bogdalin [bɔg'dalin'], bogdelin [bɔg'dəlɪn'] and bogdel [bɔgdəl]; N.l.; Nm. Edm. has: "bugdalin, ceiling of a boat or ship"; not confirmed in this sense. Poss. a compd.; bugd-, bogd- might be Icel. bugða, f., *a bend*; *curve*, No. bugda, f., *a bight*; *loop*.

\***bugga** [boga], sb., *barley*. Fo. O.N. bygg, n., *barley*. See \*bigg<sup>1</sup>, \*biggin.

**buggerablanda** (buggerum-), sb., see biggerablanda.

**buglin** [bɔglin], sb., *refuse of barley, used as fodder for cattle*. Fo. Deriv. of \*bugg(a), sb.; see prec.

**bugræis, bu-grice** [bugræis], sb., *the first pig of a sow's litter, sucking the pap next to the shoulder*. \*bógríss. No. and Sw. "boggris" denotes conversely, *the last pig of a litter*. Cf. "water-droger."

**bugt** [bɔxt (bɔxt)], sb., *coiled-up fishing-line*; esp. of a certain length, 40 to 50 fathoms; 10 to 12 bugts make a pakki (*the whole length of the line*). Comm. O.N. bugt, f., = bugr, m., *a bend*; *curvature*. — In sense of *the inside bend of the elbow-joint* (de bugt, bogt o' de airm), bugt and bogt [bɔxt] are = L.Sc. boucht, bought (*curvature*).

**buhelli** [bū'hel'i], sb., 1) *sexual continence in a bridal couple between the reading of the banns and the wedding itself*; to had ['hold'] or keep **b.**; U<sup>m</sup>, <sup>n</sup>. 2\*) acc. to Edm.: *The 5th day before Christmas, a sort of holiday, on the keeping of which the future safety of one's cattle was supposed to depend*. — \*búhelgi (-helgr); O.N. bú, n., *domicile*; *place of residence*; *house-*



*hold*, etc.; O.N. helgi and helgr, f., *holiness; inviolability; day or time which must be kept holy*. In buhelli 2, bu mainly denotes *stock of cattle*, in which sense O.N. bú also is found (bú 6. Fr.); see \*bu<sup>2</sup>.

**buk** [buk], sb., *trunk of the body*, in contrast to the limbs; he has baid ['both'] b. and ben, der'r b. and ben in him, *he is both stout and vigorous* (Fo., Conn.); cf. Fær. "búkur og bein", with reference to the flesh and frame of a body. O.N. búkr, m., *abdomen; body; trunk*; L.Sc. bouk, buik, sb., *trunk of the body* (esp. in contrast to the limbs).

**bukk** [bo'k, bok], sb., 1) *sheep*, esp. a ram with 3 or 4 horns; also bokk [bo'k]; Nm. (bukk, bokk); De. (bukk). 2) *scarecrow; bugbear with horns*, "horn-bukk"; U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. bukkr, bokkr, m., *billy-goat*; No. "bukk" also occas. used of a ram (saud-bukk).

**bukkiblinði** [bok'ibln'di], sb., *blind-man's buff*; to play b. No. blindebuk, Da. blindebuk. In Shetl. the two parts of the compd. are transposed.

**buks, boks** [boks, boks], sb., *clumsy jump (jumps); tramping steps*; to mak' a b., *to tramp clumsily* (really to make a clumsy jump). U<sup>n</sup>. Cf. No. byks(e), n., a jump; spring, and Shetl. buks, vb.

**buks** [boks] and **boks** [boks], vb., *to jump in a clumsy manner; to plunge; tramp with clumsy, jumping steps*; he bukst (bokst) in a hole, *he plunged into a hole*; to b. trough gutter, trough a mire, *to plunge through a morass* (Conn.). N.I. [boks (boks)]. Conn. [boks]. — "knee-buks", to k.-b. a body, (during a wrestling-match) *to keep a vanquished man down by placing one's knee on his abdomen*. — O.N. byxa, vb., *to jump; to walk or run with jumping, swinging movements*; No. byksa.

**buksteros, -ous** [bok'stəros'], adj., *pushing; obtrusive*; a b. body, *one who*

*pushes himself forward too much*. U<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of buks- (see prec. buks, sb. and vb.), which again is a deriv. of \*buk, \*bok (\*bauk); cf. No. bykja, vb., *to push or force one's way*, occas. = boka, buka, bauka.

**bul<sup>1</sup>**, sb. and vb., see bøl.

**bul<sup>2</sup>**, sb., see bol<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**\*bulag** [bū'læg'], sb., *special kind or breed of cattle*; fig. and in a disparaging sense of people: *family, breed*. U<sup>n</sup>. \*bū-(lag or)slag. The first part of the compd. is O.N. bú, n., *domicile, also stock of cattle*. The second part might poss. be O.N. lag, n., *placing; position; mode; species*, etc., in No. also = brood, but is more probably (O.N.) slag, n., *kind; sort* (No., Sw., Icel., Fær.), with dropped initial s in Shetl., the more so as No. "buslag", n., is found in Aasen in the same sense as the Shetl. word (*breed of cattle; jokingly of relations, family*). For sporadic dropping of initial s in Shetl., see bipong, sb., and N.Spr. p. 55.

**bulbend**, sb., see bolbend.

**bulder** [böldər] and **bolder** [böldər], sb., 1) *a rumble; noise*. 2) *bubbling; seething; a sound of something boiling*. 3) *quick, unintelligible speech*. No. bulder, buller, m., *rumble; bubbling*; Da. bulder, *rumble*. 4) a bulder o' stens, *a heap of stones* (U<sup>n</sup>). With the latter cf. bulder, vb., sense 4.

**bulder** [böldər] and **bolder** [böldər], vb., 1) *to rumble; make a noise*. 2) *to bubble; seethe*. 3) *to speak quickly and unintelligibly*, to b. Dutch. 4) *to pile up anything large in a quick and careless way*, e.g. a peat-stack consisting of big peats; to b. a ting (a peat-stack) op; Fe<sup>w</sup>. [böldər]. No. buldra, vb., *to rumble; bubble*; Da. buldre, *to rumble*.

**bulæg** [būlæg], sb., *overeating; an excessive meal*; he took a b. Y<sup>n</sup>. Doubtless to be classed with No. bula, vb., *to fill; stuff; pack*.



**bulek** [bulək, bolək], sb., *a bump; small swelling or boil; sty*, a **b.** on de ee ['eye']; *blister; blain; vesicle*, a watery **b.** on de skin, = blem-(m)ek. O.N. bóla, f., *bump; semi-globular swelling*; No. "bola" also = *bubble; vesicle*.

**buli** [buli], adj., *healthy; vigorous; robust*, a **b.** lad. Nm. No. bulig, bulug, bulleg, adj., *having a large trunk; corpulent; vigorous and well-grown*.

**buling**, sb., see burek, sb.

**bulk** [bu'lk, bo'lk], sb., *bump; knot; small hump*; in a restricted sense, of *breast; bosom*; to geng wi' de bare **b.**, *to go bare-breasted*; put it in dy **b.!** *put it in your bosom!* — "under de **b.**", *in the armpit under the jersey*, to bear ['carry'] onyting under de **b.** U. bolki (boilki) [bó'ki, bói'ki] (Y., Fe.) = bulk in the expr. "under de bolki (boilki), under ane's **b.**" No. bulk, m., Icel. bulki, m., Da. bulk, c., *bump; knot*. bo(i)lki might also be a mutated form \*bylki. Cf. bilki, bjolk and bolk, sb.

**bulki** [bu'ki], sb., *a humpback*. U<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of bulk, sb.

\***bull, \*bulle**, sb., *measure for fluids*, esp. *for train-oil*, = 4 kanns; see kann<sup>2</sup>, sb. "4 canis makis ane bull and 9 bullis makis ane barrell oyllie" (Rental of Yetland, 1628; see G.G., Ant. p. 178). O.N. bolli, m., *a bowl; vessel*, as a measure: 4 "justur".

**bull** [bul], vb., 1) of tide: *to bubble; run rapidly*; he's bullin, a-bullin (Papa St.). 2) of fish: *to play on the surface of the water*; comm. No. bulla, vb., *to bubble; whirl; well up; stream forth*; Icel. bulla, vb., *to boil up*.

**bulled**, sb., see balled.

**bult**, sb., see bolt, sb.

**bult** [bo'lt], vb., *to push*; esp. of animals: *to butt*; a bultin ox, coo or ram. Sw. bulta, vb., *to knock; beat*.

**buman, bu-man** [būman]. sb., *a*

*brownie*. U<sup>n</sup>. Conn. Also boman [bō-man] (U<sup>n</sup>). "\*bú-(maðr)" from O.N. bú, n., *dwelling; household; farm*.

**bummel** [boməl], **bommel** [bóməl], **bumbel** [bombel], **bombel** [bómbəl], sb., 1) *bubbling; seething; bubbling sound*. 2) *tumbling; splashing*. 3) *a splash; splashing sound*, e.g. of a large stone falling or flung into the water; a **b.** o' de ayre ['oar'], *a splash of an oar* (Fe.; bommel). 4) a **b.** i' de sea, *agitation in the sea* (U<sup>w</sup>.; bummel, bommel).

**bummel** [boməl], **bommel** [bóməl], **bumbel** [bombəl], **bombel** [bómbəl], vb., 1) *to bubble; seethe; boil up*; de kettle bumbels, is bumblin (Y<sup>n</sup>). 2) *to tumble about; splash*, to **b.** trough ['through'] de water (of one not very good at swimming; Sa.: bummel). 3) *to tumble*; he bummeld or bommeld atill a hole, *he tumbled into a hole* (N.Roe). 4) *to stutter and stammer; to speak carelessly, making many mistakes in pronunciation or in the construction of a sentence* (Fe., N.Roe: bommel). — No. bumla, vb., *to splash; dabble*; Icel. bumla (bumbla), Sw. dial. bum(b)-lä, vb., *to give an (hollow) echo*.

**bummer** [bomər], sb., 1) *object or living being of unusual size*; Sa. 2) *something particularly good and durable*, also of living beings; used promiscuously as a laudatory term: shø ('she': de boat, de woman, etc.) is a **b.**; Papa. — bomen [bómən] (Fo.) = bummer 2. Cf. No. bumba, f., *a bloated female*, with bummer 1, further: Da. dial. bommerutte, Sw. dial. bomaråtta, f., *a big, bloated woman*. Cf. Sw. dial. bommad, adj., *sleek* (of fat cattle) with bummer 2.

**bummi**, sb., see bommi.

**bun** [būn], sb., see klednabun.

**bund** [bund, bo'nd] and **bundsman** [bun(d)sman, bo'n(d)s-], **bond** [bōnd, bānd] and **bondsman** [bōn(d)sman, bān(d)s-], sb., 1) *capable far-*

*mer*, a guid ['good'] **b.** [bɔnd, bɔn(d)sman, bun(d)sman] upo de land: Y<sup>e</sup>; shø's ['she has'] married a guid bond (Y.; Fe.). 2) *crofter*, *tenant of a piece of land*, bundsman: U. bunds [bu'ns, bo'nds], pl., = bundsfolk [bu'nsfɔk, bo'ndsfɔk], collect., *poor crofters*; U.; bunds [bu'ns, bo'nds]-lass, (*poor*) *crofter's girl* (U.). — Balfour gives a form \*bønder in sense of *udaller*. — O.N. bóndi, m., *freeholder*; *udaller*. — "bønder" is prob. the old pl. form: O.N. bændr. "bønder" is doubtless a sing. form, arisen from the later pl. form "bonders", which is formed by adding the Eng. pl. s to the older pl. sign "(e)r".

**bunderi** [bɔn'dəri] sb., *crofter's allotment*; also disparagingly of an *ill-kept house*; Sa. In compds.: a) *bunderi-body*, *an active person* (esp. a woman) *good at all indoor and outdoor work about a tenant's farm*; Sa.; b) *bunderihus*, *a house with a small piece of land attached*; Fo.; c) *bunderiwark* and *bunderewark* [bɔn'dərəwark'], *the work (wark) on a crofter's allotment*; Fo. — Deriv. of bund, sb., *husbandman*; *crofter* (prop. *udaller*), see prec. The form *bunderi* (*bundere*) has arisen under influence of Eng. boundary, sb., which word is also found in Shetl., pronounced *bunderi* [bɔn'dəri]. In the expr. "ane's ain ['one's own'] **b.**", *one's own home*, *one's own hearth* (Sa.), a mingling of the Shetl. word and of the Eng. "boundary", appears to have taken place.

**bunavara**, adv., see *avunavara*.

**bunek**, sb., see *bønhus* (*bønnek*).

**bung**<sup>1</sup> [bɔŋ], sb., *a stroke*; *slap*; *push*. Parallel form to *bang*, sb. Prob. from an orig. \*bung; cf. O.Sw. *bunga*, f., *a drum* and Ger. (Swz.) *bunggen*, vb., *to hit*. L.Sc. "bung" denotes a twanging sound or clang. Cf. *bonga*, sb.

**bung**<sup>2</sup> [bɔŋ], sb., name of a number

of plants, esp. species of grass, in compds., such as: \**bekkabung*, *hel-mabung*, *okrabung* (*ekrabung*); q.v. No. *bunk*, *bunke*, Da. *bunke*, of certain species of grass (*Aira*), Sw. dial. *bynke*, *weeds in the field*.

**bung** [bɔŋ], vb., *to strike*; *push*. Prob.: \**bunga* = *banga*, vb. See *bung*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**bungel** [bɔŋgəl], sb., *big clod of earth turned up in harrowing*; comm. From De. is recorded "bungle" in sense of *bundle*; *packet*. Also *bongel* [bɔŋgəl, bāŋgəl]; Fe. occas. [bɔŋgəl]; Conn. [bɔŋgəl, bāŋgəl]. As a place-name: "de Bonglin [bɔŋglin] o' Samfre [sa'wfrej]", the western part of the Island of Samfre (*Samphray*) in Yell Sound, a patch of land connected with the main part of the Isle by two strips of beach, between which there is a small lake. — No. *bungl*, m., Fær. *bongla*, f., *bump*. "-in", in "Bonglin", is the suffixed def. art.

**bungel** [bɔŋgəl] and **bongel** [bɔŋgəl], vb., *to pelt each other* (*one another*) *with clods of earth* (*bungels*), to **b.** *ane anidder* ['one another']. Fe.

**bungi** [bɔŋgi], sb., 1) *a bump*; *swelling*; I'm gotten a **b.** upo my hand or foot. 2) *a lump*; *bundle*; *small heap*, a **b.** o' *claes* ['clothes']; N.Roe. 3) *hollow blister of sea-weed*; U<sup>n</sup>. No. *bung*, *bunge*, m., *bump*; *swelling*; *bunga*, f., also: *small heap*; Icel. *bunga*, f., *swelling*.

**bungset** [bɔ'ŋsət], adj., = *bunkset*.

**bunki**<sup>1</sup> [bɔ'ŋki], sb., *a round wooden tub*; Fo., Fe., etc.; in Fe. esp. for keeping lamp-oil: a *øli* ['oil']-**b.** No. *bunka*, f., *a milk-pail*; Fær. *bukka*, f., *wooden-bucket*.

**bunki**<sup>2</sup> [bɔ'ŋki], sb., a nickname for *a corpulent, thick-set person*. Du. \**bunki*, m., and \**bunka*, f., doubtless "bump; lump". Cf. No. *bunka*, f., a) *bump*; b) *corpulent woman*, and Shetl. *bunksi*, sb.

**bunki**<sup>3</sup> [bɔ'ŋki], sb., sea-term (*tabu-*

name) for "de vatikeb" or hailin-keb: *reel fixed on the gunwale, over which the fishing-line is hauled in.* N.Roe. Cf. No. bunke, m., *roller in a loom.*

**bunks** [bɔ'ŋks] and **bonks** [bɔ'ŋks] (bå'ŋks)], sb., *a heap of clothes, esp. on an overclad person: shø* ['she'] had a **b.** o' claes ['clothes'] upon her (P.: bɔ'ŋks); in a **b.**, of clothes: *worn untidily* (Y., Fe.: bɔ'ŋks). Deriv. of \*bunk-; No. bunke, Da. bunke (*a pile; heap*); O.N. bunki, m., of the cargo packed in a ship.

**bunks** [bɔ'ŋks] and **bonks** [bɔ'ŋks] (bå'ŋks)], vb., 1) *to heap clothes on oneself*; he bonkst him ['himself'] op ['up'] wi' claes ['clothes'], *he wrapped himself up* (P.); bunkst op wi' claes, *untidily, heavily dressed* (Fe.). 2) *to walk clumsily*, he guid ['went'] bunksin by (Y.); to come bunksin in, *to tramp in roughly* (Du.). For bunks (bonks) 1, see bunks, sb.; with bunks 2 cf. No. bangsa, vb., *to move clumsily.*

**bunkset** [bɔ'ŋksət] and **bungset** [bɔ'ŋsət], adj., a) *short; stout; awkward*; bungset: U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>n</sup>; b) *dressed too heavily (and carelessly)*. Occas. with the suffix -i ("-y") instead of -et: bunksi, bonksi; a **b.** [bɔ'ŋksi] lady (P.). See bunks, sb.

**bunksi** [bɔ'ŋksi], **bonksi** [bɔ'ŋksi] (bå'ŋksi)], **bungsi** [bɔ'ŋsi], sb., 1) a) *a short, stout person*; bungsi: U<sup>n</sup>; b) *a person too heavily (and carelessly) dressed*. 2) *skua (gull)*, lestris catarrhactes; skui (sju, sjug = lestris parasitica. U<sup>n</sup>). Deriv. of \*bunk- in sense of *lump, something lumpy*. See bunki<sup>2</sup>, sb., and bunks (bonks), sb. and vb.

**bunsi** [bɔ'nsi], **bunsin** (bounsinsin) [bɔ'nsin, bounsinsin], **bunsom** (bonsom) [bɔ'nsom, -sóm, bɔ'nsom], adj., *stout; thick-set*. N.I. (bunsin, bounsinsin, bunsom, bonsom). L., etc. (bunsi). Cf. Sw. dial. bonsig, adj., *large*;

*round* (from "bons", sb., *something round*); Da. dial. bons, m., *a corpulent, thick-set fellow*. No. bunsig, adj., *coarsely built, etc.*, differs in sense from the Shetl. adjective.

**bur** [būr], sb., *porch*, now only in the compd. "bur-door", *porch-door, outer-door*. Y<sup>n</sup>. O.N. búr, n., *a bower; store-room*; L.Sc. bour(e), *a chamber*.

**burd**, sb., see bord.

**burek** [būrək], sb., sea-term (tabu-name) for *a cow*; N.I.; buling [bulɪŋ] (Y<sup>h</sup>), id. \*buringr (*"the bellowing one"*); No. bura, vb., *to bellow*.

**burl**, **burrel** [børəl] and **borl**, **borrel** [bɔ'rəl], vb., *to whirl; move quickly*. No. burla, vb., *to whirl; bluster*. A Shetl. parallel form birl, birrel [bərəl] is L.Sc. birl, vb. — Cf. borl, burrel, sb. — For another burl, burrel, sb. and vb., see purl, purrel.

**burliband**, sb., see birlband.

**burlin** [bɔrlɪn]-*tree*, sb., *a piece of wood used as a shuttle, weaver's shuttle*. U. Must doubtless be referred to burl, burrel, vb.

**burra**, sb., see bora.

**bursten**, **burstin** [bɔ'rstən, bɔ'rstɪn], sb., *corn dried over the fire in a pot and not in a kiln*. Comm. Also in the form bɔrsten [bɔ'rstən]. In Orkney "burston", acc. to Jam., denotes a dish of half-ground corn, roasted by being rolled between hot stones, and afterwards mixed with sour milk. Origin uncertain.

**burt** [bɔ'rt], sb., tabu-name (sea-term) for *fire*. Du. See birtek, birti, sb.

**burt** [bɔ'rt], vb., *to kindle*: a) *to quicken a fire, esp. the fire on the hearth, to poke the fire, to b.* op ['up'] de fire, *to b.* i' de fire; also sometimes in a contrary sense "to **b.** ut de fire", *let the fire go out*; b) *to snuff the wick in an open train-oil lamp (koli), to get a train-oil lamp to give a better light by pulling up the wick with a wooden*

*pin* (burter), to **b.** de koli; to **b.** ut de wick o' de koli, *to pull up the wick* (C.). A form *bort* [bò'rt] is noted down in Conn. More rarely *birt* [bò'rt] (Y<sup>n</sup>). O.N. *birta*, vb., *to make light; brighten*; Fær. *birta* and No. *byrta*, vb., inter alia *to quicken a fire; snuff the wick in a lamp* (train-oil lamp; Fær. *birta kolu*; No. *byrta kola*). Ross gives with hesitation a form "burta" from Nhl.

**burter** [bò'rtər], sb., *a wooden pin with which the wick in an open train-oil lamp (koli) is trimmed and pulled up to make it burn brighter*. Wests. No. *byrtar*, m., *a pin with which to trim a lamp*.

**bus** [bus, būs, bōūs], sb., 1) *precipitation; excessive (and somewhat noisy) haste* (Nm<sup>w</sup>). 2) *agitated state of the sea; de sea is in a b., the sea is in uproar* (U<sup>w</sup>: bōūs). 3) *short period of stormy and partly rainy weather, a b. [bus] o' wadder* ['weather']: N.I. 4) *a blazing fire, a b. [bus] o' a fire* (Nm.; De.), = *bas*<sup>2</sup>, sb. — \**bus* (*rushing forward*, etc.). No. *bus*, n., *something excessively violent, esp. violent storm*; cf. Sw. dial. *busa*, vb., inter alia: *to blow hard*. — Shetl. *buse* [busəl, bosəl], *haste; busy, hurried activity, in a b.* (U<sup>n</sup>), assimilates in meaning to Eng. "bustle", sb., but the pronunciation with *u* points to a deriv. of *bus*; cf. *bambusel* under *bambus*, sb.

**bus** [bus], vb., 1) vb. n., a) *to go precipitately; rush on*; he *cam' busin* in (into) *de hoose* (Sa.); to **b.** on, *to walk very fast* (Y.); b) *to make a pretence of activity, to b. aboot de hoose* (Fe., Conn.). 2) vb. a., a) to "b. on" a fire, *to light a big fire in a hurry* (Y<sup>m</sup>.); b) to **b.** to-gedder, *to pack up something in a great hurry* (Du.). No. and Sw. dial. *busa*, Da. *buse*, vb., *to rush blindly forward or along*. Cf. No. *busa* (bu'sa: R.) = *to fling*, with Shetl.

*bus*, in sense of *to pack up in a hurry*. — Shetl. *buse* [busəl, bosəl], vb., *to be in a hurried activity, a bustlin body* (U<sup>n</sup>), almost assimilates in meaning to "bustle", vb., but the pronunc. with *u* points to a deriv. of *bus*.

**busbas** [bus'bas'], sb., *great noisy haste; he cam' wi' a b., he came with a rush*. Fe. The first part of the compd. is *bus*, sb.; q.v. The second part: \**bas*; cf. No. *basa*, vb., *to rollick; make a noise*; Sw. (dial.) *basa*, vb., *to spring; jump along*.

**busel, sb. and vb., see *bus*, sb. and vb.**

**busel [busəl, bosəl], vb., *to litter animals, rake up the straw in the litter, to b. among de strae* ['straw']. N.Roe. \**buse*l. Sw. dial. "busslä", vb., of swine: *to root up the litter, make a lair*. Cf. No. *bus*, n., = *bos*, litter, Shetl. *bos*.**

**busen** [būsən and comm.: būzən], adj., 1) of fire: *big, blazing, a b. fire*: Fo. 2) *very active, energetic; fairly comm.; also busom* [būsom] (U.). Ork. *boosam*, adj., = Shetl. *buse* 2 (*busom*). No. *bussen* and *byssjen*, adj., *big; powerful; in hot haste, that goes in head foremost* (*bussa*, vb.). L.Sc. *bousum*, *bowsom*, adj., has a different sense (*pliant; tractable; glad; gay*), but the change -en > -om in the suffix of the Shetl. (and Ork.) word may be due to the infl. of the L.Sc. word.

**buser** [būsər]. sb., *a well-developed, vigorous person*; also occas. *boser* [bōsər]. L. No. *buse* and *bose* (*bause*), m., *a well-fed, vigorous (vigorous-looking) person*.

**busigget** [būs'igət], adj., of an animal (esp. a horse or cow); *having a stiff shoulder-joint, caused by dislocation; a b. mare, horse or cow*. N.I. Prob. \**bóg-siggótt* or *-siggaðr* ("stiff-shouldered"). O.N. *bógr*, m., Shetl. *bu*, *shoulder of an animal*;

O.N. sigg, n., *thick, hard (hardened) skin*, Mod. Icel. sigg, id.; No. sigg, n., *hog-skin; rind of pork*; Fær. sigg, n., *hard, gristly blubber of a whale*, e.g. in the fins.

**busk** [bosk], sb., *lump; bundle; bunch; cluster*, a **b.** o' corn, o' girs ['grass'], o' dockens ['docks', of the genus rumex]; *top; tuft; tassel*, de busk on a skekel's (*a masked person's*) hat, straw-hat (Y<sup>h</sup>). N.Sh. Also bosk [bòsk]: de **b.** o' de bow, *wisp of heather, sticking up from the top of a fishing-buoy* (Ai.); bosks o' hair, *tangled tufts of hair*, = tuskis (Ai.); a bosk, *a woman's bonnet of white cotton* (Ai.). No. busk, m., *top; tassel; copse*.

**buslinpinn, -pin** [bosˈlɪnpɪnˈ], sb., in a mill, water-mill: *wooden pin fixed in front of the hopper* (de hopper, happer), *through which the corn falls into the so-called shoe* ("shoe": *a small box, open in front, fixed under de hopper and leading to the eye of the millstone*). The wooden pin is fixed to the "shoe" on both sides by a string which is tightened or slackened by turning the pin, thus raising or lowering the "shoe", and regulating the flow of the corn. U. The usual name for this pin is now "turnin'-pin." — buslin is poss., considering the freq. change of initial p > b in Shetl. Norn, to be referred to No. pusla, vb., *to potter; move slowly*. Hardly derived from busel, vb., mentioned under bus, vb., denoting eager, bustling motion.

**bussa** [buʂa] and **bussi** [busi, boʂi], sb., *a cow*, as a pet-name or a call-name. Comm. (bussa: Conn.). Da. dial. "busse, busseko" as a pet-name for a cow. Cf. No. and Sw. buss, m., *a small piece*, as well as No. and Icel. bussa, f., *a corpulent woman*.

\*busta, \*buster, sb., see \*bister.

**busten** [būsten], sb., 1) "*bosten*", *a big boulder, left (when quarrying out the ground for a house to be built on) standing in the ground and forming a part of the outer wall*. Conn. Such bustens (or prop. the good fairies which, acc. to old superstition, lived under the stones) were supposed to bring good luck to the houses to which they belonged. When milking the cow, some drops of milk were sprinkled on the "bosten" in the byre; likewise at a private baptism, the "bosten" was sometimes sprinkled with a few drops of the baptismal water. 2) a sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's language for *the sinker* (kappi) *on the fishing hand-line or long-line*. Conn.

— Meaning 1 is doubtless the original one, and meaning 2 derived from the former, as a certain faith and sense of consecration were associated with the sinker, as well as with the actual "bosten". A successful sinker was thought to bring good luck when used in fishing. — \*bú-steinn; O.N. bú, n., *abode; farm*. — Besides busten, the form bōsten [bōsten], orig. \*bœ- or bœ(j)ar-?, is found in both senses mentioned above; see \*bø², sb. — A similar belief is found mentioned in Denmark and Sweden with regard to the so-called "botræer", trees near dwelling houses.

†**buster** [bustər, bostər], sb., prop. *bolster, cushion* (O.N. bólstr, n., L.Sc. bouster, bowstar = Eng. bolster), but usually applied in the sense of *joist*, esp. in the compd. "*buster-head*", *a wooden beam along the back wall of the substructure* (onderhus) *of a water-mill, serving as a support for the innermost end of the ground-sill* (de sole-tree), *into which the axle of the mill is fitted*. "b.-head" is also used of the actual joint of the two beams. "bolster" is found in sense of supporting beam,

as wel in Norse (dial.) as in Eng. bolster, bolsterstokk is found in Sw. dial. in the sense of *a joist to which the floor is nailed*, etc. L.Sc. bolster (acc. to Jam.), *that part of a mill in which the axletree moves*, while "bouster, bowstar" is given in sense of *the bolster of a bed*.

**but** [but, bot], vb., *to buffet; push*; also of sea-birds: *to dive*. No. butta, Sw. dial. botta, butta, vb., *to beat; buffet; push*. L.Sc. bout, bowt, vb., *to spring; leap*.

**buti** [buti, boti], sb., *guillemot* (sea-bird). Y. Arisen either from O.N. butr (No. butt, m., *stub, a piece of wood cut off*; Sw. dial. but, m., inter alia *big, stout person*) or more prob. derived from but, vb., in sense of *to dive* (of sea-birds). See lum<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**\*butiind** [bū̄tind], sb., *cattle tithe, tithe of milk-cows*. "bow teind, bow-teind" in old Shetl. deeds concerning church tithe (G.G., Ant. of Shetl., p. 155 ff.). **\*bú-tfund**. O.N. bú, n., *abode*, also *stock of cattle on a farm*; O.N. tfund, f., *tenth; tithe*.

**bæn** [bǣn], vb., of sheep: *to bleat*. Du. No. bæa (bækta), L.Sc. bae, vb., *to bleat*.

**\*bø<sup>1</sup>** [bø̄], sb., *a churn*, tabu-word, used by fishermen at sea. Fo. **\*byð-**. Icel. byða (biða), f., *vessel; tub*; Fær. byði (biði), n., *a milk-pail*.

**\*bø<sup>2</sup>** [bø̄], sb., 1) *farm; house*; with this possibly goes the compd. bøsten [bø̄stēn] (Conn.) — see under busten, sb. 2) *home-field*. — **bø** is used in a few cases as a tabu-name by fishermen at sea, to designate certain farms or home-fields, serving as landmarks, occas. as a place-name, e.g. de bø (de Bø), a sea-term for Kjørkabi [kʰó'r·kabi, -pi], Westing, U. [\*kirkjubær]; de bø (Bø) or de Harrier-bø, sea-term for "de Longli [lån̄li: \*langalíf] o' Harrier", a patch of home-

field in Foula. As a place-name (name of farm and village): Bø and Eksnabø [æks·nabø̄] in Du. [\*bær and \*øxnabær]. Otherwise, though rarely, mostly in the form "bi [bi, bi]" as a suffix in compounded names of farms and villages; thus: Kjørkabi [kʰó'r·kabi] (U<sup>wg.</sup>, Wd.); \*kirkjubær; Melbi [mælbɪ] (Sa.); \*medalbær ("i Medalbæ a Sandnese": in a letter of 24th Nov. 1509; D.N. VI); Norbi [nårbi] (Sa); \*norðr-bær; Toptebi [tóp·tæbi, tæp·tæbi] (Fe.); \*toptabær. See further Sh. Stedn. pp. 85—86. — O.N. bær (býr), m., *farm*; Fær. bœur, m., *home-field*; No. bø, m., a) *farm*; b) = Fær. bœur. Besides being a suffix in place-names, the form bi is handed down in the Unst riddle in Norn about the cow, in the connection vegebi [veg·əbi], *the way to town or farm*: \*veg(r) í bý.

**bø<sup>3</sup>** [bø̄], sb., *a low bellowing*. U. An onomatopœic word.

**bø** [bø̄], vb., *to low softly*, of cattle; also of human beings: *to emit a sound like a low bellow, in order to frighten someone, to boo*; he bøs (is bøin) at dee. U. From bø, sb.

**bøa** [bø̄a], sb., *a cow*, as a pet-name, = bua. Conn. See bø<sup>3</sup>, sb., and bø, vb.

**bød** [bød], sb., *booth; hut; shed*, esp. *a fisherman's booth, a small house in which fishing-tackle is kept, and serving as a temporary shelter for the crew of a fishing-boat during the fishing-season*. O.N. búð, f., *booth; tent*, etc.; No. bud, f., a) *a hut; shed*; b) *a hut for fishermen, during the fishing-season*, "rorbud" (Nordland). Shetl. bød corresponds in meaning to No. bud b, but the vowel ø rather presupposes Eng. oo.

**bødek**, sb., see bodek.

**bødi<sup>1</sup>** [bødi], sb., *fishing-creel made*



of straw or dried stalks of dock; comm.; bjødi [bjødi]: U. In Nm. bødi denotes not only a fish-creel, but a carrying-basket (kessi) in general; peat-bødi, *peat-basket*. Prob.: \*byð-. Icel. byða (biða), f., *wooden tub*. Fær. byði (biði), n., *milk-pail*. d in bødi might, however, also have arisen from an original tt (O.N. bytta, f., *tub; vessel*).

**bødi**<sup>2</sup> [bødi, bødi] and **bøti** [bøti], sb., a *strip of land*; esp.: a) a *strip of peat-bog along the edge of a peat-bank* (see bank, peat-bank, and bakkagrof, sb.); *new layer taken up for peat-cutting*; he's ta'en ['has taken'] a **b.** ahint ['behind'] me, *he has begun to cut a strip of the peat-bog behind me*; Y<sup>n</sup>. [bødi, bøti]; b) a *strip of grass-land (a patch of home-field, laid out for grazing)*, a bødi o' girs ['grass']; De<sup>n</sup>. [bødi]. — In place-names (names of small patches of ground, tilled ground), mostly in the forms bødi [bødi] and bøt [bøt] as the second part of a compd. — \*bøti (n.), deriv. of O.N. bót, f., a *patch; piece*; No. bot, f., a *patch; small piece, e.g. of a field*.

**bøggin** [bøgin], sb., = biggin<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**bøl** [bøl], sb., 1) *litter; resting-place for animals (sheep; cows; horses); sheep-fold; enclosure*; in some cases metaph. of a *poor couch* or jokingly of a *bed* (N.I.); also a *place where fishing-lines are spread to dry*, a line-**b.** (N.I.). 2\*) *residence; farm*, esp. in the compd. "head-bøl", an *allodial farm and dwelling* (formerly), = \*hjemis-place. bøl also in special sense = head-**b.** Balfour gives "bull" and "head-bull" with the definition: "the principal farm of the Odalsjord". — In place-names: bøl [bøl, bøl], bul [bül, bul], buli [büli, buli] and bøl, denoting *resting-place for animals*; unstressed bøl [bøl], as the second part in the names Kubel [kübøl] and Sø-

bøl, Sobel (Sjøbel) [søbøl, søbøl (søbøl)], *resting-place for cows and sheep respectively*: \*kúból and \*sauðból — O.N. ból, n., a) *resting-place*; b) *abode; farm*. With Shetl. "head-bøl" cf. O.N. høfuðból, n., *chief dwelling of a landed proprietor* (Fr.).

**bøl** [bøl], vb., 1) vb. a., *to drive cattle, sheep or horses to a certain resting-place* (bøl), to **b.** de kye ['cows'], sheep, horses; also occas. bul [bul, bol], to bul de horses (Y<sup>n</sup>). 2) v. n., of animals, *grazing in the pasture: to rest in a certain place*; de sheep bøls in sicc a place, *the sheep rest in such and such a place*. \*bæla; Icel. bæla, vb., *to get the animals (cattle, sheep) to rest, b. fé*; No. and Fær. bæla, vb., *to prepare a resting-place* (O.N. ból). O.N. "bæla" is handed down in sense of *to let out land*.

**bøli**<sup>1</sup> [bøli, bøli], sb., *breeding-place for sea-fowl* (on a ledge of a high sea-cliff); U.; Fo. Also a *flock of sea-fowl in such a breeding-place*; Fo. O.N. bæli, n., *resting-place; haunt* (deriv. of "ból").

**bøli**<sup>2</sup> [bøli, bøli], sb., *heap; conglomerate mass*, a **b.** o' stens (*heap of stones*), o' girs ['grass'], o' weeds (Y.). Orkney: "a bøl [bøl], e.g. o' taatis ['potatoes']". Doubtless to be classed with the preceding bøli; cf. Sw. dial. bål<sup>2</sup>, n., *scrap-heap; mound*, No. bala, vb., *to heap up*, and Sw. bala, vb., *to build a nest* (with Sw. dial. bale, m., *bird's nest, breeding-place*, cf. Shetl. bøli<sup>1</sup>). Cf. also No. bæla, vb., *to rummage; stuff; pack*, etc. (R.).

**bøli**<sup>3</sup> [bøli, bøli], sb., 1) *ominous warning: unlucky word*, esp. in connection with fishing (e.g. the unlucky meeting with someone, acc. to old belief, when the fisherman is going to his boat, and likewise the breaking of tabu-rules at sea). 2) *tremendous oath*, a **b.** o' oath; he laid



ut a **b. o'** oath, *he swore a tremendous oath*. U. O.N. bøl, n., *damage; misfortune; curse*; bølva, vb., *to curse* (Icel. "bölva" also: *to swear; curse*).

**bøli** [bøli]-**bag**, sb., *bag containing various scraps or trifles, obtained by begging; beggar's wallet*. Also "bølji [bøli]-bag". Fe. bøli is doubtless to be classed with No. bøla (bula), vb., *to fill; to stuff* (esp. with worthless objects, scraps). The pronunciation "bøli" refers rather to No. bølja (bylja?), vb., *to gorge oneself* (R.).

**bønek**, sb., = bønhus.

**bønhus** [bønhus, bøn-], sb., *church, tabu-word, used by fishermen at sea*; N.I. Outside N.I. comm.: benihus [ben'ihus]. Other forms are: a) bønhus [bonhus, bøn-, bøn-]: Fo. [bonhus, bøn-] and Ai. [bønhus]; b) bønnek [bønək, bønək], bunek [būnək]: Y<sup>n</sup>. Bonhus [bønhus, bønhus] is

found as a place-name, name of a farm (Klusta, Ai.). O.N. bœnhús (bœnahús), n., *house of prayer, chapel*. The forms bonhus and bunek presuppose an older form without mutation and spring from O.N. "bónhús", which is found as a parallel form to "bœnhús" (O.N. bón, f., *a prayer*, = bœn, f.). — Cf. beniman.

†**børd**<sup>1</sup> [børd], sb., *board; plank*, esp. *a board in a boat*. O.N. borð, n., id. The Shetl. form of pronunc. points most prob. to a development from Eng. board.

**børd**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see bort, sb.

**bøsni** [bøsni], sb., *creature or object of ludicrous, ugly appearance; strange, ugly or queerly dressed person; a vild ['vile'] b.*; what a **b.!** Conn. O.N. býsn, n., *a wonder*. Cf. sjonibøsni (sjønibøsni).

**bøsten**, sb., see busten.

**bøti** and **\*bøt**, sb., see bødi<sup>2</sup>.

## D.

**da** [dä], sb., see dag<sup>1</sup>.

**daba** [däba], sb., see dava.

†**dabb** [dab], sb., *a tract of muddy and sandy sea-bottom*, esp. applied to such a fishing-ground; a **d. o'** sand. Prob. the same word as Sw. dial. dabb and dabbe, m., *thick slime; mud; dirt*, etc., No. dabbe, m., = dape (O.N. dapi), m., *stagnant pool*, Eng. dab, sb. dabb is also used in the sense of *nucleus, the central part of something*, thus: de **d. o'** de dimm (Fe.), *the dimmest hours of the midsummer-night* (de dimm); the word is to be classed either with No. and Sw. dial. dabb, dabbe, m., in the sense of *lump*, or with Eng. dab, sb.

**dadderi** [dad'əri], sb., *tiresome, exhausting work*; we're had a **d.;**

**d.** and sageri. Y., Fe. For the etymology of the word see dad-det, adj.

**daddet** [dadət], adj., *faint; weary; tired; tired-looking (owing to exertion)*; **d.**-like. Nm. Doubtless perf. part. and to be classed with Sw. dial. datta, vb., a) *to tire; exhaust*; b) *to become tired; lose one's strength* (datta 2. Ri.).

**dafi** [dafi], sb., *otter* (the mammal), tabu-name, sea-term used by fishermen. From a \*dafa, No. dava, vb., *to saunter* (R. suppl.), deriv. of O.N. dof, f., *loin, the hind-part of animals*. The name points, like dratsi (q.v.) and No. slenter (another name for "oter", *the otter*), to the otter's gait. Other sea-terms for the otter, besides dafi and dratsi,

are *borren*, *bruni*, *fibi* or *fobi*, *hali* (*halin*), *tik* or *tek*.

\***dag**<sup>1</sup> [dag, dæg, (dāʔ) dāχ], sb., *day* in the foll. phrases: a) *goden* (*dogen*) *dag* (*dagh*), *good day!* Fo.; \**góðan dag*; b) in the names of a series of holidays, mass-days, such as: *Tammassdag* [dæg], *St. Thomas's day, the 21st of December*; *Todleses* (*Tolleipsis*, *Toljepis*)-**d.**, *St. Thortak's day, the 23rd of December*; *jøl-d.*, *Christmas day*, — see further under *apta*, sb. Fo. A form, *da* [dā] is found preserved in Sa. in a few phrases, such as: “a *da*'s wark [‘work’]”, *a day's work*; prob. L.Sc.; cf. L.Sc. *da*, *daw*, sb., = *day*. A pl. form “*dea*, *day-a* [dēa, dēa]” is handed down in the obs. phrase: *dea leng(d)i*, *mogi sweng(d)i*, *as days grow longer, stomachs get hungrier* (Fo.), see the verbal forms *lengi* and *swengi*; *dea* is a composite form, because “-a” represents the pl. ending “ar” in O.N. *dagar*, while “de-” is Eng. *day*. The word is found anglicised in the old compd. “*day-set*”, sb., *the close of day, sunset*, = O.N. *dagsetr*, n. — O.N. *dagr*, m., *day*. See the compds. *dagalien* (*dagali*), *daga-light*, *dagdwälj*, sb. and vb., *daggri*.

†**dag**<sup>2</sup> [dag (dæg), dæg], sb., *tabu-name*, used by fishermen at sea for *mitten*; usually in pl.: *dags*. Origin uncertain. Cf. *afatag* (*apateg*). — Sometimes *dag* (dæg) is used of a *sheep-mark* (*ear-mark*), *shaped like a mitten*; e.g. in Nm. and De.

\***daga** [dāga], vb., 3rd pers. sing. pres., handed down in the phrase “*hanna d.* [hāna dāga]”, *the day breaks*, as an introduction to a fragment of song, partly in Norn, from Y<sup>h</sup>. \**hann dagar*, *the day breaks*, from O.N. *daga*, vb., *to dawn*.

**dagali** [dag‘ali, dag‘əli], adj., *badly done*; *badly prepared*, of

*work*, *food*, etc.; dis is **d.** Y<sup>h</sup>. Poss. from \**dalk-* by metathesis of *lk* to *kl*, *gl*. No. *dalka*, vb., *to bungie*; *dirty*; *to stir*; *root*, etc.

**dagalien** [dā‘galī‘ən] and **dagali** [dag‘ali, dag‘əli, dā‘ga-], sb., *the decline of day, the beginning of twilight*, hit's [‘it's] come to de **d.**, *the day declines*. N.I. *dagalien*: U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>h, n</sup> (occas.). Sometimes, by transferred use of the *break of morning or day* (Y<sup>h</sup>); cf. the use of *attaljōs*. The word is also used in certain phrases to denote a long absence: hit [‘it] will be *dagali*, ere [‘before] dey come back, *it will be long before they come back* (Y.); du's [‘you have] been dee a **d.** (Y<sup>n</sup>), *you have been long away* (said to one coming home about nightfall). Outside the N.I., *de heild o' de day* is generally used for *dagali(en)*, (L.Sc. *heild*, sb., *dectivity, inclining to one side*). \**dag-liðan*, *decline of day*; O.N. *liða*, vb., *to wear on, proceed*. *dagali* is certainly orig. used adjectivally in the phrase “hit will be *dagali*, etc.”; cf. No. “*daglidet*” in the phrase “*det er daglidet*”, *the day is advanced*.

\***daga** [dāga]-*light*, sb., *daylight, daybreak*. Y., Fe. Only preserved in a short rhyme, belonging to the fable of the swan and the heron that fought for the down. “The heron and the swan got the offer, that the one that watched best, and first heralded the dawn, should receive down as a reward. The swan immediately went to sleep, and the heron started watching; but, as dawn approached, the swan awoke and was quite fresh, whereas the heron was about to fall asleep. At the decisive moment the swan called to the heron:

“*Hegri, hegri! daga-light i' de hedder* [‘heather’]!”

l ha'e de double doon ['down'] and du de single fedder ['feather']."

("Heron, heron! daylight in the heather! I have the double down and you the single feather").

The swan had thus won the down."

The same fable is told in Færoe of the eider-duck and the cormorant; see Fær. Anthol. I, pp. 381—82. — \*dag(s)-(ljós); O.N. dagsljós, n., *daylight*.

**dagdwälj** [dag'dwäl'], dagdwäl'] and **dag(d)wel** [dagwəl], sb., 1) *lounging; fruitless occupation*, e.g. applied to fishing at a place where little or no fish is to be had; U<sup>wg.</sup>: dagdwälj [dagdwäl']; dis is naet'in' ['nothing'] but a **d.** 2) esp. in pl., *toys for pastime*: a) *toy demanding mental activity, tiring-irons*, esp. a wooden frame with three cross-pins, around which a string is wound and unwound again; U<sup>n.</sup> dagdwäljs [dag'dwäls'], pl.; b) in wider sense: *playthings (for children)*; Y<sup>b.</sup>: dag-(d)wels [dagwəls]; "de bairns will get dem (de broken dishes) for dag-(d)wels". — \*dag-dvelja; No. dag-dvelja, f., *pastime, toys for pastime, tiring-irons*; Fær. dagdvelja, f., esp. *artfully carved wooden pins to be put together and separated again*, acc. to Svabo: *wooden pins with three holes, and a string with two small pieces of wood attached to the string, which is wound through the holes and again unwound*, = fimla.

**dagdwälj** [dag'dwäl'], vb., 1) *to while away the time uselessly; to dawdle about*, to geng ['go'] dagdwäljin about; Y<sup>n.</sup> 2) *to work continuously with a poor result*, e.g. when doing field-work in spring or when at fishing; dey will **d.** upo yon ['that'] till de morn ['to-morrow']; Y<sup>h.</sup> \*dag-dvelja, vb., *to while away the day*; cf. No. dagdvelja, f.,

a) *pastime*; b) *idler*. See dagdwälj, sb., and dwälj, vb.

†**dagg** [dag(g), däg(g)], sb., *dew; moisture*, esp. a) *dampness in the air* (Sa., etc.); b) *drizzle; gentle rain*; a **d.** o' weet. More rarely with a lengthening of the vowel: dag [däg]. A form djagg [dʒag, dʒäg] is used in Du. O.N. dōgg, f., *dew; moisture*; No. dogg and Sw. dagg (*dew*) also *drizzle*; L.Sc. (Eng. \* and dial.) dag, sb., *dew; drizzle*. — A form dagin [dāgin, dāgin] from U., in the sense of *small rain falling for long duration*, may be regarded as a deriv. of the verb dagg with lengthening of vowel; cf. O.N. dōggvan and dōggving, f., *moisture (drizzle)*, from dōggva, vb., *to bedew; moisten*.

†**dagg** [dag(g), däg(g)], vb., *to drizzle*. Comm. djagg [dʒag, dʒäg]: Du. See dagg, sb.

\***daggastø** [dag'astø'], sb., *wind with rain*; tabu-word at sea, used by fishermen. U<sup>wg.</sup> Is a compd. of dagg, sb., *dew; moisture; rain*, and \*stø, sb., tabu-name for *wind*.

†**daggen** [dagən, dägən], sb., *lump or stub, a thick piece*, e.g. a piece of the root of a tree: a **d.** o' wood; also of meat: a **d.** o' meat. Etym. uncertain.

**dagri** [dagri], sb., *dawn*, de **d.** o' de mornin'. U. (U<sup>n.</sup>). The first part of the compd. dag- is O.N. dagr, m., *day*; for the second part gri, Da. "gry", *dawn*, see grik (grøk), sb.

**dai**, sb., see dai.

†**daikel** [dai'kəl, dāi'kəl], sb., *compass*, tabu-name, used at sea by fishermen. A corruption of Eng. "dial", sb.?

**dak** [dāk] and more comm.: **djak** [dʒāk], vb., *to saunter aimlessly about*, to geng djakin about (Sa.). No. daka, vb., *to walk lazily and carelessly; to saunter about* (R.).

\***dakk** [dak], sb., *thanks*; handed

down as the only word in Norn left from the lost grace before meat. Fladab., Conn. O.N. þökk (þakk-), f., *thanks*. For the change þ > d in Shetl. see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 36.

**dal** [dāl], sb., 1\*) *valley, direction of a valley; depression in the landscape*. 2) *trough of the sea between two waves, a d. atween twa waves* (U<sup>n</sup>). 3) *a break in the weather; lull; abatement: a) calming of rough sea; he is a d. i' de sea, the sea has gone down somewhat* (Du.); b) *short break between showers or squalls* (Wests.); he's just a d. for de maament ['moment'] (Sa.); c) *break in a storm or rough wather* (N.Roe), a d. i' de wadder ['weather']. dali [dāli], a dali i' de wadder: a) in N.Roe = dal 3 c; β) *a fall in strong wind* (Conn.; Du.). he's makin' a dal or dali, *there is a break in the rough weather (in the storm), the gale abates*. Cf. dol, sb. 4) *a sound; firch; inlet* (Fo.); mainly as a place-name; the inlet to the village "Ham" in Foula is thus called "de Dal". — In sense 1, dal is now scarcely found except in place-names, mostly as a suffix in names of dales where, however, it is often pronounced dæl [dæl, unstressed dæl, dæl, dəl], influenced by Eng. "dale", a word which is used colloquially in Shetl., side by side with "valley". In Unst the form -dal is now, however, mostly used. See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 86—87. — O.N. dalr, m., *dale*. For dal (dali) 3, cf. No. dala av, vb., of storm-charged clouds: *to glide away from the sky*. — Shetl. dal [dāl] is also found in sense of *a strip of level land; a flat, fertile patch of arable land*, thus: a d. o' grund, a bere-d., *small patch of arable land for the sowing of barley* (Ai.), "every tun (farm) has its dals"

(Conn.); but in this case, dal comes from Celt. (Gael.) dail, sb., *a patch of field*, which often is found as the first part of Scottish place-names, denoting *field; flat land*. The two words are merged in Shetlandic. — See the compds. dala-mist, dala-mjork, dal(a)-reek, dalslag.

**dal**<sup>1</sup> [dāl], vb., prop. *to descend; sink*, now doubtless only in fig. sense: *to diminish; cease; calm*; a) of a short break in rough weather (between showers, squalls): *to break; to calm*; he's dalin, *there is a lull*, = he's a dal (Wests.); also of the subsiding of strong wind (S.Sh.); b) of rough sea: *to assuage, go down, become calmer*, noted down in Du. in the form dali [dāli]; he's dalid a little. — O.N. dala, vb., *to descend; sink*; No. dala av, of storm-charged clouds: *to glide from the sky* (R.). See dal, sb. 3.

**dal**<sup>2</sup> [dāl] and **dali** [dāli], vb., *to idle about; to come sauntering behind*, to geng dal(i)in aboot, to come dal(i)in ahint or behint ['behind']. dali is now the usual form. Sw. dial. dala, dalla, vb., *to go slowly; to dawdle*; No. dalla, vb., *to fidget; bustle*, indicates quicker movements. -i in Shetl. "dali" probably originates from Eng. "dally".

**dalamist, dala-mist**, sb., see under dalamjork.

**dalamjork** [dā'lamjór'rk'] and **dalamork** [dā'lamó'rk'], sb., *mist lying in the dales while the heights are clear*. Y<sup>n</sup>. \*dala-mjörkvi (myrkvi), "dale-mist". O.N. mjörkvi, myrkvi, m., *dense fog*; Fær. mjörki, m., *mist (summer-mist)*, is often used of low-lying mist or fog while the upper atmosphere is clear; Fær. pollamjörki corresponds to Shetl. dalamjork. In U. is used dalamist [dā'lamist'], dalamist = dala-mjork; mist is here either O.N. mistr, m., *mist*, or Eng. "mist". In

Fe. the same phenomenon is called "dala [dāla]-reek", really "dale-smoke".

**dala** [dāla]-reek, **dal** [dāl]-reek, sb., 1) = dalamjork, dalamist. 2) *mist rising from low-lying, stagnant water (lakes; ponds), spreading itself over the bottom of a valley.* Fe. Other forms are: a) dalari [dal'ari:] (Nm<sup>w.</sup>), prob. an abbr. of "dala-reek", and b) dolra [dālra]-mist, dol(le)rom [dāl'ərōm', dōl'ərōm'] (Wests.). — \*dal-(røykr), "dale-smoke", No. dalrøyk (R. suppl.) = frostrøyk, m., *mist or fog rising from water during severely cold weather.* — The form dol(le)rom may have arisen under influence of the word dolleroms, dolderoms [dāl'ərōms', dāl'dərōms', dōl'-], sb. pl., = Eng. doldrums, sb. pl.

**dali** [dāli], sb., see dal, sb. 3.

**dali**<sup>1</sup>, vb., see dal<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**dali**<sup>2</sup>, vb., see dal<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**dalibrod** [dal'ibrād'], sb., see dorafel.

**dalk** [da'lk], **djalk** [dja'lk (dʒa'lk)], vb., 1) *to walk heavily as if wading, to geng d(j)alkin; Fe. In Wh. in the form tjalk [tʃa'lk] by hardening of dj [dʒ] to tj [tʃ]; te geng tjalkin, a) = to geng dalkin, djalkin (see above); b) to walk with soaking-wet feet, with water oozing from one's shoes, with transition to meaning 3.* 2) *to stride; swagger; to geng dalkin; S.Sh. 3) to make a gurgling, slightly splashing sound, e.g. as a stroke with anything wet; only noted down in Wh. in the form tjalk [tʃa'lk]; a tjalkin soond, a gurgling or slightly splashing sound, caused by giving a stroke with something wet.* — On Wests. (Sa.) a form djolk [dʒa'lk] is found in the sense of *to walk with soaking-wet feet, with water oozing from one's shoes; djolkin weet* ['wet'], *with soaking-wet feet.* —

No. dalka, vb., *to dangle; bungle; mismanage; to soil with moist filth* (Fær. dālka); *to give a slight stroke with something soft and wet; also to saunter.* — Cf. tjalk, sb.

**dalslag** [däl'slāg'], sb., *depression in the sea-bottom, fishing-ground with poor, soft (muddy, sandy) bottom; to fa' upon* ['fall on', *to come upon*] a **d.** (in fishing). Fe. Cf. No. dalslage (dal-slage), m., *a small, low valley.* Shetl. slag, sb., *soft, damp hollow.*

**dammen(s)** [damən(s)], sb., *a ledge caused by a landslide on a steep slope, esp. near the coast; a dammen(s) i' de banks, a green d.* Fe. As a place-name, e.g. in: de Dammens o' Bakkigert, de Dammens o' Hubi (Fe.), steep stretch of coast with ledges caused by landslides. The plural -s in place-names has found its way into the sing. form in the colloq. language. The word is prob. O.N. dammr, m., *dam*, in an older sense: "*mound, bank*". damm is found, in the sense of *bank*, in Kalder-damm [kaldər dam] (Sa.), the name of a steep, rocky bank of a stream. Cf. "Dam" in Scottish place-names, e.g. Starry Dam (H. Maxwell, Topography of Galloway) in the sense of *lake-shore*.

†**damp** [da'mp], sb., *end; the lower end of a fishing hand-line or long-line; comm.; occas. of an end-piece in general.* Tabu-word, used by fishermen at sea. Of fairly mod. origin.; L.G., Da. and No. tamp, sb., *a piece of a rope.* Fær. dampur, m., *end of a long-line* (Svabo), is certainly a word borrowed from Shetl.

†**damp** [da'mp], vb., *to wear off the end of a fishing hand-line or long-line; de line is dampet (dampet op), the end has been torn off the hand-line.* Sometimes in a wider sense: *to break or tear off the*

end of anything; to break asunder, to **d.** de pipe (Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>). Tabu-word used at sea. Formed from damp, sb.

**dand** [dand, dānd] and **dandi** [dandi, dāndi], vb., 1) to dandle; 2) to muse; be half-asleep, to geng dandin (dandiin) aboot. U. Fær. danda, vb., a) to dandle; b) to muse, ganga dandandi. Forms such as dandel [dāndəl] and dander [dāndər] are also used in both senses mentioned above; but these words are respectively: a) L.Sc. "dandill" to stroll; saunter; and b) Eng. dial. and L.Sc. "dander", to saunter. 3) to keep the fishing-line in constant motion, up and down, with short jerks, esp. in herring-fishing; in this sense comm.: dandi; to sit dandiin wi' de line or wand (wand = rod), to **d.** (for) herring, to catch herring by keeping the line (hand-line) in constant motion, up and down. A line, used in such fishing, is called "a dandiline". From Du. is recorded "to dandel [danəl] for herring" = to dandi [dandi] for herring. — The form dandi (note the final -i in inf.) is prob. influenced by Eng. "dandy", sb. The root-meaning of the word seems to be, to move up and down by repeated, short jerks. Cf., esp. for dandi 3, No. denta, vb., to make repeated, short jerks (from \*dant-); Sw. dial. datta (\*danta) and dunta, vb., to strike lightly; thrust; to shake (be shaken) up and down (O.N. datta, vb., to palpitate, of the heart). See the etym. statement under "denta" in Ross.

†**dangler** [daŋgəl, daŋəl], vb., to dangle; saunter; idle about, to **d.** (geng danglin) aboot. No. dangla, vb., to dangle (dangleskjerding, idler); Sw. dial. dangla, vb., to dangle; idle. The Shetl. word is in meaning more closely connected

with Sw. (No.) "dangla" than with Eng. "dangle".

†**dangler** [daŋ(g)lær], sb., idler. From dangel, vb. No. dangleskjerding, m., idler. Eng. "dangler" is used in a rather diff. sense.

**dank** [da'ŋk] and **danki** [da'ŋki], sb., 1) a slight hollow; depression in the surface of the soil; dank and danki: N.Roe; dank: U<sup>w.</sup>; danki: U<sup>mo.</sup>, Y<sup>n.</sup>, Ai.; denki [de'ŋki]: Sa. 2) hollow between two waves, trough of the sea; dank: N.Roe. Sw. dial. dank, danke, n., hollow in a field, marshy spot (O.N. dōkk, f., a depression; hollow).

**danser** [da'nsər], sb., sea-term, fishermen's tabu-name for the shark, a species of small shark, Shetl. ho. Da. danser. Really: "den dansende", the dancing one.

**dapl, dapel**, vb., see djapl, vb.

**dar** [dār], vb., noted down in the pres. part. form in the phrase: "a darin [dārin] gale", a hard gale, a violent storm. N.I. darin poss. means trembling, and, in that case, is to be referred to No. dadra and darra, vb., to tremble; shake; quiver, Sw. darra (dial.: dadra). — dar [dār], sb., in sense of a feeling of awe, fear, is L.S. daur. — Cf. darr, vb.

**darbek**, sb., see garbek.

**darg** [darg] and **darget** [dargət], sb., a mass; large portion of something, comm. used ironically when getting less than expected; I'm gotten a darg(et); a darg(et) ut o' de coo, a large (small) quantity of milk in milking (U.). \*dorg-. No. dorg, m., mass; heap; Sw. dial. dörje, heap (acc. to Ross). — For a second darg, from \*dorg, see dwarg (dwerg), sb. — Different from these, and quite as extensively used, is a third darg in sense of day's work; great or heavy piece of work; large tract of land to be cultivated; the latter is L.Sc. "darg", abbr. of "day's (da's) wark ['work']."



**darl, darrel** [darəl], sb., *caudal vertebra, the hindmost dorsal vertebra of an animal*. Du. (Irel.). Also **dorl, dorrel** [dārəl]: Papa St. \*darl, *something rocking or loose*. No. darre, m., *pivot; vertebra of the neck; the first joint in the spinal column*; No. darl, m., *something trembling and dangling*. See derl, derrel, sb.

**darr** [dar(r)], vb., *to poke the fire too much, and thus spoil it, to d. i' fire*; often used actively, thus: **to d.** ut de fire; du's darrin ut de fire. N. No. (and Sw.) dadra, darra, vb. (vb. n.), *to quiver; tremble; bob up and down (repeatedly)*. — Cf. dar, vb., and derg, vb.

**darri-inkel** [dar'i-ŋ'kəl], vb., 1) vb. n., *to walk with a lurch*. 2) vb. a., *to set in an untidy, zigzag manner, e.g. at the setting out of a fishing-line (long-line) into the water*. Br. Compound word. The first part darri- is probably No. darra (darla), vb., *to shake; to dangle*; the second part -inkel is probably No. hingla, vb., parallel form to "hangla", *to dangle; balance*, etc. The acceptance of \*dingla would raise phonetic difficulties in regard to the dropping of the initial d.

**darro** [daro], sb. and vb., see dorro, sb. and vb.

**dart** [da'rt], vb., *to raise the foot and set it down again hard, to stamp*, comm. with the word "foot" as object; **to d.** de feet, *to stamp with the feet, to stamp along*; **to d.** de foot, *to stamp with the foot*, I darted my foot at him. \*darta. No. darta, vb., *to trip*; Sw. dial. (Gothlandic) dārtā, *to step cautiously*; Fær. darta, vb., *to be in constant motion*. Cf. Icel. dark, n., *heavy gait*, and darka, vb., a) *to walk heavily*; b) *to walk quickly and carelessly*. See dert, sb., dertek, sb., and dird, vb.

**dask** [dask], sb., *thickness; misty clouds; dense haze, a lump o' d.*; of fog when lowering: he's comin'

(comin' doon) a **d.**; a **d.** ower (on) de land. Also used of *damp, drizzly fog*, almost = dunk(-a). Fo. Cf. No. dasken, adj., *damp, wet and heavy*. The word is prob. cognate with \*dusk, Eng. dusk; see duska, sb.

**dasket** [daskət], adj., *exhausted; worn out*. Prop. a perf. part. \*dask-aðr, of a lost \*daska, vb. O.N. dasask, vb., *to be exhausted by worry; to be powerless, faint* (No. dasa, *to grow faint*; Sw. dial. dasa, Da. dase, *to drowse; to idle*). For the derivative ending cf. No. dasken, adj., in sense of *limp from over-exertion*. — The word is also found in the forms desket [dɛskət, dæskət], comm., and dæsket [dæskət], which might either be later developed forms of pronunc. of dasket, or deriv. of O.N. dæsa(sk), vb., parallel form to "dasa(sk)"; No. dæsa, vb., = dasa.

**dat** [dat], dem. pron., neut., *that* (O.N. þat), is used as the def. art. in the Shetl. phrase, handed down from O.N.: "wi' d. sam'", *at once; at the same moment; immediately* (Y<sup>h.</sup>), = Fær. við tað sama. See de, pron.

**dava** [dāva], sb., *a porridge-like substance resulting from the unsuccessful churning of milk, when the butter is either not at all or only partially separated from the milk; whey in which particles of the curd are floating*. Wests. daba[dāba]; U<sup>n</sup>. dava must be classed with O.N. dafi = dapi, m., *puddle*; No. dave = dape with the deriv. depel, *puddle; small portion of liquid* (e.g. in a vessel). daba is doubtless O.N. dapi.

**daver** [dāvər], vb., 1) vb. n., *to abate; diminish*: a) of wind; de wind daverd; b) of anger; hot temper; he daverd, *he quietened down*. 2) vb. a., *to calm; quieten; to calm a person who is in a temper*; I daverd him. Wests. (St.). \*dafra; No. davra and davrast, vb., *to calm; to diminish*, of storm, passion, illness. da-



ver is also comm. used in the sense of a) *to walk aimlessly, blindly*, to geng daverin; b) *to speak incoherently and vaguely*, to speak daverin; c) *to fall into a slumber*, to d. ower (Ai.), but is in the three last given senses L.Sc. dauer, daiver, vb., *to become or to be benumbed, or stupid*. Cf. dover, vb.

**davet** [dävət], adj., in the phrases “d. kirn, d. milk” = dava, sb.; q.v. Wests. Y. (Y<sup>h</sup>).

**däi** [däi], sb., 1) *commotion in the sea; heave; swell*, esp. as harbinger of storm; der'r a d. i' de sea; Fe. 2) *wave*; Y<sup>h</sup>.; Fe. — Sometimes = moderdäi, *a shoreward drift, current under the surface of the sea, by which the fishermen (before the compass was in general use) steered their boats to the shore, e.g. in fog*; to finn 'de land by de d. (Burra). Prob. to be classed with O.N. dýja, vb., *to shake*; lcel. dýja, vb., *to move; draw to and fro* (B.H.). For the development of sound i, ý > äi in Shetl. see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), §§ 6, 12, — and cf. däib, vb.

**däib** [däib], sb., prop. *dipping*, or *one who dips* (see däib, vb.), comm. in fig. sense: *a person keenly and constantly occupied with some business, esp. with trifles*; generally an elderly person: a auld ['old'] d. o' a creature. Noted down in Unst in the foll. senses: *one who strives and toils*, esp. of an aged, decrepit person; an old, worn-out animal; a jade (U<sup>n</sup>.); *a worn-out person or animal (horse)*, a auld d. o' a mare (U<sup>n</sup>.); *a person who is very slow at work* (U<sup>wg</sup>.); *a person who roams too much about and comes home late* (U<sup>wg</sup>.), — For the etym. relation, see the foll. däib, vb.

**däib** [däib], vb., 1) *to dip*, esp. of sea-fowl: *to dip the beak into the water*, to d. i' de water; also dip, in general. 2) fig.: a) *to be con-*

*stantly at sea, occupied with fishing*; he's däibin i' de sea for ever (Fe<sup>w</sup>.); b) usually: *to plod, to work assiduously, esp. to be very much occupied with trifles*; comm.; as vb. n. and vb. a.: he's däibin, or däibin him ['himself']; c) *to strive and toil; to slave*, esp. of an aged, somewhat worn-out person; an old jade; to d. on (U<sup>n</sup>.); d) *constantly to soil oneself, to d. intill* ['into'] gutter (*dirt*); Conn.; e) *to engage or indulge in gossip, to d. intill* clash or gossip; Conn.; f) *to stay out long, away from home* (U<sup>wg</sup>.); de kye ['cows'] lie däibin ut till de head o' dimm (dimm = *midnight in summer*). — \*dýpa, vb., *to dip*, from O.N. djúp, n., *deep*; cf. L.G. djupen, O.N. dýfa, deyfa and deypa, vb., *to dip*. The development í, ý > äi is rather freq. in Shetl. Norn (through infl. of Eng.); cf. däi, sb., and däi(e)n under dien<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**däin** and **däien**, sb., see dien<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**de** [de, də], pron. neut. sing., *it*, O.N. þat, prop. dem., but only used impersonally and indefinitely in the expr. “de wer'”, *it was*; de [de] wer' ae [ē] day, that . . ., *it was a day, that . . .*; assimilates in pronunc. to “de' wer'” for “der' wer'”, *there were* (was). The form de, *it*, appears in the first line of an old Norn verse from Unst: De vare (vera) gue ti [də vārə, v̄era, gūə t̄i], etc., *it was at an opportune time*, etc.; see the Introd. Cf. the use of dat, pron.

†**deffi** [dæf(f)i], sb., a species of *web-footed bird, sanderling*. Wh. Poss. referable to L.Sc. daff, vb., *to be foolish; make sport; toy*.

\***deina-jora** [dæf'najō'ra], sb., “*deaf-ear*”, in sarcastic address to a deaf person; also \***defna-jorna** [dæf'najōr'na]. Fo. \***dauf-øyra** (No. dauv-øyra, Da. dövøre). The first part of the compd. is anglicised, the ending -na is prob. due to influence of Eng.

deafen, vb.; for the second part see jora, sb.

**degi** [dēgi, degi], sb., *swamp; morass; very wet piece of ground, hollow*; "de coo ['cow'] is doon ['down'] i' de d., geng and look efter ['after'] her!" U. (U<sup>wg.</sup>). Also found as a place-name, esp. in Unst. degi may stand for \*digi and be O.N. diki, n., *swamp; morass*, which word is still common in Icel., Fær. and No. The word might, however, also be a deriv. of \*deig- (O.N. deigr, adj., *soft*) or \*dig- (No. diga, f., and dige m., *soft, quaking mass*; digemyr, "deegemyr", f., *quagmire*).

**dekk** [dek (dek, dæk), dæk], sb., *sea-bottom*, tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea; de line is i' de d., de "steed" (the *sinker of the long-line*) is at de d. Occas. also in a wider sense of *bottom* in general. dek: comm. dæk: U<sup>n.</sup> (Har.). Besides dekk [dæk] a form dekki [dæk'ki] is found in Fo. Prob. O.N. dōkk, f., No. dokk and dekk, f., *hollow; depression*.

**del** [dē<sup>ə</sup>] and more comm. del], sb., *deal; part*. O.N. deill, m., and deild, f.; del merges into Eng. deal, sb. Cf. the foll. word.

**deld, djeld** [d'eld, dje<sup>ə</sup>ld, dje<sup>ə</sup>ld, qe<sup>ə</sup>ld (djeld), deld, qeld], sb., *a plot of ground, esp. a strip of grassland, pasture (home-field)*, a d. o' girs ['grass']; N.I.; in U. also *cultivated patch, part of a field*: a corn-d. The forms with a long e (ē, ē<sup>ə</sup>) are peculiar to Fe.; djeld, deld: Y.; (djeld) deld, qeld: U. The word is commonly used in place-names, esp. as the last (second) part of a compd., denoting *a plot of land (piece of home-field), cultivated patch*. While the forms with softened initial d or inserted j are now dominant in the common noun d(j)eld, this is not the case with place-names with "deld (djeld)", where instead, we sometimes

find a softening of l. The word occurs, as a place-name, recorded in the foll. forms: dæld, dæld, dæld, dæld, dē'lt, djeld, djeld (dje<sup>ə</sup>ld), deld (qeld). In "de Daldeldins" [dæl'dæl'dins, -dæl'djins] (Fe.), from an original \*daldeldirnar, -ins is a survival from O.N. def. pl. -irnar with Eng. pl. -s. See further Shetl. Stedn. pp. 87-88. — O.N. deild, f., *deal; portion*; Fær. deild, f., *plot of land (home-field)*. Cf. bōdi<sup>2</sup> (bøt), \*flet<sup>2</sup> and \*teg, sbs.

**deml, demmel** [dæmə] and more comm.: **dembel** [dæmbəl], sb., *a splash in the water caused by dipping*. \*deml from \*daml; No., Icel. and Fær. daml, n., *splash; splashing*. See deml, vb.

**deml, demmel** [dæmə] and more comm.: **dembel** [dæmbəl], vb., *to splash; to cause a splash in the water by (quick) dipping*, to d. i' de water; often governing an object, thus, esp.: to d. de daffock, *to dip a bucket (with a splash) into the water in order to fill it*. \*demla, \*damla, No., Icel. and Fær. damla, vb., *to splash*; No. demla, vb., a) *to splash*, = damla; b) *to fill a vessel by pressing it down into the water*.

**deng** [dɛŋ, deŋ], vb., *to thrash; strike*, O.N. dengja; merges into Eng. and L.Sc. ding, vb., *to strike; beat*, etc.

**denki** [de'ŋki], sb., see dank, dan-ki, sb.

**densk** [dæ'nsk], adj., *Danish*, esp. in the expr. "d. money", *Danish money*. N.I. Otherwise comm.: Danish. O.N. danskr, adj., *Danish*.

**dentel-tree**, sb., see dintel-tree, sb.

**\*depel** [dɛpəl, dæpəl], sb., (*collection of water*) *swamp; puddle; a hollow in the ground in which water gathers*; now only as a place-name: de D. U<sup>n.</sup> A form \*debel [dɛbəl] is found in Fe. as the name of a loch "Debels-water". O.N. depill, m., *stagnant water; puddle*.

**derdel** [dærdəl], sb., *short tail, sheep's tail*. U<sup>n</sup>. Icel. dirðill, Fær. dirðil, m., id. With ref. to derd- for \*dird- see derl, derrel, sb. derdel is also found in the sense of *tail-root, caudal vertebra* (U<sup>m</sup>o.), = derl, derrel.

**derg** [dærg, dærg], sb., *something important and valuable*, comm. ironically of *trumpetry* or (collect.) *worthless things*. Doubtless the same word as darg, sb.

**derg** [dærg], vb., *to poke the fire persistently and violently*, to **d.** i' de fire. Prob. a form derived from darr, vb., or for \*degr from \*daðra; see further under darr, vb.

**derl, derrel** [dærəl], sb., *tail, esp. of sheep; also tail-root; caudal vertebra; the hindmost bone of the spine of an animal*, de **d.** o' de grice ['pig']. At times in a wider sense: *something dangling; a rag*; pl., derrels, rags. Prob.: \*darl or \*derrill, a deriv. of \*darri; No. darre, m., *vertebra of the neck; pivot of a door; a slender, quivering object*. Cf. darl (dør), sb. — In Unst a distinction is made between derdel [dærdəl], *tail of a sheep*, and derl, derrel, *caudal vertebra*. derdel seems to come from \*dirðill: Icel. dirðill, Fær. dirðil, m., *short tail; tail of a sheep*; but the vowel-sound, in any case, indicates the influence of derl, derrel.

**dermin** [dærmɪn]-**faced**, adj., of sheep: *having gray (dark) stripes on the face*, esp. of a sheep of light colour with darker stripes. Conn. Not sufficiently confirmed; in any case, a rare word. derm(in) — provided this word is authentic — might represent \*demr(in) in the sense of *something dark, gray*, as a deriv. of or cognate with \*dim- (O.N. dimmr, adj., Eng. dim, adj.); for the final r cf. domra, sb., *fog*, and Ger. dämmer, Da. dæmre. The suffix -in for -et [-øtr]? For the metathesis

mr > rm cf. the reverse order in gomra from \*gorma; see gomra, sb.

**dert** [dæ'rt], sb., *an old, decrepit, emaciated animal, a auld* ['old'] **d.** o' a coo, o' a sheep (N.Roe). Also *an old maid*. Really *one who trips about?* Cf. dart, vb., *to stamp*, No. darta, *to trip*, and derta, *to step carefully, lightly and daintily*, Gothlandic dærtä, *to step cautiously*.

**dertek** [dæ'rtək, dæ'rtək], sb., *a boot, sea-boot*, tabu-word, used by fishermen at sea; comm. in pl.: derteks. Fe. \*dertingr? To be classed with dart, vb., *to stamp with the foot*; q.v. — Other names are lers, pl., and stenkels, pl.

**des** [dæs, dæs], sb., 1) *hay-rick, large hay-stack*; comm. 2) *heather-stack*; U.; Y. The mown heather (tek), to be used for thatching purposes, is dried in small, oblong stacks, called riggins, and then stacked up in a larger one, the so-called des. O.N. des, f., *stack; hay-stack*. Cf. dos, döss, sb.

**des** [dæs, dæs], vb., 1) *to heap up hay in stacks*; comm. 2) *to heap up mown heather in stacks*; U.; Y. \*desja, vb. See prec. des, sb.

**desket** [dæskət, dæskət], adj., 1) *exhausted; worn out*; comm.; at times also with long æ-sound: dæsket [dæskət] (Fladab., Conn.). 2) *limp; slothful; dull*, a desket body (Fo.; N.I. occas.). Cf. Sw. dial. daska, vb., a) *to be indolent and dilatory*; b) *to go quietly; jog along*. 3) *confused; helpless; moping* (Fe.; U<sup>s</sup>.). — For the etym. of the word see dasket, adj.

**dess** [dæs(s)], vb., only noted down in the sense of *to set out the long-line*, in boat-fishing; he's dessin her (de line) doon ['down'] to Dagen [dægən], *he sets out the line by "Dagen"* (a fishing-ground, also called "Mirka" [mæ'rka]). Fe. Uncertain origin. Poss. to be referred

to No. and Sw. dial. *dissa*, vb., *to swing*, or to No. *deisa*, vb., *to throw; fling*.

**dev** [dɛv (dɛ<sup>av</sup>, dɛ<sup>ev</sup>), more rarely dɛv, dɔv], vb., 1) *to deafen*, esp. *to bewilder one with loud noise*, = L.Sc. *deave*, *deve*; du's *devin* [dɛvin] *me wi' din*. 2) *to soften; calm; alleviate*, e.g. *pain*; *de pain is devd* [dɛvd], *the pain is alleviated*. 3) *to take the chill off; warm slightly*, e.g.: to **d.** water (Du.: *dev*, *dɔv*); *devd* [dɛvd, dɔvd], *having the chill taken off; made lukewarm*. — O.N. *døyfa* (*deyfa*), vb., *to deafen; deaden*. *dev* doubtless arises from \*dɔv, by change of ø to e (cf. e.g. *er* from *ør*: O.N. *øyrr*, *eyrr*, f., *ear; sandy beach*), but is prob. influenced in form by L.Sc. “*deave*, *deve*”, to which it assimilates in sense 1 (No. *døyva*, vb., is also found in the same sense). In senses 2 and 3, however, *dev* is especially Norse; cf. No. *døyva*, Da. “*døve*”, in sense of *to deaden; alleviate* (*dev* 2), and No. *døyva* = *to soften; prepare by warming up and steaming* (*dev* 3). A rarer parallel form to *dev* is the form *döv* [döv], vb., *to deafen or confuse by loud noise* (N.), derived from a \**daufa* or \**dauva*, which has arisen from “*døyfa*” by dropping of *i*-mutation; cf. No. *dauva*, vb., *to make slack*, in conjunction with *dauv*, adj., *deaf; slothful; dull*, O.N. *dauf*. See *dövin*, sb.

**devilin** [dɛvˈilɪnˈ], sb., *the devil*, only noted down in the phrase “**to d.**”! *oh! the devil!* N.I. (Fe.). The word itself is anglicised in form, but the Old Northern def. art. is preserved. O.N. *djöfullinn*, m., *the devil*.

**di** [dī], sb., *calming of the weather; abatement of storm*; he's a *di i' de wadder*. Also *dien* [dīən]. S.Sh. (Conn., Du.). Prob. from an orig. \**pýð*- with the freq. change in Shetl. Norn *p* > *d* (see *di*<sup>2</sup>, vb., and *Introd. V* — also N.Spr. VII — § 36); cf.

Icel. *pýða*, f., *mildness*, “*mildness of weather*” (B.H.); Icel. *pýðr*, adj., *mild*, of weather: *pýtt veðr* (O.N. *pýðr*, *mild; kind*). *di*, *dien* is commonly regarded as being derived from L.Sc. and Shetl. *dee*, vb., a) *to die*; b) *to die away; become weakened*. See *di*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**di**<sup>1</sup> [dī], vb., *to abate; calm*, of rough weather; he's *di i' de wadder*. S.Sh. From O.N. *pýða*, vb., *to attach (oneself) to*. See prec. *di*, sb. The word merges into *dee*, vb., *to die; die away; to become weakened*.

**di**<sup>2</sup> [dī], vb., *to warm up*, esp. *to prepare limpets (patella), used for bait, by putting them into hot water to loosen them from their shells*; to *di de limpets*, *di de bait*. Du. Otherwise comm.: to “leep” *de limpets*. Cf. the sea (tabu)-term “*to fell* (\**vell*) *de flodreks*”. *di*, in this case, prob. arises from O.N. *piða*, vb., *to thaw; melt by heating*, Icel. *piða upp*, *to warm up*. For the form, cf. *di*, sb.

\***di**, pers. pron. 2nd p. (pl.), see *du*, pron.

\***di** [dī], prep., *for*, in an old proverbial phrase where it governs the genitive, like O.N. *til, to, for*: *marta di gons teke di (de) veps* [ma'rtə di gā'ns tekə di (də) vɛps], *much can be used for the woof that is useless for the warp*, lit.: *much (useless, understood) for warp, can be used for woof*; original (O.N.) form: *margt... til garns, tekitt(?) til veps*. Y<sup>h</sup>.

**dibjassafit** (?*de-bjassafit*) [dibjasˈafit (-fitˈ)], adj., *weak; ailing; wretched*; a pair [“poor”] **d.** body. U<sup>h</sup>. Uncertain compd. Prop. a substantive? *bjas(s)* might be a development from \**pis-*, \**pjas-*, like *bjakk* from \**pikk-*, *pjakk-*, and *bjark-* from \**pirk-*, \**pjark-* (see *bjakk*, sb., and *bjarki*, adj.). No. *pis*, m., *poor wretch*, Sw. dial. *pjas*, n., (*feeble-minded*) *wretch*. Should the last part of the

compd. be viti, vit [\*vætti], a disparaging expr. used of a person (as the second part of the compd.)? The first part, di (de?)- might have arisen through infl. of syn. Eng. and L.Sc. words beginning with "de-", thus, e.g. the common Shetl. adj., "depooperet", *ailing*; *poor* (from Eng. depauperate, L.Sc. depauper, vb., *to make poor*; *impoverish*).

**dien**<sup>1</sup> [dīən] and **däin** [däin], **däien** [däiən], sb., *swamp*; *marshy hollow*; *water-hole*, de coo ['cow'] is gane ['gone'] in a d. Du. dien: Du<sup>s,e</sup>; dāi(e)n: Du<sup>w</sup>. (Irel.). In U. a compd. "dīnes [d<sup>a</sup>i'nəs (däinəs)]-pit" is found in the sense of *very deep swamp*; *very deep hole (water-hole)*. — dien<sup>1</sup>, dāi(e)n, dīne- must be O.N. (Icel.) dýna, f., *swamp*; *morass* (G.V.). — To be classed with this is prob. also donek [donək (dōnək)], *swampy hole*; *puddle* (Du.), with dropped i-mutation. Cf. dō in place-names, occas. = dō (*swamp*, O.N. dý); see further under dō, sb.

**dien**<sup>2</sup> [dīən], sb., = di, sb.

**dig** [dɪg], vb. a., *to stamp, trample something down or together*, to d. doon, *to trample down*. Du. (Sandw.). Either a) the same word as Fær. dika, vb., *to beat hard* (= dikja), *to tramp along*, dik, n., *vigorous blow or push*, also *speed*; *run* (O.N. dik, n., *running*; *run*), or b) = No. diga, vb., (*to shake*; *rock*) in the sense of *to press down, compress* (acc. to Ross, who, however, gives this definition as somewhat uncertain). See digel, vb., and dikel, sb. and vb.

**digel (digl)** [dɪgəl] and **djigel (djigl)** [dʒɪgəl], vb., 1) vb. a., *to stamp; trample something down or together*; de ear<sup>t</sup> is a' ['all'] digeld (djigeld); N.I. 2) vb. n., *to work without result, making no head-way; to bungle*, to stand d(j)iglin; Ai. 3) vb. a. and vb. n., *to shake or to be shaken to*

*and fro, up and down; to swing*, d(j)igel; N.I. — Poss. diff. words; d(j)igel 1, in any case, is a deriv. of dig, vb., see prec; with d(j)igel 3 compare, partly No. diga, vb., *to tremble; shake; swing*, partly No. dika, vb., in sense of *to rock; move slightly to and fro* (R.). Cf. further dikel (djikel), sb. In sense 3 the Shetl.-Norm digel, djigel has been blended with Eng. jiggle, vb.

**digelmur, -moor** [dɪg'əlmūr], **djigelmur** [dʒɪg'əlmūr], **digelsmur** [dɪg'əlsmūr] and **diglamur, diglimur** [dɪg'lamūr, dɪg'li-], sb., 1) *hard, clayish ground (reddish, rust-coloured)*; Fo.: digelsmur. 2) *thick mud; mire; very sodden ground*; Sa.: djigelmur; Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.: digla- and diglimur. In Esh. esp. of sodden, peaty soil. — These two words treated, seem to be different. With digelsmur (sense 1) cf. Icel. deigulmór, m., *potter's clay* (deigull, O.N. digull, m., *melting-pot*). With djigelmur, digla- and diglimur (sense 2) may be compared, partly No. digemyr, f., *quagmire* (diga, f., and dige, m., *soft mass; soft, muddy bottom*), partly No. dikemyr, f., *swamp; muddy bottom* (dike, O.N. diki, n., *mud; slough; morass*); see further dikel, sb. 3.

**digger** [dɪg(g)ər], sb., *firmness of texture; strength; quality to withstand wear*, of clothes; implements; der<sup>r</sup> d. in it, nae ['no'] d. in it. Y. (Y<sup>h</sup>). From the root \*dygg-; O.N. dygð, f., *virtue; strength; ability; good quality*; a parallel form "dygg-leike" in No. = *strength; goodness; quality*. The ending -er in digger might be due to infl. of the syn. doker.

**dikel** [dɪkəl] and **djikel** [dʒɪkəl], sb., 1) *quick motion up and down; violent shaking*, esp. *commotion in the sea, swell with small, choppy waves*; de sea is in a djikel (U<sup>n</sup>).

2) *trampled condition*, of ground; *de grund* is in a *dikel* (U<sup>n</sup>: *djikel*). 3) *thick mud*; U<sup>wg</sup>: *dikel*. — From \**dik*-?; see further under *dig*, vb., and *digel* (*djigel*), vb. Possibly different words. With *d(j)ikel* 1 cf. *d(j)igel*, vb. 3, corresponding partly to No. *diga*, partly to No. *dika*. *dikel* 3 (connected with **d**. 2) assimilates in form, as well as in meaning, to Sw. dial. *dikkel*, n., *mud in a morass* (see Ri. under *du*, m., = *dy*, *mud*); or poss. connected with O.N. *diki*, n, *mud*; *morass*.

**dikel** [dɪkəl] and **djikel** [dʒɪkəl], vb. n. and vb. a., *to trample; trample down (in mud)*; to *dikel* *de flør* ['floor'], *to tread down the floor (earthen floor, clay floor)*: U<sup>wg</sup>. See *digel* (*djigel*), vb. 1.

\***dikk** [dɪk, dək], sb., *drink; something to drink*, 'to me a **d**! give me something to drink! U<sup>w</sup>. From an older \**drikk*, O.N. *drykk*, m., *a drink*.

**dill** [dɪl (del, dəl)], sb., *rag*, prop. *something dangling*; to hang in dills, of ragged clothes. See *dill*, vb.

**dill** [dɪl (del, dəl)], vb., 1) vb. n., *to be shaken to and fro; to hang dangling*, e.g. of ragged clothes; also *to jog idly along, walking in a maze*; to **d**. *about*, to *geng dillin*. 2) vb. a., to **d**. *awa* ['away'] *de tinfē*, *to idle away one's time by aimless walking about* (Sa.). — No. and Sw. *dilla*, vb., *to dangle; shake*. This word is diff. from the Eng. dial. *dill*, vb., *to soothe*; also *die down; become quiet* (to **d**. down), which has been taken over into Shetl., and esp. used of a lull in rough weather; a "dill", *a lull* (Shetl.).

**dilldus** [dɪl'dus-], sb., collect., *dangling rags*, esp. of *ragged clothes on a person*; to hang in **d**.; it is a' *hangin* in **d**. *about* him, *he is completely in rags*. U<sup>mo</sup>. Compd. For the first part see above *dill*, vb.;

the second part is prob. = No. *duss*, m., *a shake*, which is to be classed with "dissa", vb., *to shake; swing*.

**dilød** (?*de-lød*) [dɪlød-], vb., *to disfigure; to be unbecoming* = *af-ljud*, vb.; *yon* ['that'] *hat diløds dee*. N.Roe. *lød* is O.N. *lýta*, vb., *to disfigure; blemish*, etc. The form *dilød* has prob. arisen under infl. of the Eng. *delude*, vb., pronounced in the same way in Shetl.

**dimm** [dɪm], more rarely **dimma** [dɪm(m)a] and **dimmer** [dɪmər, dəmər], sb., *dusk; twilight*; *hit* ['it'] will be *dimm* *ere* ['before'] *dey* come back (Y.). — *dimm* is here to be regarded as the substantive and not as the adjective; *du's* been *dee a dimm* (U<sup>n</sup>), a *dimma* (Fe.), a *dimmer* (Y<sup>h</sup>, M.Roe), a *dimmek* [dɪmæk] (U<sup>wg</sup>), *you have been a long time away*, orig. said to one who has been away during the day and comes home when darkness falls; cf. *dagali* and *dimmodali* in the same sense. *dimmek* (U<sup>wg</sup>.) and *dimmer* (Y<sup>h</sup>.) are reported in the sense of *long time, long while*. — *dimm* is especially used in the sense of *midsummer-night*; *de head o' (de) dimm*, *the dimmest part of the midsummer-night* (cf. *dabb* and *korl*, *de k. o' dimm*). The word is found used metaph. in the phrase "a *dimm o' dirt*", of *very troublesome and tedious work*, unless the latter *dimm* happens to be a word differing from *dimm* in sense of *dusk*. — O.N. *dimma*, f., (*slight*) *darkness*; No. *dimm*, Fær. *dimmi*, n., *the darkest hours of the night in summer, midsummer-night*. — *dimmek* [dɪmæk, dəmæk] (U<sup>s</sup>), in sense of a) *stormy weather; rough weather at sea*; b) *violent quarrel*, is prob. a diff. word from the above-mentioned; poss. Cymric, *tymm-* (cf. Welsh *tymmestl*, f., *storm; rough weather*, and *tymmer*, f., *temperament*). *dim* [dɪm]



(Fe.), *a useless person*, is prob. L.Sc. "deam", contemptuous term for a girl.

**dim** [dɪm], vb., *to make or grow (somewhat) dark; to grow dusk*, he's dimmin, *the darkness (the twilight) is falling*. O.N. dimma, vb., *to make dark; grow dusk*. — dimm [dɪm], adj., *somewhat dark*, O.N. dimmr, assimilates to Eng. dim.

**dimma**, sb., **dimmek**, sb. and **dimmer**, sb., see dimm, sb.

**dimmer** [dɪmər], vb., *to darken, become nightfall* = dimm, vb. "he dimmers door de night." Fe<sup>w</sup>. For the final r cf. dimmer, sb., *darkness*, domra<sup>2</sup>, sb., *fog*, and poss. "dermin-faced (\*demrin-faced?)."

**dim** [dɪm]-**hail**, sb., *successful haul of fish on a midsummer-night (dimm)*; also of *a good catch, good profit* in general. L.Sc. and Shetl. hail, sb., = Eng. haul.

**dimmodali** [dɪm'odā'li], sb., in the phrase "du's been dee a d., *you have been long (a good while) away*. Sa. From an older \*dimm-ok-dagali? See further under dimm, sb., and dagalien, sb. Poss. influenced by dali, vb.

**dimmriv** [dɪm'rɪv], sb., *dawn in summer*; also "dimm-rivin'". From dimm, sb., *dusk*, and riv, sb., *clearing up*; cf. No. riva, Fær. riva, vb., *to tear*, of weather: *to clear up*.

**dimmsæt** [dɪm'sæt], sb., *nightfall in summer, the beginning of midsummer-night* (Fe.). dimm, sb., and sæt, sb., transferred from "day-set" (O.N. dagsetr, n., *the close of day, sunset*, see dag<sup>1</sup>).

**dims**, sb., see dimska, sb.

**dimska** [de'mska, də'mska], sb., *fog, bank of fog (in the distance), line of fog*; der'r a d. upo (ower) de land, alang de horizon; *misty vapour*; der'r a d. gaun ['going'] ut fae (frae) de sea; a d. i' (upo) de sea. Also dimsk [de'msk, də'msk].

S.Sh. — dims [(de'ms) də'ms], *light covering of clouds, haze*; may be either an abbr. of dimska or derivative of \*dism(a) with a later metathesis of sm to ms; No. disma, f., *dism*, n., *light fog, heat-haze, haze* (Fær. *dism*, n., *dust*).

**din** [dɪn], sb. and vb., see don.

\***din**, pron., see under du, pron.

**dines-pit**, sb., see dien, sb.

**ding** [dɪŋ], sb., *proud, somewhat arrogant gait and bearing, tossing one's head and swinging one's body when walking*; der'r a d. upo dee de day ['to-day']. Fe. \*ding-. Prob. to be classed with the foll. derived word dingel, vb.

**dingel** [dɪŋgəl, deŋgəl], vb., *to dangle; swing; to be shaken to and fro*; also *to walk waveringly, swingingly; to potter aimlessly about with various trifles*, to geng dinglin (aboot). Comm. dinkel [de'ŋkəl], to geng dinklin (*pottering*) aboot de hoose: Du. \*dingla.

†**dinol** (?*de-nol*) [dɪnəl], vb., *to crush; smash to pieces*. Sa.

**dintel-rivlin** [də'ntəl-rɪvɪn], sb., *a brogue, rivlin, made of particularly thick, tanned hide*. Du. With dintel cf. No. dynta, adj., *thick; stout; corpulent*, and duntul, m., *small bundle*.

**dintel** [de'ntəl, də'ntəl]-**tree**, sb. = settin-tree: *a dibble*. U<sup>n</sup>. dintel prob. from \*dynt-; O.N. and Mod. Icel. dynt, m., *a push; thump*; dint, with the deriv. "dyntill", m.; Eng. dint, sb., id. No. duntul, "duntedl", m., *pestle; churn-staff* (R., doubtful).

**dip** [dɪp], vb., is Eng. *dip*, but sometimes used with following refl. or pers. pron. in acc. in the sense of *to bend oneself; sit down for a moment*; dip dee doon! In a similar sense No. dyppa (duppa), duva, vb.

**dird** [dɪrd], sb., *feverish haste*; der'r a d. upo dee de day ['to-day']. U<sup>n</sup>. Doubtless to be classed with



No. didra, dirra, vb., *to vibrate; shake*. dirdom [dɪrdɒm], sb., is used almost in the same sense; to be in a **d.**, *to be in a great hurry* (N.I.); but this is really L.Sc. dirdum, *uproar; tumult*, etc., and Eng. dial. durdum, sb., which in Shetl. has been affected in meaning by words such as dirr, dirl — see the foll. articles.

**dird** [dɪrd], vb., *to stamp*, to **d.** de feet, *to stamp with the feet*. Conn. Occas. also *to trample something down* (Sa.). Parallel form to dart, vb. Poss. an orig. \*derta; cf. No. derta, vb., *to step lightly*, as a parallel form to "darta" and Shetl. der-tek, sb. L.Sc. dird, sb., *a stroke*. — djird, vb., = jird, differs from dird.

**dirdel, djirdel** [dʒɪrdəl], vb., *to shake; swing*; de bog is djirdlin under me. Sa. Hardly the same word as the common dirl, vb.; more prob. for \*dilder (\*djilder) by metathesis of r and l, = No. dildra, vb., inter alia, *to shake; tremble* (R.). For the development di- > dji [dʒi]- cf. e.g. digel > djigel, vb., and dikel > djikel, sb. and vb.

**dirl, dirrel** [dɪrəl, derəl, dərəl], sb., *vibration; swinging; trembling or shaking movement*, to set onyting in a **d.**; *shake; push*, to get a **d.**; *quick movement; bustle*; to be in (upon) a **d.**, *to bustle away or about*; he cam' wi' a **d.**, a) *he came rushing along (in a heedless manner)*; b) of the wind: *it came with a sudden gust (so that everything shook)* (Sa.). Also applied to *a dangling object, something trailing behind one in walking*; kwatna ['what'] **d.** is yon ['that'], (at) du has behind dee? (Sa.). \*dirl (*vibration; shaking*); No. dirl, n., *something dangling or swinging*. See dirl, vb.

**dirl, dirrel** [dɪrəl, derəl, dərəl], vb., *to vibrate; shake; dangle; swing*; to come dirlin behind, *to come dang-*

*ling behind* (Sa.). No. and Fær. dirla, vb., id.

**dirlet** [(dɪrlet) dərlet], adj., *that walks carelessly, swinging and bobbing*; a **d.** body. Du. \*dirlótr. See dirl, dirrel, sb. and vb.

**dirr** [dɪrr, dər], sb., *vibration; trembling; vibrating sound*. \*dirr. See dird, sb.

**dirr** [dɪrr, dər], vb., *to vibrate; tremble; quake*. \*dirra (\*diōra). See dird, sb.

**dirridu** [dərɪrɪdʊ], sb., *stormy petrel* (bird). Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). The first part of the compd. dirri may poss. be classed with No. dirl, n., and dirle, m., *slender figure; nimble person*, derla, f., inter alia: *wagtail* (bird); cf. "doðr-" in O.N. doðrkvisa, f., *a certain bird* (S.E.). The second part is prob. O.N. dúfa, f., *dove*.

†**díst** [dɪst (däist)] and †**dístin** [dɪstɪn], sb., *a light threshing of corn*; to gi'e de corn a **d.**, *to thresh the corn lightly; thresh some corn (to give to the cows)*. Conn. Poss. to be referred to L.Sc. dyst, sb., *a dull blow*. See further dus, sb. and vb., and dust, sb.

†**díst** [dɪst], vb., *to beat a little, thresh the corn lightly*, to **d.** op ['up']; **d.** op twa ['two'] sheaves! *thresh some corn*, e.g. *two sheaves (to give to the cows)*! Conn. \*dysta? See further díst, sb., dus, sb. and vb., and dust, sb.

**ditti** [dɛtti, dɛti]-**bag**, sb., *a small bag for keeping trifles*, esp.: a) *a bag with trifles, belonging to a woman's occupation*; Y.; Fe. b) *fisherman's bag (with materials for repairing minor damages to a fishing-line)*; Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. c) *sailor's bag*; U<sup>wg</sup>. ("forsin-bag", of a *boat-fisherman's bag*). — ditti- is prob. to be classed with No. dytta, vb., *to potter; busy oneself with trifles*.

**divlek** [dɪvlək], sb., *a large, unshapely piece of bread, cake* (brøni, bannock). U<sup>n</sup>. Either for \*dilvek and

to be classed with No. *dolva*, f., *block, large piece*, or a parallel form to *tivlek*, sb.

**djadd** [dʒad], vb., in the phrase “to *d. de gl'ont'er* [gló'ɪtər]”, *to snuff the wick in the train-oil lamp*, tabu-phrase (sea-phrase) belonging to the fishermen's lang. Conn. Prob. from the root \*datt- and really denoting *to give a light stroke or push* (cf. Sw. dial. *datt*, m., *stroke; push*, and *dutta*, vb., *to push gently*; O.N. *datta*, vb., of the heart: *to palpitate*, and *detta*, *to fall*). In L.Sc., “*dad*”, acc. to Jam., denotes *a sudden and violent stroke*. The development \*dadd > djadd [dʒad] may be paralleled with, e.g. *dak* > *djak* [dʒæk], vb., *dalk* > *djalk* (djolk), vb.

**djafs** [dʒafs], vb., *to splash through mud*, to geng *djafs* in t'rough a mire. No. *dafsa*, vb., *to splash; walk carelessly* (R.<sup>S.B.</sup>). — *jafs* [dʒafs], vb., q.v., differs from *djafs*.

**djag, djagh (djach)** [dʒæy or dʒæχ, dʒæy or dʒæχ], sb., *dough; lump of dough*, esp. *leaven; lump of leaven*. L. *djag(h)* is prob. a development of an older \*deg [\*dæg, \*dēy], from O.N. *deig*, n., *dough; kneaded mass of flour*. For *ja* from *e*, see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 26 (“*an jaar*” = *hann er*, “*yach*” = *ek*, in the *Foula* ballad); for the gutturals γ, χ developed from *g*, cf. *dæχ* (dæy) = *dag*<sup>1</sup>, further *baya-*, *bloya*, *næyi* — *bagga-*, *bloga*, *nægi* — (see *bakka-*, *blokka-*, *neggistikk*). *djagh* (djach), however, is certainly influenced by L.Sc. *daigh*, *dagh* (*dough*).

**djagg** [dʒag, dʒæg], sb. and vb., see *dagg*, sb. and vb.

**djak** [dʒæk], vb., see *dak*, vb.

**djalk** [dʒa'lk (dʒa'lk)], (sb. and) vb., see *dalk*, vb., and *tjalk*, sb.

†**djapl, djapel (japl, japel)** [dʒapəl], sb., *slush; mire*, a *d. (j.) o'* gutter. See *djapl*, vb.

†**djapl, djapel (japl, japel)** [dʒa-

pəl], vb., 1) vb. n., *to stamp with the feet in water*, to *d. (j.) wi'* de feet in water (Wd.); *to go splashing*, to geng (dj)aplin. A rarer parallel form, perhaps the original *dapl*, *dapel* [dapəl], is reported from U. 2) vb. n., *to gurgle, squelch*, of water in the shoes, in walking; of the feet: *to be soaking wet* (really, *making a squelching sound when walking*), de feet is ['are'] (dj)aplin. 3) vb. a., *to full stuff or clothes by stamping*, to *d. (j.) claes*. — May be referred partly to No. *dabla*, vb., *to splash; gurgle* (O.N. *dafla*), Eng. *dabble*, vb., partly to No. *japla*, vb., *to gurgle* (R. citing *Christie*), partly to L.Sc. *jabble*, vb., *to agitate fluid; splash; sprinkle; gurgle*. An initial *dʒ-* in Shetl. may develop from an orig. *d* (see e.g. *dalk*, vb.), or an orig. *j* (see *jafs*, vb.), and at times from an orig. *gj* (see *gjolger*, sb.). — (dj)apl partly assimilates to *japp* [dʒap], vb., a) *to bring down the foot (esp. of soaking-wet feet)*, so as to make a squelching sound in the shoes, when walking, to geng *jappin*; b) = (dj)apl 2. *japp* is most prob. L.Sc. *jawp*, *jaup* (jalp), vb., *to splash; bespatter with mud*, etc., though it almost assimilates to No. *jappa*, vb., *to gurgle* (but certainly rare in this sense, R. citing *Christie*). In like manner *japp* [dʒap], sb., *commotion in the sea, choppy sea*, is prob. L.Sc. *jawp*, *jaup* (jalp), sb., *a dash of water; spot of mud*, etc., though, in meaning, it almost assimilates to No. *japp-* and *lcel. gjalp*, f., *dash of waves; beating of waves*.

**djarf** [dʒa'rf], sb., *hardiness; courage*, esp. *absence of fear the dark*; had du ony ['any'] *d.*, when du guid ['went'] dat ['that'] way? Fo. O.N. *dirfð*, f., Fær. *dirvi*, f. and n., *boldness; hardiness; courage*, from *djarf*, adj. In Shetl. the substantive assimilates in form to the adjective; q.v.

**djarf** [dʒa'rf], adj., (*bold*.) *hardy*; *fearless*; esp. *not afraid the dark*. Parallel form: **tjarf** [tʃa'rf] (Wh., etc.), by hardening of dj to tj. **djarfi** [dʒa'rfi]: Fo. occas. — Sometimes used as a substantive: a **djarf** (tjarf), *a bold person (not afraid the dark)*. — O.N. **djarfr**, adj., *hardy*; *bold*; *courageous*.

**djeld**, sb., see under **deld**, sb.

**djimp**, sb., see **dump**, sb.

**djimp** [dʒɪ'mp], vb., *to pound, thrust or press down; to stamp, trample down, to d. doon* ['down']. Wests. (Sa.). Hardly direct from Eng. jump, because some of the senses, in which djimp is used, deviate too widely; poss. an orig. \*dimp and the same word as Sw. dial. **dimpa**, vb., *to fall down heavily*; also *to thump; pound* (**dompa**, **dimpa**); O.N. **dumpa**, vb., *to beat; pound*. For a development of sound di- > dji [dʒɪ]- in Shetl. see e.g. **digel** (djigel), vb., and **dikel** (djikel), sb. and vb. **djimp** may have been affected by Eng. jump. — **gimp**, vb., differs from the word here treated.

**djolg**, **djolger** (**djölger**), sb., see **gjolg**, **gjolger** (**gjölger**), sb.

**djolk** [dʒɔ'lk], vb., see **dalk**, vb.

**djoll** [dʒɔ'l], sb., *lump; thick, round figure*, e.g. a **d. o'** a ox, *a stubby ox* (Du.), a **d. o'** wood, *a shapeless piece of wood* (L.). **djoll** prob. for \*döll, \*dölj [\*dòl] from \*dull-. Cf. No. **dall**, m., **dalla** and **dulla**, f., *a lump; round figure*.

\***djordafill** [djör'dafl], sb., noted down in the foll. phrase: "du's made a **d. o'** yon ane (yon corn-sheaf)", *you have made that sheaf much too large*. Conn. Compounded word. Etym. uncertain.

**djub** [dʒüb] and more rarely **djup** [dʒüp], sb., *depth; depths of the sea; deep morass, a deep d.*; a blue **d.**, *a very deep place in the sea*, = O.N. **bládjúp**, n., "*bottomless depth*

*in the sea*" (Fr.). **djub**: comm. **djup**: U. In a few places (Wh.): **tjub** [tʃüb, tʃɔ'ɒb]. In Fo. "de **djub**" is preserved as the fishermen's tabu-name (sea-term) *for the ocean; the sea*, esp. for *deep-sea fishing-grounds*. In Wh. **tjub** [tʃɔ'ɒb] is occas. used of *a muddy hollow in the sea-bottom, a spot where little or no fish is to be had*; dey were fa'en ['fallen'] intill a **tjub** or guttery (*muddy*) hole. — O.N. **djúp**, n., *depth; depths of the sea*; in poetry also *ocean*.

**djubek** [dʒɔbæk], sb., *a small, undeveloped ling* (fish). Fo. Prob. a deriv. (\*dýpingr, \*djúpingr) from O.N. **djúp**, n., Shetl. **djub**, sb., *depths of the sea*.

**djur**<sup>1</sup> [dʒūr, dʒū'ɔr], sb., *animal; head of cattle*; I ha'e no a **d.**, *I do not own a single beast*. a **auld d.**, *an old ewe* (Conn.). In Du. esp. of a horse. Pl. **djurs**, *cattle*, esp. *cattle kept in the out-field*. Sometimes "de **djurs**" means *the horses, the horses in the out-field*, in contrast to "de **baess**", *the cows, the cattle*. **djur** or \***djör**. Norse **djur** = **dýr**, n., *an animal*; Fær. **djör**, Sw. **djur**.

**djur**<sup>2</sup> [dʒū'ɔr], sb., "*brick*", *excellent fellow*, etc., ironically in address to persons. U<sup>n</sup>. A mingling of **djur**<sup>1</sup> [dʒūr, \***djör**], *animal; beast*, and either ON. **dýrr**, adj., *dear; valuable; costly*, or a substantive prefixed by "dýr-" (O.N. **dýrgrip**, m., *treasure*, Icel. **dýrmenni**, n., *an excellent man*)?

**djutt** [dʒut], vb., *to walk slowly with heavy steps, to tramp, to geng djuttin ower de face o' de eart'*. Du. No. **dutta** (dytta), vb., *to stamp*, Sw. dial. **dutta**, vb., *to touch; nudge gently*.

**do** [dō (dɔ)], sb., *strength; energy; activity and perseverance in working*; der'r nae ['no'] **do** in him. Also sometimes of objects: *solidity; durability; quality*; der'r nae **do** in (atill)

it. Sa., etc. dwo [dwō]: Fo. O.N. dáð, f., (*deed*), *good capacity, valour*. See dolos, do-less, adj.

**dod** [dɔd (dåd), dɔd], sb., *a low sougling sound, caused by the wind through the opening in the roof* (as a harbinger of snow), a snawy **d**. (somewhat weaker than don, sb.). dɔd (dåd): Conn. dɔd: N.I. O.N. pot, n., *a howling; sougling; roaring*. Cf. tod in brimtɔd, sb.

**dodd**<sup>1</sup> [dåd(d)], sb., *tuft; tangled lock, a d. o' hair*; Flad., Conn., Sa. No. dodd, m., = dott, m., *tuft; wisp; lump*; Fær. doddur, m., inter alia: *tangled tuft of hair*. In the sense of a very large piece (Fo.), dodd is L.Sc. "dawd, daud", and in the sense of rag, ragged article of dress, it is Eng. "dud".

†**dodd**<sup>2</sup> [dɔd], sb., *a broken nail (iron nail)*. U<sup>mo</sup>. O.N. toddi, m., *small piece?*

**dodda** [dådda], interj., expressing surprise: *bless us!* in the expr. oh, d. me! Conn. datt neut. of O.N. dår, adj., *that makes a tremendous impression?*

**doddel** [dɔdɔl], sb., *a person constantly occupied, esp. with trifles*. Y. (Y<sup>m</sup>). Prob.: \*duti. Cf. No. dutta (dytta), vb., *to make repeated, slight jerks; to busy oneself with trifles*. and dutla, vb., *to be busy with trifles*; dutlar, m., *slow-going person*.

**doddel** [dɔdɔl], vb., *to be constantly occupied, esp. with trifles*. Y. See doddel, sb.

**dof** [dɔf, dof, dɔf], adj., prop. *stale, having lost its strength*, esp. in the phrase "**d**. [dɔf, dof] mould [mɔld]", *mould, dried in heaps and (mixed with dry manure) used as litter for cows in the byre* (Nm.; Fe.). a **d**. [dɔf] peat, *a slow-burning or non-heating piece of peat* (Sa.). Cf. No. dovamold, f., *loose and barren ("powerless") mould, with "d. mould"*. — In a more comprehensive sense:

*dull; inert; silly*, dof is L.Sc. dowf, adj. — Cf. doven, adj., and dofen, vb.

**dof** [dɔf], sb., = dof mould; a kessi (*basket*) o' **d**. Nm<sup>w</sup>. See dof, adj.

**dofen** [dɔfɛn], vb., 1) *to become slack and feeble (powerless)*; comm. 2) *to abate; calm*, of storm, rough weather; he's dofend i' de wadder. Conn. O.N. dofna, vb., *to become slack and feeble*. No. dovna, vb., *to calm; abate*, etc. See doven, vb.

**dofikus** [dɔf'ikus], sb., *a heap, kus, of dried (powerless) mould*; Nm. See dof, adj. (dof mould). Cf. mɔldikjos, sb.

**dofnin** [dɔfmɛn], sb., *calming, abatement of storm and rough weather*; he's a **d**. i' de wadder. Conn. From dofen, vb.

\***dogen**, adj., see \*goden.

**doger** [dɔgɔr], sb., *intense anxiety, anxious waiting*, e.g. fearing that an accident may have occurred; shø ['she'] was in a **d**., *she was waiting anxiously*. Ai. Poss. arisen from the more common uppadoğa [\*uppidagaðr] by omission of the first part of the compd., as the phrase "to be in a doger" is syn. with "to be uppadoğa"; see further under the latter word. Note, however, No. døger, n., *day and night*, used in sense of: a) *point of time with regard to a certain natural or mystic effect of the time of day*; b) *spirits; humour*, = Sw. dial. döger (O.N. dægr, m., *period of twelve hours*).

†**doi** [dâi], sb., expletive, in the phrase "Doi tak' dee!" Conn. Really, name for *the devil?*

**doit** [dɔi't, dâi't], sb., *a dull, indolent person*. O.N. dottr, No. dott, m., *a dull, incapable, careless person*; L.Sc. doit, sb., *a fool; numskull*. As the development of sound -ott > -oit is regular in Shetl. Norn (see Introd. V — also N.Spr. VII — § 19), and the foll. doit, vb., as

well as \*ordedoit, sb., must be supposed to be Shetl. Norn words, there need be no question of loan or influence from L.Sc.

**doit** [dɔi't, dāi't], vb., *to nod from sleepiness; to doze over some work or other, to sit doitiŋ ower a ting; also to walk drowsily and lazily*. Rarely in the form dott [dā't] (St. occas., really Ork.?). \*dotta; Icel. dotta, vb., *to nod from sleepiness; take a nap*. In sense of *to walk lazily*, doit partly assimilates to L.Sc. doytt and doiter, vb., but the sound-change -oit must, however, be regarded as a regular Shetl. development of -ott; see doit, sb., and cf. \*ordedoit, sb.

**doker** [dɔkər, dɔkər, dākər], sb., *firmness of texture; strength; quality to withstand wear*, esp. of articles of clothing; der'r nae ['no'] d. in it. Sometimes of *wear (the act of wearing out something)*; hit ['it'] can stand or bide nae d., *it can stand no wear*. Prob. from O.N. dugr, m., (*ability*); *strength; power; force*, by hardening of g to k. Cf. the syn. digger from \*dygg- (dygð).

**dokk** [dɔ'k], adj., *gloomy; depressed; discouraged*; he's unco ['very'] d. upon him (it); often intensive in the phrase: "d. and dowie" (L.Sc. dowie = dolly, adj., *dull; spiritless*). Fe. O.N. dǫkk, adj., *dark; dim*.

**dokka** [dɔka] and comm.: **dokki** [dɔki (dōki)], sb., 1) *a young girl*; now mostly as a term of endearment to a child, esp. a girl: my dokki! From Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>., an original form is reported, ending in -a: (my) piri (little) dokka! Sometimes in the sense of a) *a good-looking girl*, "shø ['she'] is a regular dokki" (U<sup>n</sup>.), and b) *sweetheart*, "Ola's dokki" (U<sup>n</sup>). 2) *doll, imitation of a doll*, esp. *a rag-doll*. O.N. dokka, f., *girl; vertical support in a windlass; a skein*. No. dokka, Sw. docka, = Da.

dukke, *a doll; skein; endaring term to a girl*.

**dokki** [dɔki], sb., *a new sprout of an old cabbage-plant; new sprout that starts growing along the stalk from the root of an old cabbage-plant*. U<sup>n</sup>. Really the same word as the foregoing?

**dol** [dɔ<sup>o</sup>], sb., *abatement; short calm or break in rough weather or in a high wind*; he's a d. Conn., Du. No. dola, daala, vb., of wind: *to abate; calm*; daal, n., *lull between squalls*.

**dol** [dɔ<sup>o</sup>], vb., *to abate; calm*, of rough weather; high wind; he's dolin. Conn. More commonly as a substantive; see dol, sb.

**dolabrod, doli-**, sb., see dora-fel, sb.

**dola** [dɔla (dɔ]a)]-tree, sb., contemptuous expr. applied to a *useless, indolent person*. Conn. Doubtless \*duratrē; Icel. dura (dyra)-trē, Fær. duratræ, n., *lintel*.

**dolek** [dɔlək, dālək], sb., 1) *a small watercourse; brook*; De. 2) *liquid manure from the byre, flowing through an open gutter* (= runek, ronek and oil(er), oller, olger); orig. doubtless of the gutter itself. Y. More common in the foll. derived senses: 3) a) *a dirty puddle; duck-pond; slough*; b) *very marshy piece of ground*. Y. O.N. dæla, f., *a gutter*; in No. also: *water-furrow; ditch; small brook*.

**dolerom**, sb., see dala-reek, sb.

**do-less**, adj., see dolos, adj.

**dolhoit** [dɔl'hoit, -hāit, -hāit], sb., prop. *faery-hat*, but now only used in a fig. sense in the foll. exprs.: 1) to cast a d. ower anesell ['oneself'], to cast anesell op in (in-till) a d., a) *to malingering in order to get out of some work or other* (N.I.); b) more rarely: *to become retiring, become silent and sulky* (Y<sup>n</sup>., U. occas.) — really to

*hide oneself in a fairy-hat*; he cuist [pronounced kjøst; past tense of "cast"] a **d.** ower him (himself), he cuist him op in (c. h. intill) a **d.**; to sit in a **d.**, to feign illness (N.I.), to sulk (Y<sup>n.</sup>, etc.); he laid him op wi' a **d.**, he lay down refusing to work (feigning illness). 2) somewhat differing in sense, as: a) he's casten (casten) a **d.** upon him, he is dirty and carelessly dressed (Fe.); b) de creature is turned **d.**, the beast has lost its condition and good appearance (Y<sup>h.</sup>) — dolhøit, in the last expr., is used adjectivally. — O.N. dulhøttr, m., a hat or hood to put on in order to conceal one's identity.

**doli** [dōli, dō<sup>o</sup>li], sb., soft (muddy or sandy) hollow in the sea-bottom, esp. of a bad fishing-ground. Sometimes also dwali [dwāli]. Nm<sup>w.</sup> O.N. dæl, f., a small dale; depression in the landscape (No. døl, f.).

**dolk** [dó'lk], sb., a big, bulky person; a big great **d.** Du. No. døl, m., lump; indolent person, and dolk, m., a slack, indolent lout.

**dollek**<sup>1</sup> [dólæk, dólæk (dólæk)], sb., a big, clumsy being or object; Du. [dólæk]; N.I., etc. [dólæk (dólæk)]; a **d.** o' a wife ['woman'] (N.I.); a **d.** [dólæk] o' a brøni, a thick, lumpy cake (Wh.). Besides dollek a form dullek [dólæk] is reported from U<sup>n.</sup> in sense of a stout clumsily-built woman. No. dulla (dylla), f., a roundish figure. See the foll. dollek.

**dollek**<sup>2</sup> [dólæk (dólæk)], sb., a bucket, pail. U<sup>n.</sup>, Y<sup>n.</sup> Now rare. — dudla [dodla], dudlek [dodlæk] and dudlin [dudlin, dōdlin]: Fo. (partly obs.); cf. \*vats(a)-dudlin. — Orig. doubtless the same word as dollek<sup>1</sup>. — \*dulla, \*dylla; Fær. dylla ("didla"), f., a small milk-pail. No. dujl, dyll, m., and dylla, f., a pail. The form dudlin = \*dulla-n with the def. art. Other forms for bucket, water-pail

are: a) fodek (fedek), q.v., and b) most comm.: dafek [dafæk], from Gael. dabhach, large tub; brewing-vat.

**dolos, do-less** [dōlæs, dō<sup>o</sup>læs, (-læs, -les)], adj., slow; inactive; wanting in energy and ability. Comm. dwolos, dwo-less [dwōlæs, -læs]: Fo. O.N. dáðlauss, adj., lacking in deeds (good capacity, energy of action; ability). See dō, sb. "dø (du)-less" differs slightly from "dō-less"; see dōlæs, dō-less, adj.

**dolra-mist**, sb., see dala-reek, sb.

**dolsket** [dó'lskæt] and **dolsi** [dó'lsi], adj., foolish; half-witted. Nm<sup>w.</sup> (Esh.). O.N. dælskr, adj., foolish; silly. With dolsi cf. L.Sc. dulse, adj., dull; heavy.

**dolt**, sb., see dult, sb.

**dom** [dōm, dō<sup>o</sup>m], sb., slight mist in fine, warm weather; haze; heat-haze, a misty **d.**, a fine wadder-**d.** Burra. \*pám (\*dám-?). Icel. pám, n., dark, misty atmosphere in a thaw; Fær. tám, n., haze; No. taam, n., dimness of the atmosphere; drizzly covering of clouds. For the change p > d in Shetl. Norn see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 36. Note, however, No. daame, m., with d, in sense of a veil of clouds; dimness of the atmosphere, from "daam", adj., dark; dim.

**doma** [dōma], sb., prop. sensation, sense-impression, applied to taste or smell, only noted down in a phrase, belonging to fishermen's tabu-language (sea-term): "der'r nae ['no'] **d.** on de fish", the fish will not bite, (really: the fish have neither taste nor smell). Also duma [dūma]. Fo. \*dám-, \*dōm-. O.N. dām, m., taste; No. daam, m., effect on the senses; taste; smell, etc.

**domba**, sb., see dumba, sb.

**dombet**, adj., see dumbet, adj.

**domlaw**, vb., see \*dumlaw, dwmlaw, vb.

**\*domra**<sup>1</sup>, sb., fine which is paid for non-compliance with a judgement or for absence from court.



Balfour: domera, domeral. In old Shetl. legal documents, legal ordinances, the word is found several times in the form *dwmra* (*dumra*). "... Quhilk [payment] is ordanit to be done within ane moneth ilk persoun under the paine of ane *dwmra*" (Anent payment of Syse herring. Court of Burray, etc. at Hous the XXV day of Junij 1604. Acts and Statutes). "Compeirit etc. and *dwm-lawit* (*submitted in judgement*)... that thai and ewerie ane of thame sould cast and win ther peitis ['peats'] yeirlie in time of yeir according to the ordinance set down in my Lordis precept direct theranent wnder the paine of ane *dwmra*" (Anent casting of peitis, etc. Court of Burray, etc. at Hous the XXV day of Junij 1604. Acts and Statutes). O.N. *dómrof*, n., *failure to comply with a judgement*.

**domra**<sup>2</sup> [dómra], sb., *fog; dimness of the atmosphere; gathering of drizzly clouds*, a *d. o' mist*. M<sup>n</sup>. (not comm.). Deriv. of \**dumm-*, parallel form to "dimm-"; No. *dunm*, adj., = *dim* (O.N. *dimmr*), adj., *dim; obscure*, inter alia, of the sky. *r* in *domra* may be original (cf. forms such as Ger. *dämmern*, *Dämmerung*, Da. *dæmre*, *dæmring*); note, however, No. *dumla*, vb., of the sky: *to become dense and dark*.

**domsket** [dómskæt], adj., *dejected; silent; melancholy*; Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.); occas. also *dumsket* [dómskæt]. 2) *gaping; struck dumb with astonishment*; also *domsi* [dómsi]; Du. Deriv. of O.N. *dumbr*, adj., *dumb; speechless (with paralysed senses)*; cf. Shetl. *dummi*, adj., *hard of hearing*. For the derivative ending cf.: a) No. *dumskén*, adj., *hazy* (R.), from "dumm" in sense of *dim; dark*; further, b) Shetl. *dimsk-*. — *doms* [dóms], adj., *out of sorts; peevish; sullen* (Y<sup>h</sup>.), is possibly a word different from *domsket*, *domsi*, arisen

by shortening of the Eng. expr. (also used in Shetl.) "in the dumps".

**don**<sup>1</sup> [dón], sb., prop. *dust*, used in the foll. senses: 1) *adhesive meal-dust which, in grinding corn, settles on the edges of the millstones*; it is used e.g. in the preparing of "sooens" (L.Sc. sowans), *pottage made of "sowans" mixed with meal*; comm.; more rarely *dun* [dun], de *d. o' de meal* (Conn.). 2) *misty covering of clouds; haze in warm weather*; der'r a het ['hot'] *don* ower de land; Nm<sup>w</sup>. Along with this, *doni* [dóni], adj., of weather: *hazy, misty and warm*, *d. wadder* (Nm<sup>w</sup>.). 3) *a grain; trifle; particle*, a *don o' meal*, o' sugar; no a *don*, *not a grain*; cf. *dost*, sb., in the same sense. Generally pronounced diff. from *dun* [dūn, dun], sb., *bird's down*. — Cf. a) No. "dun" in "dun-jord, dunmold", f., *a sort of loose, light earth*; b) No. *dunk*, m., *a quantity of refuse of hay, straw, etc.*

**don**<sup>2</sup> [dón], sb., *boom; din*, of wind, esp.: a) *gust of wind; sudden squall*, a *d. o' wind* (U<sup>n</sup>.); b) *a whistling sound of the wind in the roof-opening*, somewhat stronger than *do*; Conn. \**dun-* or \**dyn-*. O.N. *duna*, f., and *dynr*, m., *boom; noise*; No. *dun*, *dune* and *dyn*, m.; Fær. *dun*, n., and *duni*, m. The form *din* [dín], *boom*, may have arisen from \**dyn-*, but is rather to be regarded as Eng. *din*, sb.

**don** [dón], vb., *to boom; din; make a noise; to crash*; of wind: *to come with a gust or with a sough*. Also *din* [dín], = Eng. *din*, vb. O.N. *duna* and *dynja*, vb., *to boom; crash*. See *don*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**donder**, sb. and vb., see *dunder*.

**donek** [donæk (dónæk)], sb., *a swampy hole; puddle*. Du. Prob. to be classed with *dien*, *dine-*, sb., with dropped *i*-mutation; see further *dien*.

**doner** [dónər], sb., *a fierce blaz-*



*ing fire*, a **d. o'** a fire. N.I. O.N. duni, m., *fire* (poet.; Eg.).

**dongel**, sb., see *dungel*.

**dongjin** [döndzɪn, döndzən], sb., a *heap; pile*, e.g. a **d. o'** hay. De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe). \*dungi-nn or \*dyngja-n (def. form)? No. dunge, Fær. dungi, m.; O.N. dyngja, f., a *heap*. For -gji [dʒi], instead of the more common -gi [gi], in the ending of Shetland words, cf. e.g. belgjin, sb., and knoggji, sb.

\***donna**, sb., see \*dønna, \*dønni, sb.

**doon-dragg**, -droggin, sb., see *dragg* (drogg), sb.

**doonfa'-klokk** [dunfä'klök'], sb., a *large species of beetle*, klokk, of *bluish colour*, with *small wings*, which enable it to fly a *short distance*, and then it falls down; it is found in the out-fields, esp. in boggy or peaty soil. Conn. Doubtless an old \*niðrfalls-klokka or klukka, where the first part of the compd. (O.N. niðrfall, n., *downfall*) has been translated into Eng. (L.Sc.).

**doon-lay** [dun'le'·], sb., *heavy snowfall*, a **d.-l.** o' snaw. Doubtless a translation of an old (O.N.) niðrlag, n., or \*niðrlaga, f.; cf. No. nedlag and nedloga, prop. a *laying down*. — doon-layer [dun'le'·ər] and doon-lie [dun'läi'·] are reported in sense of a *thick coat of snow on the ground*, lying for some time, a d. o' snaw (Sa.).

**doon-lie** [dun'läi'·], sb., 1) prop. *couch; resting-place*. 2) *settled fair weather*, a **d.-l.** o' wadder ['weather']; he's just been a **d.-l.** de hale ook ['whole week']. U<sup>n</sup>. An anglicising of an old \*niðrlaga or -lega, "*lying down*". Cf. lega, sb., *settled weather*, and "lie doon", under lie, vb. — Another doon-lie, sb., is given under doon-lay, sb.

**doon-lop**, -lup [dun'lop'·], a *heavy downpour of rain*, a **d.-l.** o' rain.

From an old \*niðr-hlaup, n., *rushing down*. Cf. vanlop, vandilop, sb.

**doon-set** [dun'sæt'·, -sæt'·], sb., *haunt, domicile, house with a small plot of ground attached*. Cf. Fær. niðursetur, n., *settlement*, and niðurseta, f., of a *tenant's farm*. L.Sc. down-seat, sb., acc. to Jam.: "*settlement as to situation*".

**doon-tak** [-tak], sb., *taunt; disparaging reference to or designation for a person*, a **d.-t.** on a person. Fe. Anglicising of an older \*niðr-tak(a) in sense of *pulling down; disparagement*; O.N. niðrtaka, f., *pulling down*.

**doon-tøm** [dun'tøm'·], sb., *heavy downpour of rain*; a **d.-t.** o' rain. Really emptying. See tøm, vb.

**doors**, sb. pl., *entrance-door of a house*. The word is anglicised, but the pl. form is a relic of the old language: O.N. dyrr, f. pl., *door*. The sing. form, Eng. door, is now, however, more commonly used. The old gen. form "dura-" is found in some compds.: dora-fel (dorifel, dola- and dolibrod), durasuk (dora-, doro-), as well as dola-tree; q.v.

**dor** [dör], sb., a *drop; trifle*, only noted down negatively, "no a **d.**", in the phrase: der'r no a **d.** o' blöd ['blood'] in his (her) face, *there is no natural, fresh colour in his (her) face at all, he (she) has a very unhealthy or sickly appearance*, prop.: *there is not a drop of blood in his (her) face*. Fe. Is doubtless O.N. tár, n., *tear*; for the Shetl. use of the word, cf. Sw. tár, m., a) *tear*; b) *drop; small drops of fluid*, Da. tár, c., id. For initial d for t in Shetl. Norn, see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 35.

**dor** [dor], pron.; pl. form, prop. the old dual-form of the second person, pers. pron., used in polite address to a single person: *You (thou)*;

Conn. (now rare); *kwar'r dor gaun?* *where are you going?* Fær. *tygur*, No. *dykker, dokker, daar* (O.N. *ykkir*, acc. and dat.). — From *Fo.* is reported an obs. gen. form *dora* [dō·rā] with last vowel lengthened, in the phrase: *til dora, to you (thee)*, esp. in the return greeting: *Goden dag til d.!* *good day to you!* as reply to a *Goden dag!* Cf. *dor (you)* and *dora (your)* in the Foula-ballad. Similar gen. forms are found in Fær.: *tygara* (in addressing a single person), in No.: *dykkar, dokkor*, etc., in East Norway occas. “*daar, door*” (see “*de*”, pron. pl. in Aa., R.).

**dor** [dōr], vb., 1) *to deprive one of one's senses* (esp. *the hearing*), *to paralyse; make deaf*, a) in expletive expr. such as: *De'il* ['devil'] *d. dee!* b) *to bewilder a person by noise and shouting; de bairn dors me, dors me doon; in same sense* Ork. *dore*, vb. (Jam.). 2) *to shout something into one's ear in order to get the person in question to remember it; to repeat something (an instruction) several times in a loud, emphatic manner* (N.I.); he *dord* it intill ['into'] him. — \**dāra*, deriv. of the root “*dā-*”, denoting *deadening of the senses*; O.N. *dā*, n., *catalepsy* (No. *daae*, m., *senseless state of mind; lethargy*); *dār*, adj., *that makes an overwhelming impression on a person*. O.N. *dāra*, vb., is handed down in the sense of: *to mock, to make a fool of one* (*dāri*). Cf. the rare Eng. *dorr* (*dor*), vb., a) *to make a fool of one*; b) *to deafen with noise*.

\***dora**, pron., see under *dor*, pron.

**dorabrod**, sb., see *dorafel*, sb.

**dorafel** [dor·afel, dōr·a-] and **dorifel** [dor·ifel, -fəl, dōr·i-], sb., really *board of a door*, but now only used metaph., a) in the phrase: *gane i' dorafels, dorifels, broken into pieces, loosened*, of something con-

sisting of boards joined together; b) of an object, old; fragile, on the point of falling to pieces, e.g. a auld ['old'] *d. o' a kist, an old, extremely fragile chest*, a auld *d. o' a bed, an old, rickety and poor bed*. Besides *dorafel, dorifel*, are also found forms such as *dorabrod* [dōr·a-brōd] (Y<sup>b</sup>) and the more comm. *dolabrod* [dōl·abrōd, dōl·a-] (Fe.; Y.); *dolibrod* [dōl·i-, dōl·ibrōd, -brād] is found in the phrase: *gane i' dolabrods, dolibrods* (*dorabrods*). *dolabrod* and *dalibrod* [dal·ibrād]: Y<sup>n</sup>. In Y. (Y<sup>n</sup>) *dolabrod* is found also in the sense of *a piece of broken timber*. — *dorafel, dorifel* is an old \**dura-fjøl*, f., *board of a door*; cf. *fjel*, sb. *brod* in *dora, dola-, dolibrod*, is rather L.Sc. *brod, sb., a board*, than O.N. *brot, n., a fragment*; cf. the phrase: *gane i' klibberbrods* (really *side-boards of a pack-saddle, klibber*) = *gane i' dorafels*, etc. *brod*, from O.N. *brot*, is found, e.g. in *potta-brod*.

**dorasuk, dorosuk**, sb., see *durasuk*.

**dord** [dōrd], sb., *lump; a big, corpulent person*, a *d. o' a child*. Du. Prob. the same word as *darg*, sb., and *dorg* (*dork*), sb.; q.v.

**dordek** [dōrdək], sb., *a portion of something*; occas. ironically: *yon* ['that'] is a *d.*; not comm. Prob. a form of *dord*, sb., enlarged by the suffix *-ack, -ock*; see prec. In the sense of *a portion of food*, the word might, however, originate from O.N. *dagverðr, dōgurðr*, m., *early dinner, corresponding as to time to Eng. breakfast*; cf. with this, L.Sc. “*dorder-meat*”, sb., *a piece of bread, bannock*, given between dinner and supper, from O.N. \**dōgurðarmatr*.

**doren** [dōrən] and **dorin** [dōrin], sb. and interj., as in: *lll d.!* a) expressing impatience, anger, or thirst

for revenge: *to the devil*, etc.; b) *stop that noise! hold your tongue!* In similar manner: Heavy **d.**! and Oh, **d.** dee! Also Ork. (doren). See dor, vb.

**dorg** [dɔrg], sb., *a corpulent or stout, large-boned person*, a **d.** o' a fellow. Conn. Outside Conn. more comm.: dork [dɔrk, dɔ'rk]; a **d.** o' a lass, *a plump, somewhat clumsily-built young woman* (N.Roe); a great **d.** o' a man, o' a bull (Du.). dork may also mean any *thick, clumsy object* whatsoever: a **d.** o' a knife, o' a needle; a **d.** o' a piece (o' meat), *a thick, fat morsel*; N.Roe. No. dorg, f., *a heavy, slatternly woman, a good-for-nothing*. — From Conn. is reported a form tork [tɔ'rk] = dorg, with allusion to the word "Turk".

**dorifetels, dorrifetels** [dɔr'ifætəls (dɔr'i-)], sb. pl., *lazy lounging or huddling up; indisposition and fretfulness*; only noted down in the phrase: "to lie (be) op i' de **d.**" *to lounge lazily or huddled up; to be indisposed and fretful*. Sa. As the word morkifetel, sb., is used occas. in the sense of *a damp, rotting or disorderly heap*, occas. fig. of *a confused or depressed state of mind; irresolution*, a similar change may be thought to have taken place in the sense of dorifetel(s). The original meaning then might be *a bundle flung down or rolled up carelessly*; cf. No. durra, f., *disorderly pile; entangled mass* (dudra, durra, vb., *to wrap up; to bundle*. R.), and No. fetl, n., *binding; winding round*. Shetl. fetel, sb., *carrying-band*. fetel is L.Sc. (fettil, fettle 2 and 3. Jam.) when used of *condition, frame of mind*.

**dorin** [dɔrin], sb., *deafening or confused noise; shouting*. See dor, vb.

**dork**, sb., see dorg, sb.

**dorkable**, adj., see dɔrkable.

**dorl, dorrel**, sb., see darl, darrel.

**dorpelt** [dɔ'rpəld], adj., *mottled; speckled*, esp. of the sky: *covered closely with small clouds*, = drip-let, adj. N.Roe occas. Must be a metathesis of \*droplet = No. drop-lutt, adj., *variegated; small-dotted* (Sw. dial. dropplugg, Icel. dropóttur, adj., *spotted; speckled; variegated*).

**dorro** [dår(r)ɔ], sb., 1) *a fishing-line, a special angling-line used in boat-fishing* (esp. for mackerel and coalfish), *kept in constant motion to and fro (up and down) while the boat is gently rowed forward*, = O.N. dorg, f. comm. Sometimes also darro [dar(r)ɔ]. In Ai. dorro is used of a fishing-line with many hooks. 2) *wooden frame around which a fishing-line is wound*, U. (U<sup>n</sup>.): dorro (darro). Cf. herewith No. dorg, f., in sense of *fishing-tackle, a rod with hooks left hanging overnight* (R.). — See støba-dorro, sb. — The form dorro, written "dorrow", is not quite regularly developed from "dorg", but is formed like Eng. words, such as "borough, borrow, morrow, sorrow", corresponding to O.N. "borg, borga (vb.), morg(inn), sorg". In Jam. the word is not found as L.Sc. Edm. has: "dorrow, to fish with a floating hand-line".

**dorro** [dår(r)ɔ], vb., *to fish with an angling-line* (esp. for coalfish and mackerel); see dorro, sb. comm. Occas. darro [dar(r)ɔ]. Formed from the substantive and cannot be derived directly from O.N. dyrgja, vb., *to fish with a trolling-line*.

**dorska** [dɔ'rska, dâ'rska], sb., *dar-ing, foolhardy action*; also doska [dâska]. Y., Fe. \*dârska (*lack of sense; delusion*)? The word prob. arises from O.N. dâra, vb., *to deceive; delude*, which again is derived from the root "dâ" — see under dor, vb.; but the infl. of Eng. dare, vb., can also be traced.

**dos** [dós, dós̥ (dås, dâs)], sb., 1) *small stack of corn*, a **d.** o' corn; partly = *a thrave of corn, 24 sheaves of corn put together in a stack* (Du.). S.Sh. (comm.). Also **døs** [døs]. Du. and Conn.: **dôs**, **dôs̥** (Du<sup>m.</sup>: **dôs**). Quarf: **dôs̥** and **døs**. Burra: **dâs**. In Wh. is found a form, **dössek** [dôs̥æk] = **dos**. 2) a) *a high, steep, detached rock* (cf. **stakk**); b) *height, summit of a rock*. Rare in the senses given under 2. **dos**, on the border line between a common noun and a place-name, in "de Døs [dôs] o' de holm (de Door-holm)", a name for the high, conical-shaped western end of the rocky holm "de Door-holm" (Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>), serving as a landmark for fishermen by which to find a fishing-ground. — O.N. **dys**, f., a *cairn*; Sw. dial. **dös**, f., a *cairn*; *stack of straw or hay*; with deviating vowel-sound: N.Eng. **dass**, a *stack*, and L.Sc. **dass**, a **d.** o' corn, a *heap of corn*. In No. is found "dos", f., = "stakk" in sense of *skirt* (doubtless also *stack*; *pile*; *heap*; cf. **dosa**, vb., in R.). Shetl. "dôs (dås), dôs̥" may spring either from "dys" or \***dos**; **døs** points back to "dys"; **dâs**, on the other hand, points to \***dos**. The word **skrivlin**, **skrøvlin** has superseded **dos** in the N.I. Cf. **des**, sb.

**dos** [dós, dós̥ (dås)], vb., *to stack up reaped corn in small stacks* (**doses**), to **d.** de corn. S.Sh. Occas. also **døs** [døs]. Du. and Conn.: **dôs**, **dôs̥**. Quarf: **dôs̥** and **døs**. Burra: **dâs**. \***dysja** or \***dosa**. O.N. **dysja**, vb., *to raise a cairn*; No. **dosa**, vb., *to fling together into a heap* (doubtless, *to make into a stack*. R.). In the N.I. is used the expr. "to skrivvel (skrøvel) de corn".

**dosk**, **doska**, **dosker**, sb., see **duska**, sb.

**döss** [dôs̥], sb., *a sudden shake; a fall with a flop; a splash*; he fell i' de gutter (*in the mire, the*

*morass*) wi' a **d.** Sa., etc. No. **dyss** (**duss**), m., *a shake*.

**döss** [dôs̥], vb., *to fall with a flop or splash*. Sa., etc. No. **dyssa**, vb., *to shake, jerk*. See **döss**, sb.

**dost** [döst], sb., *a grain; particle; trifle*; no a **d.**, *not a grain*. No. **dust**, f., a) *dust*; b) *particle; trifle* (inkje *dust, not a particle*). O.N. **dust**, n., *dust*. In the usual sense of *dust*, Shetl. **dost** may spring from O.N. **dust**, but, in that case, it has merged into Eng. **dust**, sb.

**doster**, sb., see **duster**.

**dott**, vb., see **doit**, vb.

**dotter**, **dutter** [dotər], sb., *daughter*.

This form with a short, closed o, originating from O.N. **dóttir**, f., *daughter*, is now found only here and there as the last part of a compd. in women's surnames, thus: James'-dotter, John's-dotter (Y.). The usual Shetl. word, Eng. "daughter", differs from this in being pronounced (with a long å) "dååtər".

**dov** [döv], vb., *to become drowsy or sleepy; to slumber, fall asleep*, to **d.** ower; he **dovd** ower to sleep. S.Sh. (Conn.; Sandw.). \***dofa**, vb., from the root \***dof**, in sense of *weariness; drowsiness*; cf. O.N. **dofi**, m., *indolence; slackness*; No. **dova**, vb., *to abate; calm*. Cf. **dover**, vb. — **dov**, mentioned under **dev**, vb., differs from the **dov** treated here.

**doven** [dövən] and **dovin** [dövɪn], adj., *slack; feeble; numb*; my hands (feet) is **d.**, *my hands (feet) are numb with cold*. O.N. **dofinn**, adj., *slack, dull, feeble, numb and insensible*.

**doven** [dövən], vb., *to become slack and feeble, numb and insensible*. More comm.: **dofen**; q.v. (**d.** 1). O.N. **dofna**, vb., *to become dull, slack, feeble or insensible*.

**dover** [dövər], sb., *a doze; a light slumber*. See **dover**, vb.

**dover** [dövər], vb., *to be or become drowsy or sleepy* (U<sup>n.</sup>); *to doze*;

I just dovered, *I slept quite lightly* (Sa.); to **d.** ower = to dover, *to fall into a light sleep*; he dovered ower (Sa.); *to sleep badly*; *to doze* (U<sup>s</sup>.); *to make limp or sleepy movements*; metaph., e.g. in the expr.: de word was doverin afore him, afore his mooth ['mouth'], *he could not speak distinctly, either for sleepiness or weakness* (U<sup>s</sup>.). The word is found in L.Sc.: dover, vb., *to slumber lightly*; but the Shetl. dover has a wider use and is prob. of Norse origin. Cf. No. daaver, n., *sickly drowsiness*; *attack of faintness and giddiness*, and No. davra, vb., *to be weakened*. — daver [dävər], vb., is used syn. with dover, but daver is prob. L.Sc. "dauer (daiver)", *to become or to be stupid, benumbed, dull*, which in Shetl. has merged into dover. daver, however, is found in a single sense, orig. from Norn (No. davra), and diff. from L.Sc.; see daver, vb.

**dovin** [dövin], sb., *deafening, confused noise*. N. dovin is formed by the suffix -an or -ing together with a deriv. of the verb \*daufa, \*dauva, *to deafen*, formed directly on daufr, in place of \*døyfa with imutation. See dev, vb., and dov, vb., mentioned thereunder.

**drabb** [drab], sb., *drizzle*; *drizzly weather*. Fo. Doubtless to be classed with No. drabba, vb., *to overflow the bank*; Fær. drabb, n., *somewhat rough sea*; *sea-spray*; *small waves near the shore*. Further, Shetl. drabb also approaches the Celt. "drab-", *dirt*; *mud* (Gael. drabach, adj., *dirty*). drabb, *of a slatternly, disorderly person* (esp. *a woman who soils and spills things* (Fe., Papa), on the other hand, is most prob. Eng. drab, sb., in the sense of *a slattern*; L.Sc. "dirty drab").

**drabbi, drabb-y** [drab(b)i], adj.,

*drizzly*; *rainy*, **d.** wadder ['weather'], a **d.** mornin. Fo. Deriv. of drabb, sb.

‡? **drabelli** [drä'bæli], sb., *one of the openings between the keelson and the knee-timbers in a boat* (to secure the running off of the water). Also draberri [drä'bæri]: Fe.; U<sup>n</sup>. The word is generally used in the pl.: drabellis (-berris). Cf. roshols.

**dradska** [dradʃka], sb., *slowness*; *tardiness*; *slow and dragging gait*. Y., Fe. \*drattska. O.N. dratta, vb., *to move with a heavy, slow gait*. Cf. drats, vb.

**dradsket** [dradʃkæt], adj., *slow*; *dragging*, applied to movement, gait. Y.; Fe. \*drattsköttr. See dradska, sb.

**draf**, sb., see under dravin, adj.

**drafs** [drafs], sb., *a person who walks slowly and carelessly*. U<sup>n</sup>. See drafs, vb.

**drafs** [drafs], vb., *to walk slowly and carelessly*. U<sup>n</sup>. Somewhat diff. from No. and Sw. dial. drafsa, vb., *to squander*; *waste*, but approaches No. dramsa, vb., *to draggle*; *spill*, etc. Cf. drags and drats, vb.

**drafsæt** [drafsæt], adj., *slow*; *careless*; *dragging*, applied to gait. U<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of drafs, vb.

**drag** [drag, dräg], sb., *dragging*; *pulling*; esp. in the foll. phrases.: 1) with a short a-sound [drag]: 1) *dragging*; *helping hand*; *grip*, in hauling a boat up or down, sometimes also when rowing; gi'e us a **d.** [drag] wi' dee, boy! *give a hand, my boy!* (N.); cf. rogg, sb. 2) *heavy, downward-dragging weight*; der'r a heavy **d.** [drag] on the line, *there is a heavy weight of fish on the line* (U<sup>n</sup>). 11) with a long a-sound [dräg]: 1) a) *the quantity of milk taken from a cow at each milking*, a **d.** [dräg] o' milk, a **d.** ut o' de coo (N.I.); *to tak' a d. ut o' de coo, *to milk the cow at an irregular time* (U<sup>n</sup>.); b) *a draught of milk, a sip of milk* (U.). 2) a) *cur-**

*rent, draught of the tide, a d. [dræg]* o' tide; gi'e ['give'] de line plenty o' skob (*scope*) for de d. o' de tide (U.); b) *backwash; the wash of waves upon the shore and the receding of the water, de d. [dræg]* o' de sea (U.). 3) *heavy downpour of rain; he is gaun ['going'] to be a d. [dræg], we are going to have a downpour* (U<sup>mo.</sup>). *dragg* (q.v.), of *dense, fine rain*, differs from the above. — O.N. *drag*, n., *dragging, pulling*, etc.; for the use of the word in connection with *milking*, see under *draw*, vb. — In some of the old meanings of the word, only the anglicised forms "draw" and "draught", q.v., are now used in Shetl.

**drag<sup>1</sup>** [dræg], vb., *to draw; to pull (slowly), to move slowly*, pronounced with a long a, different from Eng. "drag". *dræg* is now only used in certain phrases, as: *de mill is dragin* [drægɪn] and *grindin* [grɪndɪn], *the mill is grinding quite slowly* (prop. *drawing and grinding*). O.N. *draga*, vb., *to drag; pull*. *drog*, vb. (q.v.), is developed from "draga", likewise as *drag*, but used somewhat diff. from this word. "draw" is found anglicised in a few instances, deviating from Eng. and originating in meanings and applications from O.N.; see *draw*, vb.

†**drag<sup>2</sup>** [dræg], vb., in the phrase "**d. op**", *to educate; rear*; "I was no ['not'] *draget* [drægət] op in Bressay". For perf. part. "*draget op*", is also used "*opdraget*" [ɒp'drægət]. — Da. *opdrage*, vb., id. Eng. dial. "*drag up*" is used disparagingly: *to bring up children badly or without care*.

**dragel(s)** [drægəl(s)], **drachwel(s)** [draɪwəl(s)] and **drawel(s)** [drāwəl(s)], sb., *the end of a boat's keel where it curves upwards to the stem*, = No. *draghals*. \**drag-hals*. The word in Shetl. now, however, esp. denotes *the fore-part or after-part of a false*

*keel* (keel-draught), *strap on a boat's keel, fore- and aft-d.* *dragel(s)*: U<sup>n.</sup>, *drachwel(s)*: Wests. (Sa., Ai.), *drawel(s)*: comm. The forms ending in -el, -wel have arisen from words in -els, -wels, the s has been mistaken for the pl. sign and thus freq. dropped in the sing. See "draught", sb.

**drager** [drægər], sb., *one of the runners over which a boat is dragged*, tabu-word, used by fishermen for the common linn. U<sup>n.</sup> \**dragari* (*object by means of which or over which something is dragged*). See linn and *draglinn*, sb.

**drag** [drag(g)], **drägg** [dræg(g)] and **drogg** [drög(g)], sb., 1) *close, fine rain, a d. o' weet* ['wet']. N.I. (*dragg, drägg, drogg*). Wests. (*drogg*). 2) in the compds. "*doon* ['down'] -*drag*" and "*doon-droggin* [dröggin]": *heavy rain, downpour*, esp. in a calm (in contrast to *tømeld*, sb.). De<sup>w.</sup> (M.Roe): *doon-dragg*. Sa: *doon-droggin*. — May be O.N. *dregg*, f., Icel. *dregg* and *dreggjar* (pl.), Eng. *dregs* (pl.); cf. L.Sc. *dreg*, sb., *a drop, a very small quantity of liquid*. See *drogget* and *droggisom*, adjs. — In Foula an extended form, *droggeri* [drög'əri], is found as an intensive of *drogg*: a *morning* o' "*droggeri*", *an unpleasant, rainy morning*. — *dragl* [dragəl] and *dregl* [drægəl], "a d. o' weet", syn. in meaning with *drag*, etc., are, however, prob. Eng. dial. (and L.Sc.) *draggel*, *draigle*, sb., *mire; drenching; wet, muddy condition*; in written Eng.: *draggel*, vb.

**draglinn** [drag'lin], sb., *one of the runners (linns) over which a boat is dragged*. U<sup>n.</sup> \**drag-hlunnr*. See linn, sb.

**drags** [drags], vb., *to have one's clothes trailing along*, applied to a slatternly person, esp. a woman; to *geng dragsin*; also *to walk slowly, as if dragging oneself along*. Y., Fe.



O.N. dragsa, vb., *to trail, drag or carry something heavy.*

**dragsa** [dragsa], sb., *a slatternly, negligent woman, who trails her dress along, a draggletail; a "skowret" d.* [L.Sc. scowry, adj., = scurvy, shabby]. Y., Fe. \*dragsa, f. See drags, vb.

**dragset** [dragsæt], adj., *slatternly, having trailing garments while walking, esp. of a woman; dragset-like.* Y., Fe. From \*drags-; see drags, vb., and dragsa, sb.

**dral** [drāl], vb., *to walk as if dragging oneself along; to idle about; saunter, to geng dralin; a dralin body Y. (Y<sup>h</sup>). No. drala, vb., id.* In the sense of *to speak, with slow utterance*, dral, however, is Eng. drawl, vb.

**drall** [(dra) dräl], sb., *splinter-bars or swingle-trees, belonging to a plough; collect. Conn. Really something dangling; see drall, vb.* Cf. drill, sb.

**drall** [dra], dräl], vb., *to dangle; idle about, to geng drallin about.* Conn. Du. (Sandw.). No. dralla, vb., *to saunter (behind); trip;* Icel. dralla, vb., *to lag behind.* Cf. drill<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**draller** [dra]ør, dräl]ør], sb., *in a water-mill: a wooden block, one end of which rests on the upper millstone and is fastened by a string to the "shoe": a wooden trough, through which the corn from the deep, funnel-shaped box, "de hopper", runs down to the eye of the millstone.* Y<sup>n</sup>. "de draller" is set in motion by the turning of the millstone, and, by its continual striking against "the shoe", ensures the steady descent of the corn. Hence the name, draller; really, *the dangling, swinging one.* draller is to be formally classed with drall, vb., and is a deriv. of the latter. Otherwise drall-, in this case, might poss. stand for an orig. \*darl-; cf. No. darla, vb., *to move; dangle*, Fær. darla, vb., *to hang dangling*, with which draller,

acc. to the usage of the word, agrees fairly well.

**drallet** [dra]l]æt, dräl]æt], adj., *slovenly, negligent of appearance, esp. about the legs; he is very d.-like about de legs.* Fe. Deriv. of drall, vb.

**drals** [dra]ls], vb., *to walk slowly and carelessly, as if dragging oneself, to geng dralsin.* Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Either a) derived from dral, vb. (q.v.), and, in that case, parallel to drats from \*dratt-, or b) by metathesis from a form \*drasl, and, in that case, = No. and Sw. dial. drasla, drassla, vb., *to trail; drag,* Icel. drasla, vb., *to rush heedlessly (and hastily) along.* Cf. drels, vb.

**dralsæt** [dra]lsæt] and more comm. **dralsket** [dra]lskæt, dräl]skæt], adj., *that moves slowly and lazily.* Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Deriv. of drals, vb. For the form dralsket, cf. dradsket, adj., from \*dratt-. See drels(k)et and drolsket, adjs.

**dramm** [dram (dräm)], sb., *tuft of wool, small piece of cloth or string, tied as a mark through a hole, made in horses' and sheep's ears.* As a mark on a horse, a dramm is attached also to the mane or to the tail (Sa.). More rarely dremm [dræm]. Really *tied mark?* Is prob. the same word as Icel. drambr, m., *stub; piece of knotty wool*, etc. (E.J.).

**dramm** [dram], vb., *to tie a mark, dramm, on a horse or on a sheep, to d.* a horse, a sheep (a lug). Sa.

**drang** [dran], vb., *to tie firmly, draw a knot firmly together, to d.* tō ['to']. Sa.; Du. occas. A form with dropped i-mutation. O.N. drengja, vb., *to tie (firmly);* Icel. drengja, vb., *to draw together; tie firmly.* See dreng, vb., and drung, vb.

**drasj, drass**, sb., see drosj, sb.

**dratl, drattel** [dra]təl, dräl]ət], sb., *a slow person who comes lagging behind.* U. See dratl, vb.

**dratl, drattel** [dra]təl, dräl]ət], vb.,



to walk slowly and heavily, to come lagging behind, to geng (come) dratlin; a dratlin body. U. Also draitel [drätitəl] (U<sup>n</sup>). No. and Fær. dratla, vb., id.; deriv. of O.N. dratta, vb., to walk heavily and slowly.

**drats** [drats], vb., to move heavily and slowly, to shuffle along, to geng dratsin; to come drogin and dratsin (U.), to come lagging behind. Deriv. of O.N. dratta, vb., to move with a heavy, slow gait. L.Sc. dratch, vb., to linger.

**dratset** [dratsət], adj., 1) that walks heavily and slowly. 2) clumsy; careless. 3) negligent in dress, with sagging clothes; also with untidy shoes or boots. 4) of shabby, unattractive appearance. Deriv. of drats, vb.

**dratsi** [dratsi], sb., one who walks heavily and slowly. As a tabu-name (sea-term), used by fishermen, the word esp. denotes otter, prob. from the way in which the otter drags its tail when going over the ground. Cf. Icel. dratthali, m., as a nickname for the fox, also Shetl. drillaskøvi and dafi, other tabu-names for the otter with a similar root-meaning. — dratsi: deriv. of drats, vb.

**draught** [dræxt], sb., false keel, strap on the keel of a boat, keel-d., = O.N. drag, n. Anglicised form. See dragel(s), sb.

**drav** [drāv], sb., 1) drift, esp. seaweed floating on the surface of the water; Fe. Opposite to grav (substances under the surface of the water; Fe.). 2) shoal of young fish, esp. young herring; Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). — O.N. draf, n., refuse; particles; dust. — See dravin, adj.

**dravin** [drāvin, drāvən], adj., decomposed, in a state of decomposition, 1) of meat, esp. fish: half-rotten; sour; d. fish; U., d. milk, turned milk (see Intro. IV, § 21). Also travi(n). 2) drenched, d. weet ['wet']; de claes ['clothes'] is d.; U<sup>n</sup>. 3) fig.: out of

sorts; indolent; indisposed; in a tiresome, peevish mood; du's uncon ['very'] d. de day ['to-day']; N.Roe. \*drafinn, adj., deriv. of "draf" in the sense of decomposed mass; O.N. draf, n., refuse, and drafnā, vb., to be dissolved into small parts. (Icel. drafnā, inter alia: to become rotten); Fær. dravin, adj., moist, and "drav-vátur", drenched; No. drav-, intensive prefix in adjectives, denoting decomposed state, etc.: dravrotten, putrid. With dravin 2 cf. the phrase "as weet ['wet'] as draf [draf]." draf, sb., grains; draff, has arisen from O.N. draf, n., but has assimilated to Eng. draft, sb.

**draw** [drâ], used in some meanings, diff. from Eng. "draw", orig. from an older (O.N.) drag; thus: 1) esp. in fishermen's tabu-language at sea: halyard, = No. drag, n. (d. 9 in Aa.). 2) a place on the shore over which a boat is drawn from and to the boat-shed, = No. drag, n. (d. 6 in Aa.); hwar ['where'] is dy ['your'] boat's d.? (U.). Cf. drag, sb., and "draught", sb.

**draw** [drâ], vb., both = Eng. "to draw" and "to pull"; used in several phrases, handed down from Norn and from O.N. (draga), freq. deviating from Eng. — 1) vb. a.: to d. corn, to draw some sheaves out of a stack of corn; to d. fish, to catch fish with a hand-line, O.N. draga fisk; to d. de milk (ut) o' de coo (U.), to milk the cow (esp. of milking at an irregular time; see drag, sb. II 1 a), also "to d. de coo"; cf. Sw. dial. dra koa, to milk the cow; — to d. de (ane's) and, end, see and, end, sb.; to d. ane's drøri, to make one's blood flow. 2) vb. n., of a current: to move, run in a certain direction; de tide is drawin' in de firt', the tide is running up the firth (Nm<sup>w</sup>.); cf. O.N. draga in the sense of to move in a certain direction

(d. 18. Fr.) and Shetl. drag, sb. II 2 a, *current, under-draw*, sb., *under-current*. — 3) With preps. and advs.: **d.** at, in the phrase "he is drawin' at de dekk", *the end of the fishing-line has chanced to stick fast to the sea-bottom* (U<sup>n</sup>), tabu-term at sea in boat-fishing, doubtless (as the thought is often veiled or expressed approximately in such tabu-phrases): *the line is approaching the sea-bottom*; O.N. draga(sk) at, *to approach*. — **d.** doon ['down']: a) *to pull the teats of a cow repeatedly before milking*; b) he is drawin' him doon to night, *the night is coming down*. — **d.** i(r)ae ['from'], a) *to draw up the long-line a little from the sea-bottom* (Y<sup>h</sup>), Icel. draga frá; b) in sailing or rowing a boat: *to bear from, to run clear of the breaking waves*. — **d.** on, *to put on an article of clothing*, esp. a new or rarely used garment; to **d.** on a new bad; see "drawin", sb., and "on-draw", sb. — **d.** op (op to): a) to **d.** anesell ['oneself'] op, *to approach*, he drew him ['himself'] op to de hoose (Y<sup>h</sup>); b) of time: he draws (is drawin') him op to twall ['twelve'], *noon, twelve o' clock, is drawing near*, he draws him op to jøl, *Christmas is drawing near*; cf. O.N. draga(sk) at, *to draw near, approach*, impers.: draga at, *to get near to a certain time* (Fr.). — **d.** ower: a) to "**d.** ower" de tows, *to overhaul the ropes*; b) to **d.** anesell ['oneself'] ower, *to begin courting* (Y<sup>h</sup>); he drew him ower to so and so (sicc and sicc a lass; sicc = 'such'). — **d.** to [tō], *to steer the boat up into the wind*, on a change of wind. — **d.** upo, *to draw out, make long-drawn*; to **d.** upo de words, *to drawl, to speak very slowly*, No. draga paa maalet. — **d.** ut: a) *to take fish out of brine, to wash and prepare it*; b) impers.: to **d.** ut upo(n) ane, *to excite a kind of preter-*

*natural anxiety in one*; hit ['it'] began to **d.** ut upo me, *I began to be anxious*. — Besides the anglicised form "draw", are found the Norn forms drag [dræg] and drog [drög], vb. (q.v.), but with a more limited application.

**drawel(s)**, sb., see dragel(s), sb.  
**drawin** [dráin], sb., *a garment, worn only on certain occasions*, = "on-draw", sb. Y<sup>h</sup>.

**draw-sten** [drá'sten], sb., 1) *a round, disk-shaped grindstone turning in a box made for the purpose, and used esp. for sharpening scythes* (Du.); is the same word as Sw. dial. dra(g)sten, *a grindstone on an axle with a handle* (Ri.). 2) pl., "draw-stens", *stones forming the outer edges of the gable of a house*, = "wind-skewl"; de draw-stens o' de gavle ['gable'] (Fo.).

**dredl, dredel** [drədəl, drə'dəl], vb., 1) *to walk with something trailing behind, draggel, to d.* de petticoat (Wh.). 2) *to hang low, and trailing, of a garment*; yon coat o' dine is dredlin ower de grund (Wh.). 3) *to vibrate; tremble*, used of a slurred sound, e.g. on a fiddle; a dredlin soond ['sound']; Wh. — In Fe. is used; a) dred(e)l; b) dridl, dridel [drídəl], and c) drotl, drotel [drótəl] in the senses 2 and 3, set forth above. — dred(ə)l, dridl, drotl are parallel forms to dratl, drattel, vb.; q.v. In No., dratla, vb., may occas. denote a sound: *to rattle; to roll*, of small, falling objects. Cf. dritl, vb., of which dridl is really another form with a somewhat deviating meaning.

**dredlet** [drə'dlət], adj., *that trails something, e.g. garments, behind while walking*, a **d.** human. Wh. Deriv. of dred(e)l, vb.

**drefl, drefel**, vb., see drevl, vb.

**dreg** [dreg, dræg], vb., *to troll with a fishing-tine, to keep the line*

*in constant motion up and down, to and fro* (see dorro, sb. and vb.), esp. when catching coal-fish, to **d.** for sed, *to troll for coalfish*. Du. dreginsnød, sb., of a hand-line and trolling-line (dorro): *a small line, snød* (Du.), *hanging from the sinker*. dreg may be a parallel form to drag, drög, "draw"; cf. O.N. drega, vb., = draga, *to draw*; but the word might also be explained as standing for \*drög from an older \*dörg, O.N. dyrgja, vb., *to troll*.

**dregl**, sb., see dragg, sb.

**dregl**, vb., see drigl, vb.

**drel** [drəl], vb., *to have a waving motion, as strips of gossamer* (movement in cobweb): de tidbou(s) is drelin (see tidbou, sb.). Fe. Cf. Sw. dial. drejla, vb., of air, heated by the sun: *to vibrate; shimmer*. Cf. re<sup>1</sup> and ril<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**drels** [drə'ls, drə'ls], vb., *to walk slowly, draggingly and feebly*, to geng drelsln. Nm<sup>s</sup>. [drə'ls]. Fe. [drə'ls]. The vowel-sound ə is here normalised to e in regard to the adj., drelsket, which occas. is pronounced "dræ'lskət". — Parallel form to drals, vb.? May also stand for "\*dresl" or "\*drisl" by metathesis of s and l; cf. Icel. drösla, vb., *to walk slowly in a dragging manner*, Sw. dial. drösla, vb., *to be slow and slatternly*, Fær. drísla (drýsla), vb., *to be dilatory or slow*.

**drelset** [drə'lsət, drə'lsət], adj., *slow and dragging, that drags itself slowly and feebly along, a d. body*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. [drə'lsət]. Fe. [drə'lsət]. Deriv. of drels, vb. (?) Cf. Fær. dríslutur (drýslutur), adj., *dilatory; slow*.

**drelsket** [drə'lskət, drə'lskət], adj., = drelset. Fe. See drels, vb., for the suffix cf. dralsket and drolsket, adjs.

**dremm**, sb., see dramm, sb.

**dreng** [dræŋ] and **dring** [dren, drɪŋ], vb., 1) *to draw tight, e.g. a knot, to d.*

and "d. at"; dis ['this'] knot is drengd (dringd) at ower ['too'] hard (U.); see drang, vb. 2) *to strangle, to dring* (U.?, acc. to Edm.). 3) *to make it up after a quarrel or disagreement, to dring at*; U.; the word has arisen from the root-meaning "to tie". 4) *to recover from sickness, to d. at, d. till* (tø); he's dringin (Fe.), drengin, dringin at (U.), dringin at or till (Y.) again. — O.N. (and Mod. Icel.) drengja, vb., *to tie (tight, firmly), to draw together*. In meaning 4 of the Shetl. word, "drengja" and "dragna" seem to mingle; Fær. dragna, vb., *to begin to recover (after a severe illness)*, No. dragna, vb., *to recover* (R. suppl.). For a change -gn > -ng, -nk in Shetl. Norn see honk, lunk<sup>2</sup>, ronk, vbs.

\***drengen**, \***drenger**, sb., see drengi.

**drengi** [drenŋi], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's language for *halibut*. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. O.N. drengr, m., *man; unmarried man*, also a *cudgel*, in No. occas. applied to fish, e.g. aaldreng, m., *a thick, heavy eel* (R. and Fr.). — An obs. Shetl. form drengen (U.?) is given by Edm. in the sense of *a man, a lad*. The word is found in same sense in the obs. compd. ungadrenger (A.L. in Proc.) or ungadrengen (Edm.), really *a young, unmarried man*, = O.N. drengr. drengen is the old def. form in accusative: O.N. drenginn; in drenger the old nom. sign r is preserved. The word is proved to be O.N. drengr, m., as Fær. drongur, m., *an unmarried man*, is also found in fishermen's language as a kind of tabu-name for *halibut* (Kirkebø).

**drentel**, sb., see drintel.

**drep(e)l**, sb., see dripl, dripel.

**dretl**, **dretel** [drətəl], vb., = dratl and dritl, vb.; q.v. U. occas., Du.

**drets**, vb., see drits.

**drev** [drɛːv], sb., in *fastdrev*; see *fastdrog*, sb.

**drevl, drevel** [drævəl], vb., *to walk badly and heedlessly*, to *geng drevlin*; De<sup>w</sup>. *drefl, drefel* [dræfəl] is reported from N.Roe in sense of *to drag, slouch, to walk in a dragging manner*, of a slovenly person; to *geng dreflin*. — \*drefla. Sw. dial. *drevla*, vb., *to idle; to dawdle*; No. *dravla*, vb., *to work slowly and carelessly*, also “*drivla*”, vb., *to idle; to saunter; dawdle*. — Cf. *drivl*, vb.

**drevlet** [drævlət], adj., *careless in one's gait*, a *d.* body. De<sup>w</sup>. Deriv. of *drevl*, vb.

†**dribbins** [drɪb(b)ɪns], sb. pl., *thrashing; drubbing*. Poss. to be classed with No. *dribb*, m., *a push; a blow*, but might also be a Shetl. form of Eng. “*drubbing*”.

**dridl, driddel**, vb., see *dredl*, vb., and *dritl*, vb.

**drift** [drɪft], sb., *drift; speed*, may be partly O.N. *drift*, *dript*, f., partly Eng. *drift*, sb. See the compounds *flogadrift*, *murdrift*, sb.

**drigl, drigel** (dregl, dregel) [drɪgəl, dregəl], vb., *to shuffle along; to move slowly and indolently*; to *geng driglin* (dreglin). No. *drigla*, vb., *to drag oneself along*. — The Shetl. word is also rather freq. used in the sense of *to walk through mud and mire with sagging clothes*, and is then most prob. Eng. *draggle*, dial. *draigle*, vb. Perf. part. *drigeld* (dregeld), = Eng. *dragged* (*draigled*).

\***drikk**, sb., see \**dikk*.

**drill** [drɪl], sb., = *drall*: *splinter-bars or swingle-trees, belonging to a plough*. Conn. See *drill*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**drill**<sup>1</sup> [drɪ, drəl], vb., *to lag behind, dragging in one's gait*, to *com' drillin behint*: U. and Conn. [drɪl]; *to move indolently, dully; to work without will or energy*, to *geng drillin* about *de wark* ['work']: Du. [drəl]. Parallel form to *drall*, vb.; q.v. Cf.

No. and Sw. dial. *drila*, Icel. *drila*, vb., *to walk heavily and indolently; to loiter*. — An obs. Norn-form, pres. part., ending in -andi: \**drillandi* [drɪlːˈandi], *dangling; dropping (behind)*, is preserved in an old riddle from Unst, about the cow: *en comes atte drillandi, one comes dangling behind* (the cow's tail). Cf. the use of the verb “*dralla*”, regarding the cow's tail, in *Gest the Blind's riddle* about the cow (in *Hervarar Saga*). — Cf. *dröl*, vb.

**drill**<sup>2</sup> [drɪl], vb., *to upset; knock over, to d.* onyting ['anything' = something] *ower*; Du. Cf. Sw. dial. *drilla*, vb., *to twist; turn*, H.G. *drillen*, vb., *to turn*.

**drillaskøvi** [drɪlːˈaskøvi], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *the otter* U<sup>wg</sup>. Really “*the one that drags its tail*” (de *skøvi*); see *drill*<sup>1</sup>, vb. Cf. *dratsi*, sb., as a tabu-name for *the otter*, and Icel. *drattali*, m., a nickname for *the fox*, with the same root-meaning as *drilla-skøvi*.

**dring**, vb., see *dreng*, vb.

**drinj** [drɪnj], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for *the cat*; also “*drinj-tail*.” Y<sup>h</sup>. “*drinj* [drɪnj]-tail” is now the more comm. form. — *drinj* is most prob. an orig. \**drynj-* from \**drynja* in sense of *to walk slowly and draggingly*; “*drinj-tail*,” thus = *one that drags its tail*. Cf. Sw. dial. *dryna*, vb., *to be slow and sluggish; to idle; loiter*, and cf. Shetl. *drillaskøvi* (“*drag-tail*”), as well as *dratsi* as tabu-names for *otter*, and Icel. *drattali* (“*drag-tail*”) as a nickname for *the fox*. *dring* is L.Sc. *dring*, vb., *to be slow*.

**drintel**<sup>1</sup> [drɪntəl], sb., in building a wall or fence: *a projecting cross-stone the end of which has to be broken off*. Conn. May represent an older \**trintel*, prop. denoting *a pole*. Cf. Shetl. *trintlet*, *trentlet*, adj., *long and thin*, also No. *trandle*, m., *a cleft*

*log* (for laying a floor or pavement), Sw. dial. *trinna*, *trenta*, f., *a pole*; *hedge-stake* (O.N. *trana*, f., in "tjaldstrana", *a tent-pole*, and O.N. *trjóna*, f., a) *a snout*; b) *a pole*; No. *trunt*, m., and *trynt*, n., *a snout-shaped, projecting object*).

**drintel**<sup>2</sup> [drɪ'ntəl, dre'ntəl, drə'ntəl, drɛ'ɪ'ŋtəl], sb., 1) *a person with baggy clothes, flapping about him*; Fo. [dre'ntəl]. 2) *a slow, slouching person*; Du. [drɪ'ntəl, drə'ntəl]; Y<sup>h</sup>. [drɛ'ɪ'ŋtəl]. 3) *a person fiddling about without really doing anything*, and 4) *a weakling; sickly wretch*; N.I. [drɪ'ntəl, drɛ'ɪ'ntəl; Fe. drɛ'ɪ'ŋtəl; Y<sup>h</sup>.]; N.Roe [dre'ntəl, drə'ntəl]. 5) *an insignificant person*; Nm. [drɪ'ntəl, dre'ntəl]. 6) *a miserable, ragged person*; N.Roe [dre'ntəl, drə'ntəl]. 7) *a poor, worthless article*; N.Roe [dre'ntəl, drə'ntəl]. — \*dryntl or \*dryntill? This must be associated partly with No. *drunta*, *drynta*, vb., = *dranta*, *to idle; dawdle; loiter*, Sw. dial. *drunta*, Da. dial. *drunte*, *drynte*, *dronte*; partly with Sw. dial. *drunt*, m., a) *dirt, mud*; b) *a coarse, slovenly person*. Is doubtless more than one word. Cf. *trintel*, sb.

**drintel** [drɪ'ntəl, dre'ntəl, drə'ntəl, drɛ'ɪ'ŋtəl], vb., 1) *to wear baggy clothes, flapping about one*, to geng *drintlín*; Fo. [dre'ntəl]. 2) *to walk slowly and loiteringly, to slouch*, to **d.** or geng *drintlín* *about*; Du. [drɪ'ntəl, drə'ntəl]; Y<sup>h</sup>. [drɛ'ɪ'ŋtəl]. 3) *to potter about without really doing anything*; Y<sup>h</sup>. [drɛ'ɪ'ŋtəl]. With hardening of initial d to t through infl. of the t foll.: *trintel* [trɛ'ɪ'ntəl, trɛ'ɪ'ŋtəl] (Fe., Y<sup>h</sup>. occas.) = *drintel* 2 and 3. — Prob.: \*dryntla from \*drunta, \*drynta, *to dawdle; loiter*; see the sb. *drintel*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *trintel*, vb.

**drintelskiti** [drɪ'n'təlskit'i], sb., 1) *dirt which remains in woollen yarn or clothes after washing*. 2) *diarrhoea*; also *drintelskiter* [drɪ'n'təlskɪt'ər]. Conn. With the first part of

the compd. cf. Sw. dial. *drunt*, m., *dirt; filth*, and Eng. dial. *drent* (*drint*), sb., *spot in badly washed linen*. The second part is O.N. *skitr*, m., *dirt; excrement*.

**drinflet** [drɪ'ntlət, dre'ntlət, drə'ntlət, drɛ'ɪ'ŋtlət], adj., 1) *wearing baggy clothes flapping about one's body*; Fo. [dre'ntlət]. 2) *slow; dawdling; slouching*; Du. [drɪ'ntlət, drə'ntlət]; Y<sup>h</sup>. [drɛ'ɪ'ŋtlət]. 3) *pottering about without really doing any work*; Y<sup>h</sup>. [drɛ'ɪ'ŋtlət], also *trintlet* [trɛ'ɪ'ŋtlət]; a pair ['poor'] **d.** body. — \*dryntl-ótr. See *drintel*<sup>2</sup>, sb., and *drintel*, vb.

**drip** [drɪp], vb., *to bend one's body and let oneself sink slowly down; to collapse, drop slowly down; to d. doon ['down']; esp. of living beings. Wests. (Sa.). Cf. Fær. *drýpa* (for *drúpa*), vb., *to bend; stoop; lower*. L.Sc. *dreip*, vb., is somewhat diff. (*to fall in drops; to descend perpendicularly; to drip*, etc.). See *drup*, vb.*

**dripl, dripel** [drəpəl], sb., 1) *sprinkling; drizzling rain*; Nm. 2) *small stain*; Nm<sup>s</sup>. Prob.: \*dripl = \*dropl. See *dripl*, vb., and for meaning 2, *driplet*, adj.

**dripl, dripel** [drəpəl], vb., 1) vb. n., a) *to dribble; sprinkle; drizzle*; he is *driplin*; b) of liquid in a pail: *to drip*; de water is *driplin* *fæ* ['from'] de *daffock* ['pail']. 2) vb. a., *to spill; drop*, of one who carries something in a careless manner; to **d.** water, to **d.** de *taatis* ['potatoes']; with object omitted: to geng *driplin*. Nm. — No. *dripla*, *dropla*, vbs., *to dribble*, L.Sc. *dripple*, vb., = Eng. *dribble*. That the Shetl. *dripl*, vb., is of Norse origin may be concluded by the senses given under *dripl*, sb. 2, and *driplet*, adj.

**driplet** [drəplət], adj., *spotted; speckled, having small, irregular spots*, e.g. of the sky covered with very small clouds; a **d.** sky. Nm<sup>s</sup>.

Wests. (Sa.). No. driplutt, droplutt, adj., *variegated; having small dots*. Cf. dripl, sb., and dripl, vb.

**driſel** [driſ<sup>1</sup>, driſəl], vb., *to dip clothes; in washing, to put clothes into water and take them out again, to d. claes* ['clothes']. Sa. No. drisla and drysla, vb., *to sprinkle*; "driſla" is really the same word as Eng. drizzle, vb. Cf. drusel, vb.

**drit** [drit, drit], sb., *excrement*. O.N. drit, n., id.

**drit** [drit], vb., *to evacuate; ca-care, = O.N. drita*. Now generally with anglicised pronunc. "drite [dräit]" like L.Sc. — Impf. dret [dræt], = O.N. dreit, and perf. part. dritten [dritən] = O.N. dritinn, are preserved in Shetl. as remains of the old inflexion of the verb.

**dritl, dritel** [dr<sup>1</sup>itəl, dr<sup>1</sup>iətəl; dr<sup>1</sup>itəl; dritəl, dretəl, drətəl], sb., 1) *a person who walks slowly*; U. [dr<sup>1</sup>itəl, dr<sup>1</sup>iətəl]; Du. [dritəl, drətəl]. 2) *a person busying himself with some work without really doing anything*; Fe. [dr<sup>1</sup>itəl]. 3) *an awkward person who spills anything he is carrying*; Du. [dritəl, drətəl]. See dritl, vb.

**dritl, dritel** [dr<sup>1</sup>itəl, dr<sup>1</sup>iətəl; dr<sup>1</sup>itəl; dritəl, drətəl], vb., 1) vb. n., 1) *to walk slowly, = dratl, drat-tel, vb.; to geng dritlin* [dr<sup>1</sup>i:lin; U<sup>mo</sup>.]; U<sup>s</sup>. [dr<sup>1</sup>itəl, dr<sup>1</sup>iətəl]; Du. [dritəl, drətəl]. 2) *to trifle with some work without really doing anything; to d. aboot*; Fe. [dr<sup>1</sup>itəl]. II) vb. a., *to drop or spill from what one is carrying in an awkward manner*; Du. [dritəl, drətəl]. — For dridl [dridəl], which is another form of dritl with somewhat deviating meaning, see dredl, vb. — No. dritla, vb., *to walk slowly, dragging something* (R., doubtful); L.Sc. driddle, vb., *to move slowly; to work without progress; also to spill from carelessness*.

**dritlet** [dr<sup>1</sup>itlət, dr<sup>1</sup>itlət, dritlət, dretlət, drətlət], adj., 1) *having a slow*

*gait*. 2) *trifling with any work without really doing anything*. 3) *awkward and spilling what one is carrying; a d. body*. See further dritl, vb.

**drits** [drits, drits, drets], I) vb. n.: 1) *to move slowly, to come trailing behind, to d. ahint* ['behind'], to geng (come) dritsin. Y. and Fe. Wests. 2) *to be dragged or trailed behind; to hang too low on one's back, e.g. of a straw-basket; de kessi* (the basket) is dritsin doon ['down'] ower dee ['you']; N.Roe. II) vb. a.: *to drag, carry something so that it trails behind, or hangs too low on one's back, to geng dritsin de kessi* (N.Roe). — Parallel form to drats, vb.; q.v. Cf. L.Sc. dretch, vb., *to loiter*, which doubtless has influenced the form of the Shetl. word.

**dritten** [dritən], adj., *paltry; mean; contemptible, a d. body*. Prop. perf. part. of drit, vb.; q.v.

**drittſlengi** [drit<sup>1</sup>slen<sup>1</sup>gi], sb., *heavy swell in the sea; high, running sea; succession of such waves*. Y<sup>n</sup>. The first part of the compd. is poss. Fær. dritt (drift)- in "drittingur (driftingur)", m., *heavy swell; agitated sea*, esp. in the pl. (F.F.S.); really, *swing; agitation; drive* (Fær. dritta, vb., *to swing*; No. dryfta, vb., *to shake or move up and down; to winnow*). The second part is slengi, sb., *a great billow, swell* (No. sleng, m., *swing; roll; drive*). The word drottſlengi, sb., q.v., differs from drittſlengi.

**driv<sup>1</sup>** [driv], sb., 1) *a light, passing shower*. 2) *a drizzle, a d. o' weet* ['wet']. Wests. O.N. drif, n., *drift; spray* (that which drives or is driven through the air); Fær. driv, Sw. dial. driv, drev, n., *drizzle*. Cf. the derived No. drivla, vb., *to drizzle*.

**driv<sup>2</sup>** [drøv], sb., *hurry; agitated haste; excitement; to be in a d., a) to hurry; b) to be excited*. Du. Cf. No. driva, f., (*propulsion; drift*) *great*



*haste; agitation; confusion.*— Prop. the same word as the foregoing.

**drive**, vb., *to drive*, sometimes in some applications handed down from Norn, used somewhat diff. from Eng. drive; thus: to **d.**, or **d.** at somet'in' ['-thing'], *to work or to be occupied with something*; de young men never drave ['drove'] de haf like de auld ['old'] men, *the young men did not attach importance to deep-sea fishing as the old men did* (L.); what does du **d.** at? *what is your work?* (U<sup>n</sup>). Thus: No. driva paa, Fær. driva uppá, Da. drive på.

**drivl**, **drivel** [drivəl], sb., *a slovenly, dirty, negligent person*, a dirty **d.** U. \*drifl, n. See drivl, vb.

**drivl**, **drivel** [drivəl], vb., *to dawdle; to be or go slovenly and untidily*, to geng drivlin. U. \*drifla. Cf. No. drivla, vb., *to saunter; dawdle*, and Shetl. drevl (drefl), vb.

**drivla** [drivla], sb., *a slovenly, dirty, negligent woman*. U. \*drifla, f. See drivl, vb.

**drivlet** [drivlət], adj., *slovenly; dirty and negligent (in appearance)*, a **d.**-lookin' bein'. U. \*driflótr. See drivl, vb.

**drof**, sb., see druf, sb.

**drofs**, sb. and vb., and **drofset**, adj., see drufs and drufset.

**drog** [drōg], sb., *a person who is constantly carrying heavy burdens, a drudge* (U<sup>n</sup>), almost = droger. \*drag. Cf. No. drag, n., *a being that drags itself along* (d. 12 in R.).

**drog<sup>1</sup>** [drōg], vb., 1) *(to drag)*, to carry a heavy burden, to **d.** a heavy burden; to "**d.** on"; N.Sh. 2) *to walk heavily and slowly*, to come drogin and dratsin behind, to come slowly, toiling behind (U<sup>n</sup>). 3) of an animal: *to be in a state of utter exhaustion, esp. by long pregnancy*; de baess ['beast'] is drogin, shø ['she'] is still drogin: when a cow is on the point of calving, esp. when

she is going over her time; Nm.; De. 4) *to work a long time at something without being able to finish it*, to **d.** upon a wark ['work']; U. — O.N. draga, vb., *to drag; pull*; also *to postpone*; No. draga etter, *to come toiling behind*.

**drog<sup>2</sup>** [drōg], vb., see trog<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**droger** [drōgər], sb., *a carrier, one who carries heavy burdens*, a peat-**d.** (Wh.). From drog<sup>1</sup>, vb. Cf. "water-droger".

**drogg<sup>1</sup>** [drōg(g), drōg(g)], sb., *a person who drags himself along, a slow person*, a **d.** o' a body. Fe. and Y. occas. [drōg(g)]. Ai. [drōg(g)]. See drogg, vb.

**drogg<sup>2</sup>** [drōg(g)], sb., see dragg, sb.

**drogg** [drōg(g), drōg(g)], vb., *to drag oneself along, to walk very slowly*, to **d.** awa ['away'] (Ai.), to come droggin behind (Fe.; Y.). Fe. and Y. occas. [drōg(g)]. Ai. [drōg(g)]. No. dragga, vb., *to drag oneself forward* (deriv. of draga), and drugga, vb., *to walk wearily*. Cf. drog<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**drogget** [drōg(g)ət], adj., 1) *rainy, continuously drizzling*, a **d.** kind o' a day; Wests. 2) *wet through; soaking wet*, partly = djolkin (see dalk, djalk, vb.); Sa. — Deriv. of drog<sup>2</sup>, sb.; see dragg, sb.

**droggisom** [drōg'isóm], adj. = drogget 1; a **d.** day, *a rainy day*. St.

**droin** and **droind**, vb., see dronj, vb.

**droinet**, adj., see dronjet, adj.

**\*droita** [drōita], verbal-form appearing in the version of a riddle about the cow, noted down in Fe.: . . . etom oita **d**, *something (viz. the tail) comes lagging behind*. \*drattar (or \*drattandi). O.N. dratta, vb., *to walk heavily and slowly*. Cf. drill<sup>1</sup>, vb., and the use of this word in the same riddle.

**droiti** [drōi'ti], sb., a name given jocularly to an *old object of little value*, noted down in the sense of *an old clay-pipe*. U<sup>w</sup>. Prob. derived



from the root \*dratt- (of something clumsy) and the same word as — or cognate with — O.N. drøttr, m., indicating *a rude person*. Cf. the foll. words as well as \*droita.

**droits**, vb., see drots, vb.

**droitsi**, sb., see drotsi, sb.

**droitslengi**, sb., see drottslengi.

**droll** [dròl], sb., *hesitation; slowness in movement*. Du.; Conn. Cf. Icel. droll, n., *delay; loitering* (B.H.). Shetl. droll is also used in the sense of *slow or drawling speech*, “der'r a queer d. upon him” — certainly through infl. of Eng. drawl; de(r)wer a queer d. upon him (Conn.).

**droll** [dròl], vb., *to move indolently and heavily*, esp. of a slovenly person; to geng drollin. Du.; Conn. Icel. drolla, vb., *to dawdle* (B.H.). Shetl. droll has been influenced by Eng. drawl, vb., in the sense of *to talk drawlingly*. Cf. drall, vb., and drøl, vb.

**drollet** [dròlæt], adj., *that dawdles, negligent and dilatory* (Du.); *negligent, untidy* (Conn.). Also drolli [dròli] (Du.). Deriv. of droll, vb., but merges partly into trollet, adj.

**drollslaget**, adj., see trollslaget.

**drolsket** [drò'lskæt, drò'lskæt], adj., *slow; lounging; dilatory*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. occas. (N.Roe) and Nm<sup>w</sup>. [drò'lskæt, drò'lskæt]. Ai. [drò'lskæt]. Prob. a parallel form to dralsket, adj.; q.v. In Nm<sup>n</sup>. “drolsket” and “dralsket” alternate in the same sense.

**drolt**, sb. and vb., see drult, sb. and vb.

**droltet**, adj., see drultet.

**drolti** [drò'ti], sb., a nickname for *a clumsy being with heavy movements*, e.g. *a stubborn horse*. The word was used by fishermen as a tabu-name (sea-term) for *a codfish*. U. \*drult-. See further drult sb. and vb.

**drumsket**, adj., see drumsket, adj.

**\*drong** [drån], sb., *a high rock*

*in the sea*; hardly used now except as a place-name, thus: de Drongs (two rocks in St. Magnus' Bay, Nm<sup>w</sup>). Edm. has “drong” as a common noun. O.N. drangr, m., *a pointed rock*. Cf. stakk, sb., as the name generally used of a rock in the sea.

**dronj** [drònj] and more comm.: **droin** [dròin (dròin, dråin)], vb., 1) *(to low), to emit a hollow, prolonged sound*; comm. of cows: *to low softly, prolonging the sound* (as cows do sometimes for fodder). Also drøn [drøn], drøn] [drøn] and drond, dròind [drò'nd, drò'nd]. drøn: Du. drøn] : Fe. drond, droind: Y. and U. occas. 2) *to speak slowly and drawlingly*; Ai. [(dròin) dròin]. 3) *to growl, speaking in a low voice, incoherently; also to speak crossly in a low voice; muttering in a cross tone*; Wests. (Sa.); Nm.; De.; L. dròin: Sa. dròin: Nm., De., L. 4) *to drone; buzz, of insects, esp. of bees, wasps; de bee is droinin [dròinin] (Nm.; De.; L.). 5) to hum a tune in a droning voice, to droin a tune (Nm., De., L.: dròin. Sa.: dròin. — No., Icel. and Fær. drynja, Sw. dial. dryna (drönja, dröna), Da. dial. drynne, drøn(ne), vb., to low softly, prolonging the sound, esp. of cows; also (as in No. and Sw. dial.) to mumble; to speak indistinctly, mutter, growl. — dronj, droin, etc. are rarely found as substantives; see drøen, sb.*

**dronjer** [drònjær], sb., fishermen's tabu-name (sea-term) for *a cow*. S.Sh., L., De., etc. Occas. also drøn]asi [drònj'asi] (L.; De.). “dron]asi” and “dron]esi [drònj'æsi]” are also sometimes used as tabu-names for pig. — \*dronjer from an older \*drynjari; see drøn]j, vb. drøn]asi is formed on the analogy of words ending in -asi.

**dronjet** [drònjæt] and **droinet** [dròinæt], adj., *that speaks slowly and*

*drawlingly*, a **d.** body; occas. also *slow in movements*. Ai. \*drynjótr. See dronj, droin, vb., and also drinj, sb.

**dronn** [drón, dró'n, droin], sb., *the hindmost part of the back of an animal; rump*. De. Fær. drunnur, m., id. Prob. of Celt. orig.; Gael. dronn, sb., *back*.

**dronnslingi** [drón'sleng'i, drón-sleng'gi], sb., *lameness in the hind-part of the back in consequence of sturdy; disease in cattle and sheep*. De. Is also called "loop-ill" (L.Sc. loupin-ill) and "sturdy i' de back". \*drunn-slyngja? The first part of the compd. seems to be dronn (*the hindmost part of the back*), mentioned above, and the second part is No. slyngja, f., acc. to Ross inter alia: "disease in goats; perhaps = tulle-sott" (tulle-sott = *sturdy*). dronn-slingi can hardly, through infl. of dronn, have arisen as a corrupted form of No. "draugslag", sb., draug-slegen, adj., which, acc. to Ross, indicates the same disease.

**dronsket**, adj., see tronsket, adj.

**dront** [dró'nt], vb., *to snuffle*; see tront, vb.

**drosj, dross** [drós], sb., *drizzle*, usually with light wind; rather comm. — drasj, drass [draš] is found as a parallel form to drosj in Papa St. — \*dryš. See drosj, vb.

**drosj, dross** [drós], vb., *to drizzle* (usually with light wind); he's drosjin (drossin); rather comm. — \*dryšja; No. dryšja, Da. drysse, vb., *to sprinkle*.

**drosji, drossi** [dróšji], adj., *moist; rainy*, a **d.** day. Also drasji, drassi [drašji]. Papa St. Deriv. of drosj, sb.

**drotl, drottel** [drótəl (dró'təl, dró-ʔəl)], sb., 1) *a porridge-like substance, resulting from the unsuccessful churning of butter, where the butter has not, or only to a slight degree, been separated from the milk* (cf. dava and gjola); also *grain-like*

*particles floating in the butter-milk after an unsuccessful churning*; S.Sh. [drótəl]; U. occas. [drótəl, dró'təl]. 2) *thin, unsolidified butter-milk* (cf. gjola). Wests. [drótəl]; Wh. [drótəl]. 3) *a mixture of milk and bland (whey and water), of butter-milk and bland, of gjola and "bland"*; Fe. [dró'təl, dró'təl]. — More rarely dritl, drittəl [dritəl, drətəl]. — Prob. a disparaging word and cognate with drit, sb. Cf. L.Sc. drutle, vb., in a similar sense to "drite", O.N. drita, vb., *cacare*; see drit, vb.

**drotl, drotel** [drótəl], vb. = dred(e) 2 and 3; see dredl, vb., and dratl, vb.

**drots, droits** [dró'ts, dró'ts, dró'ts, dróits, dróits], vb., *to walk slowly and heavily, to go or come lagging behind, to geng (come) dro(i)tsin*. N.I. "dróits" is peculiar to U<sup>n</sup>., the other forms to Y. and Fe. — Parallel form to drats, vb.; q.v.

**drotsi, droitsi** [(dró'tsi) dró'tsi, dróitsi], sb., *a person who, in walking slowly and draggingly, comes slouching behind*. N.I. dróitsi: U<sup>n</sup>.; dró'tsi: Y. In Y. esp. as a derisive epithet, applied to the last person in a string. Deriv. of dro(i)ts, vb., and a parallel form to dratsi, sb.; q.v.

**drottslengi, droitslengi** [dró'tsleng'i, dróit-], sb., *a bungler, a person who cannot do any work properly*. Y<sup>h</sup>. Doubtless *a person with very slow movements, who goes (comes) loiteringly*, in which case, the first part is an orig. \*dratt-; O.N. dratta, vb., *to move heavily and slowly*; for the Shetl. form of the word cf. \*droita from "dratta", as well as drots, droits, vb., from drats. The second part of the compd. (slengi) is doubtless to be classed with No. slenga, vb., *to dangle; idle about*, Da. slænge, *to fling*, but is in meaning more closely allied to No. slinka, vb., *to idle during work*; cf.

Shetl. *slink*, vb. — Diff. from *dritt-slengi*, sb.

†**drow** [drɔu], sb., *one of the "Good People"*; *drows*, pl., *gnomes*; *trolls*. Parallel form to the syn. and more usual *trow*, sb., poss. by blending with O.N. *draugr* (*dead man*, *ghost*), No. *draug*, m. In Ork. "drow, trow" is used to denote *the devil*. "trow" is L.Sc.

**druf** [drof] and **drof** [drɔf], sb., *a heavy, indolent person*. Du. \**druf*-. Cf. a) No. *dryvja*, f., *a stout woman* (deriv. of \**druv*-), and b) Shetl. *drufs*, sb.

**drufi, drofi** [drufi, drofi, drɔfi], adj., *heavy and clumsy*. Du. Deriv. of *druf*, *drof*, sb.

**drufs** [drofs], sb., *a big, heavy and clumsy person*, a *d.* o' a body. Also *drofs* [drɔfs]. Ai. Cf. No. *drufsa*, f., *a big, clumsy woman* (No. *drufsa*, vb., *to wrap oneself up*; Sw. dial. *druffsa*, vb., *to jump heavily*).

**drufs** [drofs], vb., *to walk heavily, to stump*, to *geng drufsin*. Also *drofs* [drɔfs]. Ai. Sw. dial. *druffsa*, vb. See *drufs*, sb.

**drufset** [drofsət] and **drofset** [drɔf-sət], adj., *big, heavy and clumsy in one's movements*. \**drufsótr*. See *drufs*, sb.

\***drukka** [droka], sb., *a drink; something to drink*. Fo. O.N. *drykk*, m., and *drykkja*, f., *a drink*. The *i*-mutation is dropped in the Shetl. *drukka*-. Cf. \**dikk* (\**drikk*), sb.

**drukken** [dro'kən], adj., (prop. perf. part.), *drunk, intoxicated*, = O.N. *drukinn*; also L.Sc.: *drucken*.

**druls** [dro'ls], sb., prop. *a lump; bundle*, comm. in sense of: 1) *a stout, clumsy (awkward) person*, = No. *drols*, m., and *drulsa*, f. 2) *a person who walks very wearily, a miserable, weak person (with a very bad gait)*: Nm. 3) *a gruff, peevish person* (De.). No. *drols*, besides de-

noting *something bulky and clumsy*, may also mean *a stiff figure*.

**druls** [dro'ls], vb., *to walk wearily and trudgingly*, to *geng drulsin*. Nm. See *druls*, sb.

**drulset** [dro'lsət], adj., 1) *lumpy; bulky*. 2) *trudging wearily*, a *d.* body (Nm. occas.). 3) *gruff; peevish* (De. occas.). Deriv. of *druls*, sb.

**drult** [dro'lt] and **drolt** [drɔ'lt, drɔ't] (drɔ't), sb., *a ponderous, clumsy person with a heavy gait*. The form *drult* is characteristic of S.Sh. and Wests.w., but alternates in N.Sh. with *drolt* [drɔ't], which is commonly used in various places. Nm.: *drò't*. Y. and Fe.: *drò't* (drɔ't). U.: *drò't* and *drò't*. Du.: *drò't* and *drò't*. *drolt* [drɔ't] is reported from U. in sense of *a poor cod*; cf. *drolti*, sb. — No. *drult*, m., and *drulta*, f., *stout, clumsy person*.

**drult** [dro'lt] and **drolt** [drɔ'lt, drɔ't] (drɔ't), vb., *to walk heavily and clumsily*; to *d.* like a horse. The distribution of the various forms of pronunc. in the diff. localities is the same with respect to the verb as to the subst.: see *drult*, sb. — No. *drulta*, vb., *to move heavily, with a rolling gait*.

**drultet** [dro'ltət] and more comm. **droltet** [drɔ'ltət], adj., *that moves heavily and clumsily*, a *d.* body. See *drult*, sb. and vb.

**drumb** [dromb], sb., *a person who talks unwillingly and crossly, a morose person*. Nm. Doubtless of *a cross, peevish state of mind*, with similar development of meaning as in *drums*, sb. In Conn. *drumps* [dro'mps] is found in sense of *moroseness, peevishness*, esp. in the phrase "*i' de drumps*", *morose; peevish*; prob. to be regarded as the pl. of \**drump* for \**drumb*; see *drumped*, adj. (Conn.), under *drumbed*, adj., and note, syn. with "(*i' de*) *drumps*", the pl. phrases "(*i' de*)

bolts, froths, holks, urikuris (hurikuris), dorts, sulks", the last two borrowed from L.Sc. and Eng. respectively. — \*drumb. See drumb, vb.

**drumb** [dromb], vb., to emit cross (prop. hollow, drumming) sounds, to talk crossly and unwillingly, said of a peevish person; he drumbed twa'r-tree ["two or three"] words ut o' him. Nm. \*drumba. Cf. No. drumbemælt, adj., talking in a hollow voice.

**drumbet** [drombət], adj., peevish, that talks crossly and unwillingly, a d. body. Nm., Wests. (Sa.). drum-ped [drø'mpəd]: Conn. \*drumbótr. For the etym. see drumb, vb.

**drummer** [dromər] and **drummi** [drom(mi)], sb., snipe, common snipe, = snippe (sneppek), horsgok. "drummer" sporadically in M.; "drummi": Fo. The name is probably due to the bird's peculiar, bleating cry. Cf. Da. "drum" in the bird's name "rørdrum" (ardea stellaris, botaurus vulgaris), likewise from the bird's cry; Da. (Jut.) dial. drum, sb., a hollow sound; song; booming or drumming sound, and drum, adj., hollow; booming, of sound; Eng. drum, sb.

**drummer** [dromər] -bee, sb., a honey-bee, bumble-bee, prop. a drone. Named after the insect's humming sound, like "drone". See drummer and drummi, sb.

**drums** [drø'ms], sb., 1) gloomy, peevish mood; what set dee ['you'] in sicc ['such'] a d.? 2) gruff, peevish person. Nm., De. drums [drø'mps], noted down in Conn., is rather connected with drumb, sb., as a pl. form of the latter. — \*drums; cf. No. drumsen, adj., languid; disinclined. The Shetl. word, in its meaning, almost assimilates to trums, sb.

**drums** [drø'ms], vb., to be peevish; to sulk; what are ye drumsin about? Nm., De. See drums, sb.

**drumset** [drø'msət], adj., sulking; peevish; morose. Nm., De. No. drum-

sen, adj., languid; disinclined (R.). drumsket is somewhat more closely allied in meaning to the Norw. word.

**drumsket** [drø'mskət] and **dromsket** [drø'mskət], adj., out of sorts; in a gloomy, peevish mood. Du. See drumset and trumsket, ads.

**drung** [drøŋ], adj., troublesome; heavy: a) difficult to force onward, e.g. of a boat difficult to row: a d. boat; b) in a wider sense: fatiguing; heavy, of work: heavy d. wark ['work']. Fo. O.N. þrøng, adj., narrow; pressed, really and orig. in the same sense as Shetl. drung a, which can be observed from the verbs þryngva and þrøngva, to push; press; to move in a certain direction by pressure; to force, etc. No. trong, adj., a) narrow; b) difficult; troublesome. For the change þ > d in Shetl. see Introd. V. (also N.Spr. VII), § 36.

**drung** [drøŋ], vb., to draw firmly together; to tie fast, to d. tø ['to']. Du. occas. (Clumlie). Most prob. to be considered as a parallel form to the verbs drang and dreng, dring, though the word may also be explained from O.N. þryngva or þrøngva, vb., to push; press — see drung, adj.

**drup** [drūp], vb., to stoop; bend; lean over; de wa' ['wall'] drups to dis ['this'] side. O.N. drúpa, vb., to lean over; droop.

**drupinsløbi** [drū'pínslō'bi], sb., a person with a hanging under-lip (slēb<sup>2</sup>, slōb), a peevish-looking person; grumbler. U<sup>wg</sup>. See drup, vb., and slōbi, sb.

**drupsagi**, -sjagi [drup'sjā'gi], adj., 1) quite exhausted. 2) in a gloomy, depressed mood; sad; disheartened. 3) disagreeably rainy, of weather; a d. day, a dull, rainy day. Fe. Also trupsagi [trup'sjā'gi] (Fe.). The first part of the compd. is doubtless the above-mentioned drup (O.N. drúpa, vb., to droop, to hang one's head). The second part, sagi, sjagi, may

be No. *saggjen*, adj., a) *heavy; indolent; slow* (cf. "sagd", adj., *exhausted from weariness or disgust*); b) *thoroughly moist; heavy from dampness*; cf. Icel. *saggi*, m., *dampness*, *söggur*, adj., *damp*, Shetl. *s(j)agg*, *s(j)ogg*, sb. In *drups*. 1 the last part, however, might equally well be derived from *sjag*<sup>2</sup> [ʃäg], vb., *to exhaust*, from \**þjaka*. In *drups*. 3 there is poss. influence from \**drjúp* (O.N. *drjúpa*, vb., *to drip*).

**drus** [drus], sb., a *person who works well and energetically, is active and energetic in carrying out manual work*, a **d.** o' a hand. Ai. Cf. No. *drusen*, adj., *fearless; energetic*, from *drusa*, vb., *to push forward*, etc.; *drys*, *drysja*, f., *a quick, active person*, etc. (R.).

**drusel**<sup>1</sup> [drusəl], vb., *to chase; to drive away in a harsh manner*; boy, **d.** awa ['away'] yon ['that'] swine! (U<sup>n</sup>.); **d.** him (de horse) op ['up']! in ploughing: *drive it (the horse) along; make it go quicker!* (Fe.). U., Fe. \**drusla*, a deriv. of \**drusa*; No. *drusa*, vb., *to push forward*.

**drusel**<sup>2</sup> [drusəl (drosəl), drūsəl], vb., 1) *to sprinkle, esp. to sprinkle some salt on fish, to d. saut* ['salt'] on fish, to **d.** herring(s); comm. [drusəl, drosəl]. 2) *to drench; soak; he cam*' in *drusel* [drūsəl], *drenched to the skin* (Conn.). No. *drusla*, vb., *to sprinkle (drizzle); to strew*. Cf. *drisel*, vb.

**druslin** [druslin], sb., *driving away; to gi'e ane a d., to chase or drive one away in a harsh manner*. U., Fe. From *drusel*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**drøbi** [drøbi], sb. and adj., 1) sb., *a dilatory, slovenly person with a peevish expression*. 1) adj., *dilatory (slovenly); peevish*, a **d.** body. U<sup>mo</sup>. Doubtless to be classed with O.N. *drúpa*, vb., *to droop one's head from grief*, but assimilates to the foll. *drøbset*, adj.

**drøbset** [drøbsət], adj., *slow; slovenly*; occas. also *surlly-looking, d.-lookin'*. U<sup>mo</sup>. \**dryps-?* Somewhat like No. *drupsen*, adj., *spilling* (No. *drupsa*, *drypsa*, vb., *to spill; waste*). Assimilates in meaning to *drøbi*.

\***drög** [drög], adj., *substantial; abundant; large*, only preserved in fishermen's *tabu-lang*. at sea; to *sni de nebert ower* ['too'] **d.**, *to cut the bait into too large pieces*, in the orig. lang.: *sniða niðrburðinn of drjúgan*. U<sup>w</sup>. O.N. *drjúgr*, adj., *substantial; abundant; that is sufficient or lasts long*. Cf. *dørk*, vb.

**drøl** [(drøl) drø<sup>ø</sup>l], *drøl*, vb., *to dawdle; move indolently and clumsily; to walk slowly or feebly*, to *geng drølin*. U., Fe. [(drøl) drø<sup>ø</sup>l]. Du. [drøl]. In Du. esp. of a slovenly person. Also sometimes = *drill*, vb., *to dangle behind* (M<sup>l</sup>.: *drøl* with a short ø-sound). — No. *draula*, *dryla* and *drøla*, vb., *to bear oneself indolently and stupidly; to loiter; idle*, etc.; Sw. dial. *drula*, *drøla*.

**drøleks** [drø<sup>ø</sup>lɛks], sb. pl., *sour bland (whey mixed with water) in which particles of the separated curds are floating*. Fe. *drølek* prob. for \**drøvlek* or \**drølvæk*, and, in that case, the same word as O.N. *drafli*, m., *boiled milk in which the curd has separated from the whey*. In No., *dravle* (= O.N. *drafli*) may also mean *curd floating on the surface of the whey, boiled after the actual cheese-making* (R.). For the vowel-sound ø in the Shetl. word, cf. No. *drøvla*, *drøvla* = *dravla*, vb., *to idle*; and Sw. dial. *drøvla* = *dravla*, vb., *to idle; tattle*. — From N.Roe is reported *drøli* [drø<sup>ø</sup>li], sb. sing., and *drølins* [drø<sup>ø</sup>lins], sb. pl., in sense of *turbid liquid*, esp. a) *dirty water, manure-water*, and b) *sediment, dregs*. This word may prob. be the same as *drølek(s)* with reference to the root-meaning of "drafl"

(see further the etym. notes under dravin, adj.), but is poss. borrowed from L.Sc., as drøli(ns) must be classed with L.Sc. drulic, adj., *muddy* (Jam.), which might indicate that drølek(s) also is a L.Sc. form or has arisen through infl. of L.Sc.

**drølet** [(drø̄lət) drø̄<sup>o</sup>lət, drø̄lət], adj., *dragging; dawdling*, partly with implication of *slovenliness*. U., Fe. [(drø̄lət) drø̄<sup>o</sup>lət]. Du. [drø̄lət]. Deriv. of drø̄l, vb. Cf. drollet, adj.

**drølin** [drø̄lin (drø̄<sup>o</sup>lin), drø̄lin], sb., *a half-grown coalfish, about 3 years old* (fish of family gadidae). N.I. U<sup>n</sup>.: *3-4 years old coalfish*. Y<sup>n</sup>.: *2-3 years old*. In Y<sup>h</sup>. drølin may designate any *well-developed, half-grown fish*, esp., however, *coalfish*. Other forms are: drøli [drø̄li] (Fe.) and drøling [drø̄liŋ] (Y<sup>h</sup>. occas.) besides drolen [drø̄lən] and droljen [drø̄lən]. drø̄l-orig. from (\*drjól-) \*drýl-. No. dryl, m., *a cudgel; fellow; large, cylindrical object*, etc.; Fær. drýlur, m., *a cylinder-shaped loaf (baked in embers)*; Icel. drjólí, m., *a cudgel; fellow; bull*. The form drøling from Y<sup>h</sup>. points to a derived form: drýlingr; otherwise -in can be regarded as the preserved def. art.: O.N. -inn. drolen, droljen is doubtless the same word as drølin, but might also spring from No. droll (Aa.) or drolde, drolde (R.), m., *a round or cylindrical object (figure)*, etc.

**drøm** [drø̄m], vb., *to make indolent, slow movements; to doze, to gong* drø̄min ower de wark ['work']. U. \*drœma from \*dróm-? No. drama, vb., *to loiter; walk slowly*; Icel. drœmr, adj., *dilatatory; slow*. O.N. drœma, vb., *to tie; hinder*; "láta drœmt við", *to linger*. Shetl. drøm, however, may also be O.N. drøyma, (dreyma), vb., *to dream*, which formerly also had the meaning *to doze; to be slow* (cf. No. drøyma, vb., and drøym, m.). "\*drœma" and

"drøyma" have prob. merged in Shetl. drøm.

**drøn** [drøn], sb., *a low bellowing; de coo ga'e a d.* Du. Icel. and Fær. drynur, No. dryn, m., id. Cf. dronj, droin, vb.

**drøn**, vb., see dronj (droin), vb.  
**drøri** [drø̄ri, drø̄ri], sb., *blood, esp. from a wound; blood flowing from a fish, when cut up*, etc. Comm. in the phrase "to draw ane's d.", *to draw blood, to make one's blood flow; to give one a blow on the nose*. Occas. corrupted (by dissimilation): drøni [drø̄ni]. O.N. drøyri (dreyri), m., *blood, e.g. flowing from a wound*. For the expr. "draw ane's d." cf. the syn. O.N. "vekja einhverjum drøyra".

**drøs** [drøs, drø̄s], vb., *to make slow, drowsy movements; to walk or work drowsily and sluggishly, to dawdle; to d.* ower de wark ['work']. U. Sw. dial. drösa, Da. dröse, vb., *to be dilatory*; deriv. to be found in the Icel. drösla, vb., *to walk slowly and clumsily*.

**drøset** [drø̄sət, drø̄sət], adj., *slow, drowsy and sluggish in one's movements*. U. Deriv. of drøs, vb.

**drøtsløg** [drø̄tsløg], vb., *to walk slowly, indolently and clumsily*. U<sup>w</sup>. The first part of the compd. is doubtless "dratta" (see dratl, drats and droit-); the second part is \*slækja from \*slók-; No. slækja, vb., *to walk heavily and clumsily* (R.), O.N. (Icel.) slókr, m., *an idle person*. The vowel-sound ø in drøt must be due to assimilation from sløg.

**du** [dū], sb., *dove*, O.N. dúfa, f., *dove*; L.Sc. dow. See du in dirri-du, sb.

**du** [dū; unstressed du, do], pron., *thou*. Still common in intimate address and used instead of Eng. you. \*do (Lord's Prayer). — Suffixed to the verb and unstressed, esp. in certain exclamations: (tu), to [to, tō, tó];



sees-to (tu)! looks-to (tu)! *look there, there you are!* (Conn.); also: "sees-to (tu)-no (nu) [sɪs'tō-nō]!" nu, no = now. — O.N. þú; No., Sw. and Da. du; Eng. thou. — The obsolete forms dig [dɪg] and dok [dók], *thee*, from O.N. þik (pek), are found preserved in Shetl. in acc. sing. in the verse about the crow and the crab; see *Introd.*, and *N.Spr.* p. 150. Now generally in acc. sing.: dee (Eng. and L.Sc. thee). In the Foula-ballad du and dogh, doch are found as nom. Cf. \*mog (*me*), 1st pers. sing. acc. — \*din is found as gen. sing. of du (Foula-ballad), to din, *to thee*, O.N. (til: to) þín. Also \*din (Foula-ballad and Lord's Prayer), and neut. \*dit or \*det (Lord's Prayer), as a poss. pron. *thine*, O.N. þinn, þitt. — \*di (Foula-ballad), *ye*, as nom. pl. of du, is also found in addressing an individual. O.N. þér, pl., and þit, dual, *ye*. Phonetically, Shetl. \*di seems most prob. to be developed from the dual-form þit, like Fær. tit, pl., *ye, you*. — See dor, pron., 2nd pers. (pl.).

du [dū], vb., *to "thou" a person, to address one familiarly, to du a body (person)*. Icel. þúa, No. and Sw. dua, vb., id.

dudla, dudlek, dudlin, sb., see dollek<sup>2</sup>, sb.

duk [dūk, duk], sb., *duck; fabric; cloth*; now esp. of *duck*, = L.Sc. doock. In Shetl. the word is found also as a tabu-name (sea-term) in fishermen's lang. for a *sail, boat's sail*. O.N. dúkr, m., *duck; cloth; a length of woven stuff*.

†duk (duk) [duk], vb., 1) vb. n., *to plunge (under the surface of the water)*. 2) vb. a., *to duck someone*, to d. ane. A more recent word. L.Sc. douk, dook, vb. a. and n. No. dukka, vb. n., Da. dukke, dykke, Sw. dyka.

dukki [doki], sb., see dokki, sb.

†dulk [do'lk], sb., *a night-cap*. U. Orig. uncertain. Poss. an abbr. form of L.Sc. \*dowlcap (cf. to dowlcap, vb., *to cover the head*. Jam.). O.N. "dul(ar)kuffl" and "dulhøttr" are found in sense of *hat or hood used for purposes of disguise* (cf. Shetl. dolhoit, sb.).

dullek, sb., see dollek<sup>1</sup>, sb.

dulos, du-less, adj., see dōlos, dō-less.

dult [do'lt] and dolt [dó'lt, dō'lt], sb., 1) *a thick, heavy lump; lumpy, shapeless object*, e.g. an unwieldy stone; Wh. [do'lt, dō'lt]. 2) *a clumsy, heavy person; also stupid, awkward person*, a d. o' a boy; Fe. and Y. [dó'lt]; Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.) [dó'lt]. No. dult, dolt, m., *a bundle*; dulta, f., *a corpulent woman*. Eng. dolt, sb., L.Sc. dult, sb., *a dunce*. The Shetl. word is of Norn origin as proved by meaning 1, but poss., in meaning 2, influenced by (Eng. and) L.Sc.

duma, sb., see doma, sb.

dumba [domba] and domba [dóm-ba], sb., *dust, fine refuse hovering in the air from the winnowing or sifting of corn*. O.N. dumba, f., *dust, esp. dust resulting from the thrashing of corn*.

dumbet [dombæt] and more comm. dombet [dómbæt], adj., 1) applied to colour of cattle, esp. of sheep: *somewhat dark, dust-like, grayish*; Ai.; Nm.; De. 2) of clothes: *shabby, having lost freshness*; d.-lookin' claes ['clothes']; Fe. [dómbæt]. — \*dumb-ótr. No. dumbutt, adj., *dusty*; Icel. dumbóttur, adj., *dull of colour; of a dusky hue* (B.H.).

\*dumbvidla [domb'vid'la], in the obs. compd. "dea-d.-voga [dēa domb'vid'la vōgal]", sb., *Holy Week (the week before Easter Sunday)*. Fo. O.N. dymbildagavika, f., id. dea and dumbvidla are transposed.

\*dumlaw, \*dwmlaw, vb., see \*domra<sup>1</sup>, sb.



**dummi** [dom(m)i], adj., *deaf, hard of hearing*, **d.** i' de lugs; uncomm. O.N. *dumbr, dumbi*, adj.; *dumb*, originally prob. in a wider sense which can be deduced from the meanings preserved in the present Northern dialects; Fær. *dumbur* (*dummur*) and No. *dumm*, a) *mute*; b) *deaf and dumb*, in No. also inter alia, of sound: *dull; faint*, No. *dumhøyrð, somewhat deaf*; Sw. dial. *dumm, drowsy*; cf. also older Ger. *dumm, deaf*. — Shetl. *dummi* is also found in a more modern sense, *stupid* (Ger. *dumm*); a **d.** fellow (N.Roe).

**dump** [do'mp], sb., *a thump; fall*; a **d.** i' de sea, *commotion in the sea*, = a *tump* [to'mp] i' de sea. No. *dump, m., a fall; precipitation*; O.N. *dumpa*, vb., *to thump*. — *djimp* [dʒi'mp] (for \**dimp?*), of *rough sea, esp. with short, choppy waves*, a **dj.** i' de sea, is possibly a parallel form to *dump*, sb.; also *agitated sea of this kind*, a **dj.** o' a sea. It is hardly directly Eng. *jump*, with which *djimp* doubtless is mingled. See further under *djimp*, vb.

**dump** [do'mp], vb., *to thump; push*, O.N. *dumpa*.

\***dumra** (*dwmra*), sb., see \**domra*<sup>1</sup>.

**dumsket**, adj., see *domsket*.

**dun**<sup>1</sup> [dün, dun], sb., *down, the undermost fine, soft plumage of birds*. O.N. *dúnn, m., down*, sb.

**dun**<sup>2</sup> [dun], sb., *fine dust, esp. adhesive meal-dust* (in grinding corn), = *don*<sup>1</sup> 1. See further *don*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**dunder** [døndər], and more comm.

**donder** [døndər (døndər)], sb., *a rumbling sound*. No. *dunder, m., id.* — *Døndri* [døndri, dön'dəri] is the name of a waterfall in "Gilla burn" in Wd.

**dunder** [døndər], and more comm. **donder** [døndər (døndər)], vb., *to rumble; crash*. No. and Fær. *dundra*, vb., *id.*

**dungel** [dɔŋgəl] and **dongel** [dɔŋ-

gel], sb., *a lump; clod*, sometimes: a) *a clod of earth*, = *bungel*, sometimes: b) *a barley- or oat-cake, esp. a lump of dough for such a cake, unbaked "brøni"*; a *bursten-d.* (see *bursten*, sb.). Nm. A form *dunglin* [dɔŋlin, dɔŋlɪn] is reported from U<sup>n</sup>. in sense of "bursten-brøni", *a cake (brøni) made of bursten*. — Prob. a dim. deriv. of \**dung-*; No. *dunge*, Fær. *dungi, m., a heap; pile*.

**dungel** [dɔŋgəl], vb., *to pelt with clods of earth*, *dungels*. From *dungel*, sb. Cf *bungel*, vb.

**dunger** [dɔŋgər], sb., *formation of misty clouds, covering the hill-tops*; der'r a **d.** lɪn'ower ['over] de land. Wh. Cf. Sw. dial. *dungen*, adj., a parallel form to "dunken", *damp*; Da. *dyng-* in "dyngvaad", *drenched*. Forms with a *k*, such as *dunker, dunka, dunk, q.v.*, are more comm. in Shetl. than *dunger*.

**dunglaberri** [dɔŋ'glabæri], sb., *a lump of dough, leaven, for making a cake* (esp. *a barley- or oat-cake, brøni*). Y<sup>n</sup>. The first part of the compd. is *dungel*, sb., *q.v.*; the second part is Eng. *berry*, sb., applied in sense of *a lump?* orig. perhaps another word, merged with "berry" (perhaps Fær. *pirra, f., a small object, steinpirra, a small stone*).

**dunk, dunka, dunker** [dɔ'ŋk, -a, -ər], sb., *mist or haze; drizzle*. The diff. forms are noted down in the foll. places with various applications: a) *damp fog, drizzle*; *dunker, night-dunker* (Nm.), *night-mist*; de *night-d.* is *comin' doon* (N.Roe); a *dunk (a little rain)* ut o' de *mist* (Fo.); *a dense drizzle, dunker* (Y.; Nm.); b) *very dense haze, dunker* (Fe.); c) *dunka*: *tabu-word*, used by fishermen at sea of *rain*; Fo. \**dunk-*. No. and Sw. dial. *dunken*, adj., *damp (muggy, mouldy)*. Cf. *dunger*, sb.

**dunker** [dɔ'ŋkər], sb., *a vessel (wooden vessel, made of staves),*

*narrower above than below*, = *holk*<sup>2</sup>. Wh. No. *dunk*, m., a *keg*, a *barrel-shaped vessel*, Da. and Sw. (dial.) *dunk*, id., also an *earthen or stone bottle*. The suffix *-er* in the Shetl. word appears to be the old (O.N.) nom. sign *-r*, which has been grafted to the root of the word.

**dunki** [do'ŋki], adj., *damp and misty*, of weather; he's very *d*. Fo. Deriv. of *dunk(-a)*, sb.

**dunt** [do'nt], sb., 1) a *thump; stroke; heavy fall*, a *d. o' a fa'* (Du.); a *fall with a rebound*, esp. that of a ball, a *shuttlecock* (Conn.). 2) a *dull sound caused by a stroke or a falling object*. No. and Sw. dial. *dunt*, m., a *push; thump*; L.Sc. *dunt*, dount, sb. O.N. *dyntr*, m., a *din; heavy fall; push*, in Mod. Icel., esp. *one of a series of small bumps up and down* (B.H.).

**dunt** [do'nt], vb., 1) *to strike; push*; I dunted my head i' de door (Sa.). 2) *to fall with a thump; to fall and rebound*, e.g. of a ball, a *shuttlecock* (Conn.). 3) *to tramp*, to *geng duntin*. No. *dunta*, *dynta*, Sw. dial. *dunta*, Icel. *dynta*, vb., *to shake, push*; in Icel. esp. also *to shake up and down*; L.Sc. *dunt*, vb., *to strike; thump*.

**dunter** [do'ntər], sb., *eider-duck*; also "*d.-duke* ['duck']". comm. Really *one that bobs up and down, a diver*. Deriv. of *dunt*, vb.; cf. esp. Icel. *dynta*, vb., *to bob lightly up and down*. — *dunter* is found in Yell as a nickname for a person with a jerky gait: "de D." — "*dunter*" is found in L.Sc. designating a *porpoise*. "*dunter-goose*" is given by Jam. in the sense of an *eider-duck*, with Brand as authority (Brand's Description of Orkney and Shetland), which indicates that "*dunter*" in the sense of *eider-duck* is characteristic of Ork. and Shetl.; Ork. and Shetl. sources are also given in the E.D.D. (Brand, Swainson).

**dur** [dūr], sb., prop. a *slumber; nap*, now esp. of *drowsy, lethargic movements; drowsy gait; being in the clouds*. U<sup>n</sup>. Icel. *dúrr*, Fær. *dúrur*, Sw. dial. *dur*, m., a *short sleep; a doze; nap*.

**dur** [dūr], vb., *to doze; to move drowsily and torpidly*, to *geng durin* about. U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. *dúra*, vb., *to sleep lightly*; Icel. and Fær. *dúra*, No. and Sw. dial. *dura*, vb., *to sleep lightly; to doze*.

**durasuk** [dū'rasuk', -suk'], sb., *draught between doors or through a narrow passage*; also *dorasuk* [dor'asuk'] and *dorosuk* [dor'osuk']. U. \**dura-súgr*. O.N. *dyrr*, f. pl., *door* (gen. *dura*); Icel. *súgr*, m., a *draught of wind*. Cf. *suk*, sb.

**dus** [dus], sb., 1) a *stroke; blow*; to *gi'e ane a d.* 2) a *stamping; tramping* (U.). 3) = *dist*, a *light thrashing of a small quantity of corn* (U.). No. *dus*, m., L.Sc. *douss*, a *blow; stroke*.

**dus** [dus], vb., 1) *to knock; strike*. 2) *to stamp; tramp*; to *geng dusin* ower (de face o') de eart', *to stamp forcibly along* (U.). 3) *to thrash a small quantity of corn lightly*, = *dist*, vb.; *dus ut twa* ['two'] sheaves! (U.). No. *dusa*, vb., *to fall; tumble down; beat violently*. Eng. *douse*, *dowse*, vb.

**duska (doska)** [doska (dōska)] and **dosk, dosker** [dōsk, -ər], sb., 1) *mist; misty clouds; haze* (really a *slight darkness*); der'r a *d.* on de land; Y.; Fe. 2) a *light shower*, a *dosker o'* a *shoer* ['shower']; Y<sup>b</sup>. (*dosker*). Cf. No. and Sw. *duska*, vb., *to drizzle, as from fog*; Sw. dial. *duskug*, adj., *somewhat dusky, misty and damp* (of atmosphere, weather). Cognate with Eng. *dusk*, sb. Cf. *dask*, sb., and *dusket*, adj.

**dusket** [duskət (dōskət)], adj., *somewhat dusky-coloured; dirty-grayish, a d.* colour. N.Roe. Deriv. of "dusk",

of dusky colour; see *duska*, sb., and cf. Eng. *dusk*, *dusky*, adj.

†**dust** [dust (dost)] and †**dost** [döst], sb., a *dull, heavy thump or blow*. Conn. Deriv. of *dus*, sb. Cf. Eng. \**dowst*, sb., a *blow in the face*, L.Sc. *dyst*, *doist* (doyst), sb., a *thud*; *dull fall*, and Shetl. *duster*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**duster**<sup>1</sup> [dustər (dostər)] and **doster**<sup>1</sup> [döstər], sb., a *sudden squall of wind*; the *dull sound of a gust of wind*; a *d. o' wind*. Conn. Cf. Sw. dial. *dust*, m., *wind*; *puff of wind* (*dust* 3, Ri.). No. *dysta*, f., a *squall* (R.), L.Sc. *doister*, *dystar*, sb., a *storm from the sea*.

**duster**<sup>2</sup> [döstər] and **doster**<sup>2</sup> [dåstər (döstər), döstər], sb., a *quarrel*; *angry dispute*; *dey're* ['they have'] had a *d.*; *de(r) wer'* ['there was'] a *d. atween dem*. Freq. in the expr. "to shak' a *d.*", to *wrangle*; *dispute angrily*; *dey're* ['they have'] shaken a *d.* U. The use of the verb "shak'" (*shake*) in association with "duster, doster", indicates the verb to be connected with No. *dusta*, vb., to *dust*; *sweep*, also inter alia to *tumble about*, and *dysta*, vb., to *raise dust*; *shake in something*. On the other hand, there is doubtless also a conn. with No. and Sw. dial. *dust*, m., Da. *dyst*, c., a *struggle*; *quarrel*, O.Sw. *dyst* (*dost*, *döst*), m., a *din*; *crash*.

**dwal** [dwāl] and **dwali** [dwāli, dwali], sb., 1) a *light slumber*; a *nap*. 2) a *short lull in rough weather*; *dwal*: Conn.; *dwali*: Nm<sup>w.</sup>; a *d. i' de wadder* ['weather']; he made a *dwali* for de time, there was a *lull in the storm for a time* (Nm<sup>w.</sup>). 3) *stillness of tide immediately before it turns*; *calm sea at change of tide*; he's a *dwali*; Nm<sup>w.</sup>. — Icel. *dvali*, m., Sw. *dvala*, f., Da. *dvale*, a *light sleep*; *state of rest*; No. *dval*, m., and *dvala*, f., a *short break between squalls of wind*, a *lull* (O.N. *dvǫl* and *dvala*, f., *hesitation*; *delay*).

**dwal** [dwāl], vb., 1) to *sleep light-*

*ly*; to *fall into a light slumber*, to *d. ower* ['over'], *d. ower asleep* (U<sup>n.</sup>). 2) to *abate, calm for a moment*, of rough weather; he's *dwald* a bit; in this sense more common as a substantive, see prec. — Deriv. of *dwal*, sb. O.N. *dvala*, vb., to *delay*, = *dvelja*, is different.

**dwamer**, sb. and vb., see *dwarm*.

**dwang** [dwaŋ], sb., a *piece of wood, log of wood* (doubtless orig. for fastening something); in a special sense: a *wedge*. Reported from De. in the sense of a *log of wood*, from N. in the sense of a *wedge*. Cf. No. *tveng*, m., a) a *strap*; b) a *small piece of wood with which the iron of a joiner's plane is fastened*; O.N. *pvengr*, m., a *strap*; *latchet*. "dwang" in L.Sc. designates a *lever*. For the change *p* > *d* in Shetl. see *Introduct. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 36.

**dwarg** [dwarg], sb., 1) *haste*; *speed*; to *geng wi' a d.*; he *guid* ['went'] *wi' a d.* upon him; Nm. 2) a) a *passing shower, usually with wind*; a *light shower passing at a distance*; Nm., De. occas., L.; b) a *heavy, passing shower* (U<sup>n.</sup>), a *d. o' a shooer* ['shower']; he "is on" a *d.*, a *shower is on* (U<sup>n.</sup>); c) a *light shower* (Y<sup>m.</sup>). *dwarek* [dwarək], a *passing shower* (De. occas.). — Besides *dwarg*, the forms *darg* [darg] and *dwerg* [dwærg, dwerg (dwærg)] are also found in Unst; *darg* is used in the foll. senses: a) a *burst*; *rush*, he *cam wi' a d.*, he *came rushing* (U<sup>n.</sup>); b) a *violent, passing shower* (U<sup>s.</sup>). *dwerg* is: a) = *dwarg* 2 b (thus, in U<sup>n.</sup>: *dwærg*, *dwerg*); b) = *darg* b (thus, in U<sup>s.</sup>: *dwærg*). — No. *dorg*, f., *run*; *speed*.

**dwarg** [dwarg], vb., to *move speedily*, esp. of a *passing squall* (Nm.); de *shooer* ['shower'] *guid* ['went'] *dwar-gin ower* ['over'] *de sky*. Sw. dial. *dårga*, vb., to *rush off*; Icel. *dorga*, vb., to *chase*; *strive* (also: to *fish*

with a floating hand-line); No. dyrgja, vb., to hasten; to run to (in Aa., doubtful).

**dwarm** [dwarm], sb., a very light slumber; a nap; he's fa'en ['fallen'] in a d. Fo. In the same sense dwemer [dwəmər]: Du.; I was upon a d. (for \*dwerŋ?). dwarm, in any case, seems to be the same word as No. dorm (durm), m., a nap; light sleep; for the development of sound, cf. dwarg (dwerŋ), sb., from \*dorg, and dwaver, vb., from dover. dwemer is somewhat more uncertain. On Wests. a form dwamer [dwāmər] is found, which appears to be a deriv. of the commonly used dwam [dwām, dwam] in the same sense; the latter is L.Sc. dwaum (dualm, dwalm), sb., a swoon. dwamer might be thought to have arisen from dwarm by metathesis of r and m.

**dwarm** [dwarm], vb., to doze, to sit dwarmin. Fo. dwemer (from \*dwerŋ?) [dwəmər], to d. ower ['over'], to fall into a light slumber, Du. Icel., No. and Sw. dial. dorma, vb., to slumber (Lat. dormire, to sleep). For the development of sound, see dwarm, sb. On Wests.: dwamer [dwāmər] is prob. a deriv. of the comm. dwam [dwām, dwam], to d. ower (to fall into a slumber), to sit dwamin — of L.Sc. origin (dualm, dwaum; see under dwarm, sb.). dwamer might, however, also be thought to have arisen from dwarm by metathesis of r and m. Cf. dwaver, vb.

**dwars** [dwa'rs], vb., prop. to place (oneself) crosswise or to go crosswise; to take, or give something, a crosswise direction; noted down in the foll. applications: 1) vb. a., in the expr. "to d. de grund [grònd, grònd]", to set the long-line across the fishing-ground (Nm.; De.), really, to go athwart the ground. 2) vb. n., to idle aimlessly about, to geng dwarsin

about. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Probably a deriv. of O.N. þverr, adj., crosswise; athwart; cf. O.N. (Icel.) þvera, vb., to give something a crosswise direction, O.N. þverask, vb., to turn athwart, and No. tvera, vb., a) to get oneself in a cross temper; b) to walk aimlessly, first to one side then to the other (R.). — The Shetl. form, ending in s, is most prob. formed on the analogy of the adverb; see dwars, adv. — Fær. tvassa, to go plashing in mud, given under dwog, sb., doubtless differs from the Shetl. dwars, vb. 2.

**dwars** [dwa'rs], adv., across; athwart, in a slanting direction or position; de nail is driven in d. (Nm<sup>w</sup>). O.N. þvers, adv., across, in the opposite direction, prop. gen. of the adj. þverr, crosswise.

**dwaver** [dwävər], sb., a doze. Fe. Prob. from dover, sb. See dwaver, vb.

**dwaver** [dwävər], vb., to take a light sleep; to doze (for a moment), to d. ower. Fe. Prob. from dover, vb., through infl. of dwam, dwamer, vb. For a change o > wa cf. dwarg, sb. and vb., from \*dorg.

**dwäit** [dwäit], **dwäita** [dwäita], **dwäitek** [dwäitøk], sb., a small, insignificant, weak and stunted being, a d. o' a ting. Nm. Etym. uncertain.

**dwälj** [dwälj], vb., to idle away the time; dawdle about, to geng dwäljin about. Y<sup>n</sup>. O.N. dvelja, vb., a) to delay; retard; prolong; b) to linger, loiter, = dveljask. Cf. dagdwälj, vb.

**dwemer**, sb. and vb., see dwarm, sb. and vb.

**dwerŋ**, sb., see dwarg, sb.

**dwetl** (dwitl), **dwetel** (dwitel) [dwe-təl, dwitəl, dwətəl], vb., to wash slightly; rinse (clothes), to d. i' de water. N.Roe. \*pvætla. Fær. tvætla, vb., to wash a few things (fig. to jabber; tattle); O.N. pvætta (from pvá), vb.,

to wash. Cf. *twäittel* (twäitl), vb., and *twidel*, sb.

†*dwimmis* [dwimɪs], vb., to *dwindle*; of an object: to *diminish*; to *taper*. Du. A mingling of “*dwine*” and “*diminish*”?

*dwo*, sb., see *do*, sb.

*dwog* [dwɔg], sb., 1) *mud*; *mire*; (small) *puddle*; a *dirty place*. 2) a *dirty streak on clothes*, *streak which cannot be washed out*; *dirty dwogs on claes* [‘clothes’]. N.Roe. — Orig. prob. from an old \**pvag*; Icel. *pvag*, No. and Fær. *tvag*, n., (strong) *washing-lye*, *urine*. The word has prob. had a wider root-meaning, such as *mud*; *moisture*; cf. No. *tvaga* and *tvagla*, vb., to *soil*; *splash*; *go about in wet or storm*, etc. (Fær. *tvassa*, vb., to *go plashing in mud*, doubtless for \**tvagsa*). \**pvag* > *dwog* would be a regular development of sound in Shetl. — *dwog* 2 is doubtless a later development of the meaning of *dwog* 1.

*dwolos*, *dwo-less*, adj., see *do-los*, *do-less*.

*dæsket* [dæskət], adj., see *desket*.

*dø* [dø], sb., a *miry place*; *swamp*; *bog*; de *coo* [‘cow’] is *gane* [‘gone’] i’ de *dø*. Fe. In place-names occas. also *do* [dø] (Ai.). O.N. *dý*, n., *mire*. See *dien*, sb.

*døll* [dø], vb., to *hang dangling*. M<sup>1</sup>. Parallel form to *dill*, vb.

*dølos*, *dø-less* [døləs, døləs, dø<sup>3</sup>-], adj., *lazy*; *inactive*; *unwilling to work*. comm. More rarely *dulos*, *dules* [düləs, düləs]: N.Roe. *dølos* may originate from an old \**dygð*(ar)lauss; O.N. *dygðarlauss*, adj., *incapable*; *useless*, from *dygð*, f., *virtue*; *strength*; *good quality*. *dulos* prob. springs from a \**duglauss*; Icel. *duglauss*, No. *duglaus*, adj., *weak*; *incapable*. — *dølos*, *dulos*, differ somewhat in meaning from *dolos* [O.N. *dáðlauss*], which denotes lack of ability, while the

words first mentioned denote lack of will.

\**døm* [døm], sb., an *example*, O.N. *dæmi*; now only preserved in the gen. form *døms*, used adverbially; see the foll. word.

*døms* [døms], *a-døms* [adøms:], an adverbial expr., *as*, for *example*; *a-døms o’ mysel* [‘self’]. S.Sh. (Du., Conn.). Prop. gen. of an obs. substantive \**døm*, with dropped prep. til: *to*. O.N. *dæmi*, n., an *example*, *that by which a statement is proved*; til *dæmis*, in *proof of*, for *example*.

\**dønna* [døn̥a] and \**døn̥ni* [døn̥ni], sb., the *door* (def. form): also handed down in the form \**donna* [døn̥a]. Only reported in the now obs. expr.: *opa* (oba) *d.!* *open the door!* Conn. O.N. *dyrnar*, def. form of *dyrr*, f. pl., *door*.

*dørk* [dørk], vb., to *hold out*; to *continue one’s work or project as long as possible*, esp. in the phrase “to *d. him*, *d. him ut*”, = to *dree ut* (L.Sc. *dre*, *dree*, *drey*). Occas. also *dork* [dørk]. Examples: we *dørked* (*dorked*) *him ut*; he’s a *ill* [‘bad’] *night for gaun* [‘going’] to *Skaw* (U<sup>n</sup>), but we’re “strong inside” (= have got a good dram), so we can *d. him* a while; he’s eased *noo* [‘now’], so we’ll *d. him* a while, *the tide is slackening*, so we will *continue fishing a while*; dey’re *dørkin* (*dørkin*) *him weel* [‘well’] *ut de day* [‘to-day’], *they are staying long to-day on the fishing-grounds in spite of the bad weather*. U<sup>n</sup>. *dørk* for \**dørg* from an older \**drøg*; O.N. *drýgja*, vb., to *make to keep longer* (*drjúgr*), to *augment*, etc. (No. *drygja*). See \**drøg*, adj.

*dørkable* [dørkabəl] and *dorkable* [dørkabəl], adj., *usable*; *serviceable* (in carrying out a work or project); esp. of weather: *d. wadder*; he is *gaun* [‘going’] to be a *d. day*, *it will surely be a fairly good day*

(e.g. for fishing, field-work, spring- or harvest-work). U. Deriv. of *dørk* (dork), vb.

**døs** [døs], sb. and vb., = *dos*, sb. and vb.; q.v.

†**Døt** [døt], sb., in the phrase “de

man upo **D.**”, used of a person whom, during conversation, one wants to refer to without mentioning his name: “*him you know*”, etc. Y<sup>n</sup>. Cf. *han-nepaa*, *hannister*, *haipernor*, *Owik*, *Og* (under *Owik*).

## E.

**earth-fast** [æ'rt'fast'], adj., *fixed in the earth*, of a stone: **e.-f.** *sten*, = O.N. *jarðfastr*, *j. steinn*. See *jarfast*, vb.

**ebb** [ɛb, æb], sb., not only = Eng. *ebb*, but denotes also *foreshore*, *that part of the shore overflowed at flood-tide and left dry at ebb*. to *geng to de e.*, *to go to the shore (the rocks) to gather limpets, patella, for bait*. In O.N., *fjara*, *f.*, is partly a) *ebb*, partly b) *foreshore, dry at ebb*.

**ebbmidder** [ɛb'mid'ər, æb'-], sb., 1) *a very heavy wave, running farther up the shore than the rest*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. 2) *a very heavy current or eddy, caused by the ebb*; Nm.; Y. Esp. used of the heavy current (eddy) in Yell Sound, between Yell and North-mavine. 3) *a large stone on the sea-shore* (see *ebb-sten*, sb.). U<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. an anglicised form from an old Norn word \**fjǫru-móðir*. For “ebb” = *foreshore, beach*, see prec.; “midder” [Shetl. form of L.Sc. *mither, mother*] is frequently used of something unusually large, and in like manner No. “moder” is sometimes used, see further “midder”, sb. For *ebbmidder* 1 cf. No. *grunnmoder*, *f.*, in sense of *the largest of a series of billows*.

**ebb-pikker** [ɛb'pik'ər, æb'-], sb., *purple sandpiper, sea-fowl*, = No. *fjørepest*, *fjoretit*, *m.* (No. *fjóra*, *f.*, *ebb, foreshore*), and *rupikka*, *f.* See *runderpikker*, sb.

**ebb-sleeper**, sb., a species of *sea-fowl*, occas. = *ebb-pikker* (see

prec.) and “*ebb-snippek b (c?)*” (see below), occas., acc. to Edm., = Eng. “*plover-page*”, “*dunlin*”. Cf. *runderpikker*, sb.

**ebb-snippek** [ɛb'snip'ək, æb'-], sb., reported as a name for the foll. wading-birds, sea-fowl: a) *turnstone*; b) *dunlin*; c) *sandpiper, “purple sandpiper”*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. \*(*fjǫru-*) *snipa*. See *snippek*, sb.

**ebb-sten** [ɛb'sten, æb'-], sb., *a stone on the sea-shore*, = O.N. *fjǫrusteinn* (from *fjara* b; see *ebb*, sb.). Sometimes the pl., “*ebb-stens*”, is used in sense of *sea-shore* (Y<sup>h</sup>).

\***ed** [ɛd], sb., *an isthmus; neck of land; narrow strip of land between two seas (firths)*, O.N. *eið*, *n.* As a place-name (name of a village) *ed* is found in several places (Ai., C., Br., Wh., Fe.). *eð* [eð]: Du. The word is still partly remembered in S.Sh. in its orig. meaning, but is elsewhere quite obs. As the first part of a compd. in place-names, pronounced “*ē, ē*”, e.g. *E(d)seter* [ɛstər] (C.): \**eið-setr*; *E(d)snes* [ɛsnes] (C.): \**eiðsnes*; *E(d)sting* [ɛsten, ɛstən], name of a parish (M<sup>w</sup>): \**eiðs-þing*; *Efirt*, *Effirt* [ɛfert] (St.): \**eið-fjǫrdr* (really name of a firth, now name of a village). More rarely used as the second part of a compd., and then in the form “*e (ē)*” or quite dropped (after a vowel); thus: *Bre* [brɛ], older *Bre-e* [brɛ-ɛ, brɛ-ɛ] (De<sup>n</sup>), now name of a village, from \**breið-eið*, “*the broad neck of land*”, opposite to the



neighbouring Meves grind [mæves grind] from \*mæfeiðs grind, which marks the boundary between Nm. and De.; \*mæf-eið, "the narrow neck of land" (O.N. mæf, mæf-, parallel form to mjór, mjár, adj., slender). Through Meve(s) the older forms "Mæfeid, Mæveid, Mawed" are found; hence the name of the parish "North-mavine" [nãrt:mævæn], older: firer nordhan Mæfeid, for nordan Mawed, Norden Mæveid [\*fyfir norðan mæfeid]. See Sh. Stedn. pp. 88-89. — Besides \*ed (eð) a form, not yet obs., is found in N.Sh. (N.I., esp. in Y.; Nm<sup>w</sup>.), je or jæ [jē, jē, jæ] in a somewhat diff. sense, viz.: *shoal; extensive bank in the sea, forming a way of communication at low-water*; see je, sb.

**eder**<sup>1</sup> [edər, ə<sup>o</sup>dər; edər], sb., 1) *venom; poison*; fig., in several senses, such as: *sharp, acrid fluid; cancer; bitter cold*, a e. o' cauld ['cold']; *evil speech*, to spit e.; Y. More comm.: jeder and eter, q.v. eter as the first part in various compds. 2) *a bubble of foam like a clot of spittle, containing an insect*; to be seen in the grass in the outfields, esp. in autumn, and said to be poisonous and harmful to cattle; Y<sup>h</sup>.: [edər, ə<sup>o</sup>dər]; also eder-spittle (Y<sup>h</sup>.) and eterfrod (U.), q.v.; in Mainland comm.: bro, see bro<sup>2</sup>, sb. — O.N. eitr, n., *venom; poison*, also inter alia: *bitter cold; enmity*.

**eder**<sup>2</sup> [edər], sb., denotes certain, partly mythical fish. Appears really (esp. acc. to a description from Nm<sup>w</sup>. of the rows of scales on the fish) to mean *weaver-fish*, trachinus (thus Wests. occas., esp. Fo., and Nm<sup>w</sup>. occas.), and is, in that case, doubtless an abbr. of an old \*eit-fiskr (*venomous fish, poisonous fish*); No. eit(er)fisk, m., *weaver-fish*, trachinus draco (said to have poisonous fin-rays. R.). Nowadays eder most often

means a kind of mythical fish, feared by fishermen, as it is said to be able to perforate their boats when at sea (thus e.g. in the N.I.). The phrase "to fly like a(n) eder", to make rapid headway, is used in several places, e.g. on Wests. and in the N.I. From Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>., "de eder" is reported as a name for *the sea-serpent*, and in U<sup>n</sup>. eder is occas. used (by elderly fishermen) as a name for the *lamprey*. In the two latter cases, the Shetl. word appears to be a (L.Sc.?) form of Eng. adder in the expr. "sea-adder", used of the fish, *the fifteen-spined stickleback*. Cf. also Eng. dial. adder-pike = trachinus vipera.

**edjek (idjek)** [edzæk], sb., *an eddy, branch from a main current*; esp. at the turn of the tide: *a smaller current, running before the proper tide sets in*. Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. iða, f., *an eddy, backward-running current, separating from the main current in a watercourse*. Cf. idi, sb.

\***ednin**, sb., see ern, sb.

**ee** [i], sb., is L.Sc. ee, *eye*, but is used in Shetl. in various meanings orig. from the old jog, jog, hjog, eye, and diff. somewhat from Eng. (L.Sc.), thus: 1) *a small, roundish hollow; pool of water*; O.N. auga, n., a) *an eye*; b) *a hole; hollow; small swamp*, etc.; No. auga, n., a) *an eye*; b) *a pool of water* (in place-names), Fær. eyga, n., a) *an eye*; b) *a small hollow; peat-pit*. \*joga (*eye*) is found in Fo. as a place-name in the sense of a *puddle*: de Pøls o' de Jogins. 2) *two braided lengths of straw in a plaited straw-basket*, = hjog<sup>2</sup>; de "een" o' de kessi = de hjogs o' de kessi. — "ee" is comm. used in sense of *the central part of anything*, e.g. de ee o' de set or skor (set, skor = *fishing-ground*).

**efald**, adj., see enfald, adj.

**efter** [æfter], prep., *after*, O.N. eptir, L.Sc. efter, eftir, as well as "after".



to lay ane's mind **e.** a ting; see lay, vb. to wait **e.** ane, *to wait for somebody*, = Icel. bíða eptir einhverjum, Fær. bíða ettir einun; in Eng., however, to wait for somebody. — Sometimes used adverbially in a sense orig. from the Norn and diff. from Eng. and L.Sc., esp. in the sense of *to-wards; along; in a certain direction*, = No. etter, Fær. ettir; thus: *nort' e.*, *in a northerly direction*; *sooth e.*, *in a southerly direction*; *ower e.*, *to-wards that side, in that direction over there*; in **e.**, *inwards, farther in*; *ut e.*, a) with stress on "ut": *outward, in an outward direction*; b) with stress on efter: *all the time after, right through, from beginning to end*; he was de same *ut e.*; when onyting ['something'] is right or wrang done, it will be right or wrang a' ['all'] *ut e.* (Sa.); in the same sense Fær. "út ettir". — "Lat dem red it op, as dey're able or sibb efter", *let them arrange or settle it as they are able to, or as they are related (acc. to their family relations or intimacy)* (Fe.).

**efter** [æftər]-**boat**, sb., *a boat which cannot keep up with the others, fig. of a person less important than or inferior to another*. O.N. eptirbátr, m., a) *a boat towed after a vessel*; b) *a person inferior to another*; Icel. eptirbátur, Fær. ettirbátur, m., *a person inferior to another*.

**efterhank** [æf'ətərha'ŋk], sb., *the place where the side-planks of a boat are mortised together with the stern; the stern-compartment of a boat*. See hank, sb.

**efterkast** [æf'ətərkast], sb., *after-clap*, = No. etterkast, n., L.Sc. aftercast. Also comm. "efterklaps", sb. (pl.), id.

**efter** [æftər]-**makin'**, sb., 1) *forgery; imitation; counterfeit work*. 2) *discovering of stolen goods by witchcraft*. In the same senses No. etter-

gjerd, Fær. ettirgerð, f. See mak', m. efter, vb.

**efterman** [æf'ətərman], sb., *a follower; successor*. No. ettermann.

**efter** [æftər]-**peat**, sb., *an outside peat in a peat-bank*, = skjumpek. Y<sup>h</sup>.

**efterskuttel** [æf'ətərskot'əl], sb., *bottom board or floor in the stern of a boat*. Sa. See skuttel, skottel<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**efterstander** [æf'ətərstān'dər], sb., *something left standing*, esp.: a) *a small cabbage-plant, not yet fit for taking up from the so-called "plantikrobb or -krø" (small enclosure for young cabbage-plants) to be planted in the vegetable garden*; Y.; Fe.; b) *wet peat, not sufficiently dried to be taken home from the hill at the usual time when the peats are brought home*; Y. \*eptir-standari.

**egg** or **egg** [ɛg], sb., *chastisement; correction*, in such exprs. as: a) *to get ane's e.*, *to get one's deserved punishment*, du's ['you have'] gotten dy **e.**; b) *to gi'e ane his e.*; I'll gi'e dee dy **e.**, *I will give you your deserts*. Ti. Either O.N. agi, m., in sense of *awe; chastisement* (cf. Shetl. agisom, adj., agos, sb.), or to be classed with egg, vb., *to egg; urge*.

**ega**, sb., see aga, sb.

**egg**<sup>1</sup> [ɛg, æg], sb., *an egg; bird's egg*, O.N. egg, n.

\***egg**<sup>2</sup> [ɛg, æg], sb., *an edge; ridge, sharp-crested hill*, now only in place-names; see Sh. Stedn., p. 88. O.N. egg, f., *an edge; sharp ridge*.

**egg** [ɛg(g), æg(g)] and **ägg** [äg(g)], vb., *to egg; drive; incite; stir up*, = O.N. eggja. Esp. *to egg someone to do harm*; to **e.** twa togedder, *to set two together (quarrelling or fighting)*. egg: comm. ägg: Wests. (Fo.).

**ei** [æi], interj., *eh! ha!* esp. as an expr. of surprise, = hei. Fo. O.N. ei, interj., *eh! ha!*

**eident**, adj., see idint.

\***ek** [ek], pron., *I*, O.N. ek; only

in an old Norn fragment, the verse: Skjere, skjere skulma! ek ska(l) skjera (*I shall cut*) . . . . . — see Introd. In the Foula-ballad (Hildinaballad), by assimilation, “yach” and “yagh” (cf. Sw. jag). — Acc. sing., mog [mɔg, mɔg], *me*, O.N. mik, is preserved in the verse about the crow and the crab; cf. “moch” in the Foula-ballad. mier and mir, *me*, in dat. sing., O.N. mér, are found in the Foula-ballad. nom. pl.: \*vi (Lord’s Prayer), *we*, O.N. vér, pl., and vit, dual; vi is most prob. developed from “vit”, like \*di (see du, pron.) from “pit”. \*vus and \*wus (Lord’s Prayer), acc. dat. pl., *us*, O.N. oss. — Cf. min (*mine*), poss. pron.

**eken** [ækən], adj., *thin; meagre; a pair* [‘poor’] **e.** body. U<sup>n</sup>. Poss. for \*heken, and cognate either with No. hik, hek, *m., a small corner; a thin, insignificant person*, of which “hekel”, *a small corner; a tall, thin man*, is a derivative, or with No. hekkja, *f., a long shelf; tall, thin woman*. eken almost assimilates in pronunc. to “achin’ [-in]”, from Eng. *ache*, vb.

**eker** [ækər, ækər], sb., 1\*) *corn (field)*, in the phrase “e [ækər] and hø”, *corn and hay*; Du. 2) *crushed mass of corn, trampled or blown down on the field*; in a wider sense: *decomposed or crushed mass; decomposed (crushed) state*; to lie in **e.**; to lay in **e.** (*to crush; destroy*). See aker, sb.

**ekra**, sb., see ekrabung, sb.

**ekrabung** [ækːˌraboŋ] and **ekerbung** [ækːˌərbøŋ], sb., denotes diff. sorts of *grass*, esp. *weeds in the field: barley-grass, oat-grass or brome-grass, rye-grass, couch-grass*. Also *long, dry grass; the aftermath*, fog-grass (U<sup>wg.</sup>: ekrabung). In the N.I. as a parallel form to okrabung; q.v. From Y<sup>n</sup>. is reported an abbr. form ekra [ækra] in the sense of *weeds*. — O.N. ekra, *f., land ploughed up;*

*cultivated land; field* (deriv. of “akr”, *m.*); No. ækra, *f.*, Sw. dial. ekra, äkra, *f., a fallow field; meadow, formerly field*. — For the last part see bung<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**eksben** [æksːˌben], sb., *the rump-piece of a cow, given as payment to one who slaughters a cow*. U.

**eksis-girs** [ækːˌsɪsgɪˈrs, -gøˈrs], sb., a plant, occas.: a) *dandelion*, taraxacum, also called “bitter-aks” and “bitter-floer”; occas.: b) *devil’s-bit*, scabiosa succisa. The first part, eksi, is prob. an older \*exi from O.N. ax, *n., ear of corn, raceme*; No. ekse, *n.*, = *ear of corn*. Cf. “bitter-aks” as a name for the *dandelion*.

\*eld [æld, eld], sb., *fire*, a) noted down as belonging to the Unst fishermen’s tabu-lang. at sea (U<sup>n</sup>.); b) handed down in an old rigmarole from Unst, preserved in Nm.: De vare (vera) gue ti . . . . . hann kann ca’ **e.** [eld] fire . . . . . (see Introd.). Other forms (from Wests.) are: ilder, ildin (hildin); q.v. O.N. eldr, *m., fire*.

†elderin [æɫːˌdørin], adj., *elderly, up in years*, a **e.** man. N.I. Also O.Eng. and L.Sc. (eldern, elden, elderin). Da. aldrende, No. eldande (R.); O.N. aldrænn, aldraðr, aldinn, adj., *old*.

**elf(s)wind** [æˈlɪ(s)wɪnd], sb., *nettle-rash; a sort of rash with small, red spots and pimples*, prop. *elf-wind*, as the complaint was supposed to be caused by the breath of the elves; “du’s gotten **e.-w.** upo dee”. Anglicised form of an old \*alf-blástr or \*alf-gustr, -vindr (O.N. alfr, *m., elf*; O.N. blástr, gustr, *m., wind, breath of wind*); cf. No. alvblaaster, elveblaast, alvgust, Sw. dial. elvblást, *m., rash, nettlerash*. The old Shetl. form of O.N. “alfr”, occurring in the Shetl. place-names (esp. hill-names), is wolv (wól) from \*olv (Icel. álfr, Fær. álvur), e.g. Wolvhul [wólvol, -vól, -wól], O.N. \*alf-hóll; Wolvhul [wól-

vol] in Clumlie, Du., also called "Bokis' brae" (Shetl. bokì, sb., *hill-man* or *hill-lady*); see Sh. Stedn., pp. 59 and 112. L.Sc. and Shetl. elf-shot, sb. and adj. Da. elverskud, sb., elle-skudt, adj., No. alvskot, sb., denote diff. diseases considered to be caused by the elves.

\***elin** [ɛlɪn], sb., *a shower; dark cloud (in frosty weather)*, O.N. él and \*élingr — see jelin, sb., which is now the current form.

**elis, eles?** [ɛlɪs, ɛːlɔs], sb., *a strong current of air; strong draught, a e. o' wind*. Du. compd.? el- is doubtless O.N. él, n., *a shower*, No. eling, m., a) *a shower*; b)  *jerk; attack*, Sw. il, m. (in dialect also n.), *a violent gust of wind*. elis, eles is poss. only a gen. form "éls" or "\*élings" with the second part of the compd. dropped.

**ell**, sb., *a stripe*. See il, sb.

\***elsk**, vb., *to love*, acc. to Edm. O.N. elska, vb., *to love*. Cf. the foll. word.

\***elsket**<sup>1</sup> [æˈlʃkət], an exclamation; saying, used by an old woman in Fedeland (N.Roe), in the phrase "**e.** I! wearied I!" From O.N. elska, vb., *to love?*

**elsket**<sup>2</sup>, adj., see ilsket, adj.

**elt** [æˈlɪt], sb., 1) *a kneaded mass*, No. and Fær. elta, f. 2) *mud; mire*, Fær. elta, f. 3) *fig. a jumble; bungled work; to mak' a e. o' onyting* (N.Roe). See elt<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**elt**<sup>1</sup> [æˈlɪt], vb., 1) *to squeeze; handle too roughly; pull about*; du's eltin dat creature (ketlin, kitten, or whelp) to death, boy! (Sa.). 2) *to knead* (prop. and esp. *dough; butter*), to **e.** dough, butter; in a fig. sense: *to be very long about doing something*, tō **e.** on a ting (U<sup>n</sup>). 3) *to dig and rake up the ground for something; to rake in dirt*, to lie eltin; (Conn.); dey're eltin at de taatis ['potatoes'], *they are eagerly occupied*

*in taking up the potatoes* (Conn.); de hands is eltet [æˈlɪtət] wi' dirt, *your hands are soiled with dirt* (Y.; Fe.). 4) *to chase; pursue eagerly*, to **e.** efter a sheep (Conn.). 5) *to keep close at another person's heels*, to geng eltin efter ane (Sa.). O.N. elta, vb., a) *to squeeze; press; knead*; b) *to drive; chase*; Fær. elta, vb., a) *to knead*; b) *to keep close at the heels of someone*, elta ein.

**elt**<sup>2</sup> [æˈlɪt], vb., *to spew; vomit*. Conn. Connected with the preceding elt<sup>1</sup>, vb.?

**em** [ɛːm], vb., of meat and esp. of fish: *to swarm with small, crawling maggots*; de fish (flesh) is emin, *the fish (meat) is full of small, moving maggots*. Also æm [æːm]. Y., Fe. Prob. to be classed with No. eima, ema, æma, vb., *to steam; reek; smoulder*, and with ima, vb. (cognate with eima), *to show a slight indication of something; to gleam; ripple; move; smoulder; warm; stream*. Cf. orm, vb.

**emek** [emək], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *fire*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. O.N. eimr, m., *steam*, in poetry also *fire* (Eg.). — For other tabu-names in Shetl. for *fire*, see birtek, brenner (brenna), fona, \*furin, ilder (ildin) and eld.

**emers** [ɛmɛrs], sb. pl., and **em(m)er** [ɛmɛr, æmɛr], sb. sing., *embers; red-hot ashes*. N.Roe. The form emmers [ɛmɛrs, æmɛrs] is more widespread. The long e-sound in emers indicates that the word arises from O.N. eimyrja, f., *embers*, with addition of plural -s from Eng. embers, L.Sc. ameris, emmers. From "eimyrja" arises also the sing. form em(m)er (N.I.?). The Norse, Eng. and L.Sc. forms are merged together in emmers, pl.

**emerswakk** [emˈɔrswak], sb., = amerswakk, sb.

**emikin** [emˈɪkɪn], sb., commonly

in the pl.: emikins, *a collection or heap of tiny objects*, e.g. small potatoes; a lock ['lot'] o' emikins. Disparaging expr. Fe. Prob. derived in a jocular way from O.N. *im*, n., *dust*; *a layer of dust*. Cf. Sw. dial. *im*, n., *fish fry* (Ri.). See *umikin*, sb.

**eml**, **emmel** [æməl], sb., *bungle; bungled work; badly prepared food or drink*; to mak' a **e.** o' a ting. Du. Parallel form to *aml*, *ammel*<sup>1</sup> (*ambel*), sb., q.v.

**eml**, **emmel** [æməl], vb., *to bungle; to carry out work badly*, esp. in the expr. "**e.** efter", *to copy; imitate (defectively, poorly)*; to try to **e.** efter somet'in' (Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>). Parallel form to *aml*, *ammel* (*ambel*), vb.

**emmer**, sb., see *emers*, sb. pl.

**emp**, sb., see *hemp*, sb.

**emsket** [e'mskət], adj., of colour:  *dusky gray or bluish, mixed and indefinite*. Ai. See under *imet*, *imsket*, adj.

**en** [e'n, en], numeral, *one*, assimilates to L.Sc. "ane", but has arisen from O.N. "einn". The neut. form \**et* [et] is preserved in an old rigmarole from Fe. (the riddle about the cow); see *Intro.*

**end** [ænd, ænd], sb., *breath; respiration*; to draw de **e.**, *to draw one's breath*; "he drew his **e.**", in a special sense: *he drew a deep breath; he recovered his breath*, of a person out of breath (Sa.). Diff. in the expr.: to swallow de **e.**, *to swallow phlegm in one's throat so as to be able to breathe more easily* (Br.); I could no ['not'] get my **e.** swallowed. From O.N. *andi*, m., *breath*, under infl. of L.Sc. "aynd, end, eind", sb., *breath*. Cf. *and*, sb., which is used in a somewhat diff. sense.

\***ende** [ændə], adv., *yet; still; even now*, = \**ante*. In an old rigmarole. Fo. \**enn pá*; Icel. *ennþá* (Fær. *enn-tá*), adv., *yet; still; even now*.

**endlang** [ænd'laŋ, ænd'·], adj., *at full length, from end to end*, = O.N. *end(i)langr*, adj. Also L.Sc.

**endmark** [ænd'ma'rk, ænd'·], sb., *the farthest boundary*, = No. *ende-merke*; O.N. *endamark* and *endamarki*, n., *end; boundary*.

**en** [æn]-**draught** and **en-draw**, sb., see *i(n)-draught*, *in-draw*, sb.

**enfald** [en'fald'] and more comm.: **efald** [e'fald'], adj., *single (consisting of a single part, not folded)*, in contrast to "twafald", *double*. O.N. *einfallr*, adj., *single*. The form *efald* is L.Sc. "afald, aefald", which in Jam. is only mentioned in fig. sense (*honest, without duplicity*).

\***eng** [ɛŋ(g), æŋ(g)], sb., *meadow*. Now only in place-names as the final, or more freq. as the first, part of a compd. (gen.: *enga*, *enger*). Examples: de Ørarengs [ø'r'arɛŋs'] (U<sup>c.</sup>), pl., pasture near the sea-shore: \**øy-rar-engjar*. With a double pl. ending (Norn -er and Eng. -s): de Engers [ɛŋgɔrs] (Ti.): \**engjar*. Engamor [æŋ'amɔr', -mɔr'] (W. Burr., Ai.): \**engjar-mýrr*, and Engamosdelds [ɛŋ'·əməsdɛlds'] (Bakka, De.): \**engjar-mós-deildir*; Engermorvatn [æŋgər-mɔrvatn'] (Sandw., Du.): \**engjar-mýrar-vatn*. de Engatus [ɛŋ'gatus'] (Y): \**engjar-púfur*. — O.N. *eng*, f., *a meadow*; whence N.Eng. *ing*, id.

\***eng**(g)skipta [ɛnskɪp'ta, ɪn-], sb., *a meadow-lot; allotted piece of meadow*; now only as a place-name, e.g. de **E.** o' Hul, de **E.** o' Isbister. N.Roe. The meaning of the word (the name) is still partly understood, though the first syllable is comm. regarded as Eng. "in". — O.N. *engjaskipti*, n., *division of meadow-lots*.

**enk** (**ink**) [e'ŋk, ə'ŋk, ʌ'ŋk] and **jenk** (**jink**) [j'e'ŋk (j'i'ŋk), jə'ŋk, jə'ŋk, j'ʌ'ŋk], sb., 1) prop. *possession*, but nowadays only in a very restricted application, esp. = *sweetheart, a person to whom one is engaged*; shə

['she'] never had a jenk (U<sup>n</sup>.); he is still a jenk, *he is certainly not worth much, but still so much that one may put up with him as a sweetheart* (lit., *is still a possession*): U<sup>n</sup>.; if it was a little wort' sweetheart, hit ['it'] was still a jenk (Fe.); sicc a ane ['such a one'] didno ['not'] wort' ha'e a jenk (*so-and-so had no one whom he or she might call sweetheart*): Fe. 2) *dedication; transfer*: a) *transfer of something of slight importance*; to gi'e a body (person) a jenk o' onyting, *to transfer something (a little thing, a trifle) to one*: U<sup>n</sup>.; b) more comm.: *dedication or transfer to someone (mostly a little child), not as a real property, but so as to give it the name of possession, esp. to call a young domestic animal its own*; to gi'e ane (a bairn) de enk (jenk) o' a lamb, o' a chicken; to get de enk (jenk) o' a lamb or chicken; I ga'e him (her) de enk o' it. N.Sh. Meaning 2 b is the most common, and in this sense, the word is noted down both with and without prefixed j; meaning 1 is reported only with prefixed j (N.I.); cf. jenk, sb. — The diff. main forms are distributed thus: a) enk (ink): Fe. (meaning 2 b), Nm., De. (De<sup>n</sup>.); b) jenk (jink): U., Y. and (in meaning 1) Fe. — The diff. forms of the pronunc. of enk are distributed thus: Fe. [ə'ŋk]; Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) [e'ŋk, ə'ŋk]; Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. [ɹ'ŋk]; De<sup>n</sup>. [ə'ŋk]; the diff. forms of pronunc. of jenk: U<sup>n</sup>. [jɹ'ŋk]; U<sup>wg</sup>. [je'ŋk (jɹ'ŋk), jə'ŋk]; Y<sup>n</sup>. [je'ŋk (jɹ'ŋk)]; Fe. [jə'ŋk, jə'ŋk]. — enk, jenk prob. through \*eng, \*jeng from \*egn, \*jegn by change of g and n, and the consequent hardening of g to k (cf. "honk" and "lunk<sup>2</sup>", vb.). — In old Shetl. deeds (in L.Sc. dial., partly mixed with Norn) the word is found written eing, aing (ayng), more rarely eyne, in sense of *possession*, esp. in the expr. "eing

and owthell": O.N. eign ok óðal (Deeds rel. to Orkn. and Zetl. 1433—1581; see also G.G., Ant. p. 139 ff.). A form aying is found in Balfour. — O.N. eign, f., *possession*.

**enk (ink)** [e'ŋk (ɹ'ŋk), ə'ŋk, ɹ'ŋk] and **jenk (jink)** [je'ŋk (jɹ'ŋk), (jə'ŋk), jɹ'ŋk], vb., 1) *to dedicate or transfer something to one (only nominally), to allow a child to call something, esp. a young domestic animal, its property without real ownership*; a) with prep. "till": to enk (ink) a chicken till so-and-so (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.); I enked de lamb till her (Fe.); I jenked (jinked) de lamb till ['to'] Jamie (Y<sup>n</sup>.); b) with addition "upon ane's name": to enk a ['an'] animal upon a body's (some bairn's) name (De<sup>n</sup>.); we sould ['should'] jenk (jink) it (de lamb) upo dy name (West<sup>s</sup>.). 2) of children: *to be allowed to call something, esp. a young domestic animal, one's own, and let it go by one's name*; I'm ['I have'] enket a chicken (N.Roe). — enk: Fe. [ə'ŋk]; Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) [e'ŋk, ə'ŋk]; Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. [ɹ'ŋk]; De<sup>n</sup>. [ə'ŋk]; jenk: U. [jɹ'ŋk: U<sup>n</sup>.]; Y. [je'ŋk (jɹ'ŋk): Y<sup>n</sup>.]; West<sup>s</sup>. [je'ŋk]. enk, jenk prob. through \*eng, \*jeng from \*egn, \*jegn; see under enk, sb. — O.N. eigna, vb.; *to transfer something to someone*; eignask (eigna sér), *to appropriate, to get possession of*. Cf. jenk, vb.

**ennapi** [eŋ'api, æŋ'api], **ennepi** [eŋ'əpi], **ennepig** [eŋ'əpig (eŋ'i-), æŋ'əpig], sb., *a tiny, fragile creature*, used e.g. of lambs, chickens; often, however, also of people; more rarely of inanimate things, small objects. Other forms are: annapi [äŋ'api], jennapi [jɛŋ'api], onnapi [oŋ'api] and äinapiti [äi'napiti]. Sometimes with -bi for -pi: ennabi, ennebi [eŋ'abi, eŋ'ə-] (U. occas.), or with dropped -i: annep [ä'nəp, äŋəp]: De. [ä'nəp] and Wd. [äŋəp]. — ennapi, ennepi: N.Sh.

(esp. N.I.); *ennepi*: Conn.; *ennepig*: Du.; *jennapi* and *ennapi*, *ennepi*: U.; *äinapiti* and *ennapi*, [æŋa-]: N.Roe; *annapi*: Fo. (occas.) and P.; *onnapi*: Fo. (occas.). In Fo. and P. the word is only noted down as used of something tiny; elsewhere comm. with implied sense of frailty, feebleness: sometimes this implied sense has changed and become the chief sense. In Conn. *ennepi* comm. denotes *an impertinent child*. In Edm.'s Glossary the word is found in three places, diff. spelt and defined in each place (poss. regarded as three diff. words): "eenabie: diminutive, small for one's age"; "inyaby: a defeated cock driven away and kept at a distance by the ruler of the dunghill"; "jennapie: a dwarfish person or animal". — The last syllable *pi* is prob. an abbr. of pig [pig], denoting a *small creature or thing, little cabbage-stalk*, = *peg*, *pegi*. *piti* is No. *pit*, m., or *pita*, f., a *small, slender thing* (R. suppl.), *pita*, a *tiny fish* (R.). The first part of the compd. doubtless intensifies the second part, so that the root-meaning of *ennapi*, etc. is *something diminutive and insignificant*, though in a few places the diminutive idea has been forced back and that of frailty, feebleness, has come to the front: a *weakling*, etc., thus, esp. in Du.: *ennepig*. *enna-* (*jenna-*), *enne-*, *anna-*, *äina-* and *onna-* may originate from an \**agn-*; cf. No. *agn*, n., a *grain; particle*, in compds. such as: *agneliten*, *diminutive*, and in derivatives: *egnende* (*ægnande*) *liten*, *ognende* (*øgnande*) *liten* = *agneliten* (R.). — *ennapinakket* [eŋ'api-nakət], a *little, obstinate fellow* (U<sup>w</sup>). The last part of this word is doubtless L.Sc. *nachet*, *nack- et*, sb., *an insignificant person*, also *an obstinate fellow*.

\***enni** [ɛni, ɛŋi (ŋi, äŋi, äini)], sb.,

a *steep projection, steep slope*. *edni* [ædni, ædni] and *idni* [idni]: Fo. Now only in place-names, commonly preceded by the def. art. Examples: *de Enni* [ɛŋi] (Skaw, U<sup>n</sup>), a *steep, rocky stretch of coast*; *de Enni* [ɛni] (Sandw., Du.); *de Enni-knowe* (Catfirth, N.), a *hill, the one side of which forms a very steep slope*; *de Enni* [äŋi, äini] (South Gluss, Nm<sup>s</sup>), a *steep hill-side*; *de Enni* (Inni) [iŋi] (*de Nort' Nips*, Y<sup>n</sup>), projecting, *steep coast, promontory*. *de Ennins*, pl. [ɛŋins] (Sulem, Nm<sup>s</sup>), and *de Innins*, pl. [iŋins] (Futabrough, W.), *steep plots of arable land*. "de Edni" and "de Idni" (Tun o' Ham, Fo.), a *steep stretch of cultivated land*. — O.N. *enni*, n., *forehead*; Fær. *enni*, n., a) *forehead*; b) *a brow-shaped mountain-formation* (F.A. II, suppl.). *Ennins*, *Innins*, is O.N. def. pl. "enni-n" with the added Eng. pl. -s.

**enni** [ɛŋi], vb., of sheep: *to yearn*. Conn. Sw. dial. *önnä*, *öna*, *äina*.

**enniste**, sb., see *annaset*, *annister*, sb.

**ensper**, sb., see *ansperr*.

**ent** [æ'nt], vb., *to heed; care for something*, to *e. onyting*; he never ented it; also *to obey*; fairly comm. Other forms are *ant* and *ans*, vb.; q.v. O.N. *enta*, vb., *to heed; care for*.

**entible** [æ'n'tiblə], adj., *obedient*, a *e. dog*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Deriv. of *ent*, vb. Cf. *ansible*, adj.

**er**<sup>1</sup> [ɛr, æ'r], sb., a *small particle or morsel of something*, a (*piri*) *er o' onyting*, = ar. comm. In the expr. "a er o' wind" = "a ar o' wind", *er* (*ar*) is merged into Eng. "air". Cf. Ork. *erc*, sb., a *small particle; morsel*. See *ar*, sb.

**er**<sup>2</sup> [ɛr, æ'r], sb., *honour; glory*, only noted down in the expr.: a' ['all] *be er to dee! may all be honour to you; glory be to you!* = a' *be honour* [honər] *to dee!* evasive answer, given in order not to spoil



his luck, by one going out or returning from fishing, when questioned regarding his doings (where he was going or how much fish he had caught, etc.). Ai. O.N. æra, f., *honour*. Similar evasive answers were (are): A' be dee je (jæ)! *may all your wishes be fulfilled!* a' be du blide ['blithe']! etc. Cf. the use of Eng. "honour", in Shetl. in address or exclamations such as: (guid) honour be to dee (him)! ill ['bad'] honour be to dat creature (*shame to that fellow!*)

**er**<sup>3</sup> [ɛr, ɛʳ], sb., "ør", a flat sand-or gravel-bank, jutting out into the water; a sandy or gravel-covered stretch of shore, = O.N. øyrr (eyrr), f. comm. er for \*ør. In place-names are found: a) uncompd. Ør [ør] (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.) and Øri [øri] (Fe.); b) as the first part of compd. Øra-, Øri- and before a vowel: Ørar- [ør- and shortened: ør-], e.g. Ørafirt' (Nm<sup>w</sup>.), Ørasund (Y<sup>n</sup>.), Ørigjo (U<sup>n</sup>.), Ørarengs (U<sup>c</sup>.) O.N. øyrrar, gen. sing. — see Sh. Stedn. p. 173; c) as the second part: -ør [(ø) ər] and -øri, -eri [øri], e.g. Litlør [litlør] and Muklør [moklør] (W.): \*litla øyrr and \*mikla øyrr; Hwaløri [hwāl'øri] (Y<sup>n</sup>): \*hval-øyrr; Skibøri [skib'øri] (Uyea-sound, U<sup>s</sup>): \*skip-øyrr. — Cf. Fær. øyri, f., and Mod. Icel. eyri, f., with the form øri (eri). — Ork. er [ɛr] denotes esp. a bank between two waters.

**erdros** [ædrós, -əs], sb., on the old Shetl. wooden plough: a piece of wood nailed down in the front of the plough-beam, to which the traces are fastened. Orig. denoting the plough-beam itself. Conn. is called orderos, orderus [ōr'dōros, -us] in Nm. (Nm<sup>s</sup>). \*arðr-áss (O.N. arðr, m., with rad. r, a plough; O.N. áss, m., a beam).

**erend-less. errand-less** [ɛr'ænd-lɛs, ær'ændlɛs], adj., "errandless",

without errand, mostly used negatively in the phrase, "no ['not'] e.-I."; he is no e.-I., he is not without errand, i.e., he has an important errand. "Weel ['well'], dat is a stranger; hit ['it'] is surely no ['not'] e.-I., at ['that'] has sent dee here": you have surely not come here except on an important errand (Y<sup>h</sup>). — Fær. ørindisleysur, adj., "errandless", is used in a similar sense to the Shetl. word; O.N. erend(is)lauss, adj., is handed down in a diff. sense: fruitless, not having accomplished one's errand.

**erg** [ɛrg, erg, and more comm.: ərg], adj., *desirous; eager; very bent on getting something*, e. upo' something. N.I. occas. ərg: Y<sup>h</sup>. Parallel form to arg, adj.; q.v.

**erg** [ɛrg, erg, ərg], vb., to vex; irritate; tease. No. erga, vb., = arga, to vex; irritate. Cf. arg and erg, adj.

**erik** [ɛrik (erik), ærik, -ək], sb., a yearling; used in some places of a one-year-old horse, but mostly of a one-year-old goose, a e. goose. \*æringr. No. æring, m., a yearling, esp. a horse (R.); L.Sc. eirack, er(r)-ack, -ock, etc., a hen of the first year.

**erin** [ærin] and **herin** [hærin], sb., a boat rowed by means of a certain number of oars. O.N. æringr; only as the last part in some compds.: four-(h)erin, seks-(h)erin; q.v.

**erli**<sup>1</sup> [erli], sb., in the expr.: "tirli (terli) e. [tərli erli]", *bunting* (bird). Nm.? Reported by J.I. In No. and Da. respectively, "erla", f., and "erle" denote a wagtail, O.N. ertla, f. The first part "tirli (terli)" may be referred either to Sw. dial. tirla, vb., to sing; trill, or to No. tirla, f., a small, thin, weak figure (cf. No. derla, f., a) a small, brisk figure; b) wagtail).

**erli**<sup>2</sup> [eʳli], sb., a breath of wind, a e. o' wind. Du. (Cl.). Uncertain form. If correct, the word must doubtless be regarded as a deriv. of er<sup>1</sup>, sb.



**ern** [ern, e<sup>o</sup>rn, ɛrn], sb., *an eagle*. O.N. ǫrn (örn), m., L.Sc. ern, sb., *eagle*. In the so-called "ern's song" (*the eagle's song*) from Fo., *the eagle* is called "de ednin [ɛdnin]": O.N. ǫrninn, def. form.

**erp (irp)** [ə'rp], vb., *to turn up one's nose, to be prudish, cross, touchy* (N.I.); *to be constantly grumbling and complaining, to e. ower or about somet'in'* (N.I.); *to harp upon the same subject, to e. about somet'in'* (U<sup>n</sup>.); *to be always asking for or demanding the same thing, to e. upon a ting* ['thing'] (West.); *to keep on asserting, esp. something wrong, to e. at (upon) a ting* (West.). Also: a) irp [i'rp (e'rp)], to **i.** at a ting (Sa.), *to keep on asserting something incorrect*; b) prob. by change of e or i to ja: a) jarp [ja'rp], to **j.** upon a ting (Sa.), *to repeat the same questions or demands*; β) jarb, to **j.** about or upo somet'in' (U<sup>n</sup>.), *to harp upon one subject, continually insist on something*; c) In Fe. erp [ə'rp] sometimes is used in a diff. sense, viz.: *to walk falteringly, slowly, to e. about*. — The root-meaning is prob. *to make (slight) jerks, (slight) twitches*. Cf. Fær. erpa, **e.** sær, really, *to turn up one's nose*, now usually in a sense diff. from the Shetl. word: *to affect importance; give oneself airs*; L.S. erp, vb., *to be constantly grumbling on one topic*. Diff. forms with initial h are found in the Northern languages; thus: Icel. harpa, herpa, vb., *to pinch up; clench; reprimand*; Sw. dial. herpa, vb., Da. dial. herpe, hærpe, *to have a twitch or stitch in one's limbs* (of aching sensations), *to shrink*; No. and Sw. dial. hyrpa, vb., *to draw together in wrinkles, to shrink*. — Though the Shetl. erp, etc., in the senses first given, assimilates to L.Sc. erp, the word itself is hardly borrowed from L.Sc. The changed forms jarp, jarb (the latter with a

change of p to b) point to an old Northern origin, and in the sense of *to walk falteringly, slowly*, the Shetl. (Fe.) erp comes close to Sw. and Da. dial. herpa, herpe (see prec.). "i'rp" poss. originates from \*(h)yrpa (No. and Sw. dial. hyrpa); "ə'rp" may originate either from \*erpa or \*(h)yrpa.

**erskåi** [er'skåi], sb., on the old Shetl. wooden plough: really *mould-board*, but later on, denoting a *small board fixed in a slanting position behind (to the right), directly above the mould-board* (de skåi). Also Ork. — \*arð(r)-skíð or -skíða. O.N. arðr (rad. r), m., *a plough*; O.N. skíð, n., and skíða, f., *a piece of wood; ski*; No. skida, f., also *board; plank*; Cf. ar-tree and erðros, sb.

**ert** [æ'rt], vb., *to irritate; tease; incite; provoke; to e. fornenst* [L.Sc. forenant, fornent = opposite to] *anidder* ['another'] *ane, to threaten to strike someone, to make threatening movements with the hand, as if to strike; de kye is ertin wi' ane anidder, the cows are threatening to butt each other* (Sa.). O.N. erta, vb., *to irritate; incite*; L.Sc. ert (e. up), vb., id. In sense of *to strive onward and upward* (to ert op efter), "ert" is another word: L.Sc. airt, ert, vb., *to urge forward*, etc.

\***ervhus**, sb., see \*arvhus, sb.

**es** [ēs, e<sup>o</sup>s], sb., *fiercely blazing fire, flaming fire*, a es o' a fire, a es o' fire. comm. O.N. eisa, f., (*intense*) *fire*. — Cf. øs, sb.

**es** [es, e<sup>o</sup>s], vb., *to blaze fiercely, to flame, of fire*; comm. in pres. part. esin: a esin fire, *a flaming fire*. O.N. eisa, vb., *to rush on violently* (occas. of fire).

**esins** [esins and comm.: esins, e<sup>o</sup>sins], sb. pl., *the lower, interior part of a roof*. Things, kept on the top of the broad stone wall in the angular space formed by the upper part of the wall and the lower part

of the roof, are said to lie "under de esins", perhaps really "under the roof-beams and the rafters". comm. No. æsing, f., inter alia, *beams and rafters in a building, also beams or stocks forming the inside breast-beams* (from O.N. áss, m., *ridge; beam*). L.Sc. easing, eisin, sb., *eaves*. A sing. form esin [ɛsin, ɛʃɪn] occurs in the compds. "esin-head" (Nm.), *esin-sten, one of the flat stones laid along the eaves to prevent the rain-water entering, = ufsahella, -hellek; but in that case, esin is certainly L.Sc. easing.*

**esmel** [æʃmɛl], sb., *heavy, dense rain*. In Ai. "a e. o' rain" is less violent than a "tø melt", but contains finer and closer drops than the latter. In a few places in N.Sh. (N.I.) esmel denotes *a violent downpour of rain*, almost = tø melt and asu, assu. The word is prob. etym. cognate with as(s)u; q.v. For the suffix -mel cf. No. asm, m., and aasme, vb., in Ross under "osna", vb., = asna, vb., *to rush along*.

**Essi** [æssi], sb., *ash-coloured cow*, as a proper name. Du. (not comm.). Shetland Fire-side Tales by G. Stewart, second edition, p. 244 (Mansie Mudjick's courtships): Essie. Cf. Fær. Eskja as the name for a cow in a rig-marole; doubtless an *ash-coloured cow*. In that case, Essi for \*Eski, trough infl. of "aess" [æss], the Shetl. form of L.Sc. as, ass, sb., *ashes*.

**esten** [ɛstən, ɛstən], **estin** [ɛstin, ɛstin], prop. adv., but commonly used as a subst. and adj.: a) sb., "de e.", *the eastside, the eastern part or neighbourhood; a man f(r)æ de e., a man whose home lies east of a certain place; esp. in Unst, the eastern part, south of Baltasound, being called "de e.", while the northern part is called "de norden, nordin", the western part "de wasten, wastin",*

and the southern part "de sudin". b) adj., a e. man, *a man living east of a certain place*. Ti. [ɛst-]. Cf. norden and wasten (under norden).—esten, -in from O.N. austan, adv., *from the east, east of* (= fyrir austan), *towards the east; austanmaðr, m., a man whose home lies east of a certain place*. The form est- replaces an older \*øst through infl. of Eng. "east". The suffix -en, -in, corresponds to O.N., -an. Otherwise, -ten, -tin, suffixed to words (names), must sometimes be accepted as O.N. ping, n., *council; district*; see \*ting, sb. While "de wasten", similar to "de esten, de norden", must be supposed to be an old "vestan", wastin (U.), without def. art., seems to be an old \*vest(r)-ping, all the more so, as Wasten, Wastin, written "Westing", is used as the name of a much more limited district than "(de) esten, norden, sudin".

**ester** [æstər], vb., of wind: *to become easterly, to shift to the east; de wind esters*. Fe. The final r points towards an older \*øster, arisen from O.N. austr, n., *east*, with radical r. A change ø > e can be proved in various words in Shetl. Norn, but has, in this case, certainly taken place through infl. of Eng. east, vb., *to shift to the east, become easterly*.—est [ɛst], sb., *east*, with close e, is most prob. Eng. east, sb.; est, however, is also occas. pronounced with an open e or æ [ɛst, æst, æ'ɪst].

**†esterli** [e'ːstərli, æs'tərli], adj., *easterly, e. wind*. Differs from Eng. "easterly" in the pronunc. of the main vowel. Now, however, often with a short, close e in the first syllable, like est, sb. See further ester, vb.

**et<sup>1</sup>** [et], sb., doubtless *eating*, noted down in the foll. phrases: 1) der'r a et upo de fish, *de fish is in a et,*

*the fish takes the bait willingly*; der'r nae ['no'] et upo de fish, *the fish will not take the bait*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) a et o' fish (sed, pilteks, = *coalfish*, etc.), in boat-fishing: *a shoal of fish, many of which take the bait willingly*. U<sup>n</sup>. With ref. to et 1, cf. No. eta, f., partly = aata, f., *eating*, etc. (Aa. and R.), and with ref. to et 2, No. aata, f., in sense of *a shoal of small fish, small shoal of herrings* (R.); O.N. át, n., *eating*, and áta, f., a) *eating*; b) *food*, occas. of *a shoal of small creatures serving as food for whales and fish*.

et<sup>2</sup> [ɛt, et], sb., *agitation; excited state of mind*; to be in a et ower onyting [U<sup>n</sup>.: ɛt]; *fidgety eagerness or haste*; to be in a et or "cat's et" [Sa.: et], in a et about somef'in'. comm. The word is most prob. to be referred to O.N. at, n., *agitation; incitement*, and to etja, vb., *to agitate; goad; irritate*.

et [et (ɛt), ɛ<sup>2</sup>t], vb., 1) commonly with a short e [ɛt]: *to eat*, = O.N. eta, de fish is no etin, *the fish will not bite* (U<sup>n</sup>). etin [etɪn], pres. part., is occas. used in the sense of *edible*, like No. etande, Icel. and Fær. etandi. "etin taatis", *potatoes which have grown large enough to be dug up for eating* (N.I.). 2) In conn. with the prep. op [ɔp], et [et (ɛt), ɛ<sup>2</sup>t] is used in a fig. sense: *to penetrate; worry*, esp. *to cause great vexation, malice, envy, sordidness, etc. in someone*; dat opets him (dat ets him op), *that makes him vexed (cross, malicious, envious)*, see uppet, vb. In meaning 2 mostly perf. part. eten op [etɛn ɔp] or opeten [ɔp'etɛn, -ɛ<sup>2</sup>tɛn], *filled with anger, malice, envy, sordidness, etc.*; he is just eten op wi' ill ['bad'] nature, wi' greed; opeten about onyting, *very vexed, angry, etc. about something*. With et 2 cf. O.N. eta, vb., in sense of *to gnaw; grieve*,

\*et [et], numeral (neut.), *one*; see under en.

etel [ɛtɛl, ɛtəl], sb., a) *a hard lump*, esp. *a gland in the body*; b) *a hard spot in a stone*. More comm. in the form jetel. Icel. eitill, Fær. eitil, No. eitel, Sw. dial. ettel, m., *a gland; hard lump*. Cf. hjeigel (jigel, jigelti) and hjuigel, sb.

eter [etɛr], sb., *venom; poison*, esp. a) *cancer*; b) *bitter cold*, a e. o' cauld ['cold'], a cauld e.; a e. o' wadder, *bitterly cold weather* (Fe.). O.N. eitr, n., *venom; bitter cold*, etc. See eder<sup>1</sup>, sb. — eterfrod = eder<sup>1</sup> 2. — eterkap [et'ærkap], sb., a) *a large spider*; b) *poison from a spider* (U.); c) *a malicious (unreasonable, quarrelsome) person* (esp. of a little fellow), is L.Sc. attircop, attercap, ettercap. Though the word is found in Sw. dialects (etterkoppa, -kopp) and in Da. (edderkop), it is hardly of Norn orig. in Shetl., but is prob. borrowed from L.Sc. It does not appear in No. (is not found in Aa. and R.), nor in the O.N. literature (O.N. kǫngurváfa, f., *a spider*; diff. forms of this word are found in No. and Sw. dialects).

eterfrod [et'ɛrfrɔ<sup>2</sup>d], sb., *bubble of foam on the grass in the hill-pasture, containing an insect*; lit. 'venomous foam'; *cuckoo-spit*. (U.). \*eitrfroða. See further eder<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2.

eterskab [et'ærskab] and eterskop [et'ærskop], sb., 1) *bitterly cold weather, freezing cold weather with sharp wind*, a e. o' cauld ['cold'], a cauld e., = eter b. Fe., Y<sup>h</sup>. Occas. also eterskæb [et'ærskæb] (Fe.). \*eitrskapr. Cf. O.N. eitrkaldr, adj., *freezing cold*. 2) a) *a fretful, cross person*; Fe.: eterskab; b) *impudent, free-spoken person who is always stirring up strife; a person always talking out of due time*; Nm<sup>w</sup>.: eterskab. \*eitrskapr; deriv. of O.N. eitr, n., *venom*, also *bitter*

ness; enmity, etc. — See eder<sup>1</sup>, eter, and jeder, sbs.

**etersom** [et'ərsóm'], and **etri** [ɛtri, ætri, ä(ə)ri, äitri], adj., *bitterly cold, bitter, of cold*; a **e.** cauld ['cold']; *freezing cold*, **e.** wadder ['weather']. Deriv. of O.N. eitr, n., *venom*; etersom from \*eitsamr, adj.; cf. O.N. eitrkaldr, adj., *freezing cold*. The form ending in -som is now rare. etri assimilates to L.Sc. "eterie, etrie", *bitter, cold*, etc. More common than the forms given is atri [atri, ätri], "a. wadder", from L.Sc. "atry, atrie", adj., a) *festering*; b) *stern*; *grim*; c) *irritable*; *peevish*. The modes of pronunc. "ä(ə)ri, äitri" may spring from both etri and atri. atersom [ä'tərsóm'], "a. wadder", noted down in Unst, is a mingling of etersom and atri. Cf. eter and eterskab, sbs.

**Eti** [ɛti], sb., in the phrase: "Goni [góni] E.", name of a goblin, male or female, with which children are threatened. "Goni E. will tak' dee!" Sa. Perhaps really the *eating one, he who eats children?*

**etifer**, sb., see atferd, sb.

**etil, ettel**, sb., see atl, attel, sb.

**ettri** [ɛtri, ætri], sb., prop. adj. compar., "de e. o' de dimm", *the latter half of the midsummer-night, from midnight* (de head o' de dimm, de dabb o' dimm) *till dawn; the first daylight, in midsummer*. Also in the forms attri [atri, ätri], atteri [at'əri, ä't'əri] and äitri [äitri]. The pronunc. ä(ə)-, äit- may, however, spring from ett- as well as from att-. U. Is doubtless O.N. eptri and aptari, adj. compar., *farther back; following; latter* (from apt, adv., *back, backward*).

**ev** [ɛv, ɛ'v], sb., *doubt; irresolution*; to ha'e a ev about onyting ['something'], *to have one's doubts about something*, to be in a ev, *to be in doubt*. U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. ef (if), n.,

*doubt*; Icel. efi, Fær. ivi, No. eve, m., *doubt*.

**ev** [ɛv, ɛ'v], vb., *to doubt; to be doubtful*; he was evin (about it). U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. efa (efask), = ifa (ifask), v., *to doubt*. In the verse about the crow and the crab (Fe.) we find æve [ævə] with a variant ave [ävə] in sense of: (I) *am doubtful*; I *am afraid that*; æve (ave) rigrive mog, *I am afraid that you will tear my back* (the crab to the crow). In the variant from Unst the same line reads: "I'm feared, du 'rigrives' me". Cf. O.N. "ifask" in sense of *to hesitate about something*.

**evalos** [ɛ'valós, ɛ'va-], adj., *doubtful, not to be relied upon*, esp. of weather: **e.** wadder ['weather'], *weather not promising fair*. U<sup>n</sup>. In Shetl. the word has, by mingling, obtained a meaning opposite to the orig. one; O.N. efalauss, adj., *undoubted; sure*. The second part of the compd., -los (O.N. lauss, adj., *less*), in evalos has not been regarded as Eng. -less, but has been reduced to a mere suffix and treated like the Eng. adjectival ending "-ous", and thereby the meaning of the word has been changed. See ev, sb. and vb.

**evel** [ɛvəl], vb., *to master; be able to do*; I canno (canna) **e.** onyting ['anything'] at it, *I cannot manage it, the work is too much for me*. U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. efla, vb., a) *to strengthen*; b) *to master; be able to do*.

**\*even** [ɛvən] and now **iven** [ivən], sb., *matter; material; means*; esp. in pl.: (\*evens) ivens, *material; means*; he 's done it ut o' ['out of'] sma' ['small'] ivens (\*evens), *he has carried out (that work) with little material or few resources at his disposal*. U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. efni, n., *material; matter; means (at one's disposal)*. Owing to Eng. infl., the pronunc. "ivən" has superseded the older "\*ɛvən" (cf. Eng. even, adj.).

**ever** [ɛvər], sb., *a being or thing of an unusually large size*; a **e.** o' a man, o' a coo ['cow'], etc.; a **e.** o' a fire, *a great, blazing fire*. N.I. From an orig. \*œfr-? Cf. O.N. ærinn and yfrinn, adj., *excessive*; *abundant*; *very large*, also Sw. dial. övra and ävra se(j), vb., *to increase in vigour and growth*.

**ewiltu** [e'wɪl'to], exclamation, threatening a child: *will you leave that alone! will you stop that!* etc. Fo. Prob. an old "\*ei, viltu (vilt pú)!" *ho, will you (leave that alone, etc.)!* O.N. ei, interj., *ha, ho*.

**\*eystercop** and **\*austercup**, sb., prop. and orig.: *fine, formerly paid every third year at each renewal of the leasehold of islets (isles and holms)*; seems to have corresponded to L.Sc. grassum, *payment made by the tenant to the landlord on entering into possession of his farm*. Also Ork. Thus David Balfour, who gives the word with the

full explanation: "a fine paid every third year at each renewal of the tack or setting of the smaller islets — afterwards assumed to be equivalent to the Scottish Grassum; and still later both burdens were sometimes exacted in Zetland" (D. Balfour, *Oppressions of the 16. century in Orkney and Zetland*. Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs). — Prob. an old "\*øy-setr(s)-kaup", from: a) O.N. øy (ey), f., *an isle*; b) setr, n., *a seat, residence*, partly = sætr, applied to *summer hut for people and cattle*, and c) kaup, n., *a purchase; payment* (in Mod. Shetl.: kjob). Balfour gives also as a root-form "Ey-settr-kaup". For the explanation of eystercop cf. \*landseterkop, sb. O.N. setr, n., *a seat, residence*, and sætr, n., *mountain pasture, dairyland*, are found as the last part of compds. in the Shetl. place-names, often abbreviated from "-set-er" to "-ster".

## F.

**fa'** [fá], sb., is in form L.Sc. fa' = Eng. fall, but is used in a special sense in Shetl.: *current in the sea, course of the tide, direction of the tide*; de fa' o' de tide, *the course or direction of the tide*. Esp., however, in compds. as: "in-fa'," *flowing tide*, and "ut-fa'," *ebbing tide*; Conn. fa', in this sense, is of Norn origin; cf. Fær. fall, n., in the sense of *current* (eystfall, *easterly current*; vestfall, *westerly current*), and Shetl. landfell (lantfel). An older Shetl. Norn form fall (fadl) is found preserved in some compds.; see fall, sb.

**fa'** [fá], vb., is in form L.Sc. fa' = Eng. fall, but is used in some exprs. orig. from Norn, and diff. from

Eng. (L.Sc.), esp. with preps. and advs. Thus: **f.** afore, *to occur to one*, hit ['it'] fell afore me, *it came into my mind*; \*falla fyrir (O.N. falla fyrir, esp. *to happen, occur*); cf. ber afore (under ber, vb.). — **f.** at, *to fall asleep, to slumber* (N.I.), doubtless of the eyes: *to fall to*. — **f.** frae, *to fall off; forsake*, also *to die*; O.N. falla frá, *to drop off; die*. — **f.** upon, of meat and fish: *to begin to lose its freshness, become "high"*; de flesh or fish is "fa'en upon", *the flesh or fish has passed the fresh state, is getting "high"* (Y., Fe.); cf. Fær. "falla á" in exprs. such as: tað er fallið á skerpukjøtið, *a layer of mould has covered the wind-dried mutton*. Cf. fall, sb.

†**fa'-börd** [fä·börd·], sb., *the leeward side of a boat.*

**fadabrod** [fad·abräd·], sb., *an old, partly broken object*, esp. *wooden household article*, e.g. a bowl; tub; box; chest; chair, etc.; a *auld* ['old'] f. U<sup>wg</sup>. From Y<sup>b</sup>. is recorded *fodabrod* [föd·abröd·] in its orig. sense: *a piece of a broken wooden bowl*. \*fötu-brot or \*fat-brot. *fada-* is O.N. *fata*, f., or *fat*, n., a *vat*. — *brod* is O.N. *brot*, n., a *broken piece*; *fragment*; cf. *pottabrod*, *skolabrod*.

\***fader**, sb., *father*. Barclay has "faadir"; "aa" prob. denotes a long *a* as usually with Barclay in his Suppl. to Edm. — Now comm.: *feder* [(fædər) fædər] or *fæder* [fædər], doubtless acc. to L.Sc. pronunc. (Jam. has: *fader*). — In Low's notation of the Foulaball the word is written "fy" (for \*fyr) and in def. form "fyrin (feyrin)", prob. to be pronounced "fai(r)" and "fairin" respectively (Eng. long *y* = *ai*). *ð* is dropped in the pronunc. (cf. Fær. "fæajr", and cf. Shetl. *brui*, *brother*, and \**mara*, *mother*). — O.N. *faðir*, m., *father*.

**fain**, vb., see *fen*, vb.

**faks** [faks], sb., a) *a long, high, foam-crested wave just breaking*; a *comber*; also b) *agitated sea with such waves*; *heavy swell*; *cross-sea*, a (heavy) f. i' de sea (Nm<sup>w</sup>.), = *faksin*, sb. Sometimes c) of *backwash of breakers*, de f. f(r)æ de shore (De.). N.Sh.; Wests. occas. — Comparative use of O.N. *fax*, n., a *mane*, which in No. (*faks*) can also denote a *fringed border*.

**faks** [faks, faks], vb., *to form a crest of foam, to lift a foaming top*, of long waves immediately before breaking; de wave or sea [sea = *wave*, *billow*] is *faksin*; he's *faksin* [faksin] upo de ba, *the wave is breaking on the sunken rock (the shoal)* (Wh.). Also of the sea: *to be in an uproar with foam-topped waves*;

de sea is *faksin*. N.Sh., M<sup>e</sup>., Wests. \**faxa*, *to form a mane or crest of foam*. Deriv. of *faks*, sb. Cf. *kom(b)<sup>2</sup>* (kem), vb.

**faksin** [faksin, faksjn, -in], sb., *long, high, foam-crested waves*; *agitated sea with such waves*; *heavy swell* (esp. *cross-seas meeting after change of wind*), *cross-sea* (Nm<sup>n-w</sup>.); a f. (*agitation, swell*) i' de sea. N.Sh., M<sup>e</sup>., Wests. Sometimes also of a single wave, *foaming wave*, = *faks*, sb. a. From M.Roe is recorded *faksin* [faksjn], pl., in the sense of *backwash of heavy surf from a steep coast* (= *joger<sup>2</sup>*). \**faxingr*. See *faks*, sb. and vb.

**fald** [fald], sb., 1) *fold*. 2) *one of the strands composing a twisted string or thick thread* (= *far<sup>2</sup>*). 3) *a tuck*; *hem*, *border-hem*. O.N. *faldr*, m., a *fold*; *hem of a garment*; L.Sc. *fald*, *fauld* = Eng. *fold*. No. *fald*, Icel. and Fær. *faldur*, m., a *tuck*; *hem*, *border-hem*.

**fall** [fāl], sb., a *fall*, now only as second part in some compds.: a) *a fall*; *precipitation*, in *bafall*, *bergfall*; b) *a downfall*; *lameness*, in *tungefall*. Other forms are *fadl* (Fo.) in *tungefadl* and — weakly stressed — *fel* [fəl], *current in the sea*; *course of a current*, in *landfell* (*lantfel*). See the compds. mentioned. O.N. *fall*, n., a *fall*, etc.; Fær. *fall*, n., also: *current*. Uncompd. in Shetl. now always "fa' [fā]", L.Sc. form of Eng. *fall*.

\***fall** [fāl?], vb., *to fall*, now only in perf. part. form, appearing in an old fairy *rigmarole*, belonging to a Fetlar version of the legend of the horseman and the fairy in the hill: ". . . [tell tuna (tøna) tivla, at nuna (nøna) nivla is] valne vatne [vāl'nə vāl'nə]", . . . [tell T. T. that N. N. has] fallen into the water, O.N. *fallinn* í vatnit. *valne* for \**falne* [\*fāl'nə] by assimilating infl. of *v* in the foll.



vatne. In the Foula-ballad: \*fadlin. — See *Intro.*, *Fragments of Norn*, also *N.Spr.* pp. 153—54. For \*fall, now commonly *L.Sc.* fa'.

**fang** [faŋ], sb., really a *grasp, hold; clasp, embrace*, used in the foll. senses: 1) a *knot; overhand knot*, esp. a) a *knot tied in a cow's tether to shorten it*; b) a *knot; overhand knot, made on a damaged line (long-line, hand-line), securing the damaged place*. Cf. *ra, ross*<sup>1</sup>, *hosek*. 2) a *prize; booty; profit*; comm. of stolen goods: *tief's f.* — *O.N.* fang, n., a *grasp, hold; embrace; profit; catch*. *L.Sc.* fang, sb., a *prize; booty*; also a *bight in a rope*. Cf. *fingin* and *fonglin*, sbs.

**fang** [faŋ], vb., to *tie a knot (overhand knot) on the damaged place in a long-line*; to *f. op* ['up'] *de line*, to *make an overhand knot on the fishing hand-line* (*Nm<sup>w</sup>*); to *f. de klett* (tabu-phrase, sea-term), to *fasten the rope round the stone-sinker on a fishing hand-line* (*Du.*). *O.N.* fanga, vb., to *grip; capture*.

**fangin** [faŋin], sb., a *rope fastened round the stone-sinker on a fishing hand-line*. *Du.* Deriv. of fang, vb.

**fann** [fan (fän)], sb., a *heap of drifted snow*; *de snaw* ['snow'] *lies* ('is lyn') in *fanns*. comm. *O.N.* fynn (fann-), f., a *heap of snow; a drift*.

**fann** [fan (fän)], vb., of snow: to *drift into heaps*; *fannd* *together, drifted*, of snow. *No.* and *Icel.* *fenna*, vb., to *heap up*, of snow-drifts (*O.N.* *fenna*, vb., to *cover with snow*. *Fr.*) See *fann*, sb.

**fann** [fan], *found*, impf. of *finn*, vb., to *find*. *O.N.* fann, pret. sing., *found*.

**far**<sup>1</sup> [fär], sb., a *vessel; boat*, tabu-word, used by fishermen at sea. comm. *O.N.* far, n., *conveyance; vessel*; *Icel., Fær.* and *No.* "far" as

the last part of a compd.: *boat*, e.g. *Icel.* fjögramannafar, *No.* fjørefar, *Fær.* framannafar, n., *four-oared boat*; *Fær.* seks-, átta-, tiggjumannafar, *six-, eight-, ten-oared boat*.

**far**<sup>2</sup> [fär], sb., one of the strands composing a thick, twisted thread or string, = "lith", fald. *Fe.* *No.* (*Icel., Fær.*) far and umfar, n., a *round; circuit; row*; *No.* and *Fær.* umfar, a *single row of stitches in knitting*. Really the same word as far<sup>1</sup>.

**far**<sup>3</sup> [fär], sb., *epidemic*. *Sa.* *N.I.*? *Icel.* far and faraldr, m. (*farald*, n.), *No.* farang, m., and farsott, f., *Sw.* dial. far, n., *Da.* farsot, *epidemic*. Really the same word as the two preceding. The form firi [firi, firi, firi], used esp. of *epizooty in dogs*, is more extended than far. Cf. *flora-fever*, sb.

**fardi(n)met**, sb., see *ferdimet*, sb.

**\*faren**<sup>1</sup> [färən] and **\*farna** [färna], perf. part., *gone; passed away; set off*; used promiscuously as perf. part., pres. part. and pres. ind., "f." is found in the obs. expr.: *kware* (*kwaren*) *faren* or *kwarna farna*, *where are you going?* also: *where have you (gone)?* *faren* *Mogeland* [mō'gə-länd], *I am going to M. Fo.* The form foren [fōrən] is still used as the last part of a compd.; see *misfare*, vb. *O.N.* fara, vb., to *fare; go; set off; travel*; perf. part.: *farinn*. *Shetl.* fare, vb., assimilates otherwise to *Eng.* fare, vb.; *Shetl.* weel fare *du* (*O.N.* vel fari þú!) = *Eng.* farewell!

**faren**<sup>2</sup> [färən], adj., *old-fashioned; obsolete*; *Y<sup>n</sup>*. In *Du.* in the compd. "auld ['old']-faren [äld'far'ən], -far-eld [-far'æld]" in the sense of: a) = *faren*; b) *miserable; poor; good-for-nothing*, a a.-i. ting. Doubtless the same word as the preceding; *O.N.* farinn, perf. part. and adj., *very exhausted; wretched*, farinn aldri,



*old; advanced in years.* L.Sc. *farren*, *far(r)and*, in "auld-f.", has, acc. to Jam., a diff. meaning: *sagacious*. — Shetl. "auld-faren (-fareld)" may prob. be a contraction of O.N. "aldri farinn", and the first part consequently not an orig. L.Sc. *auld*? In that case, more correctly written *ald-faren*, etc.

**fargert**, sb., see *fasgert*.

\***fari** [fāri], sb., noted down in the expr.: "firsta f.!", exclamation, formerly used by boys during a game. This game consisted of pitching a stone into a certain hole. When someone succeeded "firsta f.!" was cried, and the next time, "second anari [anā'ri]!" Sound and Lerwick, M. Reported by John Irvine. — *fari* is doubtless the def. form of "far" in the sense of *time, round*, like No. *far*, n.; "firsta f.!" is prob. an orig. (O.N.) \*fyrsta farit; cf. No. fyrste faret, *the first time*. *anari* (the second syllable stressed) might, in reference to this, be a contraction of "annat farit", *second time*. "second", in that case, has been added tautologically, because "anari" or eventually "anna fari" was no longer understood. The contraction of "anna(t) fari(t)" to "anari" might be explained thus, that "second" was used to introduce the second exclamation, as "firsta" the first one, before the contraction had taken place. Exclamation 2, regarded as a kind of second line of verse, would, by the addition mentioned, contain one stressed syllable more than exclamation 1. This dissimilarity would then be adjusted by the contraction mentioned.

**farlek** [fārlek, -læk], sb., *a vessel; ship*, tabu-word, used by fishermen at sea. U. Deriv. of *far*; see *far*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**fasgerd**, **-gert** [fasgærd, fasgæ'rt, fāsge'rt, fāsge'rt] and **fasgord** [fas-

görd, -görd, -görd], sb., 1) *a wall of peats laid up for drying along the edge of a peat-pit*; the second drying in larger, closer piles; the first drying of newly cut peats takes place in the so-called *utbörd* or "ut-lay". Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.): *fasgert* [fāsge'rt (fas-)]. 2) *a length or circlet of plaited straw*: a) *a length of straw sewn round the upper edge of a straw-basket* (*kessi*, occas. *bødi*), *a circular plaiting round the edge of a basket*; sometimes also b) *a length of straw, sewn round and round in the bottom of a broken basket* (*kessi*) *to mend it*; c) *a collar of straw, placed round the neck of a draught-horse* (= *bjög*<sup>1</sup>); d) *a ring of straw, placed round the hollow of a "knockin'-stane"*; see further under *bjög*<sup>1</sup>, sb.; e) *a length of string or straw in a plaited straw-net basket* (*mesi*), in contrast to *støri*. Reported from Du. in the forms: *fadsgert* [fadzge'rt] and *fasgert* [fāsge'rt] in sense 2 a; from Conn. in the forms *fasgord* [fasgörd (fasgörd)] and *fasgerd* [fasgærd] in senses 2 a and b; from N.: *fasgord* [fāsge'rd] in sense 2 a; from Nm. (N.Roe): *fasgert* [fāsge'rt] in sense 2 a; from Ai.: *fasgert* [fāsge'rt, fāsge'rt] in senses 2 c and d. *fasgert* [fāsge'rt], in sense 2 e, is reported by J.I. (Fe.). "fasgord [fasgörd]-boddom" (Conn.), *a part of the bottom of a basket sewn on afterwards*. 3) *jokingly and comparatively: a piece partly torn off*, e.g. of a petticoat or a pair of trousers; *long rag, dragged behind a person in walking*; to *geng trailin'* a *fasgert*; what'na ['what'] *fasgert* is *yon* ['that'], (at) *du* is *trailin'* efter *dee*? N.Roe [fāsge'rt]. In this sense also *fargert* [fargæ'rt, fār-] (N.Roe). — *fasgerd*, etc. seems to have a double origin: a) from *fastgerd*, *-gert*, *-gord*, from O.N. *fastgarðr*;

b) from *vasgerd*, etc. (see below), from \**vasagarðr*. O.N. *fastgarðr*, m., *a stronghold*; No. *fastgard*, m., *revetment consisting of bundles of straw or leafy branches and heather, fastened, with nailed lists or boards, round new houses or old leaky ones* (R.). *fasgert* can reasonably be derived from “*fastgarðr*”, at any rate in meaning 1 (in spite of the freq. long a, which may be a more modern lengthening); but whether the word has the same origin in the other senses given, is more doubtful. In the same sense as *fasgerd* 2, *collar of straw*, are also found such forms as *vasgerd* and *vasgert* (Wests. occas., Du. occas.), *wasgert* and *wisgert* (Ai. occas.), *vadsgordin* (Wh.), and these forms cannot be separated from the quite syn. *wasi*, *wazi*, “*wizzie*”, *wisp of straw*; *collar of straw*; cf. No., Sw. and Da. dial. *vase*, *a tangled cluster*; *wisp*; *bundle of straw or twigs*, etc., Sw. dial. *vasa-gär(d)e*, Da. dial. *vasegerde*, — In Conn. a distinction is made between *fasgord* and *vasgord*, the latter of which is used jokingly of *a collar*.

**fasgord** [fasgɔrd], vb., *to repair a straw-basket*, *kessi*, *by sewing on a new bottom when the old one is broken*. Conn. Deriv. of the preceding word; see *fasgerd*, sb. 2 b.

**fasjon**, **fa'-sjon** [fəʒɔn, -ʒən], sb., *epidemic*, esp. in cattle. *fashun* (Barclay). Originates prob. from O.N. *fall-sótt*, f., *epidemic*. The first part of the compd., in that case, is *fa'*, sb. (L.Sc. *fa'* = Eng. *fall*); the second part is corrupted (O.N. *sótt*, f., *epidemic*; *illness*; cf. Shetl. *sott*<sup>2</sup>, sb.). Hardly the word “*farsot*”, see prec. *far*<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**fast** [fast] and **fasti** [fasti], sb., *a rope fastened to a stone serving as an anchor for a boat*; occas. only applied to the stone itself. The form

*fast* is peculiar to Du. Jam. quotes a form, “*fasta*”. O.N. *festr* (afterwards: *festi*), f., *a rope (fastened or by which something is fastened)*. See *ilafast*, *skutfast* and *festi*, sbs.

**fast** [fast], adj. and adv., occas.; a) *fast, firm*, O.N. *fastr*; occas. b) *fast, quick*, to had *f.*, *to hold firmly*.

**fastdrev**, sb., see under *fastdrog*, sb.

**fastdrog** [fas(t)'drög], sb., *a rope with an anchor, the rope fixed at each end of a fishing-net* (esp. *herring-net*), *set across a creek or bay, but the length of which is less than the width of the creek* (bay). Wests. Prob.: \**fast-drag*. In Conn. in the form *fastdrev* [fas(t)'drɛ<sup>3</sup>v]. — *drog* is doubtless from an older (O.N.) \**drag*, see *drog*, sb. and vb.; cf. No. *dragnet*, n., *a kind of fishing-net*, and Eng. *drag*, sb. *drev* is prob. a word diff. from *drog*, as the final g never changes to v in Shetl. *drev* = O.N. *dreif*, f., *a band, chain?* more prob. to be compared with No. *driv*, n., *fishing by net made to drift with the current*.

†**Fasten** [fastən], sb., *Quinquagesima*; *Fasten-e'en* ['e've], *the evening before Quinquagesima*, = the more comm. (L.Sc.) “*Fastern's* (Fasterin's, Fastren's) e'en”. O.N. *fasta*, f., *Lent, time of fasting*. The form “*Fasten*” is also found in Eng. (L.Sc.) dials.

**fasti** [fasti], vb., *to fasten*, esp., a) *to secure hay- or corn-stacks by means of ropes* (simmens) *weighted with heavy stones*, to *f. de hay*, *de corn*, and b) *to secure a boat from being carried away by storm and squall, by means of stones and the like placed in the bottom of it*, to *f. de boat*. Du. From O.N. *fasta*, vb., *to fasten*, influenced by *fast*, sb. and adj., *fasti*, sb., and Eng. *fasten*, vb. — See *jardfast*, vb., syn. with *fasti*, vb.

**fastiband** [fas'tiband'], sb., *cross-beam under the thwart of a boat*, = bekk (fastibekk), hadi-band. Y. \*fast-band. Cf. band, sb., in the sense of ribs of a boat. — Occas. fastiband is used of the rope tied to the anchor-stone, fast(i), sb.

**fastibekk** [fas'tibek', -bək'], sb., *cross-beam under the thwart of a boat*, = fastiband and bekk<sup>1</sup>. Fo. \*fast-bekkr.

**\*fat-gude, \*fat-guid**, sb., *butter and train-oil, formerly paid as a tax to the feudal lord of the Shetland Islands*. Balfour: fatgude. Sinclair's Rental: fat guid (see G.G., Ant. p. 176). Poss. (acc. to A.W.J.) an orig. \*fat-góds, from O.N. fat, n., a vat, and góz (góds), n., goods. The latter part of the compd., in that case, is modified through L.Sc.

**fatl, fattel** [fatəl, faʔəl, fäʔəl, fäitəl], vb., 1) *to tie round; wind round; fasten with bands or ropes* (fetel, fettel), e.g. a burden on one's back, load on a pack-horse, sinker (steed, kappi) on a long-line, etc.; he's gotten it a' ['all'] fattedel (tied) upon his back noo ['now'] (U<sup>n</sup>.: fäitəl); *to tie together the hind legs of a cow before milking, to tie together the legs of a pig or a sheep before slaughtering*, to f. de (legs o' a) coo ['cow'] or grice ['pig']. fattedel [(fatəld, faʔəld) fäʔəld, fäitəld], perf. part., *chained; tied; hampered in one's movements; having the legs tied together* (of a cow, pig, sheep). U. 2) *to work continuously at something without particular success; to bungle*, to f. about somet'in'; Y. and Fe. [faʔəl, fäʔəl]. O.N. fatla, vb., *to impede; enclose (by rope)*; No. fatla also *to bungle*, = fitla (R.). Cf. fitl, fitel, vb.

**fatlin** [faʔlɪn, fäʔlɪn, fäitlɪn, faʔ'əlɪn'], sb., 1) *the act of tying round (winding round; fastening)*; U. 2) *a band or rope tied round* (somewhat diff.

from fetel, which esp. denotes the band or rope before it is tied round); de f. o' de klibber (*the pack-saddle*), de f. o' de coo (*the rope by which a cow's hind legs are tied during milking*); de f. o' de "steed" (*the sinker*, de kappi, *on the long-line*). U. 3) *bungle; futile working at something*; Y. and Fe. [faʔlɪn, fäʔlɪn]. — \*fatlan and \*fatling, *winding round*, etc.; see fatl, fattel, vb.

**fädmel**, sb., see fedmel, sb.

**fäi**, adj., see fei, adj.

**fäitel**, vb., see fatl, fattel, vb.

**†fed** [fəd, fə'd], vb., *to have a severe, fierce look; to frown*. Also Ork. Orig. uncertain. Poss. to be classed with M.Eng. fede, A.S. fæhð, *hatred; enmity*.

**fedabord** [fed'abórd', fəd'abórd', fəd'abörd'] and **fedebord** [fəd'øbörd', -börd'], sb., 1) *heavy sleet*, a f. o' rain. 2) *dense snow-storm*; see fogbord(er), sb. 3) *dense sea-spray*; "de sea is gaun ['going'] in a f.", of a very agitated sea (*the sea is foaming*). U<sup>w</sup>. Etym. uncertain. In the senses 1 and 3 a deriv. of a \*vætuburðr might be indicated, as the initial v in Shetl. Norn at times changes to f; O.N. væta, f., *wet; sleet; rain*. For the last syllable, see bord<sup>2</sup>, sb., and fogbord(er), sb.

**fedek (fiddek)** [fedək, fədək (fɪdək), feidek [fæidək] and fodek [fɔdək, fódək], sb., 1) *bucket; water-pail*; Wh.; Du.; U<sup>n</sup>., etc. The forms fedek and feidek are characteristic of Wh., the form fodek of Du. (partly as a tabu-name, sea-term). fedek [fedək] is reported from U<sup>n</sup>. as a sea-term (fishermen's tabu-name) for *bucket*, while döllek was the current word. Now, however, commonly: dafek [dafək] from Gael. dabhach (*a large tub; brewing vat*). vatek [vatək] is reported from St., and vadek [vadək] from N., as a name for *water-pail*; doubtless \*fadek and the

same word as fedek, fodek, but prob. altered through influence of Eng. *vat*. 2) fedek: *an oval-shaped chest for keeping small articles of clothing, women's caps, etc.* Reported in this sense by J.I. (Fe.). 3) metaph.: *a stumpy or clumsy person, corpulent woman*, fedek [fə-dək] and fodek [födək]: U<sup>n</sup>. Cf. the relation between dollek<sup>1</sup> and dollek<sup>2</sup>. — O.N. fat, n., a *vat*, and fata, f., a *pail for fetching water*. fedek 2 might, however, have an origin diff. from fedek 1, or, at any rate, be influenced by another word diff. from the latter; cf. O.N. fatakista, f., a *chest for garments*, the first syllable of which is "fat", n., a *garment*.

**fedmel** [fədməl, fedməl], sb., a *fat, corpulent woman*. Also fädmel [fädməl]. fed- is O.N. feitr, adj., *fat*; ä in fäd- is influenced by Eng. fat, adj. For the suffix -mel, cf. such nouns as Da. fedme, Sw. fetma.

**feger** [fægər], **feg** [fæg, fæg], **foger** [fögər, fögər], sb., a periphrasis for *the sun*, only in def. form: de f., *the sun*, and only as a tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea. feger, foger: U<sup>n</sup>; feg: Y<sup>n</sup>. From Burra-firth, Unst, is recorded føger [fögər]. — From O.N. fagr, adj., *fair; beautiful*; \*hin fagra (sól, f.), *the fair*. foger may also originate from the fem. form "fögr", used as a noun. føger prob. from "fögr". In Alvissmál (Elder Edda) is mentioned "fagrahvél (*the fair wheel*)" as the elves' name for *the sun*. Cf. fogri, sb.

†**fei** [fēi, fēi], adj., *dying, who is near death*. comm. fäi [fäi]: U. occas. O.N. feigr, L.Sc. (Jam.) fey, fee, fie, adj., *on the point of death*. Though Shetl. fei (fäi) may be regarded as most prob. a L.Sc. form and without any direct development from O.N. feigr (which in Shetl. ought regularly to give \*fæg or \*fjæg; note the form "fiegan" in

the Foula-ballad, accus. sing. m., O.N. feigan), the word is used in certain sayings, not to be found in Jam., but quite syn. with the Fær. sayings, built upon "feigur" (*predestined to die*) and certainly originating from O.N.; thus: "he is no ['not'] f. de day ['to day']", of a person arriving on the spot just when being spoken about; "he is (surely) f.", of a person behaving in a manner unusual to him, is exceptionally flippant, boisterous, etc. feiness [fæinəs (fäi-), sb. (not in Jam.), a *supernatural vision portending death*, esp.: a) *the apparition of a person not present* (is considered to portend the death of the person concerned before the close of the year); b) *one's double, alter ego* (portending the person's approaching death); to carry ane's f., *to be followed by one's own double* (Y<sup>h</sup>). In Fær. "hamferð" is used in the same sense as Shetl. feiness, and it is always said of one seen in "hamferð" that he (she) is "feigur (feig)", i.e., will die before the close of the year.

**fell** [fæl, fel, fɛl, fäl], sb., a *mountain; height*; except in place-names, now only preserved in a few cases in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea: "de Hill o' Hagrister" (Nm.) is called (esp. by Nm<sup>w</sup>. fishermen) when at sea "de Felsend [fɛ'fʌn]" or "de fell's (Fell's) damp" [fɛ'fʌs, fɛ'fʌs]: *the end of the hill*, O.N. fell's endi; damp (really *stump; fragment*), *rope's end* in fishermen's lang. (see damp, sb.). fell in "fell's damp" is still mainly a common noun, while Felsend now doubtless is understood only as a place-name. fell is quite common as the second part of compd. in names of great heights, pronounced "fæl" (with a weak secondary accent or unaccented), and occas. (as in Unst) "fä]" (with a strong accentuation). e.g.: Blofell [blɔfɛl, blɔfɛl] (Y.): \*bláfell; Hamrafell, see hamar, sb.; Hu-

fell (Hofell) [hūfel (hufel, hofel)] (Grimista, Lw., M., C., L., P.): \*hó(há)fell, "high mountain"; Twarifell [twar'i-fel'] (Du.): \*pver-fell; Valafell [vá-lafel'] (U.): \*val-fell. Hwifell [hwī-fäl], with the first and second syllables equally stressed] (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>): \*kví-fell; see \*kwi, sb. A high, pointed headland Tonga (U<sup>w</sup>), which, from the sea, has the appearance of a rounded hill, is called (was called) by fishermen from Unst, when at sea, Trötnefell, Trötne-[tröt'nēfāl', tröt'nē-] and Trudena-fell [trud'ənafäl' (trūd'ənafäl')]: *the swollen hill*, \*prútna fell. — The extended form fell*i* is less comm., and is found as the second part of compds., e.g. in Papa Stour [feli], in "Hala-felli" [hal'afel'i, hall'i-] and "Tunefelli" [tū'nēfel'i, tun'ə-]: \*tūn-fell(i). — As the first part fell-, fella (felli)- [fel (fela)-, fēl-]. — As name of farms and villages are found un-compd. Felli [fel'i] (Y<sup>n</sup>), Fjelli [fjel'i] (Skaw, U<sup>n</sup>) and in several places Fjel [fjel, fjē<sup>o</sup>l]; the latter forms might, however, just as well spring from "fjall". — See further Shetl. Stedn. pp. 90-91 (and 210, 211-12). — O.N. fell, n., *mountain*; Fær. fell*i*, n., a parallel form to "fell" in names of mountains. As a place-name in Y<sup>h</sup>. is found Mellen fjella [mēlən fjēla, mēlən fjēla] from an older \*mīllum fella or fjalla, "*between the hills (mountains)*"; but as the name was explained by a person from Y<sup>h</sup>. in 1894 as "atween de hills", the meaning has been understood till a short time ago; cf. Mella fjela [mēla fjēla] as a place-name in Fe. Cf. \*fjalsgord-dyke, sb.

†fell<sup>1</sup> [fæl], vb., *to strike*; "I'll f. dee atween de ha(l)s and de head". Conn. Doubtless a local application of Eng. fell, O.N. fella, vb.

fell<sup>2</sup> [fæl], vb., *to scald, half-boil*, a phrase belonging to fishermen's

tabu-lang.: to f. de flodreks, *to half-boil the limpets* (for bait), = to leep de limpets. Du. O.N. vella, vb., *to bring to the boil*. fell for \*vell, is due to assimilating influence from f in the foll. flodreks.

†fello, feljo [felð (fælo)], sb., *an equal; mate*; he had no ['not'] (did no leave) his f. U<sup>n</sup>. Pronounced diff. from "fellow", which in Shetl. (also U<sup>n</sup>.) is used quite commonly in the sense of *a companion; fellow*, pronounced "fælo (felo)". fello, feljo, with a softened (palatalized) l, appears to be an older form in Shetl. than Eng. "fellow" and poss. arises from O.N. félagi, m., *companion; comrade*.

fem [fem], sb., *a very thin layer or covering of something, floating on the surface of a fluid (water)*, a f. o' dust, o' meal (N.I.); *something sticky (fat, oil) floating on the water* (U<sup>n</sup>.). No. feime (Aa.), m., *a skin of fat, sticky fluid (on the water)*, and feim (R.), n., *a thin layer of dew, dust, fat in a liquid state*, etc. Cf. fim, sb.

fem [fem], vb., 1) vb. n., of something fatty, sticky: *to float as a layer on the water*, to f. abune [abøn'], of oil (U<sup>n</sup>.); also e.g. of dust, meal (N.I.). 2) vb. a., *to sprinkle some meal on the water*, to f. meal on de water (Y<sup>h</sup>.). — No. feima, vb., *to stick, adhere*; Fær. feimin and No. feimen, adj., *sticky*. See fem, sb.

fēn, fain [fē<sup>o</sup>n, fæ<sup>o</sup>n], vb., *to show delight and pleasure at one's coming; to receive one kindly and hospitably*, to f. ane or to f. aboot ane; de dog fēns ("fains") his master, *the dog wags its tail to its master, shows pleasure to him*; de dog was fēn in ("fainin") about him, *the dog bounded about him, wagging its tail*; I did no f. him, *I could not bear him* (U.). O.N. fagna, vb., *to welcome; receive with good cheer*. The

Shetl. word is in its form, Eng. "fain", vb., but it differs in meaning from this now obs. Eng. verb, while it is used similarly to O.N. fagna, vb. See fenli, adj., and ill-fen, vb.

**fenget** [fæŋət], adj., *ingratiating; wheedling*, a f. body. N.Roe. Prob. to be classed with No. fengleg, adj., *hospitable; lavishly entertaining*, and fengsleg, adj., *attractive at first sight*.

**fenli**, **fainly** [fē'nli, fē'nli], adj., *pleasant; agreeable; attractive (of looks; behaviour); f.-faced, with smiling, kind looks; kindly obliging*, = No. fegen, adj. (R.); No. fegneleg, adj., *joyful*. \*feginligr. With ref. to the form, fen- (in fenli) has arisen through infl. of Eng. fain, adj. (O.N. feginn, adj., *glad*, ought in Shetl. regularly to have given \*fegin or \*fegen). Cf. fen, vb.

**fer**, sb., see ferd<sup>1</sup>, sb.

\***fer**, \***fir** [fər], prep., *for*. This form of pronunciation is now only found in a single compd., i.e.: a' [all']-fe(r)-jens [æ'fəje'ns], adv., *just this minute*, = Fær. "alt fyri eitt" in the same sense. "jens" is L.Sc. anis, ains, aince (yince), adv., *once*. O.N. fyr, prep., *for*, = fyrir. — See \*fire [fəɹə], prep., *for*.

**fera**, sb., see golsa-fera, sb.

**ferald** [fæɹald, fæɹal], sb., really, *a stretch; extensive tract or ground*, esp. *a fishing-ground of a certain extent*, a f. o' grund [grónd]. Fe. The word must be a deriv. of O.N. far, n., in sense of *way; tract; thoroughfare* (cf. No. far). For "faraldr, farald" (Icel.), a deriv. of "far", but diff. in meaning from Shetl. ferald, see far<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**ferd<sup>1</sup>** [fæɹd, fē'ɹd], sb., 1) *a travel; journey*, now only in certain phrases, as: "hit ['it] cam' till a f. [fæɹd]" or (more commonly) "h. c. t. a ferdek [fæɹdæk, fæɹdæk]", "*that was a nice journey*", ironically of a voyage or errand with a poor result;

Y. (Y<sup>h.</sup> n.); cf., a) ferdalek, himinsferd, hjimmelsferd; b) ferdimet, in which compounds ferd partly has its original meaning, *a journey; voyage*. From Conn. is recorded a form "fer [fē'ɹ]" in the phrase "de hoidin fer", *the accomplishment of a work*, really, *the last trip (the last transport or bringing home of the peats, dried on the hill; the finishing of the harvest-work)*, = de hoittin g(j)ang; see further hottin, adj., and gang, sb. 2) *speed; great haste*, to geng wi' a (great) f.; der'r a f. upon him de day ['to-day']. Usually pronounced "fæɹd", rarely (as e.g. Nm<sup>n.</sup>) "fē'ɹd". In sense of *speed, haste*, a changed form fjard [fjæɹd] from Nm<sup>n.</sup> (N.Roe) is also recorded; to geng wi' a fj.; der'r a awfu' fj. upo dee. 3) *a person*, esp. *a woman of imposing proportions*, doubtless with ref. to the manner in which the person in question moves forward; a great f. (U.: fæɹd). — O.N. ferð, f., *a travel; journey*; Icel., Fær. ferð and No. ferd also mean *speed*. For Shetl. ferd 3, cf. O.N. ferð in sense of *a troop moving forward*. ferd 3 might, however, be quite another word, viz. an old \*verd; see the foll. ferd<sup>2</sup>, sb. — In sense of *movement; behaviour; manner*, ferd<sup>1</sup> (fæɹd) is found in atferd, sb.

**ferd<sup>2</sup>** [fæɹd], sb., *a person or article of value, of importance*, esp. ironically of someone or something of no importance; dat ['that] is a f.; sae ['so] is he a f.? N.I. (Fe.). In U. esp. of *a valuable find* (something found out of doors and carried home); he's fonn a f. i' de mornin', *he has made a valuable find this morning* (U<sup>wg.</sup>). — fjörd [fjœɹd] is a rarer form in sense of *a good compensation*; I'm gotten a fj. for gaun ['going'], *I have been well paid to go*, i.e. *to carry out the errand* (Y<sup>h.</sup>?); partly ironically.



— ferd (fjörd) may stand for an old \*verd, as the initial v occas. changes to f in Shetl. Norn; O.N. verð, n., *a payment; value; price*. Cf. however ferd<sup>2</sup>, sb., with ferd in sense of *a valuable find*, and cf. for<sup>2</sup>, sb. with fjörd.

**ferd** [færd (færd, færd, færd)], vb., (vb. n.), *to walk quickly; to hasten*, to geng ferðin (N.I.); hvar is du ferðin till? (U<sup>wg.</sup>); esp. of someone going quickly with a burden on his back or under his arm (U.); de tief ['thief'] was ferðin awa ['away'] wi' his frag (*booty*): U<sup>wg.</sup> færd, færd, færd: U. færd, færd: Fe. A breaking form fjard [fjård] is reported from Nm<sup>n.</sup> (N.Roe); to geng fjarðin. — Deriv. of ferd<sup>1</sup>, sb., in sense of *speed*; O.N. ferðask, vb., is found only in sense of *to voyage, travel*. — ferd, as vb. a. in sense of *to carry, to bear off*, has prob. arisen from ferd, vb. a. (q.v.), which has been mingled with ferd, vb. n.

**ferdalek** [færˈdalæk, fərˈdalæk and -læk], sb., *a journey or errand resulting badly or unsuccessfully*, occas. also: *work badly carried out*; in phrases as: hit ['it'] cam' till a f., *"that was indeed a nice trip or fine result"* (ironically), he's com' till a f., *he made a nice muddle of it*; du's made a f. o' it, a) *that was a nice journey you made*, or *that was a fine result* (ironically); b) *what a muddle you have made*. Y. (Y<sup>h.</sup>, Y<sup>n.</sup>). The form ferdalet [færˈdalæt, fərˈdalæt] (Y<sup>n.</sup>) is doubtless a corruption of ferdalek. — Icel. ferðalok, n., *result of a journey*, and ferðalag, n., *a journey*.

**ferdaluri**, sb., see lurafærdi, sb., from which "ferdaluri" has been formed by transposition of the two parts of the compd.

**ferdebord** [færˈdæbørd (-børd), fərˈdæð-], sb., *great haste; great bustle*; to be in a f., *to make great haste*;

*to be very busy*. U<sup>n.</sup> \*ferðarburðr. Shetl. ferd<sup>1</sup>, sb., *journey; speed*, and \*bord, sb., *movement; drift*, really, *bearing* (O.N. burðr), now only in compds. — see fogbord(er), kava-bord, and ber, "bear", vb.

**ferdek**, sb., see ferd<sup>1</sup>, sb. 1.

**ferdi** [ferdi, f'ferdi, ferdi, færdi, færdi], adj., *in good condition; still active; able to do one's work*; said of an old man, not yet feeling the effects of age; he is still f.; a f. baess, *an animal well fed, well cared for* (Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>). ferdi, f'ferdi: U<sup>n.</sup> ferdi, færdi: U<sup>s.</sup> and w. ferdi: Nm<sup>w.</sup> (Esh.). The word corresponds exactly in meaning to No. ferdig, ferdug, adj. (Aa. and R.), *brisk; hale*, etc. (O.N. ferðugr, adj., is handed down only in sense of *ready; prepared for travelling*). Cf. L.Sc. ferdi, feirdy, adj., explained by Jam. as "strong, active". Other forms of the Shetl. word are, a) firdi [fiˈrdi, firdi], which doubtless must be L.Sc. feirdy, and b) firi [firi] with dropped original ð. The last form is recorded in Sa. — ferdi, firdi, is rarer in sense of *ready, prepared*, noted down in Y<sup>n.</sup> with the pronunc. "ferdi"; No. ferdig, ferdug, Da. færdig (of Germ. orig.; Germ. fertig).

**ferdi-bread**, sb., see ferdimet, sb.

**ferdimet** [færˈdimet, fərˈdimet, -met], sb., *provisions for a journey or for a long fishing expedition (at deep-sea fishing)*. Occas. also fardimet and fardinmet [farˈdimet, -mæt, farˈdɪn-]. The cake-shaped loaves (bidis), serving as provisions at deep-sea fishing, are in Fo. called: ferdimet [ferdi-], ferdi [ferdi-]-bread and hafbidis. — \*ferðar-matr; O.N. ferð, f., *journey*; O.N. matr, m., *meat*. For the form fardi(n)- cf. L.Sc. fard, sb., partly = Shetl. ferd<sup>1</sup>.

**ferlodin**, adj., see forlegen, adj.

**Ferna** [færˈrna], sb., the name for a *spotted, piebald cow*. N.Roe. Pre-



served in a rigmarole, containing cows' names. The two names "Flekka, Ferna" being placed together as in a similar Fær. rigmarole of cows' names, containing "Flekka and Fræna", Ferna may be considered as having arisen through metathesis from \*Fræna, older (O.N.) \*Fræna. — Prop. the same name as Frøna; q.v.

**\*fernet** [fɛʁnət], adj., *spotted; piebald*, of a cow; a **f.** coo. N.Roe. For an older \*frenet; see further under fernet, adj.

**fersmo**, sb. and vb., see firsmo, sb. and vb.

**fesmel, fesment**, sb., see fismel, fishment, sb.

**festa** [fɛsta, fɛsta], **festen** [fɛstən, fɛstən], sb., *a hook over the fire, on which to hang a cooking-pot*; tabu-word, used by fishermen at sea. Fo. Colloquially now comm. called "de crook and de links". O.N. festr, **f.**, *a rope; cord; chain*. Cf. kruk, "crook", sb.

**fester** [fɛstər], sb., 1) *commotion in the sea*, esp. at change of wind; a heavy **f. i'** de sea. Also *the sea in uproar, cross-sea*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. 2) *backwash of waves breaking against a steep coast, back-sweep of breakers*; de back-**f.** (frae de shore), = "afluva, afskod, otterskod, overskod, strodda." Nm<sup>w</sup>. — May be a deriv. of O.N. fyssa = fyrsa, vb., *to gush, stream in torrents*, e.g. in "hvitfyssa", vb., of water: *to foam; to move in white-crested waves*, with the substantive hvitfyssi, n.; lcel. hvitfyssa, vb., *to foam*, of surf. **fester**, in that case, for \*fister or \*føster (e in Shetl. Norn replaces in several cases an older ø). For the suffix -ter cf. fuster<sup>2</sup>, sb., fuster, vb., syn. with fester, as well as fust and føst, vb.

**festi** [fɛsti], sb., *a rope to which an anchor-stone of a boat is fixed*. U<sup>n</sup>. Really the same word as festa, festen, sb. Cf. fasti, sb., and ila,

sb. — "to lie at de festi" is used syn. with the phrase "to lie at de ila".

**festisten** [fɛsˈtistən], sb., *an anchor-stone of a boat*, = ilasten. U<sup>n</sup>. See prec. festi, sb.

**\*festo, \*fosto?** [fɛstɔ], sb., *the bottom of the sea*, esp. *the surface of a fishing-ground in the sea, fishing-bank*. Tabu-word, used at sea by boat fishermen. "de name o' muttel is said to geng to **f.**", *the knife has fallen overboard and gone to the bottom* (tabu-phrase at sea when fishing). Levenwick, Du. — Appears to be a deriv. of the adj. fast, and prop. to denote *firm ground* (cf. hardi, sb., and wolhard, sb.), but may also be explained from O.N. vøst (vözt: Fr.), **f.**, *fishing-ground; fishing-bank*, as initial v sometimes changes to f in Shetl. Norn. "vøst" is still found in a somewhat diff. sense (*an open, bare waste*) in N.I. in the forms wosta (wista) and wostu, q.v.

**fetel, fettel** [(fɛtəl) fɛtəl], sb., *a band, rope or strap for carrying something over the shoulder (the shoulders)*; de **f.** o' a kessi, *a strap on a carrying-basket* (the basket is carried on the back, and the strap placed over the shoulders and across the breast); de fetels o' a mesi, *two bands or ropes fixed to each end of an oblong straw-rope net (mesi) by means of which the mesi with the basket (kessi) inside is attached to the pack-saddle* (in horse-transport). comm. O.N. fetill, m., *a strap by means of which something is carried over the shoulder*.

**fetl, fettel** [(fɛtəl) fɛtəl, fɛtəl], vb., *to wind; fasten by means of a fetel*, sb. (e.g. of a load fastened to a pack-saddle). fɛtəl: Nm<sup>s</sup>. Cf. No. fetla = fatla. See fatl, vb., which is the older form.

**fett** [fɛt], sb., *bend of the back*; to ha'e a **f.** i' de (ane's) back, *to be hollow-backed*; he had a **f.** in his

back. Conn., Sandw. (Du.). Cf. No., Icel. and Fær. fetta, vb., *to bend back one's body*, fetta sér (Icel.), f. sær (Fær.), f. seg (No.); O.N. fattr, adj., *bent backward*; Icel. and Fær. fattur, No. fatt, adj., *bent backwards; hollow-backed*.

**fettin** [fæ'tin], sb., in the compd. "keel-f.", *bend, curve of a boat's keel to facilitate sailing* (opp. to "keel-krumpin", *the keel-rounding* which is better for rowing). Fe. \*fetting. See prec. fett, sb.

**fib** [fəb], sb., *downy hairs; small, short, soft hairs*. Also fob [fəb]. Conn. a fibi [fəbi]- or fobi [fəbi]-seal (Conn.), *a young seal*. Poss. to be compared with Fær. fipa, f., in "mýri-fipa" = O.N. fífa, f., *cotton-grass*, (No.) myrðun, *cotton-grass*, Eriophorum.

**fibi** or **fibbi** [fəbi], sb., *an otter*; tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea. Y. occas. (Y<sup>h</sup>). May, like "fibi-seal", be derived from fib in sense of *small, short, soft hairs*. A deriv. of \*fibb in sense of *tail* might, however, also be indicated; cf. Sw. dial. febb, fibb, m., *a point; tail* (fibbul, m., *dog's tail*). In that case, the name must be classed with other sea-terms for *the otter*, as: dratsi (corresponding to Icel. "dratthali" of *the fox*); dafi (from O.N. dǫfi, f., *a hind part*), hali (\*halin, from O.N. hali, m., *a tail*), and drinj drinj-tail, dring-tail), really, *that which drags its tail*.

\***fid** [fid], sb., *a low, fertile meadow stretching along a river (or lake) and sometimes inundated*; in Y<sup>s</sup>. still partly as a common noun, and partly as a place-name: de fids (Fids.), pl.; also U<sup>b</sup>.: de Fids (fids), pl. Otherwise the word is common as a place-name in diff. forms: a) Fid- or Fidd- [fid]: Fidda [fida] and "Uta-dyke's-Fidda" (oot o' dyke's = *outside the fences*) (Lerabakk, Fo.); de Fiddins [fidens] (U<sup>wg</sup>), def. pl.

form: \*fitjarnar; Fidna grøna [fidna grøna] (Collaster, Ai.), a piece of meadow in the middle of a swampy dale between two hills: \*fitin (accus.: fitina) grøna (accus.: grønu), "*the green meadow*". b) Fitj [fitsj]: de Fitj (Ti.); de meadow o' Fitjin [fitsjin] (De.), def. sing. form: \*fitin; de Fitjes [fitsjæs] (Hoswick, Du.), pl.; de Fitjins [fitsjins] (Fe., Collafirth, Nm., Catfirth, N.); occas. also Vidji [vidzi] (M.Roe). c) as the last part of the compd. occas.: fit [fit], e.g. de Kjorkafits [kjo'r'kafits] (Bakka, De., Uyea, Nm.): \*kirkju-fitjar. d) "Fed [fəd]" in e.g. de Fedis [fedis] (Lunnister, Nm.), and "Fjed [fjəd]" in e.g. Fjedhul [fjed'hul] (Flad., C.), a piece of damp meadow at the foot of a hillock, orig. the name of the hillock itself: \*fit-hóll. See Shetl. Stedn. p. 92. — O.N. fit, f. (pl. fitjar), *meadowland on the banks of a firth, lake or river*.

**fidabord, fidebord**, sb., see firebord, sb.

**fiddikoddi** [fid'ikódi], vb., concubare. St. Vulgar. The first part prob. Da. dial. fitte, Sw. dial. fitta, f., vulva, pudendum muliebri.

**fider, fiddler** [fidər, fədər], sb., *a sheep-mark: a slanting cut, esp. from the upper edge of a sheep's ear*, opp. to "hingin' ['hangin'] widder" = a cut slanting from below upwards. In some places (as in Y.) fider, fiddler is similar to "strædraw", *a strip cut from the edge of a sheep's ear*. wid(d)er [widər, wedər] (in several places) and wit(t)er [witər, wetər] (Ai.) are parallel forms to fid(d)er. The word orig. means *feather*. Cf. Icel. and Fær. fjöður, f., a) *a feather*; b) *a cut, slanting from the upper edge of a sheep's ear*, also Icel. "hangandi fjöður", *a cut, slanting from below in a sheep's ear* (orally reported). A distinct difference of pronunc. is made between

fid(d)er and "fedder" [fædər, fədər], the latter, from Mod. Eng. feather. Shetl. fid(d)er, acc. to the vowel-sound, appears to spring from a "fiðr" without changing i to ja (jə). O.N. fjǫðr, f. (*feather* but *fiðri*, n.: *plumage*), Icel. fiðr, n.; A.S. feðer, fiðer, f., *feather*. — The similarity of Icel. fjöður b and Shetl. fid(d)er indicates that "fjǫðr, \*fiðr", applied to a sheep-mark, is very old in the Northern (Norn) language.

**fiderd, fidderd** [fidərd, fədərd], adj., of a sheep's ear: *marked with fid(d)er (a slant cut, or a strip cut off)*; a f. lug ['ear']. With ref. to the form, cf. O.N. fiðrör and fiðraðr, adj., *feathered*.

**fiifl**, sb., see *fivl*, sb.

**fiifel** [fiifəl], vb., *to act foolishly*. Wests. (Sa.). — Ork. feiffle, fiffle, vb., *to work awkwardly and aimlessly* (E.D.D.). — \*fiifla, from O.N. fiifl, n., a *clown, fool*; O.N. fiifla, vb., is handed down in a somewhat diff. sense: *to fool one; to seduce*.

**fiifler** [fiiflər], sb., *a foolish person*. Wests. (Sa.). Deriv. of fiifel, vb. [\*fiifla]. Fivla [ivla], on the other hand, as the name for a goblin (prop. the name for a sorceress) in old Shetl. tales of goblins, must be derived directly from O.N. fiifl, n., a *goblin; fool*; cf. O.N. fiifla, f., a *foolish, silly woman*.

†**fik** [fik], sb., comm. in pl., *fiks: fancies, capricious orders*, esp. wanting many small things done. U<sup>n</sup>. A form of pronunc. "fik", in sense of *bustle (fidgety) trifling*, is found in the compd. gumpelfik, sb. (q.v.). — O.N. and L.Sc. See further fik, vb.

**fiik** [fik, fik], vb., *to bustle about with trifles*; to geng fikin aboot; what is du fikin aboot de day ['to-day']?; to f. at or wi' onyting ['something']. No. fika, vb., *to bustle; fidget; trifle*, etc. (R.), of restless bustle, exactly like Shetl. fik; almost like L.Sc.

"fike, fyke, feik", vb.; cf. Icel. and Sw. dial. fika, Da. dial. fige, *to hasten (to desire; aspire)*. The k, preserved at the end of Shetl. fik, is prob. due to L.Sc. influence.

**fikek** [fikək, fikək], sb., *a wisp; dishevelled lock*; his hair is hangin' in fikeks, like fikeks. U. Doubtless to be classed with No. fiklast, vb., *to become entangled*. Cf. fisk<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**fiilafoga** [fi'afō'ga (fe'l'a-), fəl'a-] and **fiilafjoga** [fi'l'afjō'ga (fe'l'a-), fəl'a-], sb. and adv.: 1) sb. in the expr.: "hit ['it'] turned ut ['out'] a f. wi' him", *it came to nothing, everything has gone wrong with him*. 2) adv. in the expr.: "hit guid ['went'] or turned (is gane, turned) f.", *it went (has gone) quite wrong with the work, it became (has become) a mere muddle*. U<sup>n</sup>. The compd. uncertain. fiilaf- might have arisen from No. fikla, vb., *to fidget; bungle*; f(j)oga may be referred to the root in No. fokla, vb., = fikla, or to No. foga, vb. (*to cram; stuff*), in sense of *stamping about without getting any farther*.

**fiilek**, sb., see *fullek*, sb.

**fiilsk** [fə'lsk] and **fjilsk** [fjɹ'lsk, fjə'lsk], vb., *to make fun*; to f. wi' de lasses. U. Prob. a more mod. verbal form; cf. fiilaska, sb., and fiilsket, adj.

**fiilaska** [fə'lska], sb., *foolery; silly fun; flighty behaviour*; he did it t'rough ['through'] f. N.I. Also fjilaska [fjɹ'lska, fjə'lska]: U. occas. and Du.; more rarely fjolska [fjɔ'lska]: Wests. occas. The word seems to imply O.N. fiiflska, f., *folly* (Icel.: *foolery; madness*), and O.N. fólaska, f., *foolishness*; poss. also \*villska (No. villska, f., *wildness; hot temper*, and villskap, m., *wildness; wantonness*). fjolska most prob. points to "fólaska". — Cf. fiifel, vb., and fiilsket, adj.

**fiilsket** [fə'lskət], adj., *foolish; half*

*silly*, esp. of wildness, excessive mirth. fjilsket [fjil'skæt, fjø'lskæt]: U. occas.; Du. fjolsket [fjöl'skæt]; Wests. occas. The word prob. includes both O.N. (Mod. Icel.) fflskr, adj., *silly*; *foolish*, and O.N. fólskr, *silly*; *stupid*; poss. also \*villsk-; see prec. filska, sb. fjolsket most prob. points to "fólskr".

**fim** [fim], sb., = fem, sb.; a fim o' meal, a fim o' frost. "fim": Y. occas., Fe<sup>e</sup>.; "fem": Fe<sup>w</sup>. Also fjim [fjim] (U. occas.). — No. fim, n., a thin layer (R.), = feim; O.Da. and Da. dial. fiim, sb., a thin layer; froth, etc.

**fimis** [fimis, fimis], sb., *haste*, esp. *confused*, *noisy haste*. Also *confusion*; *excitement*. Is prob. No. fima, f., *precipitation*; *haste* (R.), from O.N. fimr, adj., *nimble*; *agile*, but appears to be influenced by Eng. fumish, adj., and fumishness, sb. Cf. fommis.

**fimis** [fimis, fimis], vb., *to make great haste*. No. fima (fima seg), vb., *to hasten*. For the suffix -is in fimis see fimis, sb.

**fimm**, vb., and **fimmin**, sb., see fomm, vb., and fommin, sb.

\***fimm** [fem], num., *five*, O.N. fimm. F.I.

**fin**, **finn** [fin, fən], sb., *layer of dust*, commonly: *a layer of mould or mustiness*, e.g. on corn, bread, occas. also on fish, meat (cf. blonäild, adj.); der'r a f. upon it. Sometimes in the compd. blofin(n) [blofin', b]ofin', -fən'] or "blue-fin(n)", "*blue mould*". Also finni [fəni], blofinni [blofəni], blue-f. (N.). No. faan, f., Fær. fon, n., Da. dial. fən and Sw. fan, n., *dust*; *a layer of dust*; *flake*; *down*; No. fauna, føyna, f., *putrid skin (on fluid, esp. on milk)*. finni, esp. might be syn. with a \*fyrni; No. forne, m., *inter alia mould*. See finsk, sb.

†**find** (**fiend**) [find], sb., *thin, poor*

*corn*. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. Eng. fiend, sb. See further under fjandi, sb.

**find** [find], adj., *covered with a layer of dust, mustiness or mould*, f. corn. blofind [blofind', b]ofind', blue-find, *musty*. A deriv. of fin, finn, sb. Cf. finnet, finsket, adjs.

**finder** [findər], sb., *a find*; *something found*; yon ['that'] is a f.! *it is a good find, a thing of great value*, mostly ironically; I fann a f., *I made a good find*, partly ironically. Nm<sup>w</sup>, Wh., Fe. — O.N. fyndr, m., *a find*. — A form finden (Edm.) may have arisen from the def. accus. form "fyndinn" (nom. fyndrinn). — See funder, sb.

**fingerbjörg** (-björg), sb., see björg (björg), sb.

**finn** [fin], vb., 1) vb. a., *to find*, O.N. finna. 2) vb. a., *to be sensible of, to feel*, = O.N. finna, finna til; I fann de gof o' his breath, *I felt his strong breath on my face* (Y<sup>h</sup>.); to finn cauld ['cold'], *to feel cold*. 3) vb. n., *to feel*; to f. weel ['well'], *to feel well*, to f. ill, *to feel ill, to be indisposed*; I finn no ['not'] very weel; hoo (foo) finns du? hoo (foo)'s du finnin? *how are you?* (Fe.). No. finna seg, *to feel*. — The old inflection is partly preserved in the Shetl. verb.; impf.: fann [fan] = O.N. fann, *found*; perf. part.: fonn [fön] = O.N. funninn, *found*.

**finna**, **finni**, sb., see fona, sb.

**finnet** [finət, fənət], adj., *covered with dust; musty; mouldy*, = find, adj.; blofinnet [blofin'ət, b]ofin'ət, -fən'ət], blue-finnet, *musty*.

**finsk** [fɪ'nsk, fə'nsk], sb., 1) *layer of dust, mustiness or mould*, = fin, finn, sb., blofinsk [blofɪ'nsk', b]ofɪ'nsk', -fə'nsk'] and blovinsk [-vi'nsk, -və'nsk], blue-f., "*blue mould*". 2) *a slight covering of clouds, haze* (Du.), = a) fjönsk [fjō'nsk], which is doubtless a parallel form to finsk; b) fjongs, fongs, fjons. All these

forms, given under meaning 2, are peculiar to Du. — Ross records (doubtfully) a form “finnske”, m., *mould* (= farde), in No. (Ryf.). Cf. Sw. dial. fönse, m., *a covering, thin crust on the earth when the snow has melted in spring*. Fær. (Sandø) finska [fɪˈnska], vb., *to become musty*, e.g. of corn, = fúna, vb.

**finsket** [fɪˈnskət, fəˈnskət], adj., = find and finnet, adj., blofinsket [blofɪˈnskət, -fəˈnskət, b|o-] and blovinsket [-vɪˈnskət, -vəˈnskət], blue-f., *musty*. Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>: finsket and finted; q.v.

**finster** [fɪˈnstər, fəˈnstər], sb., *a find, an object found*; l'm fonn a f., *I have made a (valuable) find*. Ai. Deriv. of finn, vb., formed like words ending in -ster. Cf. finder and funder, sbs.

**finted** [fɪˈntəd] and **fintet** [fɪˈɪŋtət], adj., = find, finnet, finsket, adj.; finted, fintet corn. N<sup>w.</sup> occas. [fɪˈntəd]. Y<sup>b.</sup> [fɪˈɪŋtət].

**fintek** [fɪˈntək], sb., esp. in the compd. “roni [roni]-f.”, a) *a puddle, inside or outside a byre*; b) *a filthy puddle or slough covered with green slime*. Fe. fintek is doubtless a deriv. of O.N. fen, n., *a swamp; soft bog; morass*; with roni, cf. No. raan, f., and Fær. runa, f., *mire; mud*. The first part of No. runefen, n., *quagmire round a watercourse* (run; R.), differs in meaning from the first part of the Shetl. word.

**fip** [fɪp], vb., *to steal about* (prop. *to walk on tiptoe*): a) *to trip about, to geng fipin about*; — *to steal about, ingratiating oneself in order to get something*; to come fipin, *to come sawning*; de hens cam' here fipin. b) *to walk feebly with short steps*, of a weakly person. U. No. fippa, *to grip with one's finger-tips* (from “fipp”, m., *a tip; point*); No. fjappen, adj., *light; nimble*. O.N. fipla, vb., *to touch, finger*. Cf. fisp, vb.

**firdet** [fɪrdət], adj. (prop. perf. part.), *lost; disappeared*, of something not to be found, in spite of search. U.? Edm.: firdit. — Prob.: firðr, perf. part. of O.N. firra, vb., *to put out of sight; take away; deprive*.

\***fire** [fərə], prep. *for*, in a single, old rigmarole: gott or goit f. monna, *good for the mouth*, in the verse about the cat (see Introd.). Conn. O.N. fyrir, prep., *for*.

\***fire** [fərə, fɪrə, fɪrə], num., *four*; O.N. fjórir; only in the riddle about the cow: F. honge, f. gonge... *four are hanging, four are going* . . . . . (see Introd.). U. The pronunc. of “firə” is not regularly developed from O.N. fjórir; cf. Fær. fira, No. fire (= fjore) and Da. fire, modified acc. to Germ. vier.

**firebord** [(fɪrˈəbɔrdˈ) fərˈəbɔrdˈ], sb., *an apparition coming as a (supernatural) warning*. N.l. The expr. “turned till a f.”, is used in Ai. in the foll. senses: a) *has come to nothing, a vain hope*; b) of a person: *entirely emaciated*. Also (corrupted) fidabord, fidebord [fɪdˈaːbɔrdˈ, -bærdˈ, fədˈa-, fədˈə-] (U. occas.; Ai. occas.) and fjedebord [fjɛˈdɛbɔrdˈ (-bɔrdˈ)] (Fe. occas.) in sense of *a vision; warning*. O.N. fyrirburðr, m., *appearance; vision; spectre*, prop. *that which gives rise to presentiment*; cf. “ber afore” under ber, bear, vb.

\***firfoder**, sb., a sea-term, tabu-name for *cat*. Reported by J.l. Prop. *the four-footed one*. See \*fire, numeral, and fudin, sb., *a cat* (tabu-name) — the last word in various forms.

**firi** [fɪri, fɪri, fɪri], sb., *epidemic*, = far<sup>3</sup>, sb.; esp. *canine epidemic*, a f. among de dogs. In Fe. firi [fɪri] is occas. used disparagingly or jokingly of a *slight illness, a cold*, etc.; du's gotten a f. In Conn. often fig. of a *sickly, nervous state or indisposition supposed* (formerly sup-

posed) to be caused by the fairies; wha's ['who has'] gi'en dee de f.?  
— For \*feri? Is doubtless a deriv. of far<sup>3</sup>, sb. Note No. "ferd" in "yverferd", f., epidemic.

**firl**, **fírel** [fírl], sb., a ridiculous new fashion in dress; a new f. on de hat. U. Prob. to be classed with No. firl, n., something crumpled. Infl. by Eng. furl, vb.?

**firmsmo** [fǽrsmō], sb., 1) contempt; outrage; neglect; to get a f. 2) a trifle; a small, trifling present; to get a mere f. Wests. N.I. O.N. fyrirsmán (forsmán; lcel.) and fyrirsmáning, f., contempt. See firmsmo, vb.

**firmsmo** [fǽrsmō], vb., 1) to diminish or lessen; to represent one's resources as being poorer than they are; to understate; complain without reason; Ai.; Y. firmsmjo [fǽrsmjō], a firmsmjoin [fǽrsmjō'in] body: Y<sup>b</sup>. 2) more comm.: to disregard; disdain; also to scorn; insult. — O.N. fyrirsmá, vb., to despise. In Shetl. the word is preserved in its orig. meaning: to reduce; to lessen the value of a thing.

**first** [fǽ'rst], adj. and adv., first, O.N. fyrstr and fyrst, is used occas. in sense of not until now, = Da. først nu, Fær. nú fyrsta; I'm f. come, I have just come (U.).

**fis** [fis], vb., of fluid: to ooze; flow slowly (through narrow openings), to f. ut t'rough (Fe.). Doubtless also of air: to press through an opening, and in that case, the same word as O.N. fisa, vb., to fizzle; puff.

**\*fisk<sup>1</sup>** [fisk], sb., fish. Fo. In Ai. a form, fusk [fosk], is preserved as a sea-term, tabu-name for fish. O.N. fiskr, m., fish. Cf. the compds. fiskafjel (-brod), sb., fiskali, adj.

**fisk<sup>2</sup>** [fisk], sb., comm. in pl.: fisks, small, short, faded tufts, wisps of hair, esp. on an elderly person, fisks o' hair. Fe., Nm<sup>w</sup>. Appears

to belong partly to Sw. dial. fjas, n., short, downy hairs, O.Da. fjæs, fjøs, føs = fibre, cf. Sw. (Da.) dial. fjässkad, adj., "furry", "bushy", of hair: S.Schonen (Ri. under fjas<sup>1</sup>), partly to O.N. fis- in fisbleikr, adj., pale, withered, No. and Sw. dial. bleikfis (blaik-, blek-), Da. dial. blegfis, a pale, gaunt, withered person. Cf. fisket, adj., and frisk, sb.

**fiska** [fiska]-**brod**, sb., see fiskafjel, sb.

**fiskafjel** [fis'kafjē<sup>2</sup>l] and **fiskafel** [fis'kafel', -fəl'], sb., "fish-board", partition in a boat to prevent the fish slipping from one hold to another. The "fish-boards" are placed under the so-called bekks (fastibekks, fastibands, hadibands, the cross-bars under the thwart). fiskafjel: U. fiskafel: comm. \*fiska-fjøl. See \*fisk<sup>1</sup>, sb., and fjel, sb.

**fiskali** [fis'kali' (føs'kali')], adj., 1) a) suitable for fishing; f. bait, a good, large piece of bait, a f. bit o' line, a f. ayre ['oar'], a f. hook; hit 's no f. de day, it is not a good day (the weather is unfavourable) to-day for fishing; b) lucky for fishing, e.g. observance of old customs, tabu-rules. 2) that becomes a fisherman, orderly, neat, tidy, a f. body ['person']. N.I. Occas. fistli [fistli (fästli)] for \*fiskli, a f. bait: Y<sup>b</sup>. — O.N. fiskiligr, adj., fit for fishing. Cf. ufiskali (un-fiskali) and "\*\*fiskarroe".

"\*\*fiskarroe", adj., unlike or becoming a practical fisherman, = ufiskali. U.? Acc. to Edm. Not further corroborated.

**fisket** [fiskøt], adj., out of order, tangled, of locks of hair; lass, dy hair is a' ['all'] f. Wh., Fe., Nm<sup>w</sup>. Deriv. of fisk<sup>2</sup>, sb. Cf. Sw. (Da.) dial. fjässkad, adj., "furry", "bushy", of hair: S.Sc. (Ri. under fjas<sup>1</sup>). fisket poss. for frisket? The meaning appears, in any case, to be infl.



by the latter word. See *frisk*, sb., and *frisket*, adj.

**fismel** [fɪzməl] fezməl] and **fisment** [(fɪsmənt) fɛsmənt], sb., a *small part of something, particle*; dey're ['they have'] no ['not'] left a *fismel* o' it (Y<sup>b</sup>.: fezməl); a *fisment* o' meal, sugar, tea, etc. (U<sup>mo</sup>.), *fismel* and *pismel*: U<sup>c</sup>. [fɪsməl and pɛsməl]. Cf. No. *fisma*, f., of *something thin, and too fine (thin material)*, *fismen*, adj., *very supple, thin, fine*. — *fismel* is formed with the derivative ending “-el”; *fisment*, on the other hand, is formed similarly to Eng. words ending in -ent (-ment) as “fragment”.

**fisp** [fɪsp, fɪsp], sb., a *person tripping about lightly*, esp. applied to elderly people. U<sup>n</sup>. See further *fisp*, vb.

**fisp** [fɪsp, fɪsp], vb., 1) *to trip lightly and nimbly, but feebly about*, esp. of elderly people not decrepit with age; a *braw fispin* body ['person'] (pres. part. *fispin* often appears as an adjective in sense of *light, nimble, but feeble*), 2) *to work the line backwards and forwards in order to make the water foamy*, in fly-fishing; as v. a.: to *f.* de water. U<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. for an older \**fips* by metathesis of p and s; in that case, a deriv. of *fip*, vb., *to trip* (see prec.), No. *fippa*, vb., *to grip with one's finger-tips*; for the suffix cf. No. *fjapsa*, vb., *to grip a little at a time*, etc. (R.), partly = *fippa*.

**fispən** [fɪspən, fɪspən], adj., *light and nimble, but feeble*, esp. of elderly people; a *f.* body (*person*). Prop. pres. part. *fispin*? see prec. *fisp*, vb. Might be an older \**fips-inn*; cf. No. *fjappen*, adj., *light; nimble*, with the deriv. *fjaps-*.

**fist**, sb., see *frist*, sb.

**fister**, **fisterment**, sb., in swearing, in the expr.: “ill f.!”; see *vister*, sb.

**fisti** [fɪsti]-*ba'*, sb., a *fungus-ball*,

*filled with powder*, (acc. to Edm.: *Agaricus campestris*). U. No. *fisball*, m., = *fissopp*, *puff-ball* (*Lycoperdon Bovista*), Da. *fisebolle* (dial.) and (after Germ.) “*bofist*”, id.; Icel. *fisi-sveppur*, Fær. *fisibjölgur*. For the form *fisti*- cf. A.S. *fist* and Germ. *fist* (*bofist*), m., *puff-ball*; t in *fisti*- (*fisti-ba*) may orig. from A.S. (A.S. and Germ. *fist*). “*ba'*” in “*fisti-ba'*” is the L.Sc. form of Eng. *ball*; the Shetl. compd. thus corresponds to No. “*fisball*” and Da. “*fisebolle*”. The Norw. form *fisball* is found in the place-name *Fiseballand* (U<sup>bu</sup>). — *fusti* [fusti]-*ba'* is found as a parallel form to “*fistiba'*” (e.g. in N.I.).

**fit** [fit], vb., *to potter about doing some work without strength or energy*, to *geng fitin* about, to *fit* about de wark ['work']. Nm<sup>w</sup>. *fit* is the root in No. *fitla*, vb., *to touch lightly* — see further *fitl*, *fitel*, vb.

†**fitgeng** [fɔtgæŋ], sb., *cattle-track*. Y. *fit-* is L.Sc. *fit*, sb., *a foot*. O.N. *fótganga*, f., *walking on foot*. L.Sc. *fitgang* (*a small patch of ground*; *a long, narrow chest*) deviates in meaning from the Shetl. word.

**fitj** [fɪtʃ (fɔtʃ)], vb., *to plait or twist into each other*, esp. straw bands; to *f.* a chair, *to fix net-work under the seat of a chair* (U<sup>n</sup>.), to *f.* a peg, *to fix net-work round a jar* (U<sup>n</sup>.), to *f.* a roof, a hoose, *to thatch a house* (really *to twist straw-bands in and out when thatching*) (U., Fe.), to *f.* a skru, *to sling straw-bands round a stack of grain* (U., Fe.). In Du. the word is used in a special meaning, viz.: in the expr. “to *f.* fetels”, really *to twist a bearing-band* (*fetel* = *carrying-band on a basket*, *kessi*), now only in a fig. sense of two persons who, carrying peats, meet each other repeatedly, the one with an empty *kessi* (*basket*) on his back, the other with a full one, exchange their *kessi* and



go back, etc.; also called "to geng ['go'] fitj-fetels [fitʃˌfætəls]. No. fitja, Sw. dial. fittja, vb., *to draw together (to plait), tie together*; Icel. fitja, vb., *to make folds*; Da. fedde, vb., *to tie in skeins (hanks of thread)*.

**fitj-fetel**, sb., see under fitj, vb.

**fitjin** [fitʃɪn], sb., *straw-band twisted in and out, used in thatching*. U. Deriv. of fitj, vb.

**fitl**, **fitel** [fitəl, fɛitəl, fʰeitəl, fæitəl], vb., 1) *to take short, light steps in walking*; U.? (Edm.: fittl). 2) *to do trifling work; to bungle*; to **f.** about somet'in'; what is du fitlin about? N.Roe or Wh. [fitəl]; U<sup>n</sup>. [(fɛitəl, fʰeitəl) fæitəl]. — O.N. (and Mod. Icel.) fitla, vb., *to touch lightly*; No. fitla, vb., *to bungle; trifle*; Sw. dial. (Gothl.) fittlä, vb., *to be dilatory*. — Cf. fatl, fattel, vb. 2, with fitl 2. See further fit, vb., from which fitl is derived.

**fitlek**, **fitlin**, **fitrik**, sb., a sea-term (tabu-name) for *mouse*; see further fotlek, fotlin, sb.

**fitlin** [fitlin, fətlin, fʰitlin, fətlin, fətlin, fæitlin, fæitlin], sb., *the skin of the foot of animals, esp. of a cow, ox, or horse*; is made into rivlins (*shoes*). — fitlin, fətlin: comm. fətlin and fæitlin: Fe. fæitlin: U<sup>n</sup>. — \*fitlingr. No. fitel (R.) and fetling (Aa.), m., *skin of the foot of an animal*, fitjung, m., *a shoe made of the skin of a foot*, are derivs. of O.N. fit, f., *hide between the hoofs of a cloven-footed animal, also web, the webbed foot of water-birds*, in No. also = fitel, fetling. Cf. O.N. fitiskór, m., *a shoe made of fit*. — See pjokleg, sb.

**fitlinn**, **fit-linn** [fitlin, fətlin], sb., *a stretcher in a boat supporting the feet in rowing*, = Fær. fótalunnur. The first syllable is L.Sc. fit, sb., *a foot*; for the second syllable see linn<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**fitsek**, sb., a sea-term (tabu-name) for *mouse*; see fotsek, sb.

**fittek**, **fitter**, **fittin**, sb., sea-term (tabu-name) for *mouse* and *cat*; see fudin (futen, futer).

**fitti**, sb., see foti (futi), sb.

**fitwark**, **fit-wark** [fɛtwä'rk], sb., 1) *pain in the feet*. 2) *much troubling about*; we had a **f.** destreen ['yesterday']. O.N. fótaverkr, m., *gout*. "fit" is a L.Sc. form (cf. prec. fit-geng, fitlinn); prob. also "wä'rk" (L.Sc. wark = Eng. work, N.Eng. dial. wark = *an ache, a pain*). The compd., now modified in its form acc. to L.Sc. pronunc., is doubtless ancient in Shetl., arising from O.N. fótaverkr, to which the meaning of "fitwark 1" assimilates.

**fivl**, **fivel** [fivəl], **fivla** [fivla (fəvla)] and **fivlin** [fivlin], sb., *a very thin layer of something*; a fiv(e)l o' butter (*on bread*), o' meal, o' snaw ['snow'], etc.; a fivlin o' smer (Fo.) = a fiv(e)l o' butter. In Fo. also noted down in sense of *a thin layer of low-lying mist*, a fivl o' mist. Prob. mostly of a *thin covering of snow*, a fivl (fivla) o' snaw. — fivl, fivel: comm. fivla: Fe. fivlin: Fo. — Other forms: fiifl, fiifel [fiifəl], a **f.** o' snaw, and fibl, fibel [fibəl], a **f.** o' snaw (De.). — O.N. fólva (fólva), f., and fól (fól), f. and n., *a thin covering of snow* (snæfólva, snjá- and snjófól); Fær. fól (fól), felv, n., and fólvan (fólvan), felvan, f., *a thin layer (of snow, of butter on bread)*, fólva (fólva), felva, vb., *to spread on quite thinly; to make a thin covering of snow on the ground*. Icel. fól, n., a) *fading*; b) *"a little snow hardly visible on the ground"* (B.H.). — The Shetl. forms have arisen by metathesis of l and v: fivl for an older \*fiilv or \*felv.

**fivl**, **fivel** [fivəl], vb., *to cover thinly*, e.g. *to spread butter thinly on bread*, to **f.** upo de bread. Fo. Fær.

følva (fölvva), felva, vb., id. See above  
fivl, sb. Fivla, sb., name for a  
sorceress: see under filler, sb.

**fjab**, sb., see flab, sb.

**fjag<sup>1</sup>** [fjäg], sb., 1) *dust; flake; something light, dust-like* (U.); *fine meal-dust* (U<sup>wg.</sup>). 2) *a thin, light covering of clouds; detached, misty clouds in motion*; Fe. and Y. occas. (Y<sup>h.</sup>, Y<sup>e.</sup>); de f. is flyin' ower de sky (Fe<sup>w.</sup>). 3) *drizzle or snow falling slightly (mostly in calm weather), a slight shower, a f. o' rain, o' weat* ['wet'], a f. o' snaw ['snow']; U. (U<sup>n.</sup>). II) 1) *something loose, unravelled, feazed*; de end o' de rep ['rope'] is a' ['all'] in a f., *the end of the rope is quite feazed* (Fe.); his head was in a f., *his hair was quite dishevelled, hanging loose and untidy* (Fe., Y.); cf. meaning II 2 c; to be in a great f., *to be very untidily dressed* (Nm<sup>w.</sup>). 2) a) *thin, short, empty corn in the field, a corn (a trifle) o' f.*; b) *thin, poor hay*; c) *scant, dishevelled hair* (see fjag II 1). Fe. and occas. Y. (Y<sup>h.</sup>). 3) *lumber, a lock* ['lot'] o' f. (Fe.). — Old \*fjak? see fjakom, sb. (*trash; mess*). Various words may here have been merged together. With fjag II 2 may be compared No. fjagg, n., *scantily growing (poor) grass, hair*, etc. (R.). fjag I assimilates entirely to fjog<sup>2</sup> or fjug (fjok, fjuk), sb., and might be a parallel form to this word. A \*fyk, which through \*fig[\*fīg] was changed to fjag by a later change of i to ja, might be indicated. Change of i, and esp. e, in Shetl. Norn, is carried out in a somewhat different way from the other Northern languages. — Cf. No. fyk, n., "*some snow, just enough to drift*" (R.), with fjag I 3, and cf. Sw. dial. fyk, n., *a flake*, = fjuk, with fjag I. With fjag cf. further Shetl. (Fe.) fjeg [fjē<sup>3</sup>g], sb., *rags; fibres*, which might be regularly developed from a \*fig (cf. e.g.

monnvjeg from monnvig, -vik, ongnibjeder from onglabiter, bjerek from birek, from O.N. byrr, m., *fair wind*). Note, however, forms with "ja", such as Sw. dial. "fjagel, fjagla", recorded in Ri. with reference to "fjuk" — not mentioned, however, under this word (verb). — See fjog<sup>2</sup> or fjug (fjok, fjuk) and fjogg<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**fjag<sup>2</sup>** [fjäg], sb., 1) *eager bustling with trifles* (N.I.?). 2) *fidgeting about a person with excessive or simulated kindness and care*; to be in (op in) a f. about ane (Nm.; Ai.). 3) *feverish bustle*; to be in a great f. about somet'in', *to be very busy about something*, of fidgety bustle with little progress (Nm<sup>w.</sup>); *needless haste*, to be in a f. (Nm<sup>s.</sup>). 4) *a long, close conversation*, esp. disparagingly, mockingly or jokingly: *a long, wearisome talk* (between two persons); to get intill ['into'] a f. (Nm.; De.). — No. fjak, n., *fidgety bustle*. Cf. also No. fik, n., and fika, f., *restless bustle or haste*, Icel. and Sw. dial. fik, n., Da. dial. figværk, *haste*. See fjag<sup>2</sup>, vb., and fjakk, sb.

**fjag<sup>1</sup>** [fjäg], vb., *to unravel; feaze*, esp. in perf. part. fjaget [fjägət], fjaget op, *unravelled; feazed*; de end o' de rep ['rope'] is a' ['all'] fjaget op (Fe.). Deriv. of fjag<sup>1</sup>, sb. (meaning II 1).

**fjag<sup>2</sup>** [fjäg], vb., 1) *to trifle* (N.I.?). 2) *to fidget about someone, simulating excessive kindness and care*, to f. about ane (Nm.; Ai.), = the more usual fjarm, vb. No. fjaka, vb., *to fidget; bustle*. Cf. also No. fika, vb., *to fidget; wag; trifle*, etc. (R.).

**fjagers** [fjägərs], exclamation of annoyance, e.g. when something has been lost: *hang it!* etc.; also = fy upon it! *fie*. U. Cf. fjaldreks.

**fjakom** [fjakom, fjakəm], sb., *scrapings; thin, worthless stuff*; a grain o' f. N.Roe. Cf. fjag<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**fjakk** [fjak], sb., 1) *feverish hurry*,

*aimless and useless bustling about*; de(r) wer ["there was"] a f. upon him; to be in a f. U. and Y. 2) *trouble*; *anxiety*; *dilemma*; to be in a f. U. No. fjakk, n., *bustle*; deriv. of \*fjak; see fjag<sup>2</sup>, sb. Fær. fjakk, n., *disorder*; *confusion*.

**fjakk**, vb., see fjogg, vb.

**fjal** [fjāl], vb., *to hide oneself*; *disappear*: now only in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea: Pobi [pōbi] is fjalin, "Pobi" (sea-term for a hill in Unst, used as a landmark during fishing) is *disappearing (hiding itself) in the distance*. U. (U<sup>wg</sup>). \*fjala from "fela". O.N. fela, Fær. fjala, vb., *to hide*.

**fjaldreks** [fjaldrøks], exclamation of surprise; oh, f. on eart! *what on earth!* etc. U. (U<sup>wg</sup>).

\***fjalsgord** [fja'lskør]-**dyke**, sb., *a fence, division, marking the boundary between parts of the out-field* (U<sup>n</sup>); now comm.: hill-dyke. \*Fjalsgord [fja'lsgörd] and "f.-dyke", now obs. as a common noun, is used as a place-name in U<sup>n</sup>, esp. as a name for the remains of an old fence, separating the villages Haroldswick and Norwick: de F.-g. (-dyke). \*fjalls-garðr. O.N. fjall, n., *mountain*, and garðr, m., *a wall*. "dyke" (L.Sc. dyke, sb., *a wall*) is a tautological addition to gord (q.v.). — fjall is found in a few other place-names, such as: "de Fjalsa-mires" (Fe.): \*fjalls-(mýrar); but otherwise the unchanged form fell is usual in place-names of heights. For the forms of place-names: Fjel, Fjelli, Mellen fjella (Mella fjela), see fell, sb.

**fjamer**, vb., see fjarm, vb.

**fjana** [fjāna], sb., *a disagreeable, obtrusive flock*, esp. of poultry (hens); a f. o' hens, o' ducks ['ducks']. Conn. Doubtless *something belonging to the devil, devilment*. A mingling of fjandi(n) (O.N. fjandinn, *the devil*) and "fan-", *the devil?* Fær. fani, No.,

Sw. and Da. "fanen, fan", *the devil*, prop. L.Germ. — fjana might have arisen from \*fana by a later inserted j. Fær. fanaskapur can be used, similar to Shetl. "fjana", of an obtrusive flock. — Though a few instances are found in Shetl. in which a is developed from an orig. ó (thus: \*mara, *mother*), owing to phonetic reasons "fjana" can hardly be derived from fjón, n., *enmity; hatred*, esp. as another obvious explanation exists.

**fjandi** [fjandi, fjä:ndi (fja'ndi)], sb., 1) with the def. art. of the old lang.: fjandin [fjandin, -dın], *the devil*, mostly in exclamations, oaths, such as: f. sit i' dy hands! (U.), oh f. *confound it! hang it!* (Wests., Fo.). In De. the word is found equally stressed on both syllables: fjan'din, noted down in the expr. "gane to de f." *gone to the devil, entirely disappeared*. 2) contemptuous term for *short, thin corn*; U<sup>n</sup>. [(fja'ndi) fjä:ndi]; now more usually "fiend"(U<sup>n</sup>). With suffixed art.: fjandin [fjandin], *thin, empty corn* (Nm.). — O.N. fjandi (fjándi), m., *enemy; devil*, with def. art. (fjandinn), *the devil*. With ref. to Shetl. fjandi 2, cf. the use of Icel. "trami", partly a) *the devil*; partly b) *poor yarn*.

**fjanskin** [fja'nskin], an oath; exclamation: oh f. *confound it! hang it!* Wests. Also used as a kind of blessing: f. upo yon ting! *may fortune attend that child!* (opp. to: heaviness upo...! *may misfortune attend. .!*); Sa.; prob. applied here in a sense opp. to the orig., as the word must be regarded as a corruption of fjandin. See prec. fjandi, sb.

**fjarm** [fjārm], sb., 1) *fawning; ingratiating oneself*; to had ['hold'] a (big) f. aboot ane (Du.) = to fjarm aboot ane. 2) *whimpering; whining complaint*. 3) *chattering; jabbering*. See fjarm, vb.

**fjarm** [fjārm], vb., 1) *to ingratiate*

*oneself; to fawn*, to f. about ane; rather comm.; de cat was fjarmin about him, *the cat was purring and rubbing her head against him* (U.). 2) to talk in a whimpering voice, to whine, what is du fjarmin about? N.I.? 3) to chatter, talk nonsense; also fjamer [fjämər] with change of r and m. N.Roe. — No. fjarma, vb., to talk softly; to seem gentle and kind; to fawn, also: to chatter unreliably.

**fjarmsom** [fjarmsöm], adj., that makes himself agreeable; fawning, ingratiating, a f. body; Wests. "he was no ['not'] very f. wi' us ava' ['at all'], he did not give us any kind welcome at all (Fo.). Also very talkative (N.Roe). — \*fjarmsamr. See prec. fjarm, vb.

**fjarsk**, vb., see fjask, vb.

**fjarskin** [fja'rskin, -in] and **fjaskin** [fjaskin], exclamation, 1) = fjandin, the devil; what f. [fja'rskin, -in] is de matter wi' dee? U<sup>n</sup>. 2) interj., outburst, expressing occas. anger, disappointment, gloom; occas. feeling of pleasure; oh f.! *The devil! 'Sdeath! Heigh-ho!* U. [fja'rskin, -in, fjaskin]. Fe. [fja'rskin], On Wests. (Sa.) is found fjarstin [fjä'rstin] and fjorstin [fjò'rstin], prob. for "fjarskin", in sense of *oh! Heaven help us!* — Cf.(?) Icel. fjarski, m., *exceedingly much; unreasonable*, etc., fjarskaligr, adj., and fjarskaliga, adv., *exceedingly*, etc.

**fjarter** [fja'rtər], sb., a rag; shred, (a torn) piece, esp. in pl. in the expr.: torn in fjarters, *torn, asunder, to pieces*, mostly of garments; also in a wider sense: laid in fjarters, *torn asunder, crushed*, De., Fe.? Syn. with the expr. "torn in fjarters" is used "torn in tarters [ta'rtərs]" (Y<sup>h</sup>). tarters appears to be "tøtrar", pl. of O.N. tōtur, m., *tatter*; fjarter might then be a comb. of a) one of the many words prefixed by fj- denoting *something tat-*

*tered* (in Mod. Shetl. are found: fjag<sup>1</sup>, fjeg, fjogg<sup>2</sup> or fjugg, fjoks- (fjuks-), fjunks, fjølg), and b) tarter. Note No. fjarreleg, fjurreleg, fjurren (R.), adj., *shabby; badly dressed* (fjarre = farre, m., a tramp). fjarters might, however, be thought to be a contraction of an old \*fatstøtrar, pl., influenced by tarters; O.N. fatsøtur, m., a rag of an old garment (Fr.).

**fjask** [fjask], sb., scrapings; small heap scraped together. U<sup>wg</sup>. No. fjask, n., *thrash*. See fjask, vb., and fjaskins, sb. pl.

**fjask** [fjask], vb., 1) to scrape together; to hoard; also fjarsk [fjä'rsk, fja'rsk]; a fja(r)skin body, an avaricious person; de coo is fja(r)skin, *the cow is eating greedily*; U. 2) to go quickly, in a headlong manner, to geng fjaskin about; N.Roe [fjask]. fjask 1 is doubtless No. faska, vb., to bury; to grab; hoard, partly also fjaska, vb., to bungle (see fjask, sb., and fjaskins). fjask 2 appears to be a second or third word; cf. No. fjasa, vb., to puff; overhurry oneself, etc.

**fjaskin** [fjaskin], adj., *desirous; greedy?* only noted down in the negative expr.: de fish is no f., *the fish will not bite*. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. from fjask, vb. 1.

**fjaskins** [fjaskins], sb. pl., scrapings; leavings; he was aber (*greedy*) to get de f. U<sup>n</sup>. No. fjask, n., *thin, worthless stuff, thrash*.

**fjedemor** [fje'ðəmər], sb., contemptuous expr. for *poor butter*. Fe<sup>w</sup>. Doubtless a name used comparatively, and, in that case, may be explained as an orig. *\*"feiti- or \*feitu-mørr"*; O.N. feiti, f., *fat substance* (No. feita, Sw. dial. feta, f.); O.N. mōrr, m., *the inner fat of a slaughtered animal, tallow*. Sw. dial. "feta" is used in sense of *adipose membrane, lining the intestines of an animal*, syn. with O.N. mōrr (cf. Icel. mörr, Fær. mörur, m.).

**fjedin** [fjədin, -ɪn], sb., a sea-term, tabu-name used by fishermen for a *whale* (comm.: hwal). U., Y<sup>n</sup>. (Dalsterer). Prob.: \*feitingr, *animal covered with blubber*, deriv. of O.N. feitr, adj., *fat*; cf. No. "feidenakkje" as a jocular name, prop. sea-term, appl. to a *seal* (De Fine; Aasen in a concluding remark p. 975).

**fjæg** [fjæ<sup>3</sup>g], sb., collect. *shreds*; *fibres*; *rags*; tak' (cut) awa ['away'] yon ['that'] f. Fe. May stand for a \*fig [\*fig] from an older \*fyk, n., *something drifting*. Some instances of je, developed from i (O.N. i, f, y), are given under fjag<sup>1</sup>, sb. A development \*føyk- > \*føg, \*fjæg > fjeg is, however, also possible (No. føyk, m., and føykje, n., *drifting particles, drift*). — See further fjag<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**fjæl** [fjæl, fjæ<sup>3</sup>l], sb., a *board*; esp. *plank in a boat*. Conn., U. From Conn. is also reported a form fjæl [fjæ<sup>3</sup>l]. In the form fæl [fel, fəl] the word is found as the second part in some compds., esp. dora- or dorifel, fiskafel; q.v. O.N. fjøl (fjal-), f., a *board*.

\***fjell**, \***fjel**, sb., see fell, sb., and \*fjalsgord-dyke.

**fjerk**, vb., **fjerkin**, adj., see fjork, fjorkin.

**fjevlos** (fjeflos), adj., see vevlet (vavlet), adj.

**fjilsk**, vb., **fjilska**, sb., **fjilsket**, adj., see filsk, filska, filsket.

**fjim**, sb., see fim, sb.

**fjimi**, **fjimel** [fjuməl] and **fjimbl**, **fjimbøl** [fjimbəl], vb., to *bungle, struggle with something*; foo ['how'] lang is du gaun ['going'] to f. about yon ['that'] ting? U<sup>n</sup>. For the form cf. No. fimla, vb., to *fumble, paw* (R.); but the meaning comes nearer to No. fumla, vb., to *fumble, bungle* (R.).

**fjodi** [fjodi, fjödi], sb., a *short skirt*, esp. *skirt with a bodice*; de upper f.; also "f. [fjödi-]skirt". U. Perhaps from a \*fota from an older

\*fat. Cf. No. fota, f. (R.), *custom; state; order*, from "fat". O.N. fat, n., *clothes; dress* (fat 3; Fr.).

**fjog<sup>1</sup>** [fjög, fjö<sup>3</sup>g], sb., *loose, untidy dress*; to be in a f., to be *untidily dressed*; de claes is a' ['all'] in a f., *the clothes hang loosely and untidily about him or her* (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>). Poss. a later developed parallel form to fjag<sup>1</sup>, sb. II? Note, however, the syn. flog<sup>2</sup> [flog], sb., the softened l of which might have changed to j, as in flab > fjab.

**fjog<sup>2</sup>** or **fjug** [fjög, fjog], sb., 1) *light, loose substance; dust; fluff*; U. [fjög]. 2) *too finely ground corn*; U. [fjog, fjög]. 3) *thin covering of detached, misty clouds, loose f. [fjög], light, quickly drifting clouds* (Y<sup>b</sup>); *heavy drift of clouds in the sky, a f. [fjog] ower de sky* (N.Roe); *haze*; der'r ['there is'] a f. [fjög] upo de land (Ai.); cf. fog, sb. — A parallel form with k: fjok or fjuk [fjok], is used in Fe. in sense of: a) = fjog, fjug 1; b) *snow falling in small, thin flakes, mostly in calm weather*, = fjag<sup>1</sup> I 3 (U.); c) *very thin, lean corn, a grain o' f.* — The root-meaning: *something light, drifting*. The word can be referred partly to O.N. fok, n., *drift, drifting*, partly and esp. to O.N. fjúk, n., *drift, snow-drift*, in No. (fjuk) also: *flake, drifting fibres*. f. 3 is most probably to be referred to "fok"; f. 1 and 2, as well as fjok, fjuk, to "fjúk".

**fjog**, **fjug** [fjog], vb., said of a quern, mill: to *grind, crush the corn too finely*; de mill fjogs (fjugs) de corn, de corn is fjoget, fjuget [fjogət]. U. Deriv. of fjog<sup>2</sup>, sb. 2.

**fjogg<sup>1</sup>** [fjög], sb., *thin, lean, ill-grown corn*, = fjag II 2 a. Fe. No. f(j)ogg, fjugg and fjagg, n., *poor, scantily growing corn*.

**fjogg<sup>2</sup>**, **fjugg** [fjög, fjog], sb., 1) *a lump; disorderly bundle; tangle*; hit ['it']s a' ['all'] in a f. [fjög], e.g. of

a sheep, losing its wool; Nm.; De. 2) *something frayed; ragged clothes, slovenly dress*; to geng in a **f.** (*slovenly; ragged*), de claes is in a **f.** (*in a slovenly, ragged state*); N.Roe [fjog]. Cf. No. *fjugga, f., a bundle; worn-out garment; rag* (fugge, m., and fugga, f., *a parcel; bundle*); Fær. *fjöggr, m., an old rag or patch.*

**fjogg** [fjög (fjog)], vb., to **f.** oneself ['oneself']: a) *to shrug one's shoulders*; what is du *fjoggin* dee for (about)? Fe.; b) *to shake and rub oneself*, e.g. of a horse rubbing itself against a fence, when *losing its coat*; de horse is *fjoggin* him ['himself'] (Y<sup>h</sup>). Also used with the prep. "upo(n)": to **f.** upon oneself; de horse or chicken *fjogged* [fjögød, fjögød] upon him (*shook itself*); Fe. From Fe. is noted down: *fjakk* [fjak] (uncertain) = *fjogg a, to move one's shoulders*. — Doubtless to be classed with No. *fika, vb., to make quick, frequent movements backwards and forwards*, *fjaka, fjakka* and *fjokka, vb., to fidget* (fjakla, vb., *to move restlessly to and fro*).

**fjogget, fjugget** [fjögət], adj., *slovenly; untidily dressed; ragged*. N.Roe. Deriv. of *fjogg*<sup>2</sup>, *fjugg*, sb.

**fjogllins**, sb. pl., see *fjugllins*.

**fjok**, sb., see *fjog*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**fjokner**, sb., see *flokner*.

**fjokset (fjukset)** [fjoksət], adj., of hens: *having downy feathers, covering the legs as far as the claws*; a **f.** hen. U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. *fōxótr*, adj., = *faxaðr*, adj., *maned* (fax). Cf. No. *fjaks, n., dishevelled mass of hair; fibres; tatters*, from "faks": *a mane, fringes*. See *faks*, sb.

**fjolg**, sb., see *fjølq*, sb.

**fjolska**, sb., and **fjolsket**, adj., see *filkska* and *filsket*.

**fjombel** [fjömbe], vb., *to fumble, grope with one's hands*, to **f.** about for onyting ['anything' = something]. U. May just as well be No. *fumla*,

*fjomla*, vb., *to fumble*, as Eng. *fumble*, vb. See *fjiml*, vb.

**\*fjomtan, \*fjumtan** [fjō'mtan], numeral, *fifteen*. Also *fjomtena* (fjum-) [fjō'm'təna] and *fumtan, fumtena* [fo'mtan, fo'm'təna]. Fo. O.N. *fimm-tán*, num., *fifteen*.

**fjongs** [fjō'ŋs, fjō'ŋs], **fjons** [fjō'ns], sb., 1) *haze, a light covering of clouds*; also in the form *fongs* [fō'ŋs] without inserted *j*; a **f.** ower (upo) de sky; S.Sh., esp. Du. A form *fjonsk* [fjō'nsk] (S.Sh.) in sense of *haze* is most prob. another word (see below in the art.). 2) *faded, sallow appearance*; der'r ['there is'] a **fjons** [fjō'ns] ower de corn, *the corn is wizened*. S.Sh. — Cf. a) Da. dial. (Jut.) *fams*, sb., *haze*; b) No. *fjoms, fjomsen*, adj., *downy* (from *fjom, n., down*, = *fjon*). Cf. also Shetl. words, such as *fjonk*, sb., and with ref. to the form, cf. *fjonks*, sb., and *fjungs*, sb. The form *fongs* mainly points to a *\*fams* (*\*foms*) or *\*fums* (cf. *fjungs*) — for the change *ms* > *ngs* (*nks*) see *Introd. V* (also *N.Spr. VII*) § 38 c; — but *fjonsk* appears to be a word. diff. from *fongs*, and equal to *finsk*, sb. (Sw. dial. *fönske, m., a crust on the ground when the snow has melted in spring*); *fjons* hovers between *fjongs* and *fjonsk* with ref. to the form. — A form *fljongs* [fljō'ŋs], reported from F.I. in sense of *whitish vapour, rising from the ground* (usually after warm weather, esp. about "Lammas", 1st August), may be developed from *fjongs* (meaning 1); der'r a *vilde* ['vile'] "fljongs" comin' op f(r)ae de eart'. For *flj* as a poss. development of *fj*, cf. *\*ljora* [ljōra] from *\*jora*, sb., *an ear*.

**fjongsset**, adj., see *fjungset*.

**fjonk** [fjō'ŋk] and **fjunk**<sup>1</sup> [fjō'ŋk], sb., 1) *something light and dust-like; mossy f., dry, light, mossy peats, quickly burning out*; as dry as **f.**,



as light as **f.**; Conn. 2) *haze, (light) vapoury clouds*, = fog and fjongs, sb.; a (tick) **f.** [fjɔ'ŋk] on de sky (Irel., Du.). 3) a **f.** [fjɔ'ŋk] o' hair, *soft, thin, untidy hair* (Fe.). — Cf. for meanings 1 and 3, No. **fjon** (fjaan), **fjun**, n. and **f.**, a *flake; down*, etc. (fjon inter alia: *thin, scant straw*); **fjaangr**, n., *something thin, scant*; furthermore **fjom**, n., a) *thin layer of dust*; b) *short, thin grass or beard*. See **fjongs**, sb.

**fjonks**<sup>1</sup> [fjɔ'ŋks], sb., *confused, excited haste*; to get in ['into'] a **f.** Y<sup>h.</sup>, Y<sup>n.</sup> For \*fjongs (cf. fjungs and fjunks, flungs and flunks). May have arisen either from \*fjams (\*fjoms) or \*fums; cf. a) No. **fjamsa**, vb., *to run about in confusion; to slur over*; **fjomsa**, f., *a person easily confused, overhurrying himself*; Da. forfjams(k)e, vb., *to confuse*, forfjamsket, adj.; b) Icel. **fum**, n., *confused haste*; Fær. **fara** fram etfir fummun, *to go heedlessly on, follow one's nose*; No. **fums**, n., = **fuml**, n., *fumbling; grabbing*. — **fjongs**, **fjonks** is, however, prob. a \*fjams, partly on acc. of the ɔ-sound, partly because **fjungs** and **fjunks** (q.v.) are found in Y. in sense of *slovenly, ragged dress* (Fær. **funs** from \*fums). For a change ms > ngs, nks in Shetl. see **Introd.** V (also N.Spr. VII) § 38 c.

**fjonks**<sup>2</sup> (fjɔ'ŋks, fjə'ŋks), sb., used contemptuously of a *worthless gift*; **da's** ['that is'] a **f.** Y<sup>n.</sup> \*fjams or \*fjangs. Cf. No. **fjamsa**, vb., *to confuse; slur over*, etc., and **fjangl**, n., *valueless work*.

**fjonks**<sup>3</sup> [fjɔ'ŋks], sb., see **fjunks**, sb.

**fjonksk**, sb., see **fjnsk**, sb., and **fjongs**, **fjons**, sb.

**fjora** [fjɔra, fjɔra] and **fjoren** [fjɔrən], sb., prop. a) *ebb*; b) *foreshore, beach* (dry at ebb and covered at flood-tide), now only used by fishermen as a tabu-word (at sea) in sense of *limpets*, because these, used for

bait, are found on the beach. Fo. O.N. **fjara**, f., *ebb-tide; foreshore*. Occas. the word "ebb" is used in sense of *limpets*; cf. the common expr.: to geng to de limpet-ebb, *to go to the foreshore to gather limpets*. See \*fjorahwarf, sb., and **fjoraskit**, sb. — **fjora** is found as a place-name: a) as a name of a fishing-ground: de **Fjora** [fjɔra] (U<sup>n.</sup>), named after two low-lying tracts of shore, used as landmarks; b) as the first part of compd. in a couple of names, in sense of *ebb*: de **Fjorastens** [fjɔr'astens] (Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>), some rocks, visible at ebb [\*fjɔru-steinar,] **Fjorawick** [fjɔr'awik] (Lunnanes, L.): \*fjɔru-vík — poss. to be found in several other names.

\***fjorahvari** [fjɔr'ahwa'rf], sb., prop. *absence of ebb*, formerly comm. used of *one of the three instances occurring in the winter months when ebb does not take place by day, on account of its shortness, but immediately before sunrise and after sunset*. This phenomenon was called "detree['three'] **fjorahwarfs**". Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup> \*fjɔruhvarf; O.N. **fjara**, f., *ebb*. O.N. **hvarf**, n., *turning away; disappearance*, etc.

**fjoraskit** [fjɔr'askit, -skit, fjɔr'a-], sb., 1) *empty shell of a shell-fish, found on the foreshore* (Ai., Nm<sup>w.</sup>); *dead shell-fish, putrid or putrifying piece of bait of a shell-fish, found on the beach, esp. in the sand, when digging for bait* (Nm<sup>w.</sup>). **fjɔr'askit**: Ai.; **fjɔr'askit**, -skit: Nm<sup>w.</sup> Also **fjorasked** or -ske [fjɔr'askəd, -skə] and **fjoraskid** [-skɪd], *empty shell of a shell-fish*; Nm<sup>w.</sup> 2) = **fjorahwarf**; Nm<sup>w.</sup> [fjɔr'askit]. — \*fjɔru-skitr; see **fjora**, sb., and **skit**, sb. No. **fjære-skiit** [\*fjɔru-skitr] denotes a species of small sea-bird.

**fjord**<sup>1</sup> [fjɔrd], sb., 1\*) *a firth; large bay*, now only as a place-name; de **Fjord**: a) the bay between Leven-



wick, Shannerwick, Hoswick and Cumlewick Ness (Du.); b) the bay of Conningsburgh (bounded on the north by Helliness, on the south by the Isle of Mousa [mūse, mūsā]); c) the bay between Uyea [øja] and "de Li o' Seter" (east of Sandvøe): Nm<sup>n.w.</sup>, N.Roe. As the second syllable in names of firths now commonly: -firt' [f'e'rt, fə'rt], from Eng. firth. 2) *extensive fishing-ground*, a fjord o' grund; Nm. (Nm<sup>w.</sup>, N.Roe); Y<sup>m</sup>. Also as a name of some fishing-grounds; e.g. "de Fjord" in St. Magnus' Bay (M<sup>w.</sup>), = de Rud; "de Fjord o' Wadderste" (De<sup>w.</sup>). In U<sup>n</sup>. a parallel form \*fjard [fjārd] is found as a name of a fishing-ground: de Fjard. Cf. ferald, sb., in sense of *a fishing-ground*. 3) *a great stretch of arable land*, a great fjord o' land); to sow a great fjord; N.Roe. — O.N. fjörðr, m., (*a tract of sea*) *firth; bay*; in poetry also *ocean*. In Shetl. Norn in a wider use: *a stretch of sea or land*.

**fjord<sup>2</sup>** [fjörd], sb., *a crowd; multitude*, a f. o' folk, o' rocks (Y<sup>h.</sup>); to follow de f., *to follow the crowd* (Conn.). Also fjörd [fjörd]: Y<sup>h.</sup> O.N. fjöldi, m., and fjöld, f., *multitude*. For a change from l to r, and conversely, in Shetl. Norn see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII) § 38 h.

**fjord<sup>3</sup>** [fjörd], sb., = ferd<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2. Nm<sup>s</sup>.

**fjordin** [fjördin], sb., *a short skirt for a woman, bodice and skirt all in one* (= O.N. stakkr, No. stakk); now often of *a garment in general*, = plagg; cast yon [that] f. about dee! = heave yon plagg ower dee! Conn. fjordin seems to be the same word as fjodi (fj-skirt), q.v., developed from O.N. fat, n., *clothes; dress*. The explanation of the inserted r before d is uncertain.

**fjorek** [fjöræk] and **fjörek** [fjöræk], sb., *a pet name for a little child*, esp.

used in address: *darling*, etc.; oh du piri (*little*) f.! U<sup>n</sup>. (Norwick). Either with the root-meaning: *life, (my) little life*, and rising from O.N. fjör, n., *life*, or deriv. of fjorr, vb., *to show fondness* (No. firra, fjarra, *to move nimbly*); see further under fjorr and fjork, vb. A mingling has poss. taken place here.

**fjork** [fjör'rk] and **fjörk** [fjör'rk], vb., 1) *to move nimbly in a wheedling, coquettish manner*; to geng fjorkin (fjörkin) about a lass; N.I. 2) *to pretend to be very busy*; to geng fjörkin about; U. fjerck [fjör'rk] is reported from Fe. in sense of: a) *to bustle*; b) *to sneak about, making observations*; to geng fjerkin about. — \*fjarka? Cf. fjorr, vb., No. firra, and fjarra, vb., *to move nimbly*, fjarla, vb., *to pet; wheedle*.

**fjorkin** [fjör'rkın] and **fjörkin** [fjör'rkın] adj., *nimble; active*; he was very f. U. Also fjerkin [fjör'rkın] (U<sup>w.</sup>) and fjörtin [fjör'tin] U<sup>n</sup>. occas.). Deriv. of fjork (fjörk), vb. In expr., such as: "de fish is no ['not'] fjorkin, fjörkin" (U<sup>n</sup>), *the fish will not bite*, and in several other instances the word merges into another fjorkin, prop. fjorkon [O.N. forkunni]; see forkon, adj.

**fjorr** [fjör(r)], vb., *to fuss about showing kindness*, esp. of cats; *circling round one (rubbing its head against one's leg), purring contentedly*; de cat was fjorrin op about me. Fe. Cf. No. firra and fjarra, vb., *to move nimbly*, and fjarla, vb., *inter alia to pet; wheedle*.

**fjos** [fjós], sb., *light, poor (withered) stuff*, esp. a) *withered hay or moss*; b) *thin, soft, poor hair* (collect.). Fe. Icel. fys (fis?), n., *down* (E.J.), fis, n., *husk, eye of an apple, withered calyx*, etc. (B.H.); Da. dial. fis (*eye of an apple, withered calyx*, etc.).

**fjosk** [fjós], sb., prop. *something*

*loose, light, unsubstantial*, esp. in the foll. senses: 1) *dry, light peats mouldering away*, esp. peats damaged by frost (or rain). Also *fjost* [fjóst] (N.Roe). 2) *trash; worthless stuff*, e.g. of *poor corn; work badly done*. 3) *haze; light, misty clouds*, a *fjosk* ower de sky; Ai.; Nm.; Fe. 4) *something carelessly flung aside or rolled together*; esp. in the expr. "in a f.", *in disorder; slovenly*, etc.; Nm.; cf. *fjogg<sup>2</sup>*, sb. — No. *f(j)usk*, n., Da. *fusk*, a) *something loose and light (empty, unsubstantial)*; b) *work badly done*; No. *fuskegras*, n., *withered grass*.

**fjosk** [fjòsk], vb., to hurry with a piece of work in a careless manner, to f. at onyting ['something']. N.Roe. No. *fuska*, Da. *fuske*, vb., to bungle.

**fjosket** [fjòskət], adj., slovenly; untidy; a f. craeter' ['creature']; U. (U<sup>wg.</sup>). Deriv. of *fjosk*, sb. Cf. No. *fjuskutt*, adj., empty; unsubstantial; shabby; ragged, etc., from *fjusk*, n.

**fjost**, sb., see *fjosk*, sb. 1.

**fjosti** [fjòsti], adj., of peats: damaged by frost (or rain); f. peats. N.Roe. For \**fjoski*. Deriv. of *fjosk* (f. 1), sb.

**fjug**, sb. and vb., see *fjog<sup>2</sup>*, sb., and *fjog*, vb.

**fjugg**, sb., see *fjogg<sup>2</sup>*, sb.

**fjugget**, adj., see *fjogget*, adj.

**fjuglins** [fjòglɪns] and **fjoglins** [fjòglɪns], sb. pl., refuse, affals of fish (esp. of halibut), cut into pieces for bait, turbot ['halibut']-f. Y<sup>h.</sup> n. and De<sup>n.</sup>: *fjuglins*. U<sup>wg.</sup>: *fjoglins*. Doubtless to be classed with No. *fjugal*, n., poor, unserviceable material (R.).

**fjuk**, sb., see *fjog<sup>2</sup>*, sb.

**fjukset**, adj., see *fjokset*, adj.

\***fjumtan**, num., see \**fjomtan*.

**fjungs** [fjò'ŋs], sb., 1) *slovenliness; disorder; carelessness; tangle*; de hair is in a f., the hair is dishevelled (Fe.); *slovenly, ragged dress*

or state of dress, = *fjunks*, sb. N.I.; Wests. (Sa.). 2) *untidy, slovenly and careless person*, = *fjungs*; U.; Wests. (Sa.). \**fums*. Fær. *funs*, n., *slovenly, careless, bungling person*. See *fjunks* and *fjonks*, sb.

**fjungs** [fjò'ŋs], vb., to slight over; to walk in a careless manner, to geng *fjungs*in about. Wests. (Sa.). \**fumsa*. Fær. *funs*a, vb., to carry out work slovenly and carelessly.

**fjungset** [fjò'ŋsət] and **fjungs** [fjò'ŋsi], adj., slovenly; untidy; careless; a f. creature; U.; Wests. (Sa.). Also with baggy, flapping garments, *fjungset* (U<sup>wg.</sup>). Of hair: untidy; dishevelled; de hair is a' ['all'] f. (Fe.). *fjungset* [fjò'ŋsət] is reported from Y<sup>h.</sup> in sense of *slovenly*; a "fjongset" røll, a foal with tangled hair (when shedding its coat). \**fumsótrr*. Fær. *funsutur*, adj., slovenly; careless; bungling.

**fjungs** [fjò'ŋsi] and **fjunks** [fjò'ŋksi], sb., shabbily or poorly dressed person; U<sup>n.</sup> *fjungs* is reported from U<sup>wg.</sup> in sense of an untidy, slovenly person, or one with wide, flapping garments. Deriv. of *fjungs*, sb.

**fjunk<sup>1</sup>**, sb., see *fjonk*, sb.

**fjunk<sup>2</sup>**, sb., see *funk*, sb.

**fjunks** [fjò'ŋks], sb., slovenly, ragged dress or condition, to geng in a f. Y. From Y<sup>h.</sup> is reported *fjonks* [fjò'ŋks]; de claes ['clothes'] is ['are'] in a *fjonks*, the clothes fit badly (esp. of shabby or ragged clothes). Really same word as *fjungs*, sb.; q.v.

**fjæl**, sb., see *fjel*, sb.

**fjølǵ** [fjòlg], sb., loose, ragged dress, a f. o' pels (pel = rag); to geng in a f. Also *fjølǵ* [fjòlg]. Nm<sup>s.</sup> (Bard.). Prob. for \**fjølǵ* (\**fjogl*) by metathesis of *gl* to *lg*, and the same word as No. *fjølǵ*, n., glitter; finery; tomfoolery; cf. Fær. *fjögǵur*, m., an old rag or patch.

**fjörd**, sb., see *fjord<sup>2</sup>*, sb.

**fjörek**, sb., see *fjorek*, sb.

**fjörk**, vb., **fjörkin**, adj., see *fjork*, vb., *fjorkin*, adj.

**fla**<sup>1</sup> [flā], sb., *thin, pared-off heather- or grass-turf*, = Fær. *flag*, n. O.N. (*moldar*) *flaga*, f., *thin covering or layer of earth or mould*. L.Sc. "flaw", sb., acc. to Jam., is the same word as Shetl. "peat-bank"; see *bank*, sb. The dropped *g* in the Shetl. word may be due to the infl. of L.Sc. (and Ork.) "flaw". Acc. to Jam., "flag" is found in L.Sc. with preserved final *g* in sense of *a piece of greensward*.

**fla**<sup>2</sup> [flā], sb., 1) *a wide, level stretch of grass-land*. 2) *broad ridge of land*. *flaw*: Edm. Acc. to Jam., the word is Ork. (*flaw*) in the same senses. Cf. No. *flag*, n., *a tract of sea* (Sw. dial. *flag*, *flaga*), *wide bank or level shoal* (Aa.), *wide expanse of land* (R.), in the latter sense = *flak*, n. Shetl. *fla*, borrowed from Ork.? Cf. *fla*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**fla** [flā], vb., in *peat-cutting*: *to pare off the surface-soil before getting down to the actual peat*, to *f. de mør* ['moor'], to *f. de "bank"*. Deriv. of *fla*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**flab** [flab], sb., 1) *something loose and flapping; a torn, loosely-hanging garment*. 2) *unsteady wind with breaks in between*, now esp. *break or short lull in windy weather*, a *f. i' de wadder*; in this sense also *fjab* [fjab], prob. arisen from *flab* through a form with a softened (palatalized) *l*: \**fjab*. Du. Icel. *flapr*, m., *unsteady wind*; *flapaligr*, adj., *careless*. Cf. also Eng. "flap", which, however, in Shetl. (Du.) is distinguished from *flab* (f. 1).

**flab** [flab], vb., *to hang flapping loosely*, e.g. of a torn garment. Du. \**flapa*. See *flab*, sb.

**flad**, sb., see *flag*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**flada** [flāda], sb., *ray* (fish); a sea-term, tabu-name, used by fishermen. Fo. Really "the flat" or "flat-

*fish*"; \*(hin) *flata*; doubtless the def. fem. form of O.N. *flatr*, adj., *flat*.

**fladrek** [flād(ə)ræk] and more comm. **flodrek** [flōd(ə)ræk, flōd·əræk], sb., *limpet*; tabu-name, a word belonging to fishermen's tabu-terms. These limpets are commonly used as bait for fish. The form *fladrek* is nowadays the rarer form (Fe. occas.), *flodrek* the more frequent. The latter form is noted down in some places in the N.I. [flōd(ə)ræk, flōd·əræk]; Wh. [flōd·əræk] and in Du. [flōd·əræk]. *flodek* [flōdøk] (Du. occas.) = *flodrek*. to *fell* (\*vell) *de flodreks*, *to loosen limpets from their shells by scalding them* (tabu-phrase); see *fell*<sup>2</sup>, vb. — \**flaðra*. No. *fladra*, f., *small splinter*. For the change of meaning, cf. the relation between Fær. *fliða* [fliā], f., *limpet*, and No. *flida*, f., *a thin flake; splinter*. See *flar*, sb., and \**flingasø*, sb.; of the latter word the first part, "fliða" in Shetl. is handed down in sense of *limpet*. In same sense *flither* (flidder) is found in N.Eng. dial. (Yorkshire) and in the Isle of Man.

**flag**<sup>1</sup> [flag (f)lag, flāg], sb., 1) *shoal of fish, shoal of small fry, a f. o' silleks* (*small coalfish*); Fe. [flag, f)lag, flāg]; U. [flāg]. 2) *a flock of birds, esp. in flight*, a *f. [flāg] o' birds*; U. — In Papa a form *flad* [flād] is found in sense of *abundance or a good haul of fish*; we got a *f. o' haddock*s. — No. *flak*, n., and *flake*, m., inter alia: *a shoal of fish swimming on the surface of the water* (*flak* 5, *flake* 3. Aa.). Cf. "steed", sb.

**flag**<sup>2</sup> [flāg, flāg], sb., 1) *untidy, loose, flapping dress or state of dress*; to be in a *f. [flāg]*, *to be loosely, untidily dressed*; *de oo'* ['wool'] is in a *f. [flāg]*, *the wool (the sheep's wool) is hanging loose, flapping*; N.I.; Ai. 2) *much outward show of kindness; ingratiating*

*manners; simulated zeal in service;* de(r) wer ['there was'] a awfu' f. on him; he had a awfu' f. wi' him. Nm<sup>6</sup>. [flāg]. Doubtless, prop. *opening wide one's arms*. For flag 1, cf. No. flak, n., *a flap, patch hanging down*, and flaka, vb., *to wear one's clothes unfastened, slovenly*; Icel. flaka, vb., *to hang loosely, torn and open*. For flag 2, cf. O.N. flaka, vb. n., in sense of: *to lie down at full length* (Eg.), also *to gape, form an opening*, and Sw. dial. flaka, vb., *to stretch out*, e.g. flaka ut armar, *to stretch out one's arms*.

**flag**<sup>1</sup> [flag (flāg)], sb., 1) *an untidy, slovenly woman, a dirty f.* [flag]. comm. 2) *a big, corpulent woman:* Du. [flag], *a big, clumsy woman:* U. [flāg]. — Prob. from O.N. flagð, n., *a giantess* (Icel. flagð, No. and Fær. flagd, n., *a giantess*); cf. the use of troll, sb., and trollet, adj. flag in meaning 1 might, however, also be classed with flag<sup>2</sup>, sb. (flag<sup>2</sup> 1).

**flag**<sup>1</sup> [flag, flāg], vb., of fish, esp. small fry: *to gather in a mass, to form a shoal*; mostly in perf. part.: flaget [-ət]; de fish (sillem) is flaget at de very sten, *a shoal of fish (small coalfish) is close inshore* (prop. *near the stone, rock*). Fe. Deriv. of flag<sup>1</sup>, sb. Cf. "steed", vb.

**flag**<sup>2</sup> [flāg (flāg)], vb., *to hang loose, flapping*, to f. [flāg, flāg] i' de wind; shø ['she'] guid ['went'] wi' her claes flagin [flāgin] about her; de oo' ['wool'] o' de sheep is flagin [flāgin], de oo' is flagin about de yowe's ['ewe's'] feet. N.I. [flāg, flāg]. Wests. [flāg]. For the deriv. of the word, see above flag<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**flaki**<sup>1</sup> [flaki], sb., *a plaited straw-mat*, esp.: a) *a mat placed on a horse's back under the pack-saddle*, and b) *a mat used in winnowing corn*. comm. Also Ork. O.N. flaki, m., *a raft (boards nailed together)*;

No. flake, m., Da. flage, sb.; in Sw. dialects flake, m., denotes *inter alia, wickerwork*, and likewise Da. dial. flage, flag.

**flaki**<sup>2</sup> [flaki, flāki], sb., esp. in pl. and compd. with "liver": *liver-flakis, a couple of young coalfish* (Shetl. pilteks), *slightly dried, split and laid together, with liver between, and roasted*. Nm. (N.Roe). Also *two flat, cup-shaped barley- or oat-cakes* (brønns) *laid together, with liver between, and roasted*, liver-flakis [flākis]: Nm<sup>w</sup>. In this sense more comm.: *liver-brønns*. Really *a slice, something flat*. Cf. No. flak, n., *a slice; flat piece; the one half of a cleft beam*, etc., flake, m., *a raft; a plane*. "(liver-)flatsi", q.v., is found in same sense as "(liver-)flaki".

**flakr, flaker** [flakər], sb., *a playing fond pranks; tomfoolery*, he was ut ha'in' ['having'] him a f. wi' de lasses. Y. No. flakr, n., *tomfoolery*.

**flakr, flaker** [flakər], vb., *to play fond pranks; to fool*, to f. wi' de lasses. Y. No. flakra, vb., *to wave; flutter; caress; trifle*. In sense of *to flutter, flap the wings loudly* (of birds, esp. hens) is now used a L.Sc. form "flaughter" [flāχtər], vb.

**flam**, sb. and vb., see flan, sb.

**flams (floms?)** [flā'oms], sb., *anxious, excited state of mind; in a f., agitated; excited*. Conn. No. flams, n., *bustle; flutter*, and flamsen, adj., *confused*; flumsa, vb., *to fly quickly; tumble about*. Sw. dial. flams, n., *clumsy, noisy behaviour; excessive wantonness*, etc. (Ri. under flana, vb.).

**flan** [flan (flän)], sb., *a gust of wind*. comm. Also L.Sc. (N.Sc.). Of Northern orig.; see below flan, vb. — A parallel form flam [flam (flām, flām)] is found in the N.I.; L.Sc. flam, sb.; cf. flemster and flemter, sb.

**flan** [flan (flän)], vb., *to come rushing*, esp. of a gust of wind; he (de

wind) fland or cam' flandin doon ['down'] de lum (*the smoke-hole in the roof*). comm. Also flam (flām): N.I. lcel. and No. flana, vb., *to rush on blindly; tumble, gad about*; Da. flane: *to flirt*. For the development of the meaning in Shetl. cf. e.g. Brust(er), sb., *squall of wind*, from \*brusa; bus, sb., *stormy weather*, from \*busa; rus, sb., = bus, from \*rusa; further poss. flos<sup>2</sup>, sb. (from \*flasa, *to rush on; flirt?*).

**flaps** [flaps], sb., *a gentle blow; flap*; to get a f.; *flap of the wings* (see flaps, vb.). N.Roe. From the root \*flap; see flab, sb.

**flaps** [flaps], vb., *to give a gentle blow; to flap*; of birds: *to flap the wings*. N.Roe. \*flapsa from \*flap; see flab, sb.

**flar** [flār], sb., *a thin layer of something*, a f. o' snaw ['snow'], o' muck, = fler. Wh. \*flaðr (or \*flaðra). Sw. (N.Sw.) dialects flader, flar (flār), m., *bark, a flake of bark*; No. fla(d)r, m., *a flake, a kind of thin, flat fish* (R.), also *a thin coating* (R. Suppl.). No. fladra (flara), f., *a small splinter*. In a diff. sense fladre, sb.; q.v.

**flati** [flati], sb., *a level piece of land*, = flatti, flot, platti. O.N. flati, m., flata, f., *a plane surface*.

**flatj (flats?)** [flatsj], vb., 1) *to flatten; press down*. 2) *to walk heavily and clumsily*, to geng flatjin (flatsin) about (U.). 3) *to strike to the ground*. — O.N. fletja, vb., *to level; stretch out*, L.Sc. flatch, vb., *to fold down*. "flatsj" might be formed regularly from O.N. fletja: cf. for the pronunc. of tj, e.g. britj [brɪtsj] and brotj [brɔtsj], vb., from O.N. brytja; fitj [fɪtsj], sb., = fid from O.N. fit(j); fitj [fɪtsj], vb., from O.N. fitja; flitj [flɪtsj], vb., from O.N. flytja; vitj [vɪtsj], vb., from O.N. vitja. See flatsi<sup>1</sup> or flatji, sb.

**flatsi<sup>1</sup>** or **flatji** [flatsɪ (flatsi?)], sb., 1) *something large (extended) and flat* (Y<sup>n</sup>). 2) *a flat cake*, = leisi.

3) esp. in pl. and compounded with "liver": liver-flatsis (flatjis), *a couple of young coalfish* (Shetl. pilteks) *slightly dried, split and laid together with liver between, and grilled* (M<sup>c</sup>., esp. L., Wh., Skerries), = (liver-) flakis; see flaki<sup>2</sup>, sb. Appears to be formed of flatj (flats), vb., see above. flatsi 3 might be a transformation of an older word, beginning with "flat-" (cf. O.N. flatningr, m., *a flat fish*) or an abbr. of an orig. \*flat-seiðr, "*flat coalfish*".

**flatsi<sup>2</sup>** [(flatsi) flatsɪ], sb., *a shake-down*, esp. *a bed of straw on a threshing-floor*, = "flat-bed". Abbr. of O.N. flatsæng, f., *a bed made on the floor*.

**flatti** [flaɹi, flāɹi], sb., *a level patch of ground*, = flati, platti. Fe. See flati, sb. For the doubling of t cf. Fær. "fløttur" from O.N. fløtr, m., *a level stretch, a strip of arable land or grass-land*.

**flæk** or **flækk** [flæk, flæk], sb., 1) *a small stretch of land of a certain quality, diff. from the surrounding land* (swampy, sandy, rocky, etc.), now mostly in place-names. 2) *a part of the sea-bottom of a certain kind; sandy, muddy or covered with seaweed* (U.). In Unst often used in names of fishing-grounds, mostly with def. art., equilibrating between a common noun and a place-name: de mukkel f. (Flekk), de Firselsflekk, de Muflekk (Mua-) (U<sup>c</sup>). See Sh.Stedn. pp. 94 and 205. O.N. flek, n., *a piece of ground, a field*; No. flekk, n., *a small stretch of field* (R.).

**Flekka** [flɛka, flæka], sb., *a cow with large spots*, as name for such a cow. N.I.; Fo. \*Flekka. From O.N. flekkr, m., *a fleck, spot*.

**flekket** [flɛkət, flækət], adj., *spotted, having large spots*, esp. of cows: a f. coo; occas. also of horses: a f. horse; of soil of varied appearance, partly snow-covered ground: f. grund;

hit's ill to track de brød o' dratsi ower f. grund, *it is difficult to follow the otter's trail over patchy, snow-covered soil* (U<sup>wg.</sup>). Appl. to the sea-bottom: *covered with bunches of seaweed, growing in patches on it* (Edm.). — O.N. flekkótt, adj., *flecked; spotted*.

**flem, flim** [flem], sb., *a layer; covering, esp. of fat; fat, floating on the surface of a liquid; fat, skimmed from water in which meat is boiling*. Cf. No. fleima (Aa.) and flima (R.), f., *thin cloud; slight covering of clouds*. — flem [flɛm] and fløm [fløm], *phlegm coughed up*, differ from flem, flim here treated.

**flemper** [flæ'mpər], sb., *passion; restless, excited state of mind; to get in ['into'] a f., to fly into a temper*. Conn. Prob. \*flempra or \*flimpra for an older \*flem(p)tra or \*flim(p)tra. See the cognate flams, flemster, flemter, flinter. pr from an older ptr is found, e.g. in aper, vb. [O.N. apra].

**flemster** [flæ'mstər] and **flemter** [flæ'mtər], sb., *a rushing along in a confused hurry; to be in a f., to rush along or about in confusion*. flempter: Edm. Occas. in an extended form: flemsteresjon [flæ'm'stəre'sjən] (N.), formed on analogy of Eng. words ending in -ation. Cf. No. flams, n., *fidget; flutter*, flemsen, adj., *confused*, flema and flima, vb., *to fidget; to rush restlessly about*, and Shetl. flinter, sb. and vb.

**flemter**, sb., see flemster and flinter.

**flens**, vb., see flins, vb.

**fleper** [flɛpər (flæpər)], sb., *trifling, flattering talk*. O.N. fleipr, m., *chat; tattle*.

**fleper** [flɛpər (flæpər)], vb., *to speak in a flattering, fond way*. O.N. fleipra, vb., = fleipa, *to chat; tattle*; No. fleipra (fleipa), vb., *to flirt; caress; coax; flatter*; Sw. flepa, vb.

**fler** [flɛ<sup>ər</sup>], sb., = flar, *a thin layer*. Wh. fler may either have arisen from flar: \*flaðr, or be an older parallel form: \*fleðr-; cf. No. fledra, f., *a thin flake; splinter*.

**fles<sup>1</sup>** [flɛs (flæs), flɛs (flɛ<sup>ə</sup>s)], sb., 1) *a flat skerry in the sea*; also with final def. art.: flesin [flɛsɪn] and flesjin [flɛsɪn, flæsɪn]. Now mostly as a place-name, name of a skerry, e.g. de Fles [flɛs] (Skeldanes, St.), de Fles [flɛ<sup>ə</sup>s] (Shaw, U<sup>n.</sup>), de Flesjins [flɛsɛns] (Øjasund, U<sup>s.</sup>), de Flesjins [flɛsɛns] o' Ørister (Fe.). An extended form flestrik [flestrɪk, flestrɪk] is found in Unst (U<sup>n.</sup>), where it has partly superseded fles as a common noun; note the foll. explanation: "de Fles [flɛs] at Skaw is a big wide flestrik" (U<sup>n.</sup>). As a place-name: de Flestreks [flestrɛks] (Balta Isle, U<sup>e.</sup>). 2) *a flat rock on the sea-shore; flat, rocky point of land, esp. as a place-name*; U. [flɛs, flæs]; Ai. and Sa. [flɛs (flɛ<sup>ə</sup>s)]. — O.N. fles, f., *a flat skerry in the sea*. — With the form flestrik cf. No. flistra, f., *a chip; splinter*, from "flis".

**fles<sup>2</sup>**, sb., see flos<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**flestrik**, sb., see fles<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**flet<sup>1</sup>** [flæt], sb., *a large, flat rock or stretch of rocks sloping towards the shore*. Sa. Cf. O.N. flata, fløt, f., and flati, m., *a plane*.

**\*flet<sup>2</sup>** [flət], sb., *a patch of cultivated land, strip of arable land or grass-land*; now doubtless only in place-names, in which it freq. appears as the second part of compds. in names of cultivated patches of home-field. Uncompd. as a place-name in the forms flot [flót], flet [flæt, flət (flət)] and flat, flatt, fläit [(flat) flä, fläit]. See further Sh. Stedn. pp. 93-94. O.N. fløtr, m., *a plane*; No. flot, m., *a small, flat field*; Fær. fløttur, m., *a patch of cultivated land, a strip of arable land or grass-land*. — Shetl. Flada



[flada], floda [flɔda, flóda], Flota [flɔta], Flod- [flɔd-, flód-], in place-names, spring from O.N. flata, fløt, f., a *plane*; see Sh. Stedn., pp. 93-94.

**fli** [fli], sb., *very small quantity or thin layer; a particle; grain; a mere f.; a f. o' butter*. Y.; Fe. \*flý; No. fly, f. and n., a) *a shaving; chip; b) a film; fluff; grain*. — See fluid, fluin, sb., which are other forms of the same word with dropped i-mutation and with final def. art.

**flider**<sup>1</sup> [flidər], sb., *a slight, passing shower*. Du. Not wholly confirmed word. Poss. an orig. \*fliðra in sense of *a small, detached cloud*; cf. No. fledra, flidra, f., *a thin, loosened splinter; chip*, and cf. Shetl. flis, sb. (flis 4).

**flider**<sup>2</sup>, **flidder** [flidər], sb., 1) *unseemly, foolish laughter (with grimaces), grin*; Y<sup>h</sup>. 2) *soft, sweet speech*; Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. See flider, vb.

**flider**, **flidder** [flidər], vb., 1) *to laugh in an unseemly way, foolishly, making grimaces; to grin (foolishly)*, = flir, vb.; q.v. Y<sup>h</sup>. 2) *to talk sweetly* (L.Sc. flether). Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. \*fliðra. Cf. No. fledra, vb., *to behave flippantly; to grin frivolously*.

**flikr**, **fliker** [flikər], vb., *to be in restless, fidgety motion*, a) = No. flikra and Eng. flicker, vb., b) in a fig. sense: *to fondle; coax; flirt; fool*, = flakr, flaker, vb.; No. flikra (R.) and L.Sc. flicker, vb., in same sense; cf. Eng. flicker, vb.

**flim**, sb., see flem, sb.

**flimer**, **flimmer** [fləmər], sb., *a small quantity; a grain; particle*, a f. o' meal, o' tea; I do no ['not] see de leastest ['least'] f. Y<sup>h</sup>. \*flim-. Doubtless to be classed with flem, flim, sb., and No. flima, f.

**flinder** [flindər] and with the dim. ending **flinderkin**, **flindrekin** [flin·drəkin], sb., 1) *a splinter; shaving*. 2) *a thin slice; a flinder o' a bannock, a very thin wheaten-cake* (Y.).

3) *thin spreading*, e.g. of butter on bread, a flinder o' butter (Y.). 4) *something thin, weak*, e.g. *thin material*. 5) *a miserable, weak person*. — No. flindra, f., *a thin flake or splinter, chip of stone*. Cf. Eng. flinders, sb. pl. — Flindra [flindra] is found in Shetl. (Øja, Nm<sup>w</sup>.) as a place-name, name of a flat rock (used when angling) on the sea-shore.

**fling**<sup>1</sup> [flɪŋ], sb., *a trifle; small quantity; yon (dat)'s a f.* Y., Fe. Cf. No. flinga (and flingra), f., *a thin crust; splinter; slice*.

**fling**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see flink, sb.

**fling**, vb., see flink, vb.

\***flingaso**, \***flingaso** [flɪŋ·asa, -sā, -sā], sb., *water in which limpets have been scalded from their shells*. U<sup>n</sup>. (Skaw). These limpets are used as bait for fishing. flingaso for \*flignaso from an older \*fliðna-soð. Fær. flíða, f., *limpet*, see further under fladrek, sb.; O.N. soð, n., *broth, water in which something (esp. meat, fish) has been boiled*. For Shetl. g from an original ð, see Intro. V (also N.Spr. VII) § 29, the end.

**flings** [flɪŋs], and more comm. **flinks** [flɪŋks], sb., *a rushing, bounding along, throwing out one's legs*; he had a f. upon him, *he went jumping, running, kicking up his legs*. Sa. See flings, vb.

**flings** [flɪŋs] and more comm. **flinks** [flɪŋks], vb., *to rush along with swinging movements, throwing out one's legs (in quick walking)*, to geng flingsin, flinksin. Sa. No. flingsa, vb., *to swing one's body, also to gad about*. Cf. flink, vb.

**flingset** [flɪŋsət] and **flinkset** [flɪŋksət], adj., *giddy; wild; a f. body ['person']*. Fo. [flɪŋksət]. No. flingsutt, adj., *giddy*.

**flink** [flɪŋk], sb., a) *quick, sweeping movement or gait; der'r a f. upo yon ane (yon lass), look, how she sweeps along (in all her finery)!*



b) *speed, haste*; der'r a f. upo dee, *what a hurry you are in!* (U<sup>n</sup>). — fling [flɪŋ], sb., = flink, of sweeping movements (gait); shø's gaun ['she's going'] wi' a fling upon her (Ai.). — See flink, vb.

**flink** [flɪŋk], adj., *nimble; agile; active*. Edm. Cf. Da. flink, *quick; brisk; active*.

**flink** [flɪŋk], vb., 1) *to swing giddily along*, to geng flinkin aboot, flinkin wi' a sweetheart; more rarely fling [flɪŋ] (Ai., etc.). 2) *to walk quickly, as being in a hurry*, to geng flinkin. \*flinka from \*flina. No. flina, vb., *to flutter about with swinging movements*, etc., No. and Sw. dial. flinka, vb., *to urge on; bound along; make haste*. No. flingsa, vb., is found in sense of *to gad; flirt*; see above flings, flinks, vb.

**flinket** [flɪŋkət], adj., *giddy*, = flingset (flinkset), adj. See flink, vb.

**flinks**, sb. and vb., **flinkset**, adj., see flings, flingset.

**flins** [flɪnʃ, fle'nʃ], vb., *to flense*, e.g. the blubber of a whale. No. flinsa, vb., *to slash; flense*.

**flinsj** (**flensj**) [flɪnʃ, fle'nʃ], vb., *to lie basking in the sunshine*; also "to f. anesell ['oneself']"; to lie flinsjin (or flinsjin anesell) afore de sun; he is lvin flinsjin him. Ai. Poss. a corruption of O.N. fletjask, vb., *to stretch oneself (in the sun, by the fire)*.

**flinter** [flɪntər], sb., *bustling to and fro in a (confused) hurry*; in a f. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob.: \*flim; cf. below flinter, vb., and see flemster, flemter, sb.

**flinter** [flɪntər], vb., 1) *to bustle to and fro in a (confused) hurry*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) of the wind: *to puff; blow softly, now from one quarter, now from another*; de wind is flinterin. Fe. Prob.: \*flimtra. Deriv. of No. flima, vb., *to move restlessly to and fro*.

**flir** [flɪr], sb., *giggle; grin; fri-*

*volous or foolish laughter*, a f. o' laughter (U<sup>n</sup>). See below flir, vb.

**flir** [flɪr], vb., *to giggle and laugh in a frivolous or foolish manner*. N.I. No. flira, vb., *to giggle; chuckle (untimely)*; Icel. flira, vb., *to smile* (orally reported); cf. L.Sc. fleyr, vb., *to make grimaces*, and Eng. fleer, vb. Shetl. flir might, however, have arisen from a \*fliðra by dropping of ð and be a parallel form to flider, flidder, vb., in the same sense; cf. No. fledra, vb., *to behave flippantly; to grin; giggle*, etc., and cf. below, fliret, adj.

**fliret** [flɪrət, flɪrət], adj., *gadding, variable, loose and flighty*; a f. body, *a variable, flighty person*; also of dress: a f. dress, *a dress too loose and flimsy*. Cf. No. fledra, vb., *to gad about; behave flippantly*, and Shetl. flir, vb.

**flis** [flɪs, fles, fləs (fləs)], sb., 1) *a chip; splinter; flake; thin slice*. 2) *a split; crack*, a f. in a piece o' wood (Fo.: flis, fləs). 3) *a very small quantity, particle*, a f. o' corn, o' tea. 4) *a light, passing shower*, a f. o' a shooer ['shower']. — flis or \*flys-. O.N. flis, f., *a chip; splinter*; No. flysj, f., a) *a thin slice*; b) *a flake; peeling*, and flys (fløs), n., *a flake; mote; particle*, = flus, flusa. — flis in meaning 4 might be explained like flider<sup>1</sup>, sb. The explanation may, however, be somewhat uncertain in consequence of flös [orig. \*flas?] = flis 4; see flös<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**flis** [fləs], vb., *to peel off, to f. aff; to unravel, to f. op*. N.I. O.N. flysj, vb., *to peel off; to cut into slices*.

**flissi**, **fliss-y** [flɪsi], adj., *flaky, flat and sharp*, e.g. of pebbles; sma' ['small'] f. bits o' stens (U<sup>n</sup>) = \*spirvigru. From flis, sb.

**flit** [flɪt], sb., *a slice cut from the belly of a fish (esp. mackerel) and used as bait*. Du. Poss. allied to

No. *fletta*, f., a *scratch*; *rent*; a *piece torn off* (O.N. *fletta*, vb., *to strip*). For the vowel-sound in Shetl. may be compared *brist* from "bresta", *brit* from "bræða".

**flit**, vb., see *flitj*, vb.

**flit** [flit]-**boat**, sb., a *goods-carrying boat*. See *flitman*, sb.

**flitj** [flitʃ], vb., 1) vb. a., *to move aside*; **f.** dat stól! *move that chair!* Du. 2) vb. n., *to move oneself*; **f.** a bit! *move aside a little!* Du. O.N. *flytja*, vb., *to move*; *transport*. For the change *tj* > *tʃ* cf. e.g. *britj* > *brɪtʃ*, vb., from "brytja", *vitj* > *viʃ*, vb., from "vitja". — The form *flit* [flit] has a wider meaning and use: *to remove*; *convey*, = L.Sc. *flit*; also *to remove from one dwelling to another* (cf. Eng. *flit*); note esp. the expr. "to **f.** (hame) de peats", *to carry home the peats* (N.I.). In Fo. is noted down an obs. form of pronunc., "flit", in sense of *to move from one place to another*, e.g. of sheep in the pasture, = Fær. *flyta* (*flytja*) and orig. from O.N. *flytja*; see \*ura, sb.

**flitman** [flitman], sb., a *porter*, now mostly of one of a boat's crew, taking goods ashore from a ship. Doubtless orig. a *carrier*. No. *flytman*, Fær. *fluttmaður* (*flutningsmaður*), m., a *carrier*, *ferryman* (Icel. *flutningsmaður*).

**flitr**, **flitter** [flitr], vb., *to keep itself afloat with difficulty*, *to float with deep draught*, e.g. of a heavily laden boat, the water almost reaching the gunwale; de boat flitters i de water (N.Sh.). No. *flotra*, vb., *to be barely afloat*, etc. (in this case, a dim. deriv. of *fljóta*, *to float*). **i** in *flitter* has doubtless arisen through infl. of Eng. and L.Sc. *fleet*, vb. — *flitter*, however, in sense of *to be in vibrating motion*, of air on a warm summer's day, is most prob. a L.Sc. form of Eng. *flutter*, vb.

**flitret**, **flitteret** [flitrət], adj., *floating with deep draught*, of a boat heavily laden; de boat was very **f.** (U.). Deriv. of *flitr*, *flitter*, vb.

**fljog**, vb., see *flog*<sup>3</sup>, vb.

**flo** [flō], sb., 1\*) *the sea*, in fishermen's *tabu-lang*. U.? 2) a *swampy place*, *morass*. Edm.: *floe*. — Ork. "flow (floe)" occas. denotes: a) (orig.) a *wide mouth of a firth or widening of a bay*, a *sea-basin*, as a place-name in "Scapa Flow", a wide mouth of a bay, a sea-bassin outside Scapa Bay (the southern Mainland), occas.: b) a *bog*; *morass*. — "flow (occas. floe)", sb., is found in Eng. dial. and in L.Sc. in the sense of *bog*; *morass*, but sense 1 of Shetl. "flo", and sense a of Ork. "flow (floe)", indicate that the word is originally Shetl. and Ork. Norn, and in these dialects arises from O.N. *flói*, m., a *large firth*; *mouth of a firth*; a *wide bay*; *sea-basin*, also an *expanse of water*; Icel. (*flói*), No. (*floe*) and Sw. dial. (*flo*, *floe*) are often used of *swamp*; *bog*. — "\*flū" ought to have been the development of O.N. *flō*- in Shetl., but the Shetl. form of pronunc. (*flō*) has doubtless been influenced by Ork. and L.Sc. *flow*, *floe*.

**flodrek**<sup>1</sup>, **flodek**, sb., see *fladrek*.

**flodrek**<sup>2</sup> [flōdrək, flōdərək], sb., a *flat*, *slippery little rock on the sea-shore*; U<sup>mo</sup>. "de Floder [flōdər]" (Fe<sup>n</sup>.) is noted down as the name of a flat skerry, and "Flōdrístonga [flōdərístɔŋga]" (Fe<sup>c</sup>.) as the name of a flat, rocky headland. A form *fluder* [fludər] is still partly a common noun in Fe. in the sense of a *flat rock*, a *flat skerry*; see further *fluder*, sb. — Prob. the same word as O.N. *flyðra*, f., applied to *something flat*, in colloq. use, esp. *flounder*, but orig. in a wider sense. Note Fær. "flyðra" in the place-name "Flyð-runev [fli·rónē·v]", a flat headland in the Isle Viderø. Further perhaps

No. *flyr*, f., a *sheet of something*. — “flød(ə)r-, flód(ə)r and fludər” can be explained from \*flyðr- (“fludər” by dropped i-mutation); “flód(ə)r” might also be explained from \*flaðr-; see fladrek and flar, sbs.

**flog<sup>1</sup>** [f|ōg], sb., a *piece of wood nailed on the outside of a boat, esp. one apt to heel over* (cf. bilskod, sb.). Prob. a parallel form to flag (see flag<sup>1</sup>, sb.), and orig. from \*flak; No. flak, n., inter alia, a *flake; a slice of something*. Note, however, Sw. dial. flök, n., a *large detached piece of something*.

**flog<sup>2</sup>** [f|ōg], sb., *careless, open, flapping dress or state of dress; to be (geng) in a f.* Nm<sup>5</sup>. (Bard.). Parallel form to flag; see flag<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**flog<sup>3</sup>** [f|ōg], sb., 1) a *lump, tangled tufts of hair or wool; de oo' was in a f., the wool was quite entangled in tufts* (of sheep when moulting). Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). 2) *formation of clouds, negatively in the phrase “no [‘not’] a f.”; der’r no a f. upo ðe sky, there is not a cloud in the sky*. Fe. — O.N. flóki, m., *something tangled, a tuft*, appl. to hair, wool; also of clouds (skýflóki).

**flog<sup>1</sup>** [f|ōg], vb., 1) *to hang loose, to flap*, e.g. of clothes; wool on sheep; Nm<sup>w</sup>. Parallel form to flag; see flag<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**flog<sup>2</sup>** [f|ōg], vb., *to entangle; mostly in perf. part. floget* [f|ōgæt]; de line is floget, *the fishing-line has become entangled*. U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. flækja (No. and Fær. flækja, Icel. flækja, Sw. dial. floka, flök’), vb., *to entangle*. See flog<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**flog<sup>3</sup>, fljog** [f|ōg, f|og], vb., *to throw, let fall, esp. to clean thrashed, dried corn by flinging it or letting it slip out of one’s hand* (to handflog); the so-called dumba (*chaff, dust*) is then driven off by the wind; N.I. Also fl(j)ug [f|ōg, f|ug] and fl(j)uk [f|uk]: Wests. (Fo.: flüg; Sa.: fluk), Nm.

(Nm<sup>5</sup>.: fluk), De., L. flug [flūg]: Ai. occas. In Nm. also sometimes with guttural-sound: fluch [f|uχ]. In Unst is found a form floi [flái] besides fl(j)og. — O.N. fløygja (fleygja), vb., *to let fly* (fljúga), *to fling*; No. fløygja, vb., *to let fall, to loose out of one’s hand*. In Fær. is used a syn. verb “foykja” (*to let drift*), applied to winnowing corn. — In Y<sup>h</sup>. flog [f|ōg] is found also in sense of *shedding wool*, esp. of sheep, and may, in this case, be a compd. of “fløygja” and the above-mentioned flog<sup>1</sup>, vb., which is a parallel form to flag[\*flaka]; de sheep flog deir auld oo’ [‘their old wool’] when de new fleece grows ut (Y<sup>h</sup>).

**floga<sup>1</sup>** [floga], sb., in the expr.: “to beat de f.”, *to beat one’s arms crosswise round the shoulders to keep oneself warm*; N.I. In U. also flog [flog], to beat de f., and in Fe.: fluk [f|uk]. \*flóki, berja flóka; No. berja floke, id. See further barflog (berflog), vb. Cf. skarf (to beat de s.).

**floga<sup>2</sup>** [flōga], sb., a *fly* (insect), in the compds. langafloga [\*langa fluga] and swartafloga [\*svarta fluga]. Otherwise comm.: “fly”. O.N. fluga, f., a *fly*. floga, flug, in marfloga, marflug, sb., is the same word.

**flogadrift** [f|ogːadrift, f|ōːga-] and **flokadrift (-trift)** [f|okːadrift (-trift)], sb., (*confused*) *haste; speed; to be in a f., to rush off headlong*, also (N.Roe) *to be flighty, disorderly, careless*. N.Roe: flogadrift. Ai.: floka-drift and flokatrifi. The expr. “to be in a f. [f|ōːgadrift]” is used in N.Roe also in sense of *to be flighty, disorderly, careless*, prob. with association to flog<sup>1</sup>, vb. — \*flog (or \*flug)-drift; O.N. flog, flug, n., *flight; flying*. For the hardening of the final g to k in Shetl. see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII) § 31. For the form floka- cf. fluk<sup>1</sup>, sb., from \*flug,

**flogins, fljogins** [flōgins, fljōgins], sb. pl., *chaff, dust, driven off by the wind from the thrashed, dried corn during the cleaning ('flinging')*. U<sup>n</sup>. \*fløygi(ngar). See flog<sup>3</sup>, fljog, vb. From Du. is reported a form flowins [flōwins], prob. by association with flow, sb., *a grain; particle* (borrowed from L.Sc.).

**floi**, vb., see flog<sup>3</sup>, fljog, vb.

**flokatos** [flōk'atrōs', -trās'], sb., *fidgety, noisy haste; feverish, confused anxiety*; to be in a **f.**, *to hasten confusedly along* (cf. flogadrift); to be in a **f.** about somet'in', *to rush noisily about, showing fidgety anxiety about something*. Ai. For \*flogatros (-dros?). Orig. \*flog-tros? For floka- in stead of floga- see prec. under flogadrift, sb. For the second part, tros may be compared to No. trosa, vb., *to crush; crash* (Aa.), also inter alia: *to rush on heedlessly and noisily*. tros might, however, poss. be referred to No. drusa, vb., *to rush on; tumble about* (tr for dr, in that case, like floka-trift for flogadrift).

**floker** [flōkər, flōkər], sb., 1) *confused rushing along*; to be in a **f.**, *to hurry along precipitately*; U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *confusion; excitement; anxiety*; in a **f.** (N.I.). Really *fluttering*, \*flakr, \*flōgr or flōkr; see below floker, vb.

**floker**<sup>1</sup> [flōkər], vb., *to flutter or fly to and fro (confusedly)*; a flokerin ful, *a fluttering fowl*; to geng flokerin. Du. \*flakra or \*flōgra, \*flōkra; No. flakra, O.N. flōgra (flōkra), vb., *to flutter*, etc.

**floker**<sup>2</sup>, **flokr**, vb., see flukr, vb.

**flökk** [flā'k], sb., *a crowd; multitude*; a **f.** o' folk. O.N. flokkr, m., *flock*.

**flokner** [flōknər], and **flukner** [flōknər, flōknər], sb., a sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *fowl*, esp. a *hen*. U. flōknər, flōknər: U<sup>n</sup>., flōknər: U<sup>wg</sup>. \*flognir (deriv. of fljúga, vb., *to fly*); cf. O.N. "flognir" in

"árflognir", m., as a poetical name for *the raven* (Eg.).

**flokra**, sb., see flukra, sb.

**flöks, flokster**, sb., see flukster.

**flom** [flōm, flō<sup>3</sup>m], sb., *a large piece of sod*. M. Really the same word as the foll. flomi, sb.

**flomi** [flōmi, flō<sup>3</sup>mi], sb., 1) *a (large) flat expanse, (large) stretch of arable land*, a **f.** o' grund; we're ['have'] delved or shorn a guid ['good'] **f.** 2) *a large piece of cloth or stuff*. 3) *a great, broad snowflake*; great flomis o' snaw ['snow'] (Y.). — Prob. \*flám-, deriv. of the root "flá", used of something flat, extensive; Icel. flæmi, n., *something wide, large, extensive; flat surface or space*; cf. No. "flaa" and "flaan" (R.), *f.*, *an extensive, flat surface; wide expanse*.

?**floms**, sb., see flams.

**flora-fever** [flō<sup>3</sup>'rafivər], sb., *epidemic*, esp. *dog's epizooty*, = far<sup>3</sup> and firi, sb. Du. flora has prob. arisen from \*foral(d) by metathesis of l; orig. \*farald(r); cf. Icel. farald(r), *epidemic*, under far<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**floraskit** [flō<sup>3</sup>'askit], sb., 1) *bungling; unsuccessful work or result*, esp. in the expr.: hit ['it'] turned (ut) in a **f.**, *it failed entirely, it came to nothing*, etc. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *much ado about nothing*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Prob. an old \*flór-skít, used contemptuously; O.N. flórr, m., *that part of the byre floor on which the dung falls, behind the stalled cattle*. The last part is skit, sb.

†**flōs**<sup>1</sup> [flōs], sb., *common rush* (plant), Juncus. comm. Also Ork. as well as in some L.Sc. and N.Eng. dialects (acc. to E.D.D.; "floss" is quoted by Jam. as an Ork. word, and Edm. gives it as Ork. and Shetl.). Poss. denoting *something frayed, scaled or peeled off*, as formerly the pith from the peeled rush was used for wicks in the open train-oil lamp (kōli). In that case, to be classed

with No. flasa, vb., *to peel off in large, long flakes; to chip off*, and flosa, vb., *to loosen off in flosor (flakes)*. See flis, vb.

**flos<sup>2</sup>** [flós], sb., *a light, passing shower*, a f. o' a shooer ['shower']. Wests. occas. May be classed with No. and Icel. flasa, vb., *to flirt; go heedlessly on*; cf. remarks under flán, vb. For the vowel-sound, cf. flos, vb., from \*flasa. A form flis [flis, fles, flæs (flás)], more comm. used, seems to be another word; see flis (f. 4), sb.

**flos** [flós], vb., *to flirt; coquet; dally*, to geng ut a-flösin [a-flós'in]. Du. No. flasa, vb., *to flirt; coquet*, flosa, vb., *to chatter*; Icel. flosi, m., *a dandy*.

**flöster** [flöstær, flöstær], sb., 1) *great, confused haste*; to be in a f., *to rush violently and heedlessly along* (U.); *to get quickly through one's work*, to do onyting ['something'] in a f. (Du.). 2) *hot temper; impatience*; to be in a f., *to have a fit of impatience*; Fe. — flöstær: U. flöstær; Fe.; Du. — Icel. flaustr, n., *careless haste, badly (hastily) performed work*; No. and Icel. flaustra, vb., *to work violently in a slipshod way*. — The word assimilates partly to L.Sc. fluster, sb., *bustle, confusion on account of hurry*, and partly to Eng. fluster, sb.

**flöster** [flöstær, flöstær], vb., *to rush violently and confusedly along* (U.: flöstær); *to get quickly through with one's work*, to f. at onyting (Du.: flöstær). See prec. flöster, sb.

**flot** [flöt], sb., *a level stretch of land, wide expanse*; a flot o' land, o' corn. Nm<sup>w.</sup>; De<sup>w.</sup>. Deriv. from \*flat-; O.N. flöt (and flata), f., flotr (and flati), m., *a level stretch of land*; cf. flet and flat(t)i, sbs.

**floti** [floti], sb., *a small raft, ferry-boat*. Sa. O.N. floti, m., *that which is floating or is floated on the water; a raft; ferry-boat*.

**flotti** [flöti], sb., *the uppermost part of the partition-wall through the house, dividing but and ben* (corresponding to No. and Fær. "røgstue": the living-room, and "glasstue": the best room); chiefly applied to *the triangular-shaped straw partition above the wooden wall*. Sa. O.N. flatta, f., *a mat (plaiting)*.

**fluder** [fludær], sb., *a flat rock, esp. a flat skerry in the sea*. Fe. Now mostly used as a place-name: de Fluder o' Bakkigert, de F. o' Øri (Fe<sup>w.</sup>); de Fluders, pl. (Y<sup>w.</sup>). Prob. an orig. "\*flyðra" with dropped i-mutation. See further under flodrek<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**\*flug** [flug, flog], sb., *a flounder*, L.Sc. flook, fleuk. N.I.? May be derived from O.N. flóki (Sn.E.) on account of the final g. Icel. flóki, m., *a small flounder*.

**flug<sup>1</sup>** and **fluk**, vb., see flog<sup>3</sup>, fljog, vb.

**flug<sup>2</sup>** [flüg], vb., *to hang loose, flapping* = flag<sup>2</sup>, vb.; de oo' ['wool'] is flugin on de sheep. Ai. May be an orig. \*fluga, vb., = \*floga; cf. O.N. flug, n., in sense of *a vane, something fluttering in the wind*, and No. floga, vb., *to float; hover; to run about*. Might also be thought to be developed through a middle-form "\*flüg" from O.N. fljúga, vb., *to fly*, although the latter ought to give a "\*flög" in Shetl.

**fluid** [flüed] and **fluin** [flüin], sb., *a very small quantity or thin layer; a particle; grain*; a f. o' butter. U. fluid: U<sup>n.</sup>; fluin: U<sup>wg.</sup> Prop. the same word as fli, sb., in the same sense (see fli), and developed from a \*flý. u in flu- has arisen through dropped i-mutation; -id in fluid is prob. the suffixed def. art. in neut. [\*flýit], and -in, in fluin, is the def. art. in the fem. gender [\*flýin]; No. "fly" (*a flake; fluff; grain*) is found both as a neut. and as a fem. noun.

flow [flâu] reported from Ai., a f. a' meal, is L.Sc.

**fluk<sup>1</sup>** [fluk, fluk], sb., a *speeding along in great haste*: der'r a f. on ['upon'] him (her); *he (she) is rushing along*; to geng wi' a f., *to make much headway* (e.g. of a boat, a ship), *to hasten*. Conn. [fluk, fluk]. Fe. [fluk]. O.N. flug, n., = flog, n., *flying*; *speed*.

**fluk<sup>2</sup>**, sb., see floga<sup>1</sup> (flog), sb.

**fluk<sup>1</sup> (fljuk)** [fluk, fluk], vb., *to be in quick motion, to hurry, hasten*; to geng flukin about, *to rush about*. Conn. Formed either from fluk<sup>1</sup>, sb., or developed from O.N. fljúga, vb., *to fly*, through infl. of fluk<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**fluk<sup>2</sup> or fljuk** [fluk], vb., *to fly off; fall off*, f. aff. of chaff on corn, cleaned by 'flinging', the so-called fl(j)ugin, fl(j)ugin, fl(j)ukin; de langtails on de aits ['oats'] fl(j)uks aff when de corn is fl(j)uket. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Either directly from O.N. fljúga, vb., *to fly*, or the same word as the derived fl(j)uk = flog<sup>3</sup>, fljog [fløygja], to f. de corn, *to clean the corn by flinging*, which may have become intransitive in use.

**fluki (fljuki)** [fluki, fluki], sb., a *nimble, little fellow*, esp. as a pet-name for a lively, active child; "my piri (*little*) f.'"! Conn. Deriv. of fluk<sup>1</sup> (fljuk), vb.

**flukner**, sb., see flökner, sb.

**flukr, fluker** [fløkər], and **flokr, floker** [fløkər], vb., *to snow in broad flakes* (of snow); he is flukrin (flök-rin). \*flykra. The Shetl. form has prob. arisen through dropped i-mutation; see flukra, sb.

**flukra** [fløkra, fløk'ərə'] and **flokra** [fløkra, fløk'ərə'], sb., collect., *quantity of big flakes of snow falling* (in calm weather). comm. Occas. also of a single *snowflake*, thus in Du.: flukr, fluker [fløkər], a snawie ['snowy'] f. From \*flykra through dropped i-mutation. Fær. flykra, f., *snowflake*. Cf. flurakavi, sb.

**Flukra** [fløk'ərə'], sb., the name

for a *speckled hen*. Wh. Formed from flukret, adj.; q.v. Not directly from flukra, sb. — Flura is found in U<sup>n</sup>. as the name for a hen in same sense as Flukra. "Flura" is apparently formed from "flooer" = Eng. flower, sb. Note the form flurakavi for \*flukrakavi with dropped k.

**flukret** [fløkret, fløk'ərət], adj., *spotted*; *speckled (white-speckled)*, esp. of hens; a f. hen, a *speckled (black and white) hen*. Wh., N., U<sup>n</sup>., Fe. \*flykrótt. See prec. flukra, sb.

**flukster** [fløkstər], sb., *great haste*; to be in a f., *to be in a great hurry*; Conn. floks [flöks] and flokster [fløkstər] *agitation; excitement*; Du. To be classed with No. flugsa and flogsa, vb., *to flutter; bustle*.

†**flunder** [flondər], sb., a *small flounder*, Da. sandflynder, No. and Fær. sandflundra. Also "sand-fluke". U<sup>wg</sup>. No., Sw., Fær. flundra, f., a *flounder*.

**flungs** [flø'ŋs] and **flunks** [flø'ŋks], sb., a *swinging; shaking; fluttering; flapping*; he had a f. upon him, *he swung along with flapping garments* (Fo.: flunks); "de oo' ['wool'] was a' ['all'] in a f. upo de yowe ['ewe'], applied to a sheep losing its wool (Fo.: flunks). Also *quick movement in turning round*. See flungs (flunks), vb.

**flungs** [flø'ŋs] and **flunks** [flø'ŋks], vb., 1) *to swing; shake; flutter*, e.g. of untidy clothes, wool on sheep, etc.; to geng flungs sin (flunks sin), *to wear loose, flapping garments*; de claes is flungs sin (flunks sin). In Fo.: flunks; de fleece is flunks sin on de sheep. 2) *to flap the wings*; de ern (*the eagle*) guid ['went'] flungs sin op de burn (Y<sup>b</sup>). 3) *to make quick movements in turning round*, to geng flungs sin. — No. flumsa, vb. a) *to fly quickly, to flap the wings* (Aa.); b) *to tumble about* (R.). — For a change



ms > ngs (nks) in Shetl. Norn, see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII) § 38 c.

**flunki** [flo'ŋki], sb., *a long cloak or dress*. Sa. Poss. synonymous or cognate with No. flange, m., *an old-fashioned kind of coat or dress, wide (unbecoming) clothes*.

**fluns** [flo'ns], sb., *the fins, cut off from the sides of a ray* (Y<sup>h</sup>.); *the thin part, including the fins, nearest the head of a ray*, de f. o' a skate (U<sup>n</sup>.), = bjels<sup>1</sup>. Really, *that which is sliced off or flensed*. Cf. No. flunsa, vb., = flinsa, *to slice, flense*.

**flurakavi** [flū'rakā'vi], sb., *dense snow* (kavi) *falling in broad flakes, mostly in calm weather*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Fær. flykrukavi, m., id. flura- for \*flukra-; see flukra, sb.

**flød** [flød, flø'd] and **flørd** [flørd], sb., *speed; great haste*; to geng (com') wi' a f.; der'r a f. upon him; dey were upon a great flød, *they were in great haste*. Fe. O.N. flýti, f., and flýtir, m., *speed; fleetness*. See flød<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**flød<sup>1</sup>** [flød], vb., *to reach high water*; he's flødin; to f. de brust, see brust<sup>1</sup>, sb. May be partly O.N. fløða, vb., partly Eng. flood, vb. — The substantive flød [flød], *flood, high water*, is prob. Eng. flood, sb., as O.N. "flóð" in Shetl. regularly ought to have given \*flū(d).

**flød<sup>2</sup>** [flød, flø'd], vb., *to hasten; walk quickly*, comm. in the pres. part. form; to geng flødin; he guid ['went'] by flødin, he cam' flødin. Fe. Other forms, also from Fe.: fløgd [fløgd] and flørd [flørd]. — O.N. flýta, vb., *to urge on; to speed oneself; to hasten* (from fljótr, adj., *speedy*). — A form fløg [fløg] (Fe.), which might be quite another word, viz.: O.N. fljúga, vb., *to fly*, is not further confirmed and therefore uncertain. fløgd and flørd are poss. influenced by "fljúga", vb., and ferd<sup>1</sup>, sb., respectively.

**fløder** [flødər], sb., (*great*) *hurry*. Fe. A mingling of flød, sb., *haste*, and L.Sc. (and Shetl.) fludder, fluther, sb., *hurry* (pronounced flødər in Shetl.).

**flødferd** [flød'færd'], sb., *great hurry, speed*; he was on a f., *he was in a great hurry*. Fe. May be either an old "\*fljótferð" from O.N. fljótr, adj., *brisk; quick*, and ferð, f., *a journey* (cf. No. fljotfarande, adj., *moving quickly*), or a later compd. of flød, sb., and ferd, sb.

**flødskerri** [flød'skæri], sb., *a skerry, overflowed at high water*, = O.N. fløðarsker. Y<sup>h</sup>.

**flør** [flør], sb., is Eng. floor, but occas. used in Shetl. in fishermen's tabu-lang. in sense of *the sea-bottom, a shoal or bank in the sea*, a meaning poss. originating from Norn (O.N. golv, n., *floor*, etc.); note, e.g. Sw. dial. golv, gulv, n., in sense of *a patch of ground or field; a slope*. Found as a place-name in "de Flør o' Gamlalett" (Fo.).

**fløs** [fløs] and **fløsin** [fløsin] sb., *skerry with a broad surface*; he's a great f. o' him. Y<sup>n</sup>. Occas. in place-names (= fles), such as Fløsgjø [fløsgjø] (Fe.). See fles, sb., to which fløs(in) is a parallel form. For the form fløs cf. Icel. flös = fles, f., *an open plain* (B.H.).

\*fo [fō], vb., 1) vb. n., *to get; receive*. In Hildina-ballad (the Foulaballad) in the form "fwo, fuo". 2) vb. a., *to procure*. Noted down in the expr.: Fo me a dikk! *get me something to drink!* U<sup>wg</sup>. O.N. fá, vb., a) *to get, gain*; b) *to procure*.

**fob**, sb., and **fobi**, sb., see fib and fibi, sbs.

**fodabrod**, sb., see fadabrod, sb.

**fodek** [fødək, fòdək], sb., *a water-pail*, = fedek. Du. In Du<sup>s</sup>. fodek is (was) used occas. as a tabu-name by fishermen at sea, while the current word is dafek [dafək], hevel-



dafek (from Gael. dabhach, *a large vessel, brewing-vat*).

**fodin, foder**, sb., *a cat*, see fudin, sb.

**fog** [fɔg, fɔŋ], sb., *drift, drifting*; esp.: 1) *thin covering of light, damp clouds*; a f. ower de sky (Nm.; De.), a light f. o' mist (Nm., De.). 2) *fine, drifting snow; snow-storm*, a f. o' snaw; Conn.; Y.; Fe.; De. 3) *misty spray from strong surf*; de f. o' de sea (S.Sh.); de sea is standin wi' a f. (Y.). — fog with close o: De. occas.; elsewhere comm.: fɔg. — O.N. fok, n., *drift*, e.g. *drifting snow*. Shetl. fog from O.N. "fok" is in several instances merged with Eng. fog, sb. (in Shetl. pronounced: fɔg, fɔŋ). Cf. fjog<sup>2</sup>, fjug, sb.

**fog** [fɔg], vb., *to drift*, of densely falling snow; a fogin kavi, *dense snow-storm* (= a murin kavi); he's fogin i' de door, *the snow is drifting in through the door*. Y., Fe. Deriv. of fog (f. 2), sb.

**fogbord** [fɔgːbɔrdː, fɔgːbɔrdː] and **fogborder** [fɔgːbɔrdːdər, fɔgː-], sb., *dense snow-storm*, a fogbord o' snaw ['snow']; he's snawin' ['snowing'] wi' a fogborder. Y.; F.; U<sup>s.</sup> and w<sup>g.</sup> fogbord: Fe. [fɔgbɔrd, fɔg-]; U<sup>s.</sup> [fɔgːbɔrd]; U<sup>wg.</sup> [fɔgbɔrd]; fogborder: Y. (Y<sup>m.</sup>, Y<sup>n.</sup>). From Y<sup>n.</sup> is recorded a form fogborger, fageborger [fɔgː(ə)bɔrgər]. In Unst (U<sup>s.</sup>) fogbord is used also of *dense sea-spray*, a f. o' sea, *spray rising from strong surf*, = fog 3. From Conn. and Sandw. (Du.) fogbordin [fɔgːbɔrdːɪn] is reported as a rare form in sense of a *snow-storm*. — \*fokburðr; a compd. of O.N. fok, n., *drift, drifting*, and burðr, m., *bearing, something borne or carried*. Cf. lcel. snjóburðr, m., *a snow-storm*. For rg in Shetl. Norn from an original rð, see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII) § 29, the end.

**fog(e)borger**, sb., see fogbord(er), sb.

**fogensi** [fɔgːənsiː], sb., *drifting snow; snow-storm (with gusts of wind)*. More recent deriv. of fog, sb.

**foger** [fɔgər, fɔgər], sb., de f., *the sun*; tabu-name in fishermen's lang., sea-term. U<sup>n.</sup> Prop. "*the fair*"; see further under feger, sb., and cf. fogri, sb.

**fogge**, sb., *bailiff*; see further under \*foud, sb.

**fog** [fɔg]-**moor**, sb., *dry, mouldering, peaty soil*. C. \*fok-(mór). See fog, sb.

**fogmuld**,—**mould** [fɔgːmøldː], sb., *dry, dusty mould*. C. \*fokmold; cf. No. fokjord, f., *very loose, light earth*. See fog, sb.

**fogri** [fɔgri], sb., fishermen's tabu-name at sea for *mackerel*. U<sup>n.</sup> Prop. def. form: "de f." from O.N. "hinn fagri", *the fair*. Cf. foger and feger as name for the sun.

**foitlin**, sb., sea-term (tabu-name) for *mouse*, see foitlin, foitek, sb.

**fokk**, vb., see fukk, vb.

**fold** [fɔld] and **foild** [fɔild], vb., *to wrap oneself up in clothes*, esp. in perf. part. foldet (foildet), *wrapped up in too much clothing*, mostly of a woman; shø ['she']'s fo(i)ldet op; fo(i)ldet op aboot de face. U<sup>n.</sup>; Y<sup>b.</sup> Orig. doubtless *to lay in folds, in plaits*. O.N. falda, vb., *to fold*, etc. Cf. O.N. faldr (foldr), m., *fold; the hem of a garment; border; flap; a woman's white linen hood*; No. folda, f., *a plait or fold in clothes*.

**foleks** [fɔləks, fɔləks], sb. pl., *folk, people*, esp. preserved as a tabu-word, used by fishermen at sea, in sense of *men*. Br. O.N. fólk, n., *people*. foleks, pl. of O.N. fólk by inserted connecting vowel. The pl. form in Shetl. orig. from Eng. folks = folk, sb., commonly used in Shetl. and pronounced like Eng. folks, with dropped l before k, as distinct from foleks.

**folgu** (**foldju**) [fɔlːgjuː, fɔlːgjuː],

földu, földju) and **fulgju** (**fuldju**, **fulju**) [földu, földju, foldzu, folju, sb., 1) *annual allowance or pension; lifelong support or residence given to one person by another; he's ta'en* ['has taken'] her for a folgju, *he has taken her to stay with him for good, has given her lifelong support* (Conn.); he guid ['went'] to sicc a place for a folgju, *he went to such and such a place to make a permanent stay there* (Conn.). 2) *abundant provisions; I ha'e* ['have'] a fulgju here (U). 3) *an unlimited or very long time, "eternity", esp. in the expr. "for a f.": a) for good; beyond recall; I tink, he's gaun* ['going'] to sit here for a fulgju (Sa.); *he's gane* ['gone'] for a folgju, *he has gone for good, taking away with him all his belongings* (U<sup>n</sup>; Conn.; Du<sup>m</sup>); *he's no* ['not'] gane for a fulgju (U<sup>m</sup>); b) *for a very long time; to geng* ['go'] or *bide* for a folgju (Fe<sup>w</sup>); "to blow ["blow"] or stand for a folgju", fig. of wind, blowing continually from the same quarter (Fe<sup>w</sup>); c) *to go on with something continually in real earnest; we're no begun* for a folgju, *we have not yet begun to work seriously, so that we can continue without a break* (Fe<sup>w</sup>). — The diff. forms of pronunc. are distributed as foll.: folgju (foldju): Conn. [fɔl'gju], U<sup>n</sup>. [fɔl'gju], Fe<sup>w</sup>. [fɔldju], Du<sup>m</sup>. [fɔldju]; fulgju (fuldju, fulju): U. [fɔldu, foldju], Sa. [foldju, foldzu, folju]. — The same word as O.N. fulga, f., *payment for one's support; board; annual allowance; No. folga, f., annual allowance*; Icel. fúlga, f., *inter alia supply of food or fodder* (B.H.). The Shetl. words ending in -gju, -dju (-ju) spring from an orig. "fulgu", accus., gen. and dat. of "fulga". For the stress on the orig. unstressed ending see the examples given in *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 41.

**fom** [fóm (fəm)], sb., *a thin layer, a f. o' meal, o' saut* ['salt'], a **f. o'** snaw ['snow'] on de eart'. Nm<sup>g</sup>. Parallel-form to fem, fim, sb.; q.v.

**foml-ous?** **fommelós** [fám'ələs:], adj., *powerless and awkward in handling anything*. Du. No. fumlen and fumlutt ("foomml-"), adj., *fumbling; awkward*, from fumla, vb.; Sw. dial. fum(m)la and fämmla, vb., *to fumble; to be awkward*. The Shetl. form fom(me)l- is more closely connected with the Northern forms given than with Eng. fumble, vb.

**fomm** [fóm, fóm], vb., *to smoke; drift; a) of smoke: to escape; de reek is fommin ut de door, the smoke is escaping through the opening of the door; he's fommin ut de reek, the smoke is escaping through the opening of the door or roof ('louver')*; Y<sup>b</sup>. [fóm]; b) of dry, falling snow: *to drift densely; a fommin kavi, very dense, dry snow-storm*; Fe. [fóm]; Nm. [fóm]. Also **fimm** [fəm]; Nm.; a **fimmin** muri(n) = a "fommin kavi". — From Lat. fumus, *smoke?* "fumma", a sea-term (tabu-name), used by Fær. fishermen for *smoke*. For phonetic reasons, the Shetl. fomm cannot be derived directly from Eng. fume, vb.

**fommin** (**fimmin**) [fómin, fəmin], sb., *heavy, very dense, dry snow-storm*. Nm. See fom, vb.

**fommis** [fómɪs], sb., *confused state of mind; trembling, esp. caused by a sudden, disagreeable surprise; he set me in a f., he made me confused, esp. surprised me disagreeably, causing me to tremble*. Sa. \*fum-. Cf. No. fum, n., *foolery*, and fume, m., *confusion; heedless bustle*, fuma, vb., a) *to bungle; b) to bustle, rush foolishly on*; Sw. dial. fumm, n., *foolishness; confusion*, and fumma, vb., a) *to be foolish or confused; b) to have trembling hands*; Icel. fum, n., *confused haste*. For

the Shetl. *fommis*, cf. Fær. *fummis*—in *fummisligur*, adj., *precipitant; imprudent; headlong*. See *fimis*, sb.

**fommis** [fómɪs], vb., *to make one confused or bewildered; to put one out of countenance; to cause one to tremble*; he fommist me; I was fommist, *I was quite confused*, esp. by a sudden, disagreeable surprise. Sa. For the etym. of the word, see under *fommis*, sb.

**fona** [fóna], sb., *fire*, tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea. More comm. in the forms: *fenna*, *finna* [fóna, fóna, fóna] and *fenni*, *finni* [fóni]. Wests. [in all the forms given]. Br. [fóni]. O.N. *funi*, m., *a flame*; in poetry, *of fire* (Eg.). — For other tabu-names for *fire* in Shetl. see *birtek*, *brenner* (*brenna*), *emek*, \**furin*, *ilder*<sup>1</sup> (*ildin*) and \**eld*.

**fonder**, sb., see *funder*, sb.

\***fong**, \***fung**, sb., *embrace; lap*. *Hildina*-ballad. O.N. *fang*, n., *a grip; embrace*.

**fonglin** [fånglɪn], sb., *a thing lost and found again*; I'm fonn ['I have found'] a f. de day ['to-day']. U<sup>wg</sup>. From an old \**fanglin*. Deriv. of *fang*, sb. For the *l*-deriv. cf. No. *fangla* (*faangla*), vb., *to embrace*, also the uncertain Fær. *fongul*, m., (*catch? fishing-tackle? poetic word*. F.A. II).

\***fongsnoro** [fån'snō'ro, -snō'rə], sb., (*old-fashioned violin*). Conn. The first part is doubtless O.N. *fang*, n., *a grip* (see under *fongstrong*, sb.). The second part, *snoro*, may be syn. with \**snarwa* [*snarwa*, *snar'əwa*] (also noted down in Conn.) in sense of a *violin*, which may be associated with No. and Sw. dial. *snarwa*, vb., *to growl*; O.N. *snarfla*, vb., *to rattle in the throat* (Eng. *snore*, vb.), and *snara*, f., *string*. — "fongsnoro" and "snarwa" probably denoted the same kind of violin as \**gju*, \**gu*, \**gø*, *a two-stringed violin*, reported from the N.I.

\***fongstrong** [fångstrån], sb., *the first string of a violin*; a f. till a *snarwa* (*violin*). Conn. Prob.: \**fang-streng*, from O.N. *fang*, n., *a grip*, and *streng*, m., *a string*.

**fonk**, sb., see *funk*, sb.

**for**<sup>1</sup> [fōr], sb., *a find (something found) of great value*; he tought ['thought'] he was ['had'] fonn a f., *he thought he had found something by which he could become rich*. Sa. May be associated with No. *forda*, f., *a burden; load (to be carried)*, and O.N. *forði*, m., *livelihood; support; store*.

**for**<sup>2</sup> [fōr], sb., 1) *a furrow in a field*; N.Roe. 2) *a ditch, ridge or narrow strip of grass, forming a boundary between two cultivated patches* (corn-rigs), de f. o' de "rig"; Du. 3) *a piece of ground dug by spade across a cultivated patch*, = *geng*, sb. 5, and *roddek*; N.Roe. — O.N. *for*, f., *a furrow; drain; ditch*, esp. *a ploughed furrow in a field* (cf. No. *forarlengd*, f., and *forskot*, n., *a cultivated patch, strip of field*). Fær. *fori*, m., *the lower end of a sloping field*.

**for** [fōr], vb., *to make a furrow in a field*, esp. "to f. for taatis ['potatoes']", when planting potatoes: *to make a furrow (with the foot) across a cultivated patch where the potatoes are to be planted*. N.Roe. No. *fora*, vb., *to make a furrow in the ground*. See *for*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**for** [får], prep., *for*, in the expr.: "hwat (kwat) for", like No. *kvat* for (*fyre*), Da. *hvad for*, *hvilken*, *hvad slags*, *what, which, what kind of*; *hwat for a man is he? what kind of man is he?*

**ford**<sup>1</sup> [fōrd], sb., *a fishing-ground of a certain extent*. Du. Prob. the same word as *fjord*<sup>1</sup>, sb. Cf., however, the syn. *ferald*, sb.

**ford**<sup>2</sup> [fōrd, fō'rd], sb., *a poor result of an errand or of something*

one has undertaken to do, in expr. as: hit ['it] cam' till a f., a pair ['poor'] f., *it did not succeed, did not turn out well*. Nm. ford has poss. arisen through mingling of O.N. fōr, f., *an expedition; journey*, and O.N. ferð, f., in same sense. Cf. ferd<sup>1</sup>, fori and fōrd, sb., and the use of these words ("hit cam' til a ferd", etc.).

**for-døn** [fōrdøn], perf. part. and adj., *bewitched, cursed, burdensome or heavy*; he took a f.-d. skate (*an uncommonly heavy ray*) upo de tap ['top'] o' dat (St.). døn = Eng. done, perf. part. — From an old forgerðr (-gjørd̄r), fyrirgerðr, perf. part., *bewitched*; O.N. fyrirgera, vb., *to bewitch*; Fær. forgjærdur, No. forgjord, perf. part. and adj., = Da. forgjort, *bewitched*.

**foren** [fōrən], perf. part., prop. *gone away; set off*; now only in phrases, such as: Foo ['how']'s du i. f. *what luck have you had (on your journey)? I'm f. ower weel* ['very well'], *I have fared very well*. Conn. O.N. farinn, perf. part. of fara, vb., *to fare; travel*. Cf. faren and misforen, perf. part., and fōrd<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**for-geng** [fōrgæŋ] and **for-genger** [fōr-gæŋ(g)-ər], sb., *a foreboding; vision; a supernatural appearance of a person, portending this person's death (one's wraith)*. \*förgang- or \*fyrirgang-; cf. No. fyreferd, f., *a foreboding*. See feiness, sb., under fei, adj.

**forhelma**, **fore-h.** [fōr'hæl'ma], sb., *a patch of grassy stubble (helma), the grass of which has not been eaten by the cattle*. Y., Fe. Also forhelm [fōr'hælm] (Fe.). In similar sense as in forhelma, "for, fore [fōr]" is found in Y. and Fe. in a) "for-girs, fore-girs [-'grass]", *permanent grass-field for a favourite animal*; b) "for-lay, fore-lay", *separated piece of pasture, lying fal-*

*low*; e) *fore-stubble* = forhelma. L.Sc. "fore" is found in meanings by which the Shetl. prefix can be explained, acc. to Jam.: "still remaining", "saved as a stock", etc.; but none of the given compds., used in Shetl. — nor corresponding ones, — are mentioned in Jam. For the second part in forhelma see helma<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**fori** [fōri], sb., *a poor result of an errand or of something one has undertaken to do*, in expr. as: hit ['it] cam' till a f. Y. (Y<sup>h.</sup>, Y<sup>n.</sup>). O.N. fōr, f., *an expedition; journey*; Sw. dial. fora, f., *a journey there and back*. Cf. the use of ferd<sup>1</sup> (ford<sup>2</sup>, fōrd), sb.

**fork** [fā'rk], vb., *to work eagerly without progress, to f. in or atill (intill) onyting* ['into something']. Wests. (Sa.). Doubtless to *raise or move (as with a fork)*. O.N. forka, vb., *to pole*; Eng. fork, vb., in L.Sc. partly in a fig. sense (diff. from Shetl. fork): *to look out or search for anything*.

**for-ken**, **for-ken** [fō'r-kən (fō'r-kən), fō'r-kən], adj., 1) *desirous; greedy*, esp. for food, *dainty*, f. for meat (*food*), for fish; N.Sh. [Y<sup>h.</sup>: fō'r-kən]; otherwise more comm.: fō'r-kən]; also fjor-ken [fjō'r-kən (fjō'r-kən)] (U<sup>wg.</sup>: fjō'r-kən), which easily assimilates to fjor-kin, fjōr-kin, adj. (q.v.). for-ken [fō'r-kən] is reported from Wh. in sense of *voracious*. 2) *appetizing, making one's mouth water*; see for-ken-met, sb. — O.N. forkunni and forkunna, adj., *eager to learn; inquiring*; No. forkunn, Sw. dial. fār-ken (fār-kän), adj., also *delicious; savoury*; Fær. forkunnigur, adj., applied to food: *delicious; eagerly longed for*.

**for-ken (for-ken)-met** [fō'r-kən-met, fō'r-kən-], sb., *delicious, savoury food*. N.Roe. \*forkunn(ar)-matr, from O.N. forkuðr (forkunnr), f., *eagerness; inclination; longing*. No. forkunnmat,

Sw. dial. färkenmat, m., *toothsome morsel*.

**\*forkop**, sb., prop. (acc. to Balfour): a) *the lawman's salary for the Thing circuits*; b) *taxes constituting the lawman's salary*; see \*lagman, lawman, sb. Later on (after the discontinuance of the lawman's office), a name for various kinds of taxes, levied by the feudal lord of Shetland in former times. In Balfour's Glossary "forcop" is recorded with the foll. explanation: "the Lawman's salary for the Thing circuits; afterwards charged by the Donatary, first against the Crown, and again against the parishes on various pretexts, sometimes of Odal usage, sometimes of feudal claim". — O.N. farar-kaup, n., *payment for a journey*, means here: "Þingfarar-kaup", *a salary or payment for Thing circuit*.

**forlegen**, **forlegin** [fɔrlɛːgən, fɔrlɛːgən, -lɛːgɪn], adj., *thoroughly exhausted; weakened*. U. and Fe. [fɔrlɛːgən, fɔr-]; Du. [fɔrlɛːgən, -lɛːgɪn]. From Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>, is reported a form fi(r)leged or fe(r)leged [fɔlɛːgəd] and from N.: ferlodin [fɔrlɔːdɪn]. — Fær. firilagstur, perf. part. of "leggjast firir", *to become weakened, exhausted*. O.N. "leggjask fyrir" is handed down in sense of *to lose courage; give up hope*. The anglicised "laid afore" is now more comm. used in Shetl. than forlegen.

**forrum** [fɔrɹum], sb., *fore-hold in a boat*. O.N. fyrirrum, n., *fore-hold in a ship*; No. fyrerom, n., = framrom: *fore-hold in a boat*.

**fors** [fɔːrs, fɔːrs], sb., *a waterfall*; mostly in the expr.: "de f. o' de burn" *the waterfall in the burn*; fors is here misinterpreted as Eng. force. Now mostly as a place-name: "de Fors" and "(de) Forsin [fɔːrsɪn, fɔːrsən]". The latter form, containing the old def. art. [O.N. -inn: forsinn], is noted down in Conn. and Du. (Sandwick).

See Forso under "\*o", sb. — O.N. fors (foss), m., *a waterfall*.

**fors** [fɔːrs], vb., in fishing, angling: *to spit out chewed limpets (patella) on the water to allure the fish*; f. awaa ["away"]! (C.); to f. de silleks, *to allure coalfish by spitting out chewed limpets* (St.). S.Sh. (Conn., Du.). Br., Wests. (St.). — Prob. from fross (\*fruss) by metathesis of r; see further fross, frosj, vb., occas. used in same sense as fors. — Cf. so, vb.

**forsek**, **forsi**, sb., see forso, sb.

**\*forsend** [(fɔːrsən) fɔːrsən], sb., *a snell on a fishing-line, the part between the sinker and the lower piece, the so-called skog, with the hook*. U. — Fær. forsendi, m., No. forsynd, f., *a snell, the lower part of a fishing-line*; Icel. forsenda, f., *a deep-sea lead on a fishing-line*. — Cf. forsukn, sb.

**forsin** [fɔːrsɪn]-**bag**, sb., *a boat-fisherman's bag, containing fittings for the fishing-line and articles necessary for mending*. U<sup>w</sup>. Poss. "forsend-bag", *a bag for keeping snells*; see \*forsend, sb.

†**forsintaps** [fɔːrːsɪntaps, fɔːrːsɪn-], sb. pl., 1) *cabbage-leaves cut off for the cattle*, also called "kail-stuins [stuins]". L. (Vidlin). 2\*) *thin barley-cakes*, reported in the phrase: "f. and skepta (whey mixed with curd)"; Ube [øb], De. In the last given obs. sense the word was certainly also used in sing.: a forsintap. — The first part, forsin, can in both senses given be explained from No. fruse, m., *a spout; knot; lump; wooden peg; flap*; the metathesis \*fros(s) = > fors is exemplified in fors, vb., from fross, vb.; see above. "tap" may partly be No. and Sw. tapp, *wooden peg*, partly the word "top", in which o in Shetl. has changed to a. — fors [fɔːrs, fɔːrs], vb., *to pluck the coarser hairs away from the finer*

*in sheep's wool*, is the same word as Eng. dial. *force*, vb., *to cut off the long outer hairs of sheep's wool* (from O.Fr. *forcer*, vb., *to cut*), and *forsin* [fɔ'rsɪn, fɑ'rsɪn], sb., *forsins* [fɔ'rsəns, fɑ'rsɪns], sb. pl., *coarse outer wool*, are in meaning so widely diff. from *forsintaps* 2, *barley-cakes*, that no connection can be supposed, even though *forsintaps* 1, *cabbage-leaves cut off*, might be associated with *forsin(s)*, *outer hairs*; *outer wool*.

**forso** [fɔ'rsɔ], sb., *half-boiled, chewed limpets spit out on the water to allure the fish*; a word belonging to fishermen's *tabu-lang.* (esp. Dunrossness fishermen) = the comm. so, sb. [\*sáð]. Other forms: *forsok*, *forsek* [fɔ'rsók, fɔ'rsək] (Du.) and *forsi* [fɔ'rsi] (Br.) and \**fortek* [fɑ'rtək] (U<sup>wg.</sup>). — *forso* is prob. the oldest of the forms given ("forsok, forsek", most prob. formed by means of the L.Sc. suffix) and might be explained as a compd. *fors-so* from *fors*, vb., *to spit out half-boiled, chewed limpets* (see *fors*, vb.), and the comm. so, sb., which denotes limpets, thrown out (or spit out); while *forso*, on the other hand, prob. only denotes limpets spit out, "forset or frosset so".

**for** [fɔr]—**speak**, **forespeak**, vb., *to consecrate; sanctify (by reciting a formula)*; esp. in perf. part. "for-spoken, forespoken", *consecrated*; *forspoken water*, *holy water*. Anglicising of O.N. *fyrirmæla* (*formæla*), vb., prop. *to recite a formula* (*formáli* and *formæli*, n., *formulated words*), esp. in sense of *to curse*; O.N. (Icel.) *formáli*, m., *phrase*, etc., may also denote a *solemn prayer*.

\***forstil** [fɔ'rstɪl], sb., (*strong surf; dense spray from waves breaking on the shore with strong surf*. Conn.(?). N.I.(?). Reported by John Irvine. Prob. a compd. the first part of which is O.N. *fors*, No. *foss* (*fors*), m., a) a

*waterfall*; b) *an eddy, crest of foaming waves* (thus in No.). The explanation of the second part (*dil, til* or *stil?* is uncertain (poss. of Celt. orig.).

**forstokk**, **fore-stokk** sb., see *framstokk*, sb.

**forsukn**, **forsokken** [fɔrsok'ən, fɔr'sok'ən], sb., a) *a piece of iron or whalebone, fixed to the sinker on a fishing-line, to which the snell is tied*; Conn.; Du. Also: b) *the snell by which the sinker is fixed to the line*, esp. in catching coalfish (Du.), or c) *the end of the fishing-line itself, put through a hole in the sinker, to which the snell is fixed* (Du.). Occas.: d) (in Du.<sup>s</sup>) = *forsend*, *a snell of a fishing-line*. — fɔr'sok'ən: Conn. and Du. fɔrsok'ən: Du. occas. (Du.<sup>s</sup>). — \*fɔr-sók'n; O.N. sókn, f., *search*, etc., inter alia also *implement for searching for something on the sea-bottom and fetching it up* (Fr.). "sókn", in Icel., denotes *a large hook for catching fish* (E.J.) or (in pl.: sóknir) *an iron chain with which the Greenland shark is caught* (B.H.). — "forsukn-knot" (Conn.) denotes an *overhand knot by which the forsukn* (meaning a) *is fixed to a fishing-line*.

\***fortek**, sb., see *forso*, sb.

**fosen** [fɔsən] and **fozen** [fɔzən], adj., *spongy; porous*, = No. *fosen*. Also *fosi* [fɔsi] and "fozy" [fɔzi]; L.Sc. *fozy*, adj.

**fosens**, **fosjens** [fɔsəns, fɔsɔns], interj., *exclamation of astonishment, surprise; oh, my f.! oh, my gracious!* etc. U. Poss. to be compared with Sw. dial. *fassen*, *fasen*, *curse it! confound it!* in exclamation (Ri. under "fan" 2).

**fosk** [fɔsk], sb., *haze; light clouds*; also *fjosk* [fjɔsk]. Ai.; Nm.; Fe. No. f(j)usk, Da. *fusk*, n., *anything loose and light*.

**foski** [fɔski], adj., *haze; a f. sky* or *day*. Fe. Deriv. of *fosk*, sb.



**foti**, sb., see futi, sb.

**fotlin** [fóʎlin] and **fotlek** [fóʎlæk], sb., a mouse, tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea. Also foitlin [fóitlin], foitlek [fóitlæk], [föi'tlæk], feitlek [fei'tlæk, fæi'tlæk], fitlek [f'itlæk] and futli [futli]. The forms "fóʎlin, fóitlin, fei'tlæk, f'itlæk and futli" are noted down in Unst (futli: U<sup>n</sup>), "föi'tlæk and fæi'tlæk" in North-Yell. All the forms given, prob. spring from a "fætlingr" in sense of a small foot, light foot, a dim. deriv. of fótr, m., a foot. Cf. "fotel" in No., applied to the squirrel (in a rigmarole; in R. under "fotella"). For the derivative l cf. Icel. ferfætlingur, m., a quadruped (J.Th.), and No. fjorføtla, f., a lizard. From the N.I. also a deriv. in s: fótsek [fóʎsæk], foitsek [fóitsæk] and fitsik [fæt-sík, fítsæk] (esp. Y. and Fe.); besides the forms fótsek, foitsek, fitsik, is also found fäitsæk [fæi'tsæk]. Other forms, characteristic of the N.I. (esp. of Y. and Fe.), are: fittekk [fætæk], fitter [fætær, fætær], fitrik [fæt'rik]. The forms prefixed by fit- [fæt (fet)-] are, with reference to the pronunc., influenced by L.Sc. (and Shetl.) "fit", sb., foot. Cf. the tabu-names for cat, under fudin, sb.

**fotsek**, sb., see fotlin, sb.

**fotsporr**, **fit-sporr** [fæt'spórr], sb., cross-bar, sporr, linn, stretcher of a boat, for supporting the feet in rowing = fitlinn. U. \*fót-sparri or -sperra. See sporr, sb.

\***foud**, \***foude**, \***fowde** [foud, fäud], sb., bailiff. Balfour gives "foud" with the explanation "collector of the king's skatts, skyllds, mulcts, etc., afterwards chief judge, and ultimately sheriff of the Foudrie of Zetland". In the Shetland Isles in the 16th century the designation "great f." (grand f., head f.) was used of the bailiff, the chief official in the Isles beside the lawman, the judge, while the under-

bailiffs (district judges, parish bailiffs) in the various subordinate bailiwicks were called "underfouds, underfowdes", later, "parish fouds". "The great foud" was replaced in the 17th century by a "steward-depute" or (later) "sheriff", the under-bailiffs by "bailies, bailiffs". The lawman's office was dissolved about or before the middle of the 16th century, shortly before the bailiff's office, whith which it prob. has been merged. Hence the intermingling of the designations "great f." and "lagman, lawman". Hibbert applies "the great foude or lagman" to one and the same functionary, also called "prefect". Barry designates the bailiff (the foud) as "the president of the supreme court formerly held in the Orkney and Shetland islands", and, like Balfour, makes him a specifically Ork. functionary — in disagreement with Shetl. deeds from the 16th century; see further under \*lagman, sb. — A form fogge, with preserved original g, was still used in the latter half of the 16th century. In a letter of 1567 from the English Ambassador at the Scottish Court in Edinburgh, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, to Queen Elizabeth, with ref. to Bothwell (who in his flight to Denmark made a short stay in Shetland at the bailiff Olav Sinclair's), the Shetl. bailiff, "the principal man of the isle", is mentioned as "fogge" (misunderstood by the letter-writer as the bailiff's name: "The principal man of the isle, named Fogge, doth favoure Bodwell..."). G. Goudie, Ant. of Shetland, pp. 93 (and 230). — Other modes of spelling the word in old Scottish-Shetlandic deeds are: foid, fould, and occas. f(e)ald, in which the l was prob. mute. — O.Norw. foguti (fogutr, fugutr, foguti, fouti), Mod. Norw. fut and faut, Sw. dial. faut, Fær. fúti (fúdi), m., a bailiff (borrowed from Germ.).



"**foudrie, fowdrie**", sb., 1) *bailiff's district, bailiwick*. Shetland is mentioned in deeds from the 16th century as "the Foudrie (Fowdrie, Foldrie, Faudrie) of Zetland". 2) *the office of bailiff (great foud) in the Shetl. Isles in the 16th century*. No. *futerike*, n., Da. *fogderi*, n., *bailiff's district*.

**four-ærin, -arin** [f<sup>u</sup>r'(h)ær'in, f<sup>u</sup>r'arin'], sb., a *four-oared boat*. The general form is "f<sup>u</sup>r'arin'", while "f<sup>u</sup>r'(h)ær'in" is peculiar to Du. \*(fer-)æringr; No. *færing*, m., from "feræring" or "firæring", a *four-oared boat*; O.N. *ferærr* and *fer-ærðr*, adj., *four-oared*. Cf. *seks-ærin*, sb.

\***fradin** [frādin], sb., *fart*; also disparagingly of something worthless; noted down in the foll. fragment of conversation from Fo.: *Jarta, jarta! I'm gotten fjomtēna kjosens, dearest (heart) mother! I have had fifteen kisses (a daughter's statement to her mother after a dance). Aye, aye! fjomtēna fradins! (the mother's answer). O.N. fretr, m., a fart. For a in fradin cf. O.N. frata, vb., = freta, to fart.*

**frae** [fræ] and **fae** [fæ], prep., *from*, is L.Sc. "frae, fae", but used adverbially = O.N. *frá* in some verbal exprs.: "say f(r)ae", "tell f(r)ae", *to tell*, O.N. *segja frá* (Fær. poet.) *telja frá*.

**frae-say** [fræ'sæ], **frae-sayin** [fræ'sæ'in], sb., a *tale, narrative*. O.N. *frásaga* and *frásögn*, f., a *tale*. Cf. *frae-tale*, sb., and "say frae", vb.

**frae-tale** [fræ'tel'], sb., a *tale, rumour*. Y<sup>n</sup>. See the preceding word and cf. "tell frae", Fær. *telja frá* (poet.) = *sigja frá, to tell*.

**frag (fragg)** [fräg (fräg), fräg], sb., a *person or thing of value; a large portion*: a) of people: a *clever person*; mostly negatively; he is nae ['no'] f., *he is good for nothing*; U<sup>wg</sup>. [frag]. b) a *valuable thing*,

esp. negatively; yon is nae f., *that is worthless* (U<sup>wg</sup>). c) a *large portion; good bargain*; he's gotten (got) a f., *he has made a good find or bargain*; comm. ironically used, e.g.: *Yon is a f., that is a great deal* (applied to a worthless gift or find), = gløb<sup>1</sup>; to *förd awa* ['away'] *ane's f., to carry one's booty into safety* (see *förd<sup>1</sup>*, vb.); N.Sh. (N.I.). — to mak' a f. o' a ting, a) *to make a good profit out of something* (partly ironically): N.Sh. (N.I., Nm., De., L.), Conn. b) rarely: *to cause disorder, confusion* (Y<sup>n</sup>). *fräg* and *fräg*: Y., Fe.; elsewhere comm.: *fräg*. Doubtless etym. to be classed with O.N. *frakkr*, adj., *clever; active; bold*, etc.; No. *frak*, *frakk*, adj., mostly negatively: *ikkje f., not particularly good*; Sw. dial. *frak*, *frakk*, adj., also = *big; stately*, Da. dial. *frag*, adj., *big; strong; clever*. Cf. Eng. dial. and L.Sc. *frack*, adj., *ready; active*, etc., besides the foll. (Shetl.) *frakk*, sb.

**frakk** [frak], sb., a *feeble, delicate person*. U. The word has prob., in consequence of ironical use, obtained a meaning opp. to the orig.; O.N. *frakkr*, adj., *clever; active; brave*; see further above under *frag*, sb., to which *frakk* seems to be allied. Cf. the syn. *fræk* [fræ'k], sb. Note, however, Icel. *frakki*, m., *musty hay; worthless thing* (B.H.).

**fram** [fram], adv., 1) *forward*, in the foll. applications and phrases: 1) *forwards to the stem of a boat*, to geng f. 2) *off or away from the shore, out to sea*; a) to set ut f., *to head towards the high seas* (Y<sup>n</sup>); to geng f., *to set out for deep-sea fishing (by boat) to the fishing-grounds farther off* (see *framhaf*, sb.); b) of tide: he is f., *it (the tide) is setting seawards*; he is f. and sooth, f. and nort', *it is setting southwards, northwards* (cf. *fram-tide*, sb.); c) f. wi', (*forwards*) *along*, esp. in

a straight line with something farther off or facing out to sea, of landmarks, situated at certain distances from each other, by which to find a fishing-ground (U<sup>w</sup>.); see wi, prep. and adv. N.I., Fo. O.N. fram, adv., *forwards*, also *seawards* (f. 4, Fr.). II) *forward*, in the foll. applications: 1) *forward in the stem of the boat*; to sit or lie **f.**; hit ['it']'s lyin' **f.** 2) *far from land, out at sea*, in the expr.: to be **f.**, to be out at deep-sea fishing (by boat); "fram o'" = in front of, farther out at sea than; Johnie is **f.** o' me (Fe.); N.I.; Fo. 3) in the game "to play holi" (a game consisting in driving small balls or round stones into holes): to be **f.**, to be forward, to have got the stone (the ball) into the last hole in the row; to be a hole o' **f.**, to lack one hole of winning the game; N.I. O.N. frammi, adv., *forward*; in front.

**framer** [framər], adj. comp., (*lying farther out at sea*, of fishing-grounds, opp. to "hemer"; de **f.** Sedek (sedek): U<sup>wg.</sup>, opp. to "de hemer Sedek"; see sedek<sup>2</sup>, sb. O.N. fram-arri, adj. comp. (formed from fram, adv., *forwards*), *farther on*. See prec. fram, adv.

**framhaf** [fram'häf], sb., *deep-sea fishing-grounds on the high seas*, de **f.**; to geng to de **f.** = to geng fram. N.I., Fo. \*fram-haf. See fram, adv., and haf, sb. "far haf" is now comm. used for fram haf (at any rate, outside the N.I. and Fo.). The farthest deep-sea fishing-grounds are occas. called "de foremost haf or ocean" (Y<sup>h.</sup>, Fe.).

**fram** [fram, fra'm]-*side*, sb., *fore-side*, esp. of a vessel, boat: *the side of a boat which faces the sea*, de **f.-s.** o' a boat. No. framsida, f., *foreside*.

\***framstokk** [fra'm'støk], sb., *the foremost side of the bed, facing the*

*room*, now comm.: forstokk, "fore"-stokk [fōr'støk]. L. (Vidlin). \*fram-stokkr. See fram, adv., and stokk, sb.

**fram** [fram]-*tide*, sb., *tide setting seawards* (fram). N.I., Fo., Du. See fram, adv.

**fram** [fram]-*tow*, sb., *a rope fastened to the stem of a boat, securing it*. See fram, adv.

**frek**, sb., see fræk, sb.

**frekl**, vb., see fretl, vb.

**fremd**<sup>1</sup> [fræmd], sb., tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea in the foll. senses: 1) *a head, esp. of fish; head of a fish, used for bait* (U.); occas. also of *the human head* (U.; Y<sup>n.</sup>); a pain i' de **f.**, *headache* (U.). 2) *a young coalfish* (piltek); prob. from the meaning: *head*; to glom a **f.**, to take a (young) coalfish off the hook; Fe. 3) *a high, steep point of land, "head"* (Y<sup>n.</sup>). Prop. *something projecting or a forepart*; deriv. of fram, adv. For the deriv. ending d, cf. O.N. fremd, f., with a diff. meaning (*promotion*, etc.).

**fremd**<sup>2</sup> [fræmd, fræmd], sb., de **f.**, *foreign countries*; to geng to de **f.** frend [frænd]: Du. See fremd, adj.

**fremd** [fræmd, fræmd], adj., *strange, not akin*, opp. to frend, "friend", *kinsman*; nedder ['neither'] frend or ['nor'] fremd. To be kept distinct from "un-kon", *strange, unknown*. Icel. framandi, No. framand, Sw. främmande, Da. fremmed, L.Sc. frem, frem(m)yt, adj.

**frend**, **friend** [frend, frind], sb., *a kinsman, relative*, = O.N. frændi, L.Sc. frend, friend, sb. Cf. blødfriend, sb.

**frest**, **frist**<sup>1</sup> [frest, frøst, frist], sb., *respite; time spent in waiting*; wait till dey (de lambs) 're ['have'] had a **f.** [frest], and dey 'll eat de taatis ['potatoes'] (Conn.). U., C. — O.N. frest, n., *respite; delay*; L.Sc. frest,

frist, id. Easily confounded with the foll. *frest*, *frist*, sb.

**frest, frist**<sup>2</sup> [frest, fræst, frist], sb., *poor attempt to carry out a piece of work*; he's made a (puir = poor) f. o' it, *he has made a poor job of it*. U<sup>n</sup>. \*freist-. Cf. O.N. freista, vb., *to test*; *try*; *attempt*; freistni, f., *an attempt*.

**frest, frist**<sup>1</sup> [frest, fræst, frist], vb., 1) vb. a., *to delay*; *postpone*; he'll no ['not'] f. it; he could no f. it any langer ['any longer']; U. frisp[frist]: Y<sup>n</sup>. 2) vb. n., *to have a respite*; lat ['let'] dem (de sheep) f. [frist] a while, *let them (the sheep) rest a while* (Fe.? acc. to J.I.). Reported from Conn. in sense of *to wait*. — O.N. fresta, vb., *to delay*; *postpone*. — Easily confounded with the foll. *frest*, *frist*, vb.

**frest, frist**<sup>2</sup> [frest, fræst, frist], vb., 1) *to afford*; I could no f. to dø ['do'] it or to gi'e o' it; U<sup>n</sup>.; doubtless, *to attempt*; *try*. 2) *to dispense with*; I canno ['-not'] f. it; U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. freista, vb., *to test*; *try*; *to tempt*. — Meaning 2 of *frest*, *frist*, has prob. developed from meaning 1, so that "I canno f. it" is an abbr. of "I canno f. to gi'e (o') it".

**fret** [fret (fret), fræt], vb., *to rain slightly, mostly with a gentle wind*; he's fretin (ut o' him), he begins (is beginnin') to f. N.Sh., Wh. In Wh. *fret* is used in sense of *blowing gently, together with a little rain*, in the phrase "to f. and rain". N.I.: fræt; Nm<sup>n</sup>.: fret, fret; Wh.: fræt. — O.N. freta, vb., *to fart*; cf. O.N. fretr, m., *a puff of wind*, and No. "fret" in "regnfret", n., *a slight shower*.

**fretl, fretel** [frætəl, frætəl], vb., 1) vb. n., *to mutter to oneself below one's breath*; a fretlin body; N.Roe [frætəl]. 2) vb. a., *to scatter to the four winds of heaven*; he freteld it awa, *he frittered away his earnings*; U<sup>n</sup>. [frætəl]. From

U<sup>wg</sup>. is reported frekl, frekel [frækəl], vb. n., in sense of *to be wasted*; *to dwindle (quickly) away*; hit ['it'] is freklin awa. — \*fretla, vb., from O.N. freta, vb., *to fart*. Fær. fretla, vb., *to emit a blowing or puffing sound*; No. frata and fratla, vb., *to crackle*. The meanings given under fretl 2 and frekl prob. orig. from older meanings as: *to let puff away, let drift before a puff of wind*.

**fretla** [frætla], sb., *a woman in the habit of talking to herself*; esp. as a nickname: Fretla. N.Roe. Deriv. of fretl, vb. 1.

**fretti**, sb., see frøtt, sb.

**friend**, sb., see frend, sb.

†**frig(g)** [frīg], sb., 1) *a person ingratiating himself with others*. 2) *a person continually trifling with his work without making progress*. U. See frig(g), vb.

†**frig(g)** [frīg], vb., 1) *to try to ingratiate oneself with others, to hang on*, to f. aboot anc. 2) *to trifle with little or no result, to f. aboot de wark* ['work']. U. — \*frig- or \*frik-? Doubtless connected with Eng. \*frig, vb., *to be in restless motion*; *to rub*, etc., friggle, vb., *to toy*; *gad*; *trifle with some work* (dial.), and with No. frikla (frokla), vb., *to caress*; *sniff*; *wag*; *play*.

**Friggati-sura** [frīg'ati-sūra], sb., the name for a sorceress (in a myth). Y<sup>h</sup>. The first part of the compd. poss. contains the ancient name of the goddess "Friga". Cf.(?) No. frigga, f., *big, coarse woman*.

**frisk** [frisk], sb., *a tangled tuft of hair*; frisks o' hair, *tangled tufts of hair*. N.Roe., Fe., U. Cf. Fær. frís- in frísa, vb., *to dishevel the hair*, and frísatur, adj., *dishevelled, having dishevelled hair or tangled curls*.

**frisk** [frisk], vb., *to entangle*; *to dishevel*; to f. de hair. N.Roe., Fe.,

U. From an orig. \*frísa. See frisk, sb., and frisket, adj.

**frisket** [frískæt], adj., *knotty, tangled*, of hair. N.Roe., Fe., U. Deriv. of frisk, sb.

**frislet** [fríslæt], adj., *dishevelled, tangled* (of curly hair). L. Merging of: a) \*frís-, see Fær. frísa, vb., and frísutur, adj., under frisk, sb., and b) Eng. frizzled, perf. part. Cf. frisket, adj.

**frisp**, vb., see frést<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**frist**<sup>1 and 2</sup>, sb., see frést<sup>1 and 2</sup>, sb.

**frist**<sup>1 and 2</sup>, vb., see frést<sup>1 and 2</sup>, vb.

**fritl, frittlet?** or **frotl, frottlet?** [frætəl, frøtəl], sb., *offended mood; dislike; rancour*; he's ta'en ['has taken'] some f. against dem, *he has taken a dislike to them, has become offended with them*. U. Seems to be a deriv. of frott, sb.; q.v.

**fritt**, sb., see frøtt, sb.

\***fro**, prep., *from*. Hildina-ballad; The Lord's Prayer. With the governed word in dat.: fro liene, *from the war* (Hild. third v.), fro adlu idlu, *from all evil* (Lord's Prayer). O.N. frá, prep. (with dat.), *from*. In Shetl. now comm. "frae, fae", in accordance with L.Sc.

**fro**<sup>1</sup> [frō], sb., 1) *seed of a plant; anthers in a flower*, esp.: a) of the so-called "John's-mass-floers" ['flowers'], John's-mass-girs ['grass'] or John's-mass-pairs", English *plantain*, from the projecting stamens of which an omen for one's future is deduced on midsummer-night; b) on corn: de f. o' de corn; c) on rushes: de f. o' de flos. Also frø [frō]. Y<sup>h</sup>. 2) metaph. of: a) *down, scraped off a feather*, de f. o' a fcedder ['feather'], and b) *wood-shavings*. Y<sup>h</sup>. — O.N. fræ and frjó, n., *seed*. — fro rather points back to "fræ" than to "frjó" acc. to phonetic rules in Shetl.; frø, on the other hand, points to "frjó".

**fro**<sup>2</sup> [frō] and **frod** [frōd, frō'd], sb., *froth, foam*, esp. *sea-foam*, de

f. o' de sea; also *foam from a boat or ship at full speed*. fro: Y<sup>h</sup>. More comm.: frod. O.N. froða, f. (frauð, n.), *froth, foam*. Cf. froti, sb.

**frod** [frōd, frō'd], vb., *to froth, foam*; de milk frods (in churning); he was frodin (at de mooth), *he was foaming with rage*. \*froða. No. froda, vb., *to froth, foam*.

**frodi, frod-y** [frōdi, frō'di], adj., *frothy, foamy*. The mode of pronunc. indicates that the word is formed from frod, sb., and is not directly Eng. frothy, adj.

**frogg** [frōg], sb., *offals of fish, thrown away*. U. Cf. Icel. frugg, n. (E.J.) and f. (B.H.), *poor, mouldy hay*.

**frolik** [frōlik], sb., *an old, magic rigmarole or formula*; auld ['old'] froliks. N.I. Prob. orig. from O.N. fróðleikr, m., prop. *knowledge*, but also *knowledge of witchcraft; learning*; cf. O.N. fræði, n., a) *knowledge*; b) *magic formula*. Shetl. frolik(s) can hardly be derived from Eng. frolic, sb., as the deriv. of fróðleikr is supported: a) by the given special meanings of "fróðleikr" and "fræði"; b) by the occurrence of fron, sb., q.v., syn. with the Shetl. frolik. Cf. also frøtt, sb.

**fromli** [frōmli], adj., *neat; orderly*, opp. to the more comm. ufrum(ma)li, un-fromli, adj. Y<sup>n</sup>. No. frum, adj., *superior; excellent; clever*.

†**fröms**, sb., see frums, sb.

†**fromset**, adj., see frumset, adj.

**fron** [frō'n], sb., *superstition; superstitious ceremony; magic formula*; a auld ['old'] f. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. a deriv. of \*fróð- (O.N. fróðr, adj., *well-informed, learned*; fróðleikr, m., and fræði, n., *knowledge; learning*; in special meaning: *knowledge of witchcraft, and magic formula*); see above frolik, sb. For the ending -n cf. Sw. dial. från, m., *genius; sense* (Ri.), likewise derived from "fróð-".

**Frona** [frō'na], sb., name for a

(black-)spotted cow, having a white head and black-spotted forehead (round the eyes). Fe. \*Frána, \*Fræna. See *fronet*, adj. Cf. *Ferna*.

**fronet** [frø'nət], adj., of an animal, esp. a cow: *black-spotted, with a white head and black-spotted forehead (round the eyes)*; a *f. coo*. Fe. \*fránótt = \*frænótt. Fær. frænótur, frænatur [fræa'nót'ór], adj., *pie'd* (Fær. Anth. II, vocabulary). Cf. No. "fræning" in "gulfræning", m., a *serpent (viper) having yellowish spots*, and "raudfræning", m., a *ruddy-faced, freckled person*. — A form *fernet* [fē'rnət] for an older \*frenet from \*fræn- is reported from N.Roe; see *fernet* adj. *fronet* may either be derived from an orig. \*frán-ótt or be a "\*frænótt" with a later dropped [r]-mutation. Alternation of á and æ is found in O.N. fránn, Icel. fránn and frænn, Fær. \*frænur, adj., *glittering* (frænarormur = No. Fraarormen, poet.).

**fross**<sup>1</sup> [frɔs], sb., 1) *long, thick, dishevelled hair or beard*; a great *f. o' hair*; Sa. 2) *bunch, cluster, spreading out*; a *f. o' flooers* ['flowerers']. Du. — Prob. from \*fross by assimilation of ns to ss, and the same word as No. fruns, m., a *tassel; bristling tufts of hair*.

**fross**<sup>2</sup>, **frosj** [frɔs], sb., 1) *a spitting with a sputtering sound*; de *f. o' a cat*. U. 2) *froth, foam, rising from the stem of a boat or ship at full speed*; shø ['she', = de boat] is *settin' or sendin' a f. afore her*. See *fross*, *frosj*, vb.

**fross**, **frosj** [frɔs(ɟ)], vb., 1) *to spit with a sputtering sound*; a *frossin cat*; de *cat frosses (is frossin) at dee*; to *f. ut so, to spit out half-boiled, chewed limpets on the sea in order to allure the fish*. 2) *to froth, foam (from the stem) of a boat or ship at full speed*; de *boat is frossin (frosjin) = de boat is*

*settin (sendin) a fross (frosj) afore her*. \*frussa? Icel. frussa, vb., *to snort*; O.N. (and Mod. Icel.) frýsa, vb., id.; No. frøsa, vb., *to snort; sputter; gush*; Fær. froysa, vb., *to sputter; emit froth*.

**froti** [froti, frøti], sb., *froth, foam from a boat or ship at full speed*; de *boat is settin' de f. fae* ['from'] her. Nm<sup>2</sup>. (Bard.). The same word as *frod* and *fro*<sup>2</sup> [O.N. froða], sb., with hardening of d to t. For t from d, orig. ð, in Shetl. Norn, see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 29, the end.

**frotset** [frɔtsət, frøtsət], adj., *peevish; sulky*, from the pl. form *frotts*, see below *frott*, sb. Orig. prob. \*frottet; cf. No. frottutt, adj., *sulky*, and Sw. dial. frutt, fruttun, adj., *sullen; malicious*.

**frott** [frɔt and comm.: frət], sb., esp. in pl. (*frotts*) in the expr.: to *tak' de frotts, to feel offended and become peevish*; he's *ta'en* ['taken'] de *frotts, he is sulking*. N.Roe. Cf. No. *frott* and *frutt*, m., *protruding lips*, *frottutt*, adj., *sulky*, *frutta* and *frytta*, vb., *to sulk*; O.N. *frotta*, vb., *to protrude the lips(?)*. Shetl. *frott(s)* merges with *fret(s)* [fræt(s)] in the same sense as Eng. *fret*, sb. The pronunc. "frət(s)" may arise either from "frott-" or "fret".

†**frou**, sb., see *fru*, sb.

**fru** [frū], sb., *tabu-name, sea-term, used by fishermen at sea for woman; wife*. U. O.N. frú, f., *mistress of the house; a lady*. The form *frou* [frou, frâu] (U.), however, is more common than *fru*. *frou* is prob. borrowed from Dut. (vrouw). Note, however, that already in O.N., "frov, fro(u)va" = frú, is found as a word borrowed from Germ.

**frumli**, adj., in the compds. *ufrumli*, *ufrummali*; see *fromli*, adj.

†**frums** [fro'ms] and **froms** [fro'ms, fró'ms], sb., *peevish, fretful mood*;

esp. in pl. (frumses, fromses); to tak' de frumses, to *feel offended without cause*. Besides "frums, froms", are found such forms as frumps [frɔ'mps], fromps [frɔ'mps] and frimps [frɔ'mps]; in a f.; to tak' a f. = to tak' de frumses. frimps (fromps, frumps) is used also in sense of *tossing one's head contemptuously*; shø ['she'] turned her wi' a f. The origin of the word in Shetl. is uncertain. It can be referred partly to No. frynsa, vb., to *turn up one's nose*; to *sulk*, partly to Eng. frump, sb., used in Shetl. in a similar sense to frums, in which word m, at any rate, seems to come from "frump". Or might "frum(p)s", etc., really be the pl. of Eng. frump, and later (on account of the freq. used pl. form) be regarded as sing. in Shetl.

†frums [frɔ'ms], vb., to be *fretful, peevish*, to f. at ane.

†frumset [frɔ'msət] and fromset [frɔm'sət, frɔ'msət], adj., *peevish; fretful*. Nm. Deriv. of frums, froms, sb.

fræk [fræ'k], sb., a *feeble, delicate person*, = frakk. U<sup>WE</sup>. N.Roe. A form frek [fræk, fræ'k] is reported from De. fræk may orig. either a) from O.N. fræk- (frækleikr, m., *courage; dauntlessness*; frækinn and frækkn, adj., *courageous; able*, No. fræk, adj., *clever; strong*), or b) from O.N. frekr, adj., *greedy; voracious; harsh*, which in No. (frek, fræk) and occas. in Sw. dial. (fräk) is found in the same sense as "frak, frakk", adj., *clever, kind*, etc. frek may doubtless be referred to "frekr". fræk, frek has, like frakk, acquired a meaning opposite to the original, prob. through ironic use. See further frag(g) and frakk, sbs.

frø [frø], sb., *seed; anthers (on flowers)*. Y<sup>h</sup>. O.N. frjó (and fræ), n., *seed*. See fro<sup>1</sup>, sb.

frøtt [frøt (frət)], sb., 1) *sooth-saying* (combined with old phrases and formulas), esp. *by an old, wise woman*. 2) *superstitious belief, customs and spells*; auld ['old'] frøtts. N.I. Also, esp. in meaning 2: frett, fritt [fret, frət], comm. in pl. (fretts, fritts). The word is found in L.Sc., viz.: "freit, fret", *superstitious belief or observance* (Jam.), orig. from O.N. frétt, f., *questioning*, and in a more restricted sense: a) *consultation of the oracle, and finding the will of the gods*; b) (Icel., acc. to B.H. and K.G.) *oracle, reponse of an oracle*; but meaning 1 of Shetl. frøtt, (*oracular*) *soothsaying*, not found in Jam., may indicate that the word in Shetl. originates directly from O.N. frétt. — frøtteri [frø'təri, frø'təri], sb. (collect.), = frøtts, sb. pl. — frøtti [frøti, frøti], adj., in the phrase: a auld ['old'] f. sayin', a *phrase or formula used in sooth-saying*, esp. *by an old, wise woman*.

\*†fu [fū, fò], sb., a *flame; fire*; to tak' fu, to *ignite, to take fire*, formed in accordance with Eng. "to take fire". Ai. (Clousta). "fu" is hardly the root in O.N. funi, m., and O.N. fúrr, m., *fire*, both of these words being formed by derivation. The word then might be either: a) an abbr. of "funi" or "fúrr" — these two words are handed down in Shetl. as part of the fishermen's tabu-lang. (see fona, sb., and \*furin, sbs.) — or: b) Fr. feu, *fire*, taken as a loan-word in Shetl. with change of vowel (Mod. Fr. eu [ø] almost Shetl. ø).

Fuda [fuda, fuda], sb., the name for a *black cow with white legs, or conversely*. Fo. \*Fóta; deriv. of O.N. fótr, m., *foot; leg*. Cf. fudin, sb.

"fudaburda", sb., appearing in the foll. context in "Da Tiej i' da Neean" (Shetland Times 1879): "at idder ['other'] times sic ['such'] feelings



prove de f. o' de strongest affections", "fudaburda" is explained as: "beginning, foundation". Ai.? Prob. a corruption of firebord, sb., a *foreboding*, which is also found noted down in the form fidebord. "fudaburda o'" really: "foreboding or witness of".

**fudin** [fūdin, fudin], sb., a *cat*, tabu-name, sea-term, used by fishermen. C., Wests., Nm. (Nm<sup>w</sup>). Y. (Y<sup>h</sup>). "fūdin", with a long u, is reported from Conn.; otherwise comm. "fudin" with a short u. The word is also noted down as: a) fudiin [fud'iin, fud'iən]: M.Roe, U<sup>wg</sup>.; b) fjödin [fjödín]: W.; c) futin, futen: Y<sup>n</sup>. [futín], Wests. occas., Nm. occas., De. [futən]; d) futer [futər]: Wests. occas., Nm. occas.; e) futek [futæk] (locality uncertain). — Prob.: \*fótingr = \*fætíngr in sense of *light-foot*, derived from O.N. fótr, m., a *foot*. Other forms, such as fittin [fətin] (L., N., etc., Fø. occas.), fitter [fətər] and "four-fitter" (Papa St., etc.) are, with regard to the vowel-sound, influenced by L.Sc. "fit", sb., *foot*. Forfíttek, fitter, as a sea-term, tabu-name, for *mouse*, see under fótlin, sb.

"\*fugga", sb., *fire* (tabu-name). E.D.D. with Louis Lucien Bonaparte's collection of Shetl. words as the source. Not confirmed. If the word is correct, it may be from O.N. føykir (feykir), m., a poetic word for *fire*; or Lat. focus?

**fugle-ca'** [fog'läkä, fog'läkä], sb., a *great flock, driven or crowded together*, e.g. sheep; also a *flock of birds or a crowd of people*. Occas. in the form "fogle [fög'lə-ca'". N.Roe. Orig. doubtless a *flock of birds*, in which case fugle- is O.N. fugla, gen. pl. of fugl, m., a *bird*. "ca'" (L.Sc.) denotes in Shetl. a *flock, being driven along*, a ca' o' sheep, a ca' o' hwals ['whales'] =

a grind o' hwals (*a flock of 'caaing' whales*); L.Sc. ca' (caw, call), vb., *to drive*.

**fuglekavi** [fog'läkä'vi], sb., *dense snow-storm*. Rare. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Cf. No. fykla, fyklesnjova, vb., *to snow in scattered, downy flakes*.

**ful** [ful], sb., *bird*, to fly like de f. o' de air (N.I.). O.N. fugl, m., *fowl*. — In place-names the word is found in the form fugl [fogl]: Fuglaberg [fog'labærg] (Lunna Ness, L.): \*fuglaberg; Fuglali [fog'lali] (Y<sup>h</sup>): \*fuglahlið; Fuglanes [fog'lanes] (W. Burra): \*fuglanes; Fuglaskerri [fog'laskæri] (Papa St.): \*fuglasker. The lake-name "Fugla [fogla]-water" (Lunna Ness, L., Y<sup>n</sup>.) doubtless contains the old name of a stream, Fugl-.

**ful** [fūl, ful], adj., 1) *foul; unclean*; O.N. fúll, adj. 2) *angry; annoyed*; to get f. o' ane, *to become annoyed with someone*; No. ful, adj., *foul*, inter alia also *angry; hot-headed; bitter*.

**fuldju, fulju (fulgju)**, sb., see folgju, sb.

†**fullek** [fəl(l)æk] and †**fillek** [fəl(l)æk], sb., *full force; full speed*; de boat or de tide is gaun ['going'] wi' a f.; de f. o' de tide, a fullek o' tide, *the tide at its highest*. U. Eng. dial. fullock, sb., denotes a *violent jerk; sudden, heavy fall; blow*, thus indicating something more sudden than the Shetl. fullek. The Shetl. fullek, fillek really denotes "*fulness*", *movement at its highest*, but is prob. a modernism.

**fuml, fumel** [foməl (fuməl)], vb., 1) *to fumble*; to f. i' de dark. 2) *to bungle, leave a piece of work half done*; to f. at a ting. No. fumla, vb., *to fumble; grab*, also *to bungle*. Sw. dial. fumla, vb., *to bungle*. From fuml is formed fumli, fumli-y [fomli], adj., applied to work: *badly or half*



done, and *fumler* [fomlær], sb., a *fumbler*.

**fumli** [fomli], adj., *big, unshapely, gross in appearance*; a **f.** body ['person']. Nm.; De. \*fumpligr? Cf. No. *fump*, m., a *stout, stiff, heavy figure*, and *fumpeleg*, adj., *clumsy (applied to shape and appearance)*.

\***fumtan**, num., see \*fjomtan.

**funder** [föndær], sb., 1) a *find*, esp. of some trifling object; a *piri* (small) **f.** Du. 2) a *trifle*, a *piri f. Ai., Du. *fönder* [föndær, föndær] (Conn.), a *piri f.*, = *funder* 2. O.N. *funder* and *fyndr*, m., a *find*. Cf. *finder*, sb.*

**fungli** [föngli], adj., 1) *big, of proper height and stoutness, full-figured*; a **f.** piece o' bait, a **f.** body ['person']. N.L., Nm. Also *funglin* [fönglin]: Fe. 2) *generous; open-handed* (U<sup>wg</sup>). "funglie-foo, -fu", adj., is given by Edm. in sense of "obliging, generous". *fungli* 1 might possibly be associated with No. *funk*, m., *thick-set figure*, and *funken*, adj., *unshapely*, = *fumpeleg*. The meaning of these words, however, does not correspond to *fungli* 2 and "funglie-foo", just as the root-meaning of "funk, fump", *bundle, lump*, does not quite correspond to *fungli* in sense of *proper height and stoutness*. The different meanings of *fungli* are more easily explained from an orig. \*fangligr, derivative of O.N. *fang*, n.; see Shetl. *fang*, sb., and cf. O.N. *fengligr*, adj., *advantageous; beneficial; valuable* (in *úfengligr*), No. *faafeng(je)leg*, adj., *unsuitable*. The invariably close o-sound in *fungli* is, however, in that case, somewhat remarkable. In *fungli* 1 and 2 two different words may possibly be merged. See *fumli*, adj., which, however, differs in meaning from *fungli*.

**funk** [fo'ŋk], sb., 1) *dense smoke with sparks of fire*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe); S.Sh. (Conn.). Also *fjunk* [fjo'ŋk]

(N.Roe). 2) *great heat from the fire on the hearth*, a **f.** o' het [heat']. Du. In this sense also in an extended form *funksen*, *funksjen* [fo'ŋksən], a **f.** o' het. Du. — From the root "fun-" (*fire*)? See *fona*, sb., and below, *funk*, vb. *funks(j)en* is poss. a \**funks-*: a \**funk* with addition of s. — *funk* [fo'ŋk], *fonk* [fo'ŋk], *fjunk* [fjo'ŋk], *fjonk* [fjo'ŋk] are also found in sense of *vapour; stink; nauseous or mouldy smell* (U<sup>n</sup>: *funk*; Ai.: *fonk*; S.Sh.: *fjunk*, *fjonk*), but, in these senses, the word springs from Eng. *funk*, sb. In sense of *the state of being offended*, *funk* comes from Eng. dial.

**funk** [fo'ŋk], vb., 1) vb. n., of fire: *to send forth sparks, or dense smoke mingled with sparks*; the fire is *funkin*. C. 2) vb. a., *to poke the fire to make it blaze*, to **f.** op de fire (= to burt). C. — Poss. from *fun-* in O.N. *funi*, m., *fire*, Shetl. *fona* (q.v.). Cf. Da. dial. (Jut.) *funke*, vb., of fire: *to burn brightly with sputtering sparks*, Germ. *funke*, m., a *spark*, and *funken*, vb., *to sparkle, twinkle*, M.Eng. *funke*, sb., a *small fire*, as well as Sw. dial. *funka*, vb., *to shine; glitter*.

\***furin** [fūrɪn?], sb., *fire*, sea-term, tabu-name, used by fishermen. Barclay: *foorin*. O.N. *fúrr*, m., *fire*, esp. poetically (cf. L.Germ. *feuer*, Da. *fyrr*). -in, in *furin*, is the old def. art.; *furin* = \**fúrrinn*.

**furtel** [fu'rtəl], sb., a disparaging term used of an *odd, ugly-looking thing of little value*, esp. of an old thing; a *auld* ['old'] **f.**, a *great f.* U<sup>wg</sup>. Poss. to be referred to O.N. *furða*, f., a *wonder, something strange*; Icel. *furða*, f., a *strange thing*. For a change *rð* > *rt* in Shetl. Norn, see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 29, the end, and cf. e.g. *bort*, *gart*, *wart*, sbs.

**fusk** [fosk], sb., *fish*, a jocular term; really a tabu-name, used by fishermen: we're gotten plenty o' f. Sa<sup>e.</sup>, Ai<sup>w.</sup>. From O.N. fiskr, m., *fish*. — In Fo. the word is handed down with an i [i]-sound; see \*fisk<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**fusom** [fūsom], adj., *eager, industrious worker*; a guid ['good'] f. body or party ['person']. Conn. O.N. fúss, adj., *eager for; desirous*; No. and Sw. dial. fus, Fær. fúsur, adj., also: *fiery; eager; agile*. Though fusom differs entirely in meaning from a) L.Sc. fowsum, fousum, adj., = Eng. fulsome, and from b) L.Sc. fowsum, adj., *somewhat too large*, it has, however, been influenced in form by these words through the added suffix -om.

**fust** [fust], vb., *to go hastily*; to geng fustin. Fe. Prob. a deriv. of \*fusa; No. fusa, Da. fuse, vb., *to rush on hastily*. Cf. fóst, vb.

**fuster**<sup>1</sup> [fustər], sb., contemptuous term, appl. to a person: *a bad fellow*, etc. Fo.? No. fusse, m., means, partly a *bungler*, partly a *tramp*; a *filthy fellow*, etc.

**fuster**<sup>2</sup> [fustər, fóstər], sb., *an eddy; foaming sea*, esp. *foam from the stem of a vessel at full speed*; "to set de f. afore her", of a boat or ship: *to go hastily through the water (causing foam to rise before the stem)*; de f. i(r)ae a ba, *spray dashing up from waves breaking on a skerry*. N.I., Fo. Deriv. of \*fusa; No. fusa, vb., *to gush forth violently* (R.); Fær. fussa, vb., id. — fuster is found as a place-name, a) e.g. in: de Brimfuster [brim'fostər] (Ramnagjo, U<sup>s.</sup>), a rocky strip of coast with heavy surf; "de Golifuster [gol'ifus'tər]" (West Nips, Y<sup>n.</sup>), a rock in the sea with heavy surf; Fustergjo [fus'tərgjo] (Lunna Ness, L.); b) in "de Fustra [fūstra]" (U<sup>wg.</sup>), a sunken rock with heavy surf.

**fuster** [fustər], vb., *to go about in a wild, noisy manner*, to f. aboot, to geng fusterin. U. Deriv. of \*fusa; see above fust, vb., and fuster<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**fusti** [fusti]-**ba'**, sb., = fisti-ba'; q.v. N.I.

**futek, futer, futin**, see fudin, sb.

**futer** [futər, fótər], vb., *to check; prevent; stand in one's way*; he futerd me; I futerd him. U<sup>n.</sup> — Is most prob. O.N. fatra, vb., *to delay; prevent*, with change of vowel in the main syllable. Might also stand for \*furt from \*furd, \*ford, by metathesis of r and the foll. consonant. The metathesis, in that case, doubtless arose in the past tense: futerd from an older \*furd, \*furded. For the change rō > rt in Shetl. Norn, see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII) § 29, the end, and cf. e.g. gart, sb., from O.N. garðr. O.N. forða, vb., *to move; carry into safety (from); to keep one from something*; Fær. forða, vb., a) *to rescue*; b) *to prevent; hinder*.

**futi** [fōti] and **fitti** [fēti], sb., *a stocking-foot, knitted woollen shoe*. Wests. futi: Fo. fitti: Sa. fitti is, in any case, a mod. form (L.Sc. and Shetl. fit, sb., *a foot*); futi is prob. older. The word itself is doubtless ancient; cf. Sw. dial. fōte (förföt) and fötling, m., *a stocking-foot*, and No. fötla, f., id.

**futli**, sb., see fotlin, fotlek, sb.

**föger** [fögər], sb., fishermen's tabu-name for *the sun*; de f., really, *the fair one*. U<sup>b.</sup> See further feger (and foger), sb.

**\*fön**, sb., *fire* (tabu-name). In Edm.: "fün, fire (u as in French)". See fona, sb.

**förd** [förd, fōrd], sb., 1) *hurry*; dey were upon a great f., *they were in a great hurry*. 2) *an unsuccessful expedition or result*, = misförd; hit ['it'] cam' till a f., *it did*

*not succeed*; I cam' till a **f.** (misf.), *I met with a misfortune*. Fe. Seems to have arisen by mingling of O.N. ferð, f., and O.N. fōr, f., *a journey*. See further ferd<sup>1</sup>, ford<sup>2</sup> and fori, sbs.

**fōrd<sup>1</sup>** [fōrd, fōrd], vb. a., *to convey*; *carry*, esp. something heavy, or ironically used of something trifling; to **f.** a heavy burden, *to carry a heavy burden*; to **f.** awa ['away'] ane's frag(g), *to carry one's booty into safety*; also in the phrase: "du 'll **f.**, as du finns", *you most content yourself with what you have or get*, really, *you bring home and put aside, acc. to that which you find* U. (U<sup>wg.</sup>). — O.N. fœra, vb., *to ferry*; *to bring*. For **d** in fōrd see the note under ford<sup>2</sup> and fōrd, sbs. Cf. also fōrd<sup>2</sup>, vb. n. — Poss. infl. from O.N. forða, vb., *to move*; *bring to a safe place*, No. forða, vb., *to convey, move*. See for<sup>1</sup>, ford<sup>2</sup> and fori, sbs.

**fōrd<sup>2</sup>** [fōrd], vb. n., 1) *to wander*; in a fisherman's verse from U.:... de ali grontjels wis ['was' = were] fōrdin about de fire, *the sucking pigs wandered about the fire (the fire-place)* (U<sup>b.</sup>). 2) a) *to get on or along in a certain manner*, esp. in conjunction with "weel" ['well'], more rarely with "ill" ['badly']; he fōrded weel, *he was well received*. Occas. passively: he was weel fōrded, *he was well treated and entertained*. Fe. b) *to thrive*; to **f.** weel, *to thrive well*. Fe. — fōrd 1 springs from O.N. ferðask, vb., *to travel*, fōrd 2 from O.N. fara, vb., *to fare*, fara vel, *to fare well, to be successful in one's expedition*. For the mingling of the forms see ford<sup>2</sup>, fori and fōrd, sbs., as well as fōrd<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**fōst** [fōst], vb., *to make great haste*. Fe. Either from \*fōysa (No. fōysa, Sw. dial. fōsa, vb., *to drive hastily onwards*), or poss. a parallel form to fust. See fust, vb.

## G.

**gaaf**, sb., see galti, sb.

**ga<sup>1</sup>, ga'** [gā], sb., 1) *mock-sun*; "a ga' afore de sun" is considered to portend bad weather. See gad<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2) in the compd. "wadder ['weather']-ga'", *low, threatening, storm-charged cloud* (Burra). — Prob. a shortening of \*gall with dropped, final ll acc. to L.Sc. usage (see further under the foll. word). Cf. a) Da. dial. (Jut) galle, gall, m., *fragment of a rainbow* (a portent of rough weather); b) Sw. dial. väder-gall, n., *a storm-charged cloud*.

**ga<sup>2</sup>, ga'** [gā], sb., *hard piece in the centre of something*, esp. *hard*

*spot in the middle of a potato*; de taati ['potato'] had a ga' in him (U.). — ga'-knot = gall (gald)-knot, *a firmly tied knot*. — See further under gall (gald), adj., of which ga' seems to be a shortening with dropped ll, acc. to L.Sc. usage (cf. e.g. ba', ca', fa', ha', wa' = Eng. ball, call, fall, hall, wall).

**ga<sup>3</sup>** [gā], sb., *a hole*; *opening*, see gad<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**gab** [gāb], sb., 1) *a gap*; *opening*, esp. *an open tract, a wind-swept place*, noted down in the expr.: to stand i' de **g.** o' de wind, *to stand in the mouth of the wind*. Y., Fe. 2) *idle*

*talk, nonsense.* — This form with a long *a* doubtless arises from O.N. *gap*, n., a) *a gap, opening*; b) *idle talk, nonsense*. On the other hand, *gab* [gab], with a short *a*, *a gap, mouth*, comm. in pl., *gabs*, in sense of sing. (had dy *gabs!*), may be partly O.N. *gap*, partly Eng. (and L.Sc.) *gab* (*mouth*). — Cf. \**gaba*, sb.

**gab** [gäb], vb., *to be talkative*. Y., Fe., Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). O.N. *gapa*, vb., *to gape*; also *to shout*; *to spread gossip*, No. and Sw. dial. *gapa*, vb., *to chatter*; L.Sc. *gab*, vb., id.

\***gaba** [gäba], sb., *a cave, grotto*. Appears freq. as a place-name, esp. in Nm. (see Shetl. Stedn. p. 95). Deriv. of O.N. *gap*, n., *a gap, opening*, Shetl. *gab*, sb.

\***gabel** [gäbəl], sb., 1) *a gable, end-wall*; 2) *a high, steep headland, formed like a gable*. Now only as a place-name, e.g. Orkna-gabel (U<sup>w</sup>.), also called "de gevel [gævəl, qævəl] o' (de) Orka or Orki [ó'rka, ó'rki]" by the Unst fishermen. — The word is still used as a common noun in both senses in the form *gevel* [gævəl, qævəl, gævəl (qævəl)], which is L.Sc. *gavel*. — O.N. *gafll*, m., a) *a gable*; b) *the extreme point of an island*; c) as the name of headlands and mountains (rocky walls). L.Sc. *gavel*, sb., *the gable of a house*.

**gaberslinker** [gä'børsle'ŋ'kər], sb., *a lazy, talkative person, going about spreading gossip*. "gaber" and "slinker", formed respectively from *gab*, vb., and *slink*, vb. (*to go idly about*).

**gabət** [gäbət], adj., *talkative; tattling*; a *g.* body. N.Roe. No. *gaputt*, adj., *flippant*. See *gab*, vb.

**gabi** [gäbi], sb., *a talkative, tattling person*. N.Roe. \**gapi*; Icel. *gapi*, m., *a tattler, hare-brained person*, No. *gape*, m., *a chatterer*.

**gabset** [gabsət], adj., *very talkative; prating, tattling*. S.Sh. \**gaps-*

from O.N. *gap*, n., *gossip*. For the derivative s cf. Sw. dial. *gapsig*, adj., *boastful*.

**gabsi** [gabsi], sb., *a talkative person; a tattler*. S.Sh. \**gapsi*. See prec. *gabset*, adj., and *gabi*, sb.

**gad<sup>1</sup>, gadd?** [gad], sb., *a mock-sun*. U<sup>n-w</sup>., Y<sup>n</sup>. *gadd* from \**gall?* Orig. uncertain. See *ga<sup>1</sup>*, sb.

**gad<sup>2</sup>** [gad], sb., *a hole; opening, esp. a hole in a potato*. Fo. As a place-name occas. with a long *a*: de *Gads* [gäds] (Fo.), two fissures in a rock by the sea-shore. *Gadastakk* [gad'astak'] (Fo.), a skerry with an opening through it. A form "gat" is found in Barclay in sense of "anus". — O.N. *gat*, n., *a hole; opening*.

**gadd** [gad], sb., *a large nail, spike*. O.N. *gaddr*, m., *a spike; gad; goad*; Icel. (Mod. Icel.) *gaddr*, m., *a large nail*.

\***gaddwond** [gadwənd], sb., *a goad; stick for driving a plough-ox* (partly also for preventing the ox from going too quickly) in ploughing. Nm<sup>e</sup>. (Sullom). \**gadd-vəndr*. O.N. *gaddr*, m., *a spike; gad; goad*; O.N. *vəndr*, m., *a wand*; L.Sc. *gadwand*.

†**gag** [gag], sb., *mire; mud; a porridge-like mass, esp. of too thick gruel or spoon-meat*. N.Roe. Also L.Sc. dial. (*gag*, sb., *a dirty mass, Banffshire*), but may be of Norn orig. in Shetl. For the probable etym. of the word see *gagl*, and *gogl*, sbs.

†**gag** [gag], vb., *to stir a porridge-like mass, to sit gagin in* (atill) onyting. N.Roe. Also fig. *to do work in the wrong way*; occas. with object, e.g. to *g.* a fish, *to gut a fish in the wrong way or clumsily* (Ai.). See *gag*, sb., and *gagl*, sbs.

**gagl** [gag<sup>2</sup>l, gagəl], sb., *mire; mud; hotch-potch; a moist, soft mass*; to be in a *g.* (of objects in a moist, decomposed state). Fig. = *bungle*; to mak' a *g.* o' onyting. Parallel form to *gogl*, sb.; q.v. O.N. *gogli*, m., *mire; mud*.

**gal**, sb., see *gilgal*.

**galafer** [gāˈlafər], sb., *noisy, frolicsome mirth*; gi'en ['given'] to **g**; fu' ['full'] o' **g**; to mak' **g**. Fo., N.I. galfer [ga'lfər]: U<sup>n</sup>., esp. in pl.: galfers; I can hear de galfers o' dem. — No. galneferd, f., *foolish behaviour*; galnast and galna seg, vb., to play foolish tricks (O.N. galinn, adj., *enchanted*, No. galen, adj., *mad*; *wild*; *unruly*, etc.). For gala- cf. O.N. galaskapr, m., *wildness*; *mirth*.

**galafert** [gāˈlafə'rt], adj., *wild; frolicsome*; a **g**. lass. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. Really a substantive and the same word as galafer; see prec.

**galbou** [galbāu], sb., *hubbub; very noisy mirth*; to mak' or had ['hold'] a **g**. Fe. The first part of the compd. is O.N. gal, n., *bawling*. The second part is uncertain; might be a shortening of O.N. \*baul, n., *bellowing* — cf. gandigou under *gandigoul*, sb.

**galder** [galdər], sb., 1) a) *noisy, foolish talk; chatter*; nane ['none'] o' dy **g**! der'r a **g**. upo dee de day, *how you are chattering to-day!* b) *noisy mirth*; often in pl.: de galders o' de bairns ['children'] (Nm.). 2) *high, roaring wind; strong gust of wind*; a **g**. o' wind; fairly comm. 3) *great uproar in the sea*, a **g**. i' de sea. — In senses 1 a, 2 and 3 also *golder*; q.v. — O.N. galdr, m., *crowing, magic song*, etc.; No. galder, m., a) *witchcraft*; b) *roaring*; O.N. gala, vb., to *crow*, also of wind: galandi landnyrdingr, a *howling north-east wind*.

**galder** [galdər], vb., 1) a) to *speak in a loud, foolish manner*; a galderin voice, a *loud, penetrating voice*; b) to *laugh noisily and wildly*. 2) of wind: to *bluster*. 3) of water: to *rush*; *gush*. — In senses 1 a, 2 and 3 also *golder*; q.v. — No. galdra, vb., to *bawl*; *cry*; also to *practise witchcraft*.

†**galderi** [galˈdəri], sb., *an empty, open building through which the wind blows; an open, draughty space*. Mingling of galder, *high wind*, and Eng. gallery?

**galder-squash** [galˈdærskwaʃ], sb., *noisy surf along the shore*. Fo. A compd. of galder, sb. (meaning 3) and Eng. swash, sb.

\***galdragon**, \***galdra-gon**, sb., a *sorceress; witch*. The word is found in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Pirate" (the scene of which is laid in Shetland), and applied to a Shetl. soothsayer; prob. a word from Shetl. Norn. O.N. galdrakona, f., a *sorceress* (galdr, m., *crowing; a magic song; witchcraft*). — "kona" is preserved in Shetl. in the form kuna.

**galdret** [galˈdərət], adj., *blustering and noisy in talk; laughing wildly and frolicsomenly*; a **g**. body. \*galdr-öttr. See galder, sb. and vb.

†**galirant** [gal'ira'nt], vb., to *behave giddily, playing foolish tricks*. Du.? The first part of the compd. gali- must be regarded as being similar to gala-, gal- in galafer (galfer), sb., *frolics* (O.N. galinn, No. galen, adj., *mad*; *wild*; *unruly*, etc.), and gal- in galbou, sb., *noise; mirth*. The second part, rant, is L.Sc. rant, vb., to *be frolicsome in a noisy way*. In the same sense as galirant is used galivant [gal'iva'nt], which is Eng. dial., L.Sc. and Irish-Eng. galivant, vb., to *gad about; to jaunt; to flirt*; the meaning of this word has been changed in Shetl. with association of "galli-" to the root "gall", mentioned above.

**gal(j)ori**, sb., see *goller*, sb.

**gall** [gäl] and **gald** [gäld], adj., *hard; difficult; bad*, intensive in certain exprs.: a) a **g**. knot, a *knot, tied in a certain manner, difficult to loosen* (N.Roe), also called "grani-knot", tied reversely to the so-called "reef-knot"; the form "ga' [gä]-knot"

is now more common than "gall (gald)-knot"; b) a **g.** tief, *a wicked, confirmed thief* (N.Roe; U.?). — "gäil" is another form of pronunciation, developed from "gäl". — Cf. O.N. gallharðr, adj., *hard as a stone*, as well as gald, n., and galdur, m., *hard, trampled snow*, No. gald, m., *hard or trampled ground*, etc.

**galti** [ga'lti (g'a'lti, gä'ti)], sb., properly *a hog (castrated boar)*; now comm. only as a nickname (occas. tabu-name, sea-term) or a pet-name for *a pig, fattened pig*. In various forms: a) galti: Fo. occas. [ga'lti]; Wh. and L. [ga'lti]; Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. [g'a'lti]; U<sup>n</sup>. [gä'ti] (in U<sup>n</sup>. esp. as a cry when calling the pig; see below "golti"); b) golti (golte): Nm. [gó'ti]; Sa. and Ai. [gó'ti]; N. [gó'ti, gó'ti]; U. [go'ti, gó'ti]; Fo. [gá'ti, gá'te]; c) golt: St. [gó'ti]. From Nm<sup>w</sup>. golti is reported also as a tabu-name, sea-term for *cod*; in St. golt is used of *a stupid person*, esp. as an abusive term: stupid **g.**! — O.N. galti, galtr and góltr, m., *a hog*. — In sense of *hog*, gaat [gát, gät] = L.Sc. gaut is now most comm. used. "gaat", however, is found, e.g. in the N.I. (Fe.) in a special Norn sense, viz.: *grassy clod of earth, accidentally sliced by the scythe in mowing* (= skavin<sup>1</sup>). With the latter, cf. No. galte, m., in sense of *ground unmarked by the plough* (R.), gras-galte, *a small grass-plot in an arable field* (Aa.). — galti and gaat are found in Shetl. as place-names, in names of skerries: a) de Galti [gä'ti] (Øja, Nm<sup>w</sup>.); Fedderagalti [fæd'æragä'ti] or Galtistakk [ga'l'tistak'], a skerry near the headland "de Fedder [fædər]", west of the entrance to "Rønis Vo" (Nm<sup>w</sup>.); Krabben Galti [krabøn gä'ti] (Ennisf., Nm<sup>w</sup>.); Galtastakk [ga'l'tastak'] (W.Burr., Ai.); b) de Gaat (Fe., Vidlin Voe, L.), de Gaat o' Broch, de Gaat o' Skellister (N.) — a skerry

at the edge of the water. Occas. c) galt-, golt- is found as the name of a hill, e.g. in the compd. "Golt-hul [gó'tol]" (de Hogan o' Fogrigert, Ai.): \*galt-hóll. Cf. No. galt(e), used as the name of a mountain or skerry (N.G. 1, p. 23). — See gilti (gølti), sb.

**galtirigg** [ga'l'ting], sb., see getlarigg, sb.

**gam** [gam], vb., *to make fun*; du's ['you are'] gamin noo. Y. No. gama, vb., *to amuse, gamast, to joke*. Cf. Eng. dial. game, vb.

**gamari** [gā'mari], sb., *wild, noisy mirth; loud talk and laughter*; to had ['hold'] or mak' a **g.**, *to make noisy mirth, indulge in jesting*. N.I. (U., Fe.). Wests. (Sa.). A compd., the first part of which is O.N. gaman, n., *pleasure; amusement*; the second part is prob. O.N. hrið, f., *onset, attack*, Shetl. ri.

**\*gammel** [gaməl], adj., *old*, noted down in the phrase, "**g. øl**", *old ale*. U<sup>n</sup>. \*gambli [gambl] and \*gamla, \*gambla [gam(b)la] are found in the def. form in the masculine (O.N. gamli) in a song (sea-song) from U<sup>n</sup>. in a freq. repeated line: sagde kolle (kolla) gambli or gam(b)la [sagdæ kâlæ (kø)æ, kâla] **g.**, i.e.: *said the old man (fellow)*, O.N. sagði karlinn gamli. — In place-names the word is occas. found in the def. form: de Gamla [gamla], also called by a more modern and translated name "de auld grund", "*the old ground*", a fishing-ground, visited by fishermen from Westing in Unst (U<sup>w</sup>.). Further: Øje gamla [øjæ gamla], a fishing-ground between Fetlar and Skerries: \*iðan(?) gamla (O.N. iða, f., *backward-running current, eddy*, is found as a name of fishing-grounds; see Fr.). de Gamlabuls [gam'labuls] or Gamlibøls [gam'libøls] (Tumlin, Ai.): \*gømlu bøl; see bøl, sb. Gamla hellek [gamla hælæk] (Fe<sup>e</sup>.): \*gamla



hella; see hella, hellek, sb. Gamlastakk (U<sup>w.</sup>), a detached rock, landmark by which to find the fishing-place, "de auld grund" (see prec.).

**gams** [ga'ms], vb., to behave in a rude, reckless manner, making rough movements; he cam' in gamsin (= bunksin), he entered in a rude manner (Du.): "shø ['she']'s gamsin aboot her, of a cow desiring the bull: it is becoming wild, running about, kicking, etc. (Nm.). — No. gamsa, vb., to joke; toy, esp. (acc. to R.) in a foolish, unbecoming manner; in a similar sense Sw. dial. gamsa, vb.; O.N. gemsa, vb., to behave wildly; to gibe; Da. dial. (Jut.) gamse, vb., to snatch; growl; bite.

**gamset** [ga'msət], adj., having clumsy, ungraceful movements; throwing oneself about recklessly; a g. bein'. Du., Nm. \*gamsótr. No. gamsutt, adj., full of (frolicsome, wild) fun.

**gan** [gan, gān], vb., to stretch one's neck, to crane, looking vacantly; to stand ganin op i' de air; what is du ganin at me like yon? Also gon [gón]. Du [gan, gón]; elsewhere (in N.Sh. and on the Wests.) more comm.: gān. In Conn. "gān" is found also in sense of to stare in an insolent manner, to g. at anybody. — No. and Sw. dial. gana, vb., to stretch one's neck, looking upwards.

**gandaguster** [gān'dagos'tər], **ganderguster** [gan'dərgos'tər] and **gandigust** [ga'n'digost', gān'di-], sb., a strong, sudden gust of wind, also a strong, sweeping wind; a storm, esp. of short duration. U<sup>n.</sup> (U<sup>wg.</sup>: gān'dagos'tər). For the first part of the compd. see gander<sup>1</sup>, sb.; for the second part see gust, guster, sb.

**gander**<sup>1</sup> [gandər], sb., 1) noisy, foolish talk; chatter; = galder, sb. 1;

2) a high, roaring wind; strong gust of wind, a g. o' wind, = galder, sb. 2. U. Deriv. of O.N. gan, n., a gaping; shouting. For the meaning of Shetl. gander 2 cf. No. gona, f., a strong gust of wind (R.), from the root \*gan (Icel. gana, vb., to rush onward).

**gander**<sup>2</sup> [gandər], sb., 1) a sudden feeling of powerlessness, nausea, sickness at heart; der'r a ill g. aboot my heart, I am sick at heart. Fo. Orig. prob. sickness caused by witchcraft; O.N. gandr, m., something used in witchcraft. 2) in the expr.: der'r a ill g. upo de fish, the fish will not bite, poss: the fish are bewitched, so that they will not bite. Fo. O.N. gandr, m., witchcraft. — Cf. gansel, ganser, sb.

**gandigo** [gan'digo'], sb., 1) noisy din, to mak' or had ['hold'] a g. (N.Roe?); — noisy dispute; blustering talk; loud complaint; nane ['none'] o' dy g.! Conn. 2) (strong) squall of wind with rain; heavy shower, a g. o' rain. Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup> 3) violent spewing; a sudden fit of vomiting; Conn. — For the first part of the compd. see gander<sup>1</sup>, sb. The second part is prob. O.N. gauð, (n.?), a barking; scolding, No. gau(d), m., a barking; bawling. Cf. however the foll. word.

**gandigoul, gandi-goul** [gan'di-gāul'], sb., a powerful cry or yell; a burst of laughter or weeping; to come ut wi' a g., to give a shout or yell, to burst into violent laughter or weeping. Also gandigou [gan'digāu'] with dropped l. Fo. For gandi- see gander<sup>1</sup>, sb.; the second part, on account of the diphthong "ou", is more prob. L.Sc. goul, sb., a yell; cry of indignation, than the syn. O.N. gaul, n., which in Shetl. regularly assumes the forms gjol and gøl. — From Nm<sup>w.</sup> gandigou [gan'digāu'] is reported in



sense of a loud outburst; boisterous talk; scolding, esp. by someone coming rushing along; he cam' in wi' a great gandigou, *he came rushing into the house, telling news in a scolding voice*, etc. This may be, either gandigoul with dropped l or a parallel form to gandigo; see the preceding word.

**gandigust**, sb., see gandaguster.

**ganers** [ganərs, gānərs], sb. pl., enlargement of the papillæ on the inside of a cow's lips, now esp. a swelling of the inside of the lips, preventing the cow from chewing her food. "ganərs" and "gainərs": N.Roe. A double pl. ending: O.N. -ir (-ar?) and Eng. -s. No. ganer, f., the inside of the lips of horned cattle. — gammers, pl., = ganers, pl., is found in E.D.D., given as Shetl. ("gammers", doubtless acc. to L.Sc. gam, sb., a tooth, in Ork.: lips, mouth).

**ganfer**<sup>1</sup> [ga'nfər (ga'mfər, ga'w-fər)], sb., 1) a phenomenon in the sky, e.g. a mock-sun; a broken rainbow, portending bad weather; a g. (mock-sun) afore de sun (Y<sup>h.</sup>: ga'n-fər); a g. (the stump of a rainbow) danded ower de Papaland a' ['all'] day (Nm<sup>w.</sup>: ga'nfər, ga'mfər, ga'w-fər). Also cold mist, indicating snow, a snawie ['snowy'] g.; Nm<sup>w.</sup> (Esh.). \*van-ganfer [van'ga'nfər] (Ai.), a halo around the moon or sun, indicating rain (van: O.N. vatn, n., water). 2) a cracking sound in the atmosphere, from ancient times considered as an ominous portent; N.I. [ga'nfər; ga'w-fər and ga'nfər: Fe.]; corresponding to Fær. vábrestur (O.N. vábrestr, m., a sudden crash, followed by misfortune or causing consternation). — \*gand-ferð; No. gandferd (gannfar), f., a company of wíches or wicked spirits, imagined as riding through the air, syn. with O.N. gandreid, f., wíches' ride.

**ganfer**<sup>2</sup> [ga'nfər, gānfər], sb., a ghost; also fig. of living human beings: a long, ghost-like person, a lang ['long'] g. Nm. and Wests. [ga'n-fər]. S.Sh. occas. (Conn.; Sandw.) [gānfər]. From Nm<sup>n.</sup> (N.Roe) the word is reported in sense of a person's double, seen before noon. If one's double is seen before noon, it is considered a sign of long life for the said person. The contrary of this is called one's feiness [fæines]; see fei, adj. From U<sup>w.</sup>, is reported gamferi [ga'm'fəri], a great muckle g., in sense of a very big person. — \*gagn-ferð or \*gegn-ferð, f., really a haunting by ghosts. Sw. genfärd, f., Da. genfærd, n., a ghost.

**gang** [(gaŋ) gāŋ] and **gjang** [(gjaŋ) gjāŋ], sb., prop. a going; gait, noted down in the foll. senses and applications: 1) gang = geng: a) a passage; a thoroughfare; b) a floor ("that on which or over which one goes"); Fladab., Conn. 2) gjang: a) a turn; walk, esp. to the peat-bog in carrying home the dried peats on horseback, and comm. counting the journeys (pl. = sing.): ane, twaa, tree gjang, one, two, three journeys; foo ['how'] mony ['many'] gjang is ['have'] de horses been at de "bank" for peats? hurro for my hoitin (or hidmost) gjang! hurrah for my last journey! U.; b) by change of meaning a: times in counting; ane, twaa, tree gjang, once, twice, three times; esp. when bringing the peats home from the hill; U. — O.N. gangr, m., and ganga, f., a going, walking, gang, n., a road; passage; L.Sc. gang, sb., a journey, etc. Cf. geng, sb. and vb., as well as gonge-, gjonge-, sb., and gjonger, sb.

**gans** [ga'ns], vb., to handle a number of diff. objects in order to find something; to g. for a ting. Gulberwick, M. Stands for \*hans from \*handsa; see hons, vb.

**gansel** [ga'nsəl], sb., 1) *qualm; belching or vomiting; indisposition* (esp. from *over-eating* or from indigestible food); to get de g.; Conn. 2) *strange, repulsive, wizard-like manners and appearance*; a ill g.; de(r) wer ['there was'] a ill g. wi' dat person, *that person gave the impression of being concerned in (black) magic arts*; Y<sup>h</sup>. 3) *(a strange) illness, supposed to be caused by magic; queer, confused behaviour*; der'r ['there is'] a ill g. come ower dem; Y<sup>h</sup>. Sometimes 4) *a violent attack of cold or other illness* (Fe.? acc. to J.I.) and 5) *a slight accident* (Fe.? acc. to J.I.). — The word seems to be cognate with gander<sup>2</sup>, sb., to which it partly assimilates in some of the senses here quoted (esp. in 1 and 3).

**ganser** [ga'nsər], sb., *an illness, supposed to be caused by magic*, = gansel 3; to cast a ill g. ower ane. Y<sup>n</sup>. Parallel form to gansel.

†**gansi** [ga'nsi] and †**ganzi** [ganzi], sb., *a woollen coat* (opp. to swara, *woollen vest as the inner clothing*). Du. Also Eng. dial. (gansey: Yks. and Suf., acc. to E.D.D.).

†**ganska** [ga'nska], adv., *very well; quite well*, etc., mostly as an exclamation. A word belonging to fishermen's lang.; a tabu-word at sea. Da. ganske, adv., from Germ. (ganz, Ndl. gansch).

**gant** [ga'nt], sb., *an overgrown fellow; long (lanky) person*, a lang g. Fairly comm. a (great) g. o' a wife ['woman'], *a tall, slender woman* (Fe.). — gantlin [ga'ntlin] (Ai.) = gant; tall like a gantlin. — O.N. gandr, m., *a stick; pole*, No. gand, m., also: *a tall, lean fellow; overgrown boy*. — For the change nd > nt in Shetl. see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII) § 28. "gantlin" is prop. a dim. deriv. of "gant".

**gant (ganet)** [gānt], adj., *staring*

*with outstretched neck*; a g.-lookin' craeter ['creature']. N.Roe. From gan, vb.

**gantlin**, sb., see gant, sb.

**ganto, gantu**, sb., see gongtag, gongtak, sb.

**gan-tree** [ga'ntri], sb., *one of the cross-beams binding the couples of a house*. Barcl. Now comm.: twartbauk. gan- from O.N. "gagn" as the first part of the compd., denoting: a) *through* (gagnfløygr, adj., *which can be flown through*, gagnfærr, adj., *penetrating*); b) *towards; opposite*.

**gapi** [gāpi], sb., *a stupid, staring fellow; a gaby*. U.? No. gape, m., *a fool; blockhead*. Prop. the same word as gabi, sb., but with somewhat diff. meaning. Cf. gapos, sb.

**gapos** [gāpós], sb., 1) *a gossip*. 2) *a fool; blockhead*. In meaning 1, the Shetl. word assimilates to O.N. gapuxi, m. (gap, n., *a gap; babble*; uxi, m., *an ox*); in meaning 2, now comm. used, it assimilates to L.Sc. gapus, sb.

**gaps** [gaps], adj., *desirous of food; to be g. for a ting, anxious to get something (a certain kind of food)*; he is no ['not'] g. for it, *he does not care to get (to eat) it*. Sa. Deriv. of O.N. gap, n., *a gap; mouth*. For the derived s cf. gabset, adj., and Sw. dial. gapsen, gapsig, adj., *gaping*, etc.

**gap** [gap]-**stick**, sb., fishermen's sea-term, tabu-name for the so-called "kav(e)l (kavlin)-tree" or "pattel-tree", with which the hook is taken out when the fish has swallowed it too far down. "gum-stick", q.v., is another sea-term.

**gar** [gar], sb., *decomposed mass; state of decomposition*, to be in a g.; *thick, muddy fluid or mixture; dregs*, esp. of train-oil (Fo.); freq. of *a mixture of meal (oat-meal) and water*, used, e.g., as a poultice for a

wound, boil or abscess; — a *thin, raw, doughy mass* (Fe.); de gruel is like **g.**, *the gruel is thick and badly made* (N.Roe). Fig. of bungled work; to mak' a **g.** o' onyting ['something'], *to make a mess of a piece of work* (De.). — Parallel from to gor, sb.; q.v. — Cf. vatsgar<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**gar** [gar, gār], vb., 1) *to dredge; rake; mix*, comm. with a short vowel [gar]. 2) fig. *to do a piece of work carelessly*, freq. of spinning or knitting; du's garin [gārin] in it, i' de yarn (Conn.); to **g.** [gar] ower a ting, *to work clumsily* (Conn.). From gar, sb. See gor, sb.

**gard** [gard], sb., really *an enclosure; fence*, in this form now only found in sense of *a halo around the sun or moon (portending rainy and stormy weather)*, sun-g., moon-g. Fo. Also gerd [gərd] (Fo.; Y<sup>h</sup>). O.N. garðr, m., *a fence*, No. veder-gard, Fær. veðurgarður, m., *a halo around the sun or moon*. gerd might also be the form "gerði", n., a deriv. of "garðr". — With the same meaning as O.N. garðr (and gerði) are found some parallel forms to gard, viz.: gart, gert (comm. as the last syllable in place-names) and \*gord (still used in some compds.). As the first part of compds., besides gor(d)-, are also found gar(d)-, ger(d)-; see gardbalk and gerd-balk, also gerdste, gerdsti = gordsta, gordste, gordsti.

**gardbalk, -bolk** [garbək, gərbək] and **gerdbalk** [gərbək, gərbək, -bek, ɣərbək], sb., *ridge of earth marking the boundary between two patches of arable land*. gardbalk (-bolk): L. occas., and elsewhere; gerdbalk: Wh. and L. occas. [gərbək, ɣərbək], Ai. and Du. [gərbək, -bək, gərbək (-bək)]. In L. (Skelbre) is found a form darbək [darbək], a corruption of "gardbalk", meaning *a big clod of earth*. — \*garðbalkr (-bolk): O.N.

(O.Norw.) garðbolk, No. garðbolk, m., *part of a fence*; O.N. balkr. (bolk), m., *partition, (dividing) fence*.

**gari** [gari], adj., applied to state of the weather: *disagreeable, rainy weather (muddy under foot)*; a **g.** mornin' (Fe.). From gar, sb.

**garl, garel** [garəl], vb., *to dredge; to stir up a decomposed mass or thick fluid, porridge or doughy mass*, etc., to **g.** in onyting ['something']. Y<sup>n</sup>. l- deriv. of gar, vb.

\***garm** [gärm, gār'm], sb., in the compd. "roffatu [rōf'atu]-g.", used comparatively, denoting a person with untidy hair, esp. a woman; in the phrase: „like a r-g." Applied in threatening address to children (esp. girls): "Bairn, bairn! du is gaun ['going'] aboot wi' a head like r-g.". Kollafirt', Nm. garm seems to have denoted *a being with wild, dishevelled hair*, etc. O.N. garmr, m., *a fabulous animal; a dog, really the dog in the infernal regions, Cerberus* (for "Garmr" from "Cerberus", see S. Bugge, Studier I). No. garm, m., denotes *a brake for preparing flax*; acc. to Ross., decorated with a carved dog's (or horse's) head; in similar sense Sw. dial. gärma (garma), f. Icel. garmr, m., occas. denotes *a good-for-nothing*, occas. *a worn-out garment* (B.H.). — The first part roffatu (see ruffet), prob. denotes something tattered, dishevelled.

**gart, gärt** [g'ärt], sb., *an enclosed, uncultivated patch of land (pasture) adjoining the village home-field (= gerdi)*; comm. in pl., garts, gärts, used collect. of all the enclosed plots of the village out-field, esp. of pastures for the cattle. U<sup>n</sup>. As a place-name is found Gart, Gärt [ga'rt, gä'rt, qä'rt] and occas. Garth, Gärth [gä'rp], used of an enclosure, enclosed pasture, esp. for cattle; comm. in collect. pl. As the second part, in names of farms (and

villages) in sense of *farm*, occas. also in names of plots of land, the word assumes the form *gert* [ge'rt, gø'rt], written "garth". See Sh. Stedn. pp. 95—96. — O.N. *garðr*, m., a *fence*; *enclosure*; *farm*. — Cf. *gard*, *gord* and *gerdi*<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**garv** [garv], vb., to work with one's hands in a dirty mass, to grub, to g. among *grav* (*refuse*). U<sup>wg</sup>. For \**garm*? (note *arvi*<sup>2</sup> = arm, sb.). See further *gorm*, vb. Deriv. of *gar*, *gor*, sbs. — The final *v* in *garv* might, however, be ancient; note No. *gyrva*, f., *mass*; *mixture*, as a parallel form to *gyrma*, f.

**gas** [gas], sb., a cold northerly wind; severe cold with wind, a g. o' cauld ['cold']. Y<sup>s</sup>. Cf. No. *gasveder*, n., *cold, windy weather*. — Diff. from *gas* is the form *gast* [gast], a g. o' wind, a strong gust of wind; a violent squall of wind (Fe.), doubtless from L.Sc. *gast*, sb., = Eng. *gust*, sb.

**gat**<sup>1</sup>, **gaat** [gāt], sb., clod of earth sliced off in mowing grass (Fe.); see under *galti*, sb.

**gat**<sup>2</sup> [gat], sb., see *gad*, sb.

**gatabel** [gat'ab'əl, gā'tab'əl], adj., in good condition and appearance; a g. fellow, ox, horse, sheep; mostly of swine; a g. (*well-fed*) swine; — g. taatis, *good-looking potatoes*. Y. and Fe. [gatebəl]; Du. [gātəbəl]. In Du. in a wider sense: *particularly good*; *valuable*; *efficient*, e.g.: he made dem a g. help, he rendered them valuable assistance. — Really, "quite to one's mind and pleasure", and etym. to be classed with No. *gjete*, n., and *gjetnad*, m., *mind*; *pleasure*; *content*; in a similar sense Sw. dial. *gät*, n., *gätning*, f., *gattne*, n.; Sw. dial. *gattna*, vb., to like, to take pleasure in. O.N. *getask*, vb. impers., to take pleasure in, and *getnaðr*, m., *pleasure*.

**gate**, sb., see under *goda*, sb.

**gavel**, sb., see \**gabel*, sb.

**gavlet**, adj., see *gevlet*, adj.

**gäikerl** [gäi'kær'l, -kær'æl, -kær'l], sb., 1) an *ogress*; *sorceress* 2) a tall, stout woman. comm. From Ai. are reported two old parallel forms: *gøkerl* [gökær'l] and *gørkerl* [gø'rkær'l]. As names of two detached rocks are found "de Kerl [kær'l]" and "de Gäikerl [gäi'kær'l]" near "de Loch o' Skellister", N. — \**gýg*-kerling or \**gýgjar*-kerling; cf. Ork. *gyre-carlin*. O.N. *gýgr*, f., a *sorceress*; *giantess*. The second part *kerl* is hardly derived directly from O.N. *kerling*, f., a *crone* (acc. to regular Shetl. development, an orig. *rl* ought to give a softened *l*; see *ho killin*, sb.); the preserved *rl* is certainly due to infl. of L.Sc. *carl* (*cairle*), sb., (*clumsy or old*) man, and *carlin*, sb., an old woman. For *gäi* (*gø*, *gør*)— see further *gør*, sb.

**gáfa** [gááfa], sb., a gift, now only in a few — mostly ironical — phrases, such as: I'm gotten a g., I have got a fine gift; yon (dat) is a g., that is a fine gift (ironically). Skerries. Fe. O.N. *gáfa*, f., a gift.

**gebi** [gebi, qebi] and **gebek** [gebək], sb., a short table-spoon, made of horn. comm. Also *gibbi* [gibi] and *gibbek* [gibək]. Icel. *gepill*, m., a broad, large spoon (B.H.), from "gap".

**geddek** [gedək, qedək] and **giddek** [gidək, qidək], sb., a sand-eel, *Ammodytes tobianus*, *Ammodytes lancea*. U. *nebbet* [næbət] g., *garfish* (U<sup>n</sup>), = *honngel*. O.N. *gedda*, f., a pike (fish). Cf. *pitergiddek*.

**gefel**, vb., see *gevl*, vb.

**gega-piltek**, sb., see *gigga-piltek*, *kegga-piltek*.

**gel** [gæl, gæ<sup>1</sup>, gel, gæl (gæl)], sb., 1) a fissure in the ground. 2) a crack in wood (board, plank). O.N. *geil*, f., a cleft; narrow passage; also longish depression in the ground (cf. *grasgeil*, and No. *geil* 6 in R.); L.Sc.

gell, sb., *a crack in wood*. The form "gēl (gē<sup>3</sup>l)" and meaning 1 show that the word springs from O.N. geil; the forms with a short vowel may be due to L.Sc. infl.; the use of the word in meaning 2 is certainly due to L.Sc. infl.

**gel** [gēl (gē<sup>3</sup>l), gel, gēl (gæ̃l)], vb., *to form clefts or fissures*, only noted in the perf. part. form geld, used passively: *containing clefts or fissures*; de eart' is geld, *there are clefts or fissures in the ground*, de planks is a' ['are all'] geld, *the planks are full of cracks*. From gel, sb.

\*"gelaegit", adj., *coloured*, appl. to animals. Acc. to Edm. It has not been possible to verify this obs. word. "ae" prob. here denotes a close e as commonly in a long syllable in Edm., but occas. also to be found in a short one, e.g. "baessyflaas"; see bis(s)ifla, sb. — The word might poss. be an ancient \*g(a)-litkaðr, *coloured* (O.N. litkaðr, adj., *coloured, ruddy-cheeked*, from litka, vb., *to dye; sprinkle; stain*). Several words with a preserved prefix g (ga) are found in Shetl. Norn; see gjoger<sup>1</sup>, gløger, gold, sbs., goldet, adj., as well as "angaluck" (under andelokk, sb.) and ongastø, sb.

**geld (gjeld)** [gē<sup>3</sup>ld, gēld], sb., see deld, sb.

**geld** [gēld, gæ̃ld, gēld], vb., *to castrate, geld*. O.N. gelda, vb., *to geld*.

†**gelder**, sb., see gilder.

**geldin** [(gēldin, gæ̃ldin) gēldin], sb., *a wether*. U. [gēldin]. O.N. geldingr, m., *a eunuch; a wether; a bullock*.

\***geltlin**, sb., see getlin.

**geng** [gēŋ, gæ̃ŋ, g<sup>1</sup>ēŋ, gēŋ, gæ̃ŋ], sb., 1) *a going; gait*, esp. in the exprs. "bere ['barley']-g.", "ait ['oat']-g.", applied to the going of the mill: a) in grinding barley: more slowly (bere-g.); b) in grinding oats: more

quickly (ait-g.); to set de mill till a bere-g. or ait-g.; cf. (bere-, ait-) lag<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2) *a thoroughfare*, in the compd. "t'roughgeng", *thoroughfare*; Du. [trōw"gæŋ]. 3) *times; circuit; row*; esp. *a row of loops or stitches round or across something knitted or plaited* (stockings; shawls; mats; baskets, etc.); a g. o' loops; to mak' a g. upon a sock, hap (*shawl*), flakki (*mat*), kessi (*basket*). 4) *one of the bands* (comm. made of rush or bentgrass), *crossing round a kessi, plaited between the straw-bands*, = band. 5) *a single row, dug by spade, across a cultivated patch of land*; to set de g. (Ai.), *to plant potatoes right across a cultivated patch of land*, = to bet de roddek (Nm.). 6) *a floor*, = gang 1 b; Flad., Conn. — O.N. gangr, m., *a going, walking*, gang, n., *a road*, L.Sc. gang, sb., *a passage; alley*, etc. The developed vowel-sound "ε, æ", in the Shetl. word, is prob. due to L.Sc. infl.; see under the verb geng.

**geng** [gēŋ, gæ̃ŋ (g<sup>1</sup>ēŋ, gēŋ, gæ̃ŋ)], vb., *to go*, O.N. ganga, L.Sc. gang, geng, vb., denotes both "to go" and "to walk". The foll. meanings, orig. from Norn, may be noted: a) *to swell; overflow*, of water in a stream; de burn is gaun ['going']; b) *to break heavily; to be in uproar*, of the sea, esp. of surf on a sunken rock: de ba is gaun; see ba<sup>1</sup>, sb.; c) of a current of air, sound-waves: *to go; stream; roll*; de grittin is gaun, *the thunder is rolling*; of the entrails, guts: *to rumble*; de dog's guts is ['are'] gaun. O.N. ganga, vb., inter alia, *to flow; stream*; also of sound-waves (lúðrar ganga, *the trumpets are sounding*); ganga 14 in Fr.; ganga yfir, *to overflow*; ganga upp, *to increase*, of wind and water (water in a river); cf. in the foll. Shetl. geng op and "geng ower". Note also the use of geng in certain modes

of exprs. such as: *shø* ['she'] is *sae* ['so'], at *shø* is *gaun* ['going'] about, *she is not quite well, but fairly well* (really: *she is well enough to go about*); he is no *gane* ['not gone'] to come, *he will hardly come* (N.I.), a *gaun* cauld, *an infectious cold*. — In phrases with preps. and advs.: "**g.** about", in a special sense: of wind, *to shift about or turn; to go about*, = No. *ganga um*; cf. *about-gaan*, pres. part. and adj. — **g.** aff: a) *to go off; pass away*, = Fær. *ganga av*; b) *to leave off*; e.g. of mood, anger, hot temper, to **g.** aff *o' ane*, = Fær. *ganga av*; c) *to accomplish a heavy piece of work*, e.g. *de vor* (*the field-work in spring*); rare; more comm. a *f geng* as a substantive (q.v.); d) *to leave a surplus*, = O.N. *ganga af* (meaning 5 in Fr.). — **g.** afore: a) to **g.** afore *de hill*, *to descend the hill, slope* (M.); cf. O.N. "(*ganga*) fyrir" in sense of (*to go*) *over the edge* (*fyrir brekku, ofan fyrir brekkuna*; see *fyrir* 2 in Fr.); b) to **g.** afore *de craig* ['crag'] or *sten*, *to fall (from the crag) into the sea* (U<sup>n</sup>), in Fo. with omission of the governed word: **g.** afore (understood: *de "banks", craig, etc.*), *to fall from the steep cliff or precipice* (esp. in a fowling-cliff) *and perish in the sea*; in same sense Icel. *ganga fyrir björg*, Icel. and Fær. *fara fyri(r) bakka*; see afore, prep. and adv. — **g.** at, a) *to set upon; to attack; to go at*, O.N. *ganga at*; b) *to set about doing something*, O.N. *ganga at*; c) of wind: **g.** op or *nort' at*, *sooth at*, *to become northerly, southerly*, see at, prep. — **g.** frae, a) *to be taken from* (as a part of something), *to make an exception of*, occas. = No. *ganga fraa* and Fær. *ganga av* (O.N. *ganga frá*, *to part with or to be deprived of something*); b) *to die*, of cattle (U<sup>wg</sup>), = **g.** till (O.N. *ganga af*, *to go off*, inter alia *to die*). — **g.** fram,

see *fram*, adv. I 2. — **g.** op: a) *to rise*; b) of the sea near the shore, of surf: *to heave, break high*; the substantive *uppgeng* (q.v.) is more common; cf. O.N. *ganga upp*, of water (a stream): *to increase*, No. *ganga upp*; c) *to come to an end*, in perf. part. "*gane op*" = *gane ut*; see *op*, adv.; O.N. *ganga upp*, *to use up; to be consumed*; d) *gane* ['gone'] *op at*, of wind; see prec. "**g.** at". — **g.** ower: a) = *geng op b*, of the sea, surf (Conn.); cf. *owergeng*, sb.; b) *to go beyond all bounds; go too far*; *dat or yon* ['that'] *gengs ower*; O.N. *ganga yfir*, inter alia, *to exceed; surpass* (meaning 4 in Fr.), *to overflow the banks* (meaning 7 in Fr.); cf. *owergeng*, vb.; c) *to discuss; go over*, Fær. *ganga ivir*. — **g.** till, *to perish; to die*, esp. of young, weak animals; I *tink de calf or de lamb is gaun* ['going'] *till*, *I think that the calf or lamb is going to die* (U.); No. *ganga til*, inter alia, *to perish*; O.N. (Icel.) *ganga til heljar*, id. — **g.** togedder ['together'], *to settle* (of a connection, agreement, compromise, etc.), = O.N. *ganga saman*. — **g.** under, a) *to take a burden on one's back*, = Fær. *ganga undir*; b) *to pledge oneself to something, to submit to*, — O.N. *ganga undir*. — **g.** ut: a) (*to go out*) *to begin the field-work in spring*, *de vor*, *to cultivate the ground in spring* (Y<sup>n</sup>); b) *to come to an end or to be worn out*; *de* (corn-) *rig* is *gane* ['gone'] *ut*, *that patch of arable land has been exhausted, it cannot yield more* (U<sup>n</sup>); *de day guid* ['went'] *ut*, *the day passed* (Fe.); O.N. *ganga út*, *to come to an end* (meaning 4 in Fr.); Fær. *útgingin*; Da. *udgaaet* = *run short*; c) *to have a (definite, foretold) result; to be verified*, of a prophecy. — **g.** wi' or with [*wip*]: a) *to go on (in spite of opposition); to endure*, **g.** wi'; I *maun* ['must'] **g.**



sae ['so'] wi' (Sa.); O.N. ganga við, *to be about; make progress* (meaning 4 in Fr.); b) *to decline; waste away; to be enfeebled* (N.I.), g. wi' or (more comm.) with; No. ganga (gaa) ved (R.); Sw. dial. ganga med or ved (ga me, gå vä: Ri.), *to perish; die*; c) *to own up; confess*, to g. wi' onyting (U<sup>n</sup>); O.N. ganga við, *to own up; confess* (meaning 2 in Fr.). — "geng" is most prob. to be regarded as a L.Sc. form (Jam.: gang, geng) as the O.N. "-ang" in Shetl. is comm. preserved as "-ang [aŋ]" or "-ong [ãŋ, ɔŋ]". The Fær. form "genga [gæŋga]", = ganga, is doubtless an accidental parallelism. An ancient form gonga [gɔŋga], gonge [gɔŋgɔ], = O.N. ganga, is found preserved in a few Shetl. Norn fragments from Fe. and U. (see *Intro.*). In Hildina-ballad: gonga.

**genga** [(qɛŋga) qæŋga], sb., *a long walk*; dat will be a g. Fe. O.N. ganga, f., *a walking, going*. For the development "ang > eng" in the Shetl. word, see above under geng, vb. Cf. gonga, sb.

**geng** [gɛŋ, gæŋ (qɛŋ, qæŋ)]-**about**, sb., *someone or something going about*, esp., a) *person always courting and playing the coquette, a giddy girl*; b) tabu-name (sea-term) *for tongs*; c) g.-a. stōri (Y<sup>n</sup>: gæŋ'-abut') = about-geng, sb.; q.v.

**genger** [gɛŋər, gæŋər], sb., in pl. in the phrase "upo de (ane's) gengers", of the sun: *at sunrise*; tabu-term, belonging to fishermen's lang. Du. "de sjiner is upon his gengers, and de glomer is gan dere ["there']" (with stress on 'dere'), *the sun is rising and the moon has set*. genger is here prob. Da. ganger, *a saddle-horse*, O.N. gangari, m. See gjonger, sb.

**gengerum** [(qɛŋ'ər-om')] qæŋ'ər-om', sb., *a vagrant*. Conn. In same sense L.Sc. gangrel, gengrel, sb.

(O.N. gangari, L.Sc. ganger, genger, Shetl. genger [gɛŋər, gæŋər, qɛŋər, qæŋər], sb., *a pedestrian*). — gengerum is poss. the same word as "geng-about", and the suffix -um might then be explained as O.N. um, prep. and adv., *about; around*.

**gep** [gɛᵅp, gɛp, gæp], sb., *tattle; gossip*. The form "gɛᵅp" is noted down in U. Either O.N. geip, n., *gossip; babble*, or "gape", an anglicised form of O.N. gap, n., *a crying; shouting*, also *tattle; gossip* (cf. gaplyndi, n.). The meaning *gossip* is foreign to Eng. gape, sb. Cf. gab, sb.

**gep** [gɛᵅp, gɛp, gæp], vb., 1) *to tattle; gossip*. gɛᵅp: U. Either O.N. geipa, vb., *to chatter; gossip*, or an anglicised "gape", from O.N. gapa, vb., *to gape; shout; gossip*, gap (No. gapa, vb., inter alia, *to tattle*). The meaning *to chatter, gossip*, is foreign to Eng. gape, vb. Cf. gab, vb. 2) *to chew or swallow with difficulty; to make an effort in swallowing* (e.g. of a hen). Cf. No. geipa, vb., *to let gape*, with the deriv. geipla, vb., *to make vulgar movements with the mouth, while munching*.

**ger** [gɛər], sb., 1) *a triangular or wedge-shaped piece, a patch*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *a narrow, grass-grown piece of land between two cultivated patches of land*. Y<sup>s</sup>. — O.N. geiri, m., *an angle; a gore*; No. geire, m., occas. also *a strip of ground, grasgeire*. L.Sc. gair, gare, sb., *a triangular piece of cloth; strip of grass in a barren spot*, etc.

\***ger** [gɛər], sb. pl., *cows*. Ai. Only noted down in the expr. "de g. cam' a' ['all] in ae ['one'] clowbang [klu-baŋ]", *all the cows came running at once*. ger for \*gør [gør] from \*kør [kør]; O.N. kýr, pl. of kýr (kú), f., *a cow*. For the change ø > e in Shetl. cf. e.g. er<sup>3</sup> [er] from an older ør, *seashore*, O.N. øyrr, f. \*ser [sɛər] from \*sør, adv., *south, to the*



*south*, O.N. *suðr*. For the change  $k > g$ , when initial, see *Intro.* V (also *N.Spr.* VII), § 33 (further examples are to be found in the foll.). — See further \**kørn*, sb. pl. (def. form), *the cows*.

\**gera*, vb., *to make*; handed down as the imp. form in a fragment of conversation in *Norn* from *Unst*: *g. so* [g<sub>ə</sub>ra so]! *do that!* (*U<sup>mo.</sup>*). \**ger* (*svá*)! O.N. *gera*, vb., *to do; make*. For the use of “mak’”, vb., in meanings originating from *Norn* (*gera*), see *mak’*, vb.

*gerbi*, sb., see *girbi*, sb.

*gerd* [g<sub>ə</sub>rd], sb., *a halo around the sun or moon*. *Y<sup>h.</sup>*, *Fo.* See *gard*, sb.

*gerdbalk*, sb., see *gardbalk*.

*gerdi*<sup>1</sup> [g<sub>ə</sub>rdi], sb., *a fenced plot of pasture, adjoining the home-field* (*de tun*). *St.*, *Ai.* Fairly freq. as a place-name: (*de*) *Gerdi*, mostly pronounced “*gerdi*”, more rarely “*gerdi*, *gærdi*”; in pl. with the suffixed def. art.: *de Gerdin* [g<sub>ə</sub>rdin] (*Sa<sup>e.</sup>*): \**gerði-n*, and often with an added *Eng.* pl. -s: *de Gerdins* [g<sub>ə</sub>rdins] (in several places, esp. in *Ai.*: *de G. o’ Aith*, *o’ Klusta*, *o’ Twatt*). See *Sh. Stedn.*, pp. 97-98. — O.N. *gerði*, n., *a fenced patch of ground*.

*gerdi*<sup>2</sup> [g<sub>ə</sub>rdi], sb., *a long, high-crested billow*. *Y<sup>a.</sup>* Deriv. of O.N. *garðr*, m., *a fence*; cf. *No. garde*, m., in “*drivgarde*” and “*rokgarde*”, *a rushing mass of water in the sea*.

*gerdste*, *gerdsti*, sb., see *gordste*, *gordsti*.

*geslin* [g<sub>ə</sub>slin], sb., *a gosling*. *Conn.* O.N. *gæslingr*, m., *a gosling*.

*gesnin* [g<sub>ə</sub>znm], sb., *strong contrary wind*; *dey* will get a *g.* i’ *deir* face. *Fe.* Seems to be cognate with *gas*, sb., *cold wind*; q.v. *gesnin* might be a noun formed from a lost verb \**gesn*, \**gesen*; cf. *No. gjæsna*, vb., *to become violent*, *gjæsen*, of weather. See *gosen* and *gosnin*, sb.

*gest* [g<sub>ə</sub>st (g<sub>ə</sub>st)], sb., 1) *a guest*. 2) *half-burnt brand, standing right on its end, without any support, when the fire wastes away* (*Conn.*: *g<sub>ə</sub>st*); this is considered as a foretelling of a guest’s arrival at the house; if, when touched with the fingers or tongs, the brand, “*guest*”, blazed up, then it was said: “*dis* [‘*this*’] is *gaun* [‘*going*’] to be a welcome *g.*”; in the opposite case, a disagreeable guest was expected: “*dis* is *gaun* to be a *soor ane* [‘*sour one*’]”. — O.N. *gestr*, m., *a guest*. In sense 2, *gest* is specially Norse (*Norw.*); cf. *No. gjest*, m., in sense of *a pointed object* (*inter alia*, *a piece of burning wood in the fireplace*) which, having slipped down, remains standing on end, foretelling the arrival of guests (*R.*).

*get* [g<sub>ə</sub>t], vb., *to beget, get*, etc., corresponding partly to O.N. *geta*, vb., partly to *Eng. get*, vb., but the past tense of *Shetl. get* is *gat*, corresponding to O.N. *gat* (impf. sing.) and O.*Eng. gat* (*Mod.Eng. got*). *get* may be heard in the foll. expr. in *Shetl.*: he *gat* her *wi’ bairn* [‘*child*’], *he got her with child*.

*getel* [g<sub>ə</sub>təl, g<sub>ə</sub>təl], sb., *induration in a stone; a very hard stone, quartz* (esp. in a stone of soft quality). *U.*, *Fo.* Also *gitel* [g<sub>ɪ</sub>təl] (*Fo.*). O.N. *geitill*, m., *induration in a stone of soft quality*. In *getilben*, *getlarigg* and *riggagitel*, *Shetl. getel*, *gitel* are found in a somewhat diff. sense. — Cf. *hjegel* (*hjigel*) and *jetel*, sb.

*getilben*, *gøtilben* [g<sub>ə</sub>t<sup>il</sup>ben], sb., *the hindmost vertebra of a swine*. *Nm<sup>a.</sup>* *De.?* Only noted down with an *ø*: *gøtil*, but the word must be the above-mentioned *getel*, sb., *induration*, denoting, in this case, *a vertebra*. See the foll. *getlarigg*, sb., under which are found parallel forms with *ø*, such as *gøtl*, *gødl*.

**getlarigg** [gɛtˈlarɪg, gɛtˈla-, gɛtˈlarɪg], sb., *the high curved part of a swine's back nearest the neck.*

Also in the forms **gøtларigg** [gøtˈlarɪg], **gøtлirigg** [gøtˈlɪrɪg], **gotelrigg** [gøtˈlɛrɪg], **gødларigg** [gødˈlarɪg] and **gødlesrigg** [gødˈlɛsrɪg]. Fe. (getlarigg, gøtларigg, gødларigg, gødlesrigg). U. occas. (gotelrigg). Y<sup>s</sup>. (gøtларigg). Nm<sup>s</sup>. (gøtлirigg). gɛtˈlarɪg (acc. to L.W.): Fe<sup>w</sup>. galtrigg [gãlˈtrɪg] (U.?) goltirigg [gølˈtrɪg] (U. occas., Nm<sup>w</sup>. occas.) and gøltirigg [gølˈtrɪg] (L. occas.), with metathesis of t and l, have doubtless arisen through infl. of the word *galti*, *golti* (gølti), sb., *a hog; a pig.* — Prob. “*knotty back*”, from an orig. “\*geitils (geitla)-hrygg”, the first part of which is O.N. *geitill*, m., *hard lump* (esp. in a stone of soft quality), syn. with “*eitill*”, which in Icel. also denotes *indurated gland in meat.* — In De. (Swinister) *gødлirigg* [gødˈlɪrɪg] is used in a diff. sense, of *the hindmost part of a swine's back*; cf. *getilben*, *gøtilben*, sb. — From Y<sup>h</sup>. is recorded *riggatitel* [rɪgˈgætɪtɛl] of *the highest part of a swine's back*; prob. orig.: “*hryggjargeitill*, “*back knot*”. Other names, prob. compounded with “*geitill*”: *hjøgeldarigg*, *hjøgelesrigg*, *hjøgelsterigg*, *hoveldarigg*; see *hiogeldarigg*, sb.

**getlin** [(gɛtlin) gɛtlin], sb., *a pig*, really, *a little (young) hog*; now rare. Lunn. For an older \**gøttlin* from \**gøttlingr*, dim. form with i-mutation of O.N. *galtr*, m., *a hog*.

**getskerd** [gɛtskɛrd, -skɛrd], and more comm.: **getsker** [gɛtskɛr, gɛtskɛr], sb., *a mark on a sheep's ear: a slanting cut from the top of the ear along the edge*, usually with a hole in the centre: “*g.* and a hole”. U<sup>n</sup>. \**gatskarð*; O.N. *gat*, n., *a hole; opening*, and *skarð*, n., *a notch, chink in the edge of a thing*, etc.

**gevalos**, adj., see *gevlet*.

**gevel**, sb., see \**gabel*.

**gevl**, **gevel**, [gɛvəl, gɛvˈvəl, gɛvəl, gɛvəl, gɛvəl, gɛvəl] and more rarely **gefl**, **gefel** [gɛvˈfəl, gɛvˈfəl], vb., 1) *to nibble, to chew without force, to munch*, e.g. of a sick animal; de animal *gevels* (is *gevlín*) *wi' her mooth* ['mouth']; de *grice* is *gevlín* *ower de taatis* ['potatoes']; de *dog gevels* (is *gevlín*) *de ben*, *the dog is gnawing the bone*. Also *to gape; gape over the pap*, of the suckling of a mammal; de *lamb's mooth* ['mouth'] *canno* [-'not'] *gevl* (e) *ower de yowe's* ['ewe's'] *paap* ['pap'] (Conn.). Y., Fe., Conn., etc.: *gɛvəl*. U<sup>n</sup>.: *gɛvˈfəl* and *gɛvˈvəl*. Sa.: *gɛvəl*. Nm<sup>w</sup>.: *gɛvəl*. N.Roe: *gɛv-əl*. 2) *to mutter, to talk indistinctly and lispingly*; more rarely. Y<sup>n</sup>. [gɛvəl]. — O.N. *geifla*, vb., *to nibble; to munch*; No. *geivla*, vb., a) *to munch*; b) *to speak indistinctly*.

**gevlet** [gɛvlət] and more comm.: **gevlos**, **gevlous** [gɛvlós (gɛvˈv-), gɛv-, gɛv-, gev-, gɛvlós, -lós], adj., *powerless, limp in one's movements, with feeble grasp*. Also of movements of the mouth, speech: *mumbl- ing; indistinct; lisping*; in this latter sense noted down in the form *gevlet* (Y., Fe.); a *gevlet way o' speak-in'* — otherwise comm.: *gevlos*, -ous, “*gevlous*”; a *gevlos body*. From S.Sh. is reported *gevlet* and *gavlet* [gɛvlət]. Occas. in sense of *dull; indifferent; listless*, a *muckle* ['big'] *gevlos slu* (*fellow*); U.?. In U. (U<sup>n</sup>, b.) is recorded a parallel form *gevalos*, -ous [gɛvˈvalós]; his hands is ['are'] turned *gevalos*. — Doubtless of powerless movements of the mouth, powerless chewing. \**geiflótr*. See prec. *gevel*, vb. Cf. *vevlet* > *vevlós* (*fjevlos*), adj., with the change *gevlet* > *gevlos*, -ous.

**giddek**, sb., see *geddek*.

†**gidli** [qɪdli, qɛdli], sb., *a knife*.

Tabu-name, sea-term? W. Either No. kytel, m., *a common knife, wooden knife* (for the change  $k > g$  in Shetl. Norn, when initial, see *Intro.* V. — also N.Spr. VII —, § 33), or Cymr. cylllell, *a knife* (for a change  $ll > dl$  on Wests.\* see *Intro.* V — also N.Spr. VII —, § 42).

**gi'e** [gī], sb., *natural ability; a correct manner of behaviour or of carrying out something*, almost = kann, sb. In its form, the word is L.Sc. gi'e, vb., = Eng. to give. The meaning given, however, is Norse; cf. No. givnad, m., (*something congenital*); *a natural ability*.

**gi'e** [gī, gi], vb., *to give*; a L.Sc. form of Eng. to give. In special meaning as a tabu-word at sea in fishermen's lang.: *to fail; go to pieces*, of a fishing-line, de lines ga'e ['gave'] (Sa.); cf. Eng. "give" in sense of *to give way*, and No. giva seg, inter alia, *to fail; give up*, No. givast and Fær. gevast, *to become fatigued; to lose one's strength*. — ls, in some phrases with prep. and adv., esp. Norse: a) **g.** on ur upon, *to urge on; work energetically at something*, = O.N. gefa á; b) **g.** till, *to give much to*, in expressing an intense desire; I would "**g.** till" a guid ['good'] somet'in' ['something']; cf. Icel.: ek vildi gefa mikit til, at —, and No.: eg skulde giva myket til, um —. "**g.** till" is also found in sense of *to drub; to cudgel*, "I ga'e ['gave'] till him", but may, in this sense, as well be L.Sc., as "gi'e" in L.Sc. is generally used in sense of *to strike*. — Note **g.** o p ['up'] in expr. as: he ga'e op upo dem, *he gave it up owing to exhaustion; he withdrew from the game* (Sa.); de boat (sail, mast) ga,e op upo dem, *the boat (the sail, mast) was no longer serviceable* (Fo.); cf. O.N. gefask upp, and Eng. give up.

**gig** [gig], sb., *coalfish hung up*

*and dried*, piltek; mostly in the phrase: "sulin gigs", pl., *hanging coalfish turned sour*; sulin for \*surin. U<sup>w</sup>.; Y<sup>w</sup>. Orig. uncertain. Might not gig have a similar root-meaning to goieg [O.N. gaukr] — q.v. — used also of coalfish, and be cognate with M.H.G. giege, m., *a fool?* gig might, in spite of the long vowel, be the same word as the first part of the compd. in "kegga (gigga, kega, gegga)-piltek"; q.v.

**giget** [gigət], adj., *stumbling about, making foolish movements and gestures*; to geng **g.**, *to stumble about like a fool*. U<sup>n</sup>. Cf. No. giga, vb., *to stumble along with a slow, tottering gait*, gigl, gigen and giglutt, adj., *staggering; rocking; stumbling*, ganga (*to go*) giglent, giglutt (R.). Shetl. giget, with implied notion of foolishness, imbecility, is prob. infl. by Eng. (and Shetl.) giggle, vb.

**gigga-piltek** [ɣega (ɣiga)-pɹ'ltək], sb., see kegga-piltek.

**gil**<sup>1</sup> [gil, qil], sb., *a ravine; ghyll*, esp. *a small, narrow dale*. Also gili [gili, geli, qili] and gilek [gilək, gelək, qilək]. comm. gil freq. appears as the last part of compds. in place-names. With suffixed def. art. in the pl. (O.N. -in) is found as a place name, e.g.: Gilena grona [gil'əna: grɔna] (Maywick<sup>n</sup>, Du<sup>w</sup>.): \*gilin grœnu, "*the green glens*"; with an added Eng. pl. -s: de Gilins [gilins, qilins] (Fo.). — O.N. gil, n., *a cleft in a rock; a deep, narrow dale; ravine; ghyll*.

**gil**<sup>2</sup> [gil, qil, gil, qil, gīl, gīl, qīl], sb., prop. *fermentation; fermenting liquid*, used in the foll. meanings: 1) *fermenting beer*; gaun ['going'] g. [gil], *recently fermented beer* (Fe.?). 2) *a foaming eddy*, a **g.** i' de water; a **g.** o' tide, *tidal eddy* (Conn.: gil, qil; Sandw., Du.: qil); *greenish or bluish foam around a sunken rock on which the sea is breaking* (Easts.:

*gīl*, *qīl*, *gīl*, *gīl*); a whirling strip in the water, caused by an oar-stroke, de green *g.* [gīl] fae ['from'] de ayre ['oar'] (Y.); the wake, caused by a boat going fast or by a fast swimmer; *shō* ['she' = the boat] is leavin' a *g.* [gīl] efter ['after' = behind] her (Sa.); de duke ['duck'] made a *g.* [gīl] efter her (Sa.); an eddy in the water, caused by a splash; he ga'e ['gave'] a *g.* [gīl] (U.). O.N. *gīl*, n., fermenting beer; in compds., such as "gīlker", n., a vat for fermenting beer (Ork. gyle-fat); No. *gīl*, n., also fig.: excitement; uproar.

*gīl*<sup>3</sup> [gīl], sb., a mock-sun; luminous spot in the sky, = *ga*<sup>1</sup>, *gad*<sup>1</sup> and *brennek*. Rare. Papa St. Fe.? (reported by J.I.). No. *gīl*, m., Icel. *gill* (gýll: B.H.), m., id.

*gīl*<sup>1</sup> [gīl, gīl, qīl, qīl], vb., 1) (vb. n.), to surge; rush; make eddies, of current, esp. of a current against a point of land; de tide *gīls*, is *gīlin* (Sandw., Du. and Conn.: *gīl*, *qīl*, *qīl*). 2) (vb. a. and n.) to stir up a liquid (esp. water; spoon-meat), stir liquids together; to stir up the water and make it muddy; to *g.* de water or to *g.* i' ['in'] de water; du maun no ['must not'] *g.* de gruel ['porridge'], boy! (Sa.: *gīl*); to sit *gīlin* [gīlin] i' de water (Conn.); to *g.* (sit *gīlin*) i' de "suppin'-meat", to stir the spoon-meat, of someone not eating properly (N.Roe: *qīl*). — Deriv. of *gīl*<sup>3</sup>, sb.

*gīl*<sup>2</sup> [gīl], vb., to eat very quickly and greedily, to *g.* in; esp. of cattle; de coo ['cow'] *gīls* (is *gīlin*) in. Fe. Orig. poss. \**gīlja* in sense of to fill; stuff into an opening (O.N. *gīl*, n., an opening; fissure; cleft); O.N. *gīlja*, vb., is handed down in a diff. sense.

\**gīld*, sb., payment; compensation. Hildina ballad. O.N. *gīald* (\**gīld*), n., payment.

*gīld* [gīld, qīld], adj., 1) payable;

valid, of a certain weight and size, esp. of fish, 14 pounds and upwards being the weight fixed for marketable fish; a *g.* ling. The great estate-owners or lairds in the isles had formerly the monopoly of buying up such fish, fixing the prices themselves. U<sup>n</sup>. [qīld]. 2) valuable; capable; quick; smart; good at work, a *g.* hand; N.I. [gīld, qīld; U<sup>n</sup>.: qīld]; excellent; notable, occas. in a disparaging sense: arrant, incorrigible (Y.; Fe.); a *g.* leear ['liar'], an arrant liar, a *g.* tief, an arrant thief, but in the latter use of the word it merges into *gall*, *gald*, adj. O.N. *gīldr*, adj., valued at a certain price (gīald); perfectly valid; No. *gīld*, inter alia, capable; excellent. With "gīld fish" cf. O.N. *gīldingr*, m., a split cod, two feet wide nearest the head (Fr.).

†*gīlder*, *gelder* [qēldər], sb., an ancient coin, worth five Eng. shillings. N.I. Dut. *guilder*, sb., a florin. Cf. *gīldin*<sup>2</sup> and *gollen*<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

\**gīldin*<sup>1</sup> [gīldin, qīldin, qēldin], sb., small fry, esp. small coalfish, now only in the compd. *mogīldin* (mu-gīldin); q.v.

†\**gīldin*<sup>2</sup> [gīldin], sb., "gilder" as a measure of length, = six "cuttels" or Scottish ells. N.I.? Cf. Fær. *gyllin*, f., as a measure of ground:  $\frac{1}{16}$  "mark", mörk (Shetl. mark). Germ. *gulden*, *gülden*, m., a *gilder*. Cf. *gīlder* and *gollen*<sup>1</sup>.

*gīlet* [gīlēt], adj., of sheep: having a white or whitish belly, brown back, and whitish round the tail. Nm. Reported from Ai. (W.Burr) in same sense as *kattmøget* (having a white belly and dark back, or conversely). Though somewhat difficult to class, owing to the main-vowel "i", it is prob. the same word as Icel. *gol-ótt* and Fær. *gulutur*, adj., both words used of the colour of sheep, denoting diff. shades and mixed colours,

between yellowish, brownish and white. Icel. *golóttir*, *light brownish* (E.J.). Fær. "gulutur" is occas. applied to sheep, white-coloured on the belly and round the tail (e.g. in Sandø), almost = Shetl. (Nm.) *gilet*; in Østerø "gulutur" denotes a *yellowish belly*, and in Møgenæs, *yellowish legs and whitish body*. Shetl. "gil-" contains poss. another gradation than O.N. "gol-, gul-" (*yellow*), and must, in that case, be classed with O.H.G. *gel-* (*gelo*), Dut. *geel*, A.S. *geolo*, *yellow*.

**gilgal** [gɪl'gal'], sb., *uproar in the sea*, a *g. i' de sea*. L. A compd. of *gil*<sup>2</sup>, sb. 2, and \**gal* (see *galbou*, sb.), O.N. *gal*, n., prop. a *crying*; *shouting*. For the use of "gal" in "gilgal", cf. *galder* and *golder*, sbs., which denote not only a *shouting*, a *noisy gust of wind*, but also *uproar in the sea*.

**gili-hunkers** [gili-, geli-ho'ŋkərs], sb. pl., *potatoes chopped up, while hot, with "bursten"* (q.v.). Fe. — *gili* is doubtless, like the foll. *gilins*, sb. pl., to be derived from *gil*<sup>1</sup>, vb. 2. For the second part of the compd. see *hunkers*, sb. pl.

**gilins** [gilins, qilins], sb. pl., *spoon-meat which has been stirred and eaten of; leavings of spoon-meat*. N.Roe. Deriv. of *gil*<sup>1</sup>, vb. 2.

**gilj** [gɪldz], vb., *to squeeze or to be squeezed*, of something soft; see further under *girj*, vb.

**gitek** [(gɪ'tək) qɪ'tək], sb., *a longish heap of mown heather and coarse grass piled up in a ridge for drying in the out-field*; this dried mass is used for thatching and as litter for cattle; a *g. o' tek* (*tek* = *dried heather and grass used for thatching and litter for cattle*). U<sup>n</sup>. *gitek* is prob. the same word as No. *gylta*, f., *a mass* (R.).

**gilti** [gɪ'ti], sb., *a pig*, esp. as a cry when calling the pig. U<sup>n</sup>. Sporad-

ically also *gølti* [qø'ti]. No. *gylt*, m., *a pig* (O.N. *gylta* and *gyltr*, f., *a sow*). See *galti* and *golti*, sb.

**gimmer** [gɪmər (gimər, qimər)], sb., *a yearling ewe*. comm. O.N. *gymbr* (\**gimbr*), f.; Icel. and Fær. *gimbur*, No. (and Sw. dial.) *gimber*, Da. (and Sw. dial.) *gimmer*, L.Sc. and Eng. dial. *gimmer*. — In Shetl. "gimmers-lamb" denotes *the lamb of a yearling ewe*, = Fær. *gimbra(r)-lamb*, opp. to "gimmer-lamb", *a ewe*, = Fær. *gimburlamb*.

**gimp**<sup>1</sup> [(gɪ'mp) qɪ'mp], sb., *reddish haze in the horizon above the sun before sunrise* (harbinger of bad weather); *flush of dawn*; also *red evening sky*; a *g. op f(r)ae* ['from'] *de sun*. Fe. For \**gimb*. — No. *gim*, m., *steam*; *exhalation*. For the development \**gim*(b) > *gimp* in Shetl. cf. e.g. *skump*<sup>2</sup> for \**skumb* from \**skúm*.

**gimp**<sup>2</sup> [(gɪ'mp) qɪ'mp], sb., *fidgiting*; *flirting*; to be on for a *g.*, *to make coquettish movements with one's body, to flirt*. Conn. See *gimp*, vb.

**gimp** [(gɪ'mp) qɪ'mp], vb., *to swing one's body coquettishly in walking*, to *geng gimpin*. Conn. No. *gimpa*, vb., *to swing one's shoulders*, *g.* (paa) *seg*; Sw. dial. *gimpa*, vb., *to swing one's hips*. — Cf. *gumbos*, *gumpel-* and *gombel*, sbs.

**ginket** [qɪ'ŋkət, qɪ'ŋkət (gɪ'ŋkət)], adj., *of a certain nature or stamp*; in the compd. "ill-g.", *wicked by nature*; *deceitful*. Y. (Y<sup>n</sup>). Poss. to be classed with No. *gin*, f., *nature*; *disposition*; *quality*. *ginket* [gɪ'ŋkət] is used in a diff. and intensive meaning in the expr. "a *g. fool*", *an arrant fool*; *an imbecile person*, etc., poss. a *constantly giggling fool*, from L.Sc. *gink*, vb., *to titter*; *snigger*; in a similar sense "a *glinket* [gɪ'ŋkət] *fool*"; L.Sc. *glink*, vb., *to jilt*; *to look askance*.

**ginsj** [gənʂ], **ginzj** [gɪndʂ], vb., to squeeze or press together; to tie very firmly. Wests. (Sa.; Papa St.). **ginzj**: Sa. The word is reported from Papa in the foll. phrase: de loops or stitches is **ginsjd** [gənʂd] on de wire, (in knitting, esp. stockings), the stitches are too close on the knitting-needle. **ginsj**, **ginzj** prob. for \***gnisj** by metathesis. Cf. No. **gnysja**, vb., to squeeze; crush firmly, and **knysja**, vb., to crush together. Cf. **jerd** and **nol**, vb.

**gip** [gɪp, qɪp], sb., a cut made in the belly of a fish; the place where the fish is cut when the entrails are taken out, de **g. o'** de fish. Cf. No. **gip**, m., a gap, and **gipa**, f., a scratch; deep wound. For the form and meaning of the Shetl. word, see further **gip**, vb.

**gip** [gɪp, qɪp], vb., to gut a fish, to **g.** fish. comm. Cf. No. **gipa**, vb., to make an opening; to let gape, and Eng. **gip** [dʒɪp], vb. The **g**-sound in Shetl. **gip** indicates that this word springs from O.N. \***gipa** and not from the Eng. **gip**, the **g** of which is sounded **dʒ**; the development, however, of the meaning of the Shetl. word must be due to infl. of Eng. **gip**. — Cf. **gip**, sb., and **gipi**, **gippi**, sb.

**gipek** [gɪpək, qɪpək] and **giper** [gɪpɛr (qɪpɛr)], sb., a small knife for gutting fish. Deriv. of **gip**, vb.

**gipi** or **gippi** [(gɪpi) qɪpi], sb., a gap; narrow passage; fissure, esp. a fissure in a rock or in a rocky coast, somewhat wider than **trinki**. Du. \***gip(a)** or \***gipp(a)**. No. **gip**, m., a gap, and **gipa**, f., a scratch; incision; deep cut; Sw. dial. **gippa**, f., a crack; fissure (**gipa**, vb., to gape).

**girbi** [gɪrbi], sb., 1) a mass of something scraped together, a lock ['lot'] o' **g.** (Fe.). 2) a great deal, ironically of something insignificant, a trifling gift; **yon** ['that'] is a **g.**

(Nm.). Also **gjarbi** [qærbi] and **gerbi** [qærbi]: De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe), esp. in meaning 2. — Prob. \***gyrpa**. Cf. No. **gurpa**, **gyrpa**, f., Sw. dial. **jörpa**, f., thick mud; a porridge-like mass; mire; mixture.

**gird** [gɪrd, gærd], vb., to girt, esp.: 1) to strap the saddle-girth on a pack-horse, to **g.** a horse. 2) to put hoops on a cask or vat made of staves, to **g.** a cask. More rarely **gørd** [qørd] (Conn. occas.) O.N. **gyrða**, vb., to girt (Da. **giorde**). Cf. L.Sc. and Shetl. **gird**, sb., a girth; hoop of a cask. ø in **gørd** springs from O.N. **y**. A form **gord** [görd] is found in the compd. \***omgord**, vb. **gird** in sense of to move with expedition and force; to work energetically is L.Sc.

**girdin** [gərdɪn] and **gørdin** [qørdɪn], sb., a girth, esp.: 1) saddle-girth on a pack-horse; belly-girdin, belly-band, = wame-girt. 2) a hoop; hoop of a vat made of staves. In meaning 2 now comm.: **gird** (L.Sc.). — Cf. No. **gyrding**, f., and Sw. dial. **gjording**, m., a rope to gird or to tie something with. -in in **girdin**, **gørdin** might, however, also be explained as the suffixed def. art. (O.N. **gjørð**, f., def. form: **gjørðin**).

**girj** [gɪrdʂ] and **gilj** [gɪldʂ], vb., 1) vb. a., to press; squeeze, esp. a soft, elastic object or mass; to press closely together by tying firmly. 2) vb. n., to be squeezed, pressed; to be pressed out, e.g. of water in shoes or boots squeezed out in walking; in this sense reported: **gilj**; de water **giljd** [gɪldʂd] ut o' my boots. Sa. — No. **gyrja**, vb., to press or squeeze a soft mass; also to be squeezed out. See **gorj**, vb.

**gis**, **gisi**, sb., see **gris**, sb.

**gisen**, **gissen** [gɪsən, gɪzən, qɪ-], vb., to be dried up; to become leaky by shrinking, to get open interstices, used of something consisting of boards



or staves joined together. comm. No. and Fær. gisna (gistna), Da. gistne, vb., *to become leaky by shrinking*.

**gisend, gissend** [gisænd, gızænd, gı-], adj., *leaky on account of shrinkage*, of something consisting of boards or staves joined together; *shrunk*, of wood. comm. Apparently perf. part. of gis(s)en, vb., but orig. certainly an adjective: \*gis(s)en; cf. No. gisen (gistin), Icel. gisinn, Sw. dial. gissen, Da. gisten, adj., *leaky; shrunk*. For the form gis(s)end cf. gosend = gosen, adj. Sometimes gis(s)end is confounded with gosend in sense of *air-dried*, of fish.

**gitel**, sb., see getel and rigga-gitel.

\***givamild**, adj., *generous; open-handed*. Acc. to Edm. U.? No. givmild, Sw. gifmild, adj., *generous; open-handed*.

**gjarbi**, sb., see girbi, sb.

**gjeld**, sb., see deld, djeld, sb.

**gjo** [gjø], sb., *a cleft in a rock, esp. a cleft in a rocky coast; a deep ravine into which the sea-water flows*. comm. From Nm<sup>w</sup>. is reported a form jo [jō]. Very commonly used in place-names, names of small indentations in the coast. Sometimes with the suffixed def. art., e.g. Gjona stura [gjøna stūra] (in de Torens, west side of Lamhoga, Fe<sup>w</sup>.): \*gjáin stóra (acc.: gjána stóru), "*the large cleft*". Gjona wi' [gjøna (gjøna, gjóna) wi] (U<sup>e</sup>.), a fishing-ground named after a ravine in the rocky coast the opening of which is kept in view opp. the boat, in rowing out: \*gjána við = "*(one or other landmark) in a line with the ravine*". — O.N. gjá, f., *a cleft in the landscape*.

**gjog<sup>1</sup>**, sb., see gog<sup>1</sup>, sb.

†**gjog<sup>2</sup>** [gjø<sup>2</sup>g], sb., *a narrow hollow between two elevations*, a green g. N.Roe. Might, by assimilation, possibly have arisen from an older

\*gjod; in that case, the same word as No. gjota, f., *a longish hollow; grass-grown strip between elevations or rocks* (Icel. and Fær. gjóta, f., *a hollow; cleft; cave*). For another poss. etym., see gog in sense of *a hollow*, mentioned under gog<sup>1</sup>, sb., *a dirty stripe*.

**gjoger<sup>1</sup>** [gjögər], sb., *a species of sea-perch* (Sebastes), a small, reddish fish with a large head and large eyes. U<sup>n</sup>. No. auger and augur, m., *a sea-perch*; cf. O.N. augr, m., among fish-names in the Younger Edda (Skaldskaparmál). — gjoger prob. represents an orig. \*g(a)-augr or -augurr, the initial "g" of which must be regarded as the O.Germ. prefix. With ref. to other words in which this prefix is or seems to be preserved, see goldet, adj., and ongastø, sb. For "jo" from an orig. "au", see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 21.

**gjoger<sup>2</sup>** [gjögər], sb., *pain and swelling of the wrist (wrists)*, caused by sprain, esp. on account of hard work, = No. gjø, f., Fær. gø, n. jøger [jøgər] is found in Unst as a parallel form to gjoger, and also denoting *a disease in the ankle-joint of an animal* (accompanied with a creaking sound when the joint is moved). From Mandal and Sætersdalen (Bygland) a form "gjøgr", f. (R.), is noted down, corresponding to the Shetl. gjøger, jøger. — This disease was cured in people by means of exorcism, called "to tell ut ['out'] de g." (tell ut = *to drive out by reciting a formula*). The following methods are reported: a) from M<sup>n</sup>. Ara [āra] g. here? *Is the pain in the wrist here?* the wise man or woman asked three times while touching the patient's shoulder, then the elbow, and lastly the wrist. The first and second time the answer was "naa [nā]", *no*, the third time "jaa



[jā]” or “yea [jæ]”, *yes*. Thereupon “de gjoger” is driven out by means of the following formula, said over it:

Ut [‘out’] o’ de ben and into de flesh!  
ut o’ de flesh and into de skin!  
ut o’ de skin and into de sten!

b) from U<sup>n</sup>. Three straws, each with three knots, were drawn across the wrist, one after the other, while the following formula was recited at each drawing:

Ut o’ de flesh and ut o’ de ben!  
into de stokk and into de sten!  
a’ [‘all’] de men (the hurt) geng  
[‘go’] i’ de heart'-sten (*the hearth-stone*)!

After the reciting of the formula the straws were thrown, one by one, into the fire on the hearth. The disease was supposed to have left the patient if one of the straws crackled. The above-mentioned must doubtless be viewed in connection with the fact that in the disease a crackling sound is produced on bending the wrist. — A similar cure of “gø” took place in the Færoes by means of exorcism. The formula contained the words: “i stokk og stein! ongun menniskja til mein! her niður skalt tú fara!” (*into stock and stone! no harm to any one! down here you go!*), after which the one who performed the cure stirred the embers on the hearth. See Landt, Fær. Beskr. pp. 453—54.

**gjoget**, adj., see goget, adj.

**gjol** [gjø<sup>o</sup>l (qō<sup>o</sup>l)], sb., 1) *howling*, esp. fig. of *poor singing*; to had [‘hold’] a g., a) to *howl continually*; b) to *sing very badly*. 2) a *violent (howling) gust of wind, rippling the surface of the water*; a g. o’ wind. U<sup>n</sup>. 3) a *strong current of air through an opening*. U<sup>n</sup>, w. — O.N. gaul, n., *howling*. For “jo” from an orig. “au”, see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 21. — The L.Sc. form “goul”, a

g. o’ wind, is now much more in use in Shetl. than gjol.

**gjol** [gjø<sup>o</sup>l (qō<sup>o</sup>l)], vb., to *howl; bark*; de selkies (*the seals*) wis [‘was’ = were] gjolin (U<sup>n</sup>). Now hardly used in the original sense; on the other hand, often used in connection with the verb “sing”: to g. and sing, to *sing very badly*, really, to *howl and sing*. U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. gaula, vb., to *howl*. The L.Sc. form “goul” is now much more widely used. “goul” is always used in conn. with “greet”, to *cry*: to goul and greet, applied to children: to *howl and cry*.

**gjola** [gjøla (gjø<sup>o</sup>la, qōla, dzō<sup>o</sup>la)], sb., *thick whey with floating particles of curd; the porridge-like substance from an unsuccessful churning of milk when the butter has not separated at all, or only partially, from the milk*. gjōla: comm. qōla: U<sup>n</sup>, De. (occas.). dzō<sup>o</sup>la: De<sup>n</sup>. From St. is reported gjōla [gjøla] in sense of *sour milk, 3 or 4 days old, beginning to curdle*. Other forms of gjōla somewhat diff. in meaning are: kjolek, kjoli, kølek, kørek, (q.v.), usually compounded: blandik., *meal and bland (whey mixea with water) stirred up*. Cf. No. kjore, m., *curdled milk*, cf. also No. kaara, vb., of milk: to *part; separate; curdle in very small particles* (Aa., R.). ?kaare, *beginning of cheese-formation* (R.); and kjøra, f., *mixture; gritty sediment of cheese in whey*. See kørek, sb.

**Gjola** [gjøla], sb. (f.), a *nickname for a tall and gaunt, pale and sickly woman*. Sa. Prob. to be classed with gjomet, adj., *gaunt, pale and sickly*, only differing in the two suffixes; see further gjomet.

**gjolg** (gjōlg) [dzōlg (dzōlg)], **gjolger** [dzōlgær, dzōlgær], **gjølger** [dzōlgær], sb., *rough sea, cross-sea; heavy swell*, a g. i’ de sea. N.Sh. and Wests. The different forms of pro-

nunc. are distributed in the foll. places: dzölg Wests. occas.; dzölgær Y.; dzölgær, dzölgær: U., Nm., Ai. (W.Burr.), etc. From De<sup>c</sup>. comes a form kjölg [tʃölg], from Lunn: gjölk [dzö'lk], from Wh. and Burra: kjölk [tʃö'lk] — formed by hardening of \*gjölg. From Fe. come the forms kjölgær [tʃölgær], golger [gålger, gölgær], jolger [jölger] and jølger [jölger]. — a gjölgær (gjolger) along ['along'] de shore, *heavy wash of the waves along the shore* (N.Roe). — From the same root as O.N. gjalfr, n., *crashing sound; hollow swell*; Icel. gjálfur, n., Fær. gjálv, n., *swell; wash of the waves*. With the Shetl. form of words cf. esp. a) No. gjelg, m., partly = gjelv, n., *swell, agitated sea, partly a current of air*; b) No. gjølg, m., esp. *a current of air*.

**gjölgi, gjölgi**, adj., *rough or agitated*, of sea; a g. sea, *cross-sea*. Only reported from Lunn. in the form gjölki [dzö'liki]. See further the preceding word.

**\*gjölm** [gjö<sup>o</sup>lm], sb., *dense fog*; he is comin' doon ['down'] a g. Y<sup>h</sup>. Prob. by metathesis from an older \*gjöml. See gjölm, vb.

**\*gjölm** [gjö<sup>o</sup>lm], vb., of dense, foggy clouds: *to gather, lower*; he is gjölmin ut ['out'] o' every "bank", ut o' every hole. Y<sup>h</sup>. Prob. by metathesis from an older \*gjöml. Cf. No. gjömla, vb., *to become twilight*.

**gjölþ** [gjö'lp], vb., *to knit irregularly and loosely, making uneven loops*, to g. op ['up']; mostly in perf. part., occas. used adjectivally: gjölþet [gjö'lpæt], "gjölþet op". Conn.; Sandw.; Du. Might be thought to be classed with Sw. dial. gölp (gjölþ), m., gölpa, f., *a hole; small hollow*. gjölþet, however, almost assimilates in meaning to No. glöþall, adj., *open; holey* (Aa.), *full of interspaces; unevenly distributed*;

*casual; uncertain* (R.), and might then, by metathesis, have arisen from an older \*gl(j)opet, perf. part. of a verb \*glöp, \*gljöp.

**gjölþin** [gjö'lpin (gjö'lpin)], sb., *a fish swallowed by a larger one and spewed out again*. U. [gjö'lpin (gjö'lpin)]. Prob. to be classed with Da. gulpe, gylpe, vb., Sw. dial. gylpä, vb., *to be about to vomit*, Eng. gulp, vb., and, in this case, diff. from gjölþin [gjö'lpin, gjö'lpin] in sense of *a lubber, greenhorn* — see further under golþin, sb.

**gjolta** [gjö'ltá] and **gjolter** [gjö'ltær], sb., *a species of wrasse*, = berggiltek, -golt(i), etc. Sa., Ai.(?). O.N. gylta and gyltr, f., really a sow, but in the compd. "berggylta" (No.) used of wrasse. — Cf. su, sb.

**gjömek<sup>1</sup>** [gjömæk (gjö<sup>o</sup>mæk), gjömæk], sb., *both hands cupped together; that which is contained in both hands when held cupped together, two handfuls* (gopens, gjöpens); a g. o' corn, o' meal. Also used in sense of *a single hand curved upwards, a single handful*; pl. gjömeks, of both hands or two handfuls. to tak' op i' de gjömek(s). De. [gjö<sup>o</sup>mæk, gjömæk]. Ai<sup>w</sup>. and Sa. [gjömæk]. Conn. [gjömæk]. Prob. for an older \*kjöm-. Cf. Fær. keymur (from orig. \*kaumr) and kjómur, sb., *both hands held cupped together*; blása í keym or kjóm. For the change k > g in Norn, when initial, see gjöla, sb., and gjömek<sup>2</sup>, sb., and gjömet, adj.

**gjömek<sup>2</sup>** [gjö<sup>o</sup>mæk], sb., *a stripe, esp. a light, vertical stripe on an animal's forehead*, almost = glömek<sup>1</sup>. Fo. Prob. for \*kjömek, \*kömek from an orig. \*kám-. See further under the foll. word.

**gjömet** [gjömæt, gjö<sup>o</sup>mæt], adj., *faded, pale and sickly-looking*, g. and "g.-lookin'". Sa. Prob. from an older \*kjömet = \*kömet. Cf. Fær. ká-

mutur, adj., = kámur, adj., *dusky; faded; dull-coloured*, No. kaam, adj., Icel. kámugur, adj., from \*kám (Mod. Icel. kám, n., *dirt*; Germ. kahm, m., *mould*). Shetland (Sa.) Gjola as a nickname for a pale, sickly woman (see ante) is doubtless to be classed with gjomet, adj., and formed with another suffix (cf. M.H.G. kadel, m., *lamp-black; fungus on corn; dirt*, = kahm). See kum, sb.

**gjonga** [gjøŋga]-, **gjonge** [gjøŋgə]-, sb., in compds. as: a) gjonge-piece, gjonge-sop [sáp], *some food (a piece) or drink (a sop) given to one in return for carrying out an errand, or doing a service for another* (Ai.); b) gjonga-fish (Y<sup>h</sup>); gjonge-fish (Ai.), see further "gønga-fish". O.N. gøngu-, gen. of ganga, f., *a going; walking*. — gjonge- in gjongerøl, on the other hand, is hardly an original gøngu-; see below.

**gjonger** [gjøŋgær], sb., *a steed, horse*; only as a tabu-name or searterm in fishermen's lang. for *horse*. Wests. O.N. gangari, m., *a steed, saddle-horse*.

†**gjongerøl** [gjøŋ·gærøl·], sb., *a good-for-nothing, a ne'er-do-well*. U<sup>b</sup>. Regarded as a compd. of gjonge- (*going; walking*), see prec., and røl, sb., *a young horse when losing its coat*, but is doubtless orig. L.Sc. gangrel, adj., *vagrant; strolling*; also used as a substantive: gangrel, *a little child, beginning to walk*. Then this L.Sc. word has prob. been changed in Shetl. to a compd. consisting of two Norn words.

**gjopn**, **gjopen**, **gjopm**, sb. (and vb.), see gopn, gopen, gopm, sb. (and vb.).

**gjörd** [gjörd, qörd], sb., 1) *income, that which one gets or receives*, in the expr.: every ane ['one'] røses de g., as he gets it, *every one praises that which he gets acc. to*

*its value*. U. 2) *a large gift; fine present*, ironically on the receipt of a trifle or something of less worth than what is expected; dis ['this'] is a g.; yon ['that'] is a g. (U<sup>n</sup>.; Y<sup>h</sup>.). From Unst comes a parallel form gørd [qörd]. — gjord is prob. O.N. gjørð, f., = gerð, f., (*doing, carrying out*, etc.), in sense of *duty; contribution* (gerð 7, Fr.), gørd may spring from \*gørð, f., = gerð (cf. O.N. gøra, vb., *to make, to do*). Cf. the use of the words gāfa, gløb, kros, sb.

**gjorm**, sb. and vb., see gorm.

**gjot** [gjót] and more comm. **gjotek**<sup>1</sup> [gjötæk], sb., 1) *a defile; hollow; small dale* (Fogrigert, Ai.). 2) *a narrow cleft; fissure in a rock* (Onnifirt', Ai.). gjotek and gjoti [gjöti] are found in Sa. in sense 2. The word can be referred partly to a) Icel. gjót and gjóta, Fær. gjóta, No. gjota (gjött), f., *a longish hollow*, Sw. dial. gjuta, f., *mill-race, gutter*, partly and most prob. b) to gotek, goti, sb.; q.v. — \*gjót- ought regularly in Shetl. to give a \*gjūd. \*gjuda [gjūda] from \*gjóta is found as a place-name, thus: de Gjudas, pl. (de Brenna, Flad., C.).

**gjotek**<sup>2</sup>, **gjött**, sb., see gott, gotti, sb.

\***gju** [gjū, qū], sb., = \*gø: *a two-stringed violin*. N.I. O.N. gígja, f., *a fiddle, a stringed instrument*.

**gjūd** [gjūd], sb., *double current in the sea, cross-current*, esp. *under-current, turning in a contrary direction to the current on the surface*, a (ill) g. i' de tide. Fø. No. gjot, f., id.

**gjufset** [gjofsæt], adj., *big and stout*; a g. fellow. De. (Swinister). For \*gjufset. Cf. No. gufse, m., *a big, broad, stately fellow*.

**gjumset** [gjo'msæt] and **gjumsi** [gjo'msi], adj., *big, stout and clumsy*; a g. fellow. Lunn. The same word as gumset, adj.; q.v.

**gjölg, gjölger**, sb., see *gjolg*, sb.

**gjøtt**, sb., see *gott*, *gotti*, sb.

**glab** [gläb], sb., *an opening; a space*, esp. *a cleft; hollow; small dale*, used in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea, "he (= de hill) mak's (is mak-in') i' de g.", in finding a fishing-ground out at sea by watching their landmarks: *it (the hill) is appearing in the opening (the dale, gap, cleft)*. U<sup>n</sup>. \*glap. No. (and Sw. dial.) glap, n., *a hole; interstice*.

**glabb** [glab], sb., *a quick grab; a snatching at something (with the whole hand)*; to mak' a g. Du. See *glabb*, vb.

**glabb** [glab], vb., *to grab quickly; to snatch at something with the whole hand*. Du. Also *grabb*. No. and Sw. *grabba*, vb., *to grab violently (with the whole hand)*. The change gr > gl in the Shetl. word indicates it to be ancient, originating from O.N. \*grabb-, and not from Eng. *grab*, vb.

**glafos** [gläfös], sb., *a person of rude, unpolished behaviour*, a g. o' a fellow. S.Sh. Also *gloffus* [glöf-(f)os]. Cf. Sw. dial. *glaffs*, m., *a person behaving unseemly*, and No. *glafsa*, vb., *to let gape; to stride; to be frolicsome and impetuous, flippant, indecent*.

**glafter** [gläftær], sb., 1) *a showing of teeth; a stupid grin*; b) *a burst of laughter; stupid laughter*. 2) *foolish talk; tattle* (U<sup>n</sup>). Prob. from a \*glafir or \*glafir, formed from *glap*, n., *a gap; hole; opening* (see *glab*, sb.); cf. Fær. *glopur* [\*glöpr], n., with a radical r, = *glopp*, n., *a hole; an opening*, and *glopra*, vb., = *gloppa*, *to open slightly*. Cognate with *glafos*, sb. For the development of the present meanings of *glafter* cf. No. *glafsa*, vb., a) *to let gape*; b) *to be frolicsome and flippant*, etc.

**glaftræt** [gläfræt, gläfrætær], adj., 1) *grinning or laughing in a foolish manner, showing one's teeth; gaping*;

a g. fool, a g. face. 2) *babbling; conducting foolish and coarse talk*; a g. "monument" (U<sup>n</sup>. and Ai.: *gläfræt*). \*gläfröttr or \*gläfröttr. See prec. *glafter*, sb.

**glagg**, sb. and vb., see *klegg*, sb. and vb.

**Gläia** [gläia, gläia], sb., reported as the name for a hen. N.Roe. Origin uncertain. Cf. *Gloma*.

**glaks** [glaks], sb., *a mass stirred up*, esp. *of meal; porridge*. Wests. (Sa.). Prob. for \*klaks. Cf. No. *kleksa*, f., = *klessa*, *a soft lump or mass*, Germ. *klecks*, m., *a lump*, and the Shetl. parallel forms *gliks*, *gluks* (*glogs*, etc.).

†**glamer** [glämær] and †**klamer** [klämær], vb., 1) *to grab, to grasp fumblingly with the hand at something*. Du. (*glamer*); Conn. (*klamer*). 2) *to produce a tinkling sound when grabbing and fumbling at something*; Conn. (*klamer*).—The relation between Da. *klamre*, vb., L.Sc. *gläum*, vb., *to grope, grasp feebly*, and Shetl. *glöm* [\*gräma?], vb., is uncertain. sense 2 partly assimilates in meaning to No. *glamra*, vb., *to rattle, rumble* (O.N. *glamra*, vb., *to make a noise*). Prob. two diff. words are here merged together.

**glamers** [glämærs], sb. pl., *the inner sides of the legs; the fork*. Sa. Prob. to be referred to O.N. *klömbr* (*klambr-*), f., No. *klomber*, Da. *klammer* and *klamme*, c., *an implement for pinching; a clothes-peg*. For the pl. form *glamers* cf. Icel. *klömb-rur*, f. pl., *a vice*.

**glams** [glä'ms], sb., 1) *a snatching with one's mouth at anything; a quick awkward bite or attempt to bite*; to mak' or tak' a g. at onyting ['anything'] (S.Sh.). 2) *a hot-tempered, sharp answer*; he made a g.; U<sup>n</sup>. — See *glams*, vb.

**glams** [glä'ms], vb., 1) *to snatch at something with one's mouth; to*

*snap*; de dog glamst at me (U<sup>n</sup>.); *to make quick, but awkward attempts to bite*, to g. at onyting ['anything'] (S.Sh.). 2) *to answer hotly and sharply*; he glamst at me; U<sup>n</sup>. — No. glamsa, vb., inter alia, *to make quick (strained, awkward) attempts to grasp, to snatch up*. Da. dial. (Jut.) glamse, vb., a) *to snap at someone*; *to growl* (of a dog); b) *to accost someone harshly and angrily*. Cf. glums, vb.

**glan<sup>1</sup>** [glān], sb., *a long scratch*, a g. i' de finger. Fe. Cf. No. glan, n., in sense of *an opening*; *an interstice* (prop. *something staring, gaping*).

**glan<sup>2</sup>** [glān] and more comm. **glani** [glāni], sb., *a whetstone*, tabu-name, sea-term, used by fishermen. comm. Cf. Icel. glan, n., *the brightness of smoothed and polished objects* (B.H.). A similar change of meaning seems to have taken place in Shetl. glan(i) as in O.N. brunn, adj., *bright, shining*, and brýni, n., *a whetstone*.

**glan<sup>1</sup>** [glān], vb., *to cause a long scratch*; *to cut oneself*, with part of the body as object; I glan d my finger. Fe. Deriv. of glan<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**glan<sup>2</sup>** [glān], vb., *to whet, sharpen*, tabu-word used by fishermen at sea; to g. de skøni (*the knife*). Deriv. of glan<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**glanklett** [glānklet (-klæt)], sb., *a whetstone* (tabu-name, sea-term). A compd. of glan<sup>2</sup>, sb., and klett, sb., *a rock*.

**glannel** [glanə], sb., *a strap round the neck of a plough-ox, used in ploughing*. Du. Poss. cognate with Icel. glenna, vb., *to stretch out*; extend. Cf. L.Sc. langel, vb.

†**glans** [glā'ns], sb., *brightness*; *shine*, de g. o' de sun. U<sup>n</sup>. Also in No., Fær., Icel., Sw. and Da., after Germ. glanz. Not used in the same sense as Eng. glance.

†**glans** [glā'ns], vb., *to shine*; *give light*; de sun glanst (was glansin) upon him; also e.g. of bright metals; shiny boots: a pair o' glansin boots. U<sup>n</sup>. No. glansa, vb., *to shine*; *glitter*. See glans, sb.

**glant** [glā'nt], sb., *amusement*; *mirth*; *pleasantry and jest*. Conn. No. glant, n. and m., *jest*; *mirth*; *frolisome pleasantry*.

**glant** [glā'nt], vb., *to make amusement and mirth*; *to jest and fool*. Conn. No. glanta, vb., *to jest*; *fool*.

**glassi** [glasj], sb., 1) (*big*) *stomach, paunch of a cow*. Fo. 2) *colon in a cow*. U. (U<sup>w</sup>E.). Poss. cognate with No. klessa, f., of *something squab* (prop. *a soft, adhesive mass*); "klass-" of something soft, adhesive and dirty (cf. klaassa, f., *a soft mass*, applied to *a toad*; Fær. klássa, f., *a shoe of hide, worn out and repaired*). For the change kl > gl in Shetl. cf. the possibly cognate words glaks, gliks, glogs, gluks, gloss, and glagg, sb. and vb., = klegg, sb. and vb.

**gläib** [gläib], sb., a) *a large quantity*; *good exchange*, ironically; yon ['that'] is a g.; b) *a good reward*; I'll gi'e dee a g., if du 'll dø ['do'] it. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — a g. o' money, *plenty of money*; De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe). — \*glíp- (or glýp-)? Cf. No. glip (gliip), m., *a gap, gully*, and glyp, m., *a gulp*. — Poss. orig. the same word as the foll.

**gläip** [gläip], sb., *a glutton*, esp. in the compd. "glutton-g." Y<sup>n</sup>. No. glip (gliip), m., inter alia *a gap* (Aa.), *a glutton* (R.). Cf. glub, glutton-g.

**gled** [glēd, glē<sup>o</sup>d], adj., 1) *having wide interstices*; *thin*; *scattered*; *thinly growing*; de corn is g., *the corn is growing thinly*, or more emphasized: der'r ['there is'] only a g. stek [stā'k] here and dere (stek = *a stalk*); de neeps ['turnips'] or taatis ['potatoes'] is ['are'] very g. 2) of

loops in knitting: *very open*; **g.** loops. S.Sh. (Conn.; Du.). Icel. gleiður, No. gleid, adj., *spread out; astride; very open*.

**glegg** or **gligg** [gleg, glæg], sb., noted down in the expr.: to gi'e ane ['one'] a kjob o' de **g.**, *to give someone a drubbing*. U<sup>n</sup>. kjob = *purchase (and sale); reward*. In consequence of the frequent change in Shetl. Norn k(l) > g(l), when initial, glegg, gligg may possibly be referred to No. klakk, m., *a smacking blow, a smack* (Icel. klaka, vb., *to smack*, No. klakka, vb., *to beat; thrash*).

**glegg (gligg)** [gleg (glg)], adj., *sharp-sighted; acute; gifted with the faculty of observation and apprehension; clever; quick to learn; g.* i' de optak, *quick to learn*. A phrase: **g.** is de guest's ee ['eye'], *sharp-sighted is the guest's eye*, = Fær.: glöggt er gestins eyga, Icel.: glöggt er gests augað. — O.N. glöggr, No. gløgg and glegg, L.Sc. gleg, adj., id. **glegg** and **\*gleggan**, sb., see gligg<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**\*glem** [gləm, glēm], vb., *to forget; neglect*, now only in the compd. misglēm; q.v. O.N. gløyma, gleyma (Icel.), vb., *to forget*.

**glep** [glep, glɛp], sb., prop. *a mouthful, bite, snap with the mouth*, esp.: a) *a large mouthful of food; abundant meal* (Fe.); b) fig.: *biting or cross address*; to gi'e a **g.** at ane ['one'], *to address someone crossly and snappishly (as if making a bite at someone)* (Y<sup>b</sup>). Prob. for \*glɛp from an orig. \*glɛypr. No. gløyp, m., *a bite; mouthful; gulp*; Fær. gloypur, m., *a large mouthful*.

**glep** [glep, glɛp (glæp)], vb., 1) *to swallow (in one mouthful)*; de skarf (*the cormorant*) gleps de fish; — *to swallow up; absorb*, **g.** op; de eart' gleps op de water (Y<sup>b</sup>); — *to dry up; to make water evaporate*, esp. of the wind; de wind will soon

**g.** op de water aff o' ['off] de grund ['ground'] (Y<sup>b</sup>). With transition to meaning 2: he was like to **g.** me, *he flared up at me as if to swallow me; he abused me* (N.I.; Nm.). 2) *to address someone snappishly and crossly*, to **g.** at ane ['one'] (Y<sup>b</sup>). N.I.; Nm. O.N. gløypa (gleypa), vb., *to swallow, to gulp down*. — \*glepde-wadder ['weather']", *a bright piece of a rainbow at some distance from the sun* (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>). The name arises from the fact that the wind is supposed to turn to the side where the rainbow is to be seen, as if the latter attracted the wind.

**glepi** [glæpi], sb., *a large hole; wide opening*; de wind is blawn ['has blown'] a great **g.** i' de roof. Sa. May be derived from \*glap; see glab, sb. Might also be the word glipi, *a cleft; fissure; hollow*, though glipi is recorded in Sa. with a diff. application; see glipek, glipi, sb.

**gleps** [glæps], sb., 1) *a snatching at something with one's mouth, a sudden attempt to bite*; to gi'e or mak' a **g.** at ane ['one'] or somet'in'. 2) *a snappish or cross address (as if biting someone)*, = glep, sb. See gleps, vb.

**gleps** [glæps], vb., 1) *to snatch at something with one's mouth, to make a sudden attempt to bite*; to **g.** at ane ['one'] or somet'in'. 2) *to address someone snappishly and crossly*, = glep, vb. 2; to gleps at ane. O.N. glepsa, glefsa, vb., *to snatch with one's mouth (with a quick bite)*.

**glepsi** [glæpsi], sb., *a person who talks crossly and hotly, a snappish person*. Deriv. of gleps, vb. 2.

**glerel** (\*glerhell) [glærəl], **glerla** (\*glerhella) [glær̥la, glær̥rla], **glerlek** (\*glerhellek) [glær̥læk, glær̥læk], sb., *a smooth, glassy sheet of ice, esp. on rocky ground*; a **g.** o' frost. glerel: comm. glerla and glerlek [glær̥læk]: N.I. glerlek: N.Sh. \*gler-hella; from



O.N. gler, n., *glass*; a *mirror* (also of ice; cf. gleriss, m., *smooth ice*), and hella, f., Shetl. *hella* and *hellek*, a *rocky surface*. Fær. gler-hella, f., a *glassy sheet of ice*. — Another glerel [glærəl] is reported from Tingwall in a diff. sense, appl. to a *soft or muddy mass*, e.g. of the soil after continuous rain; *substance in a decomposed state, covered with mould*; cf. L.Sc. glair = glaur, sb., *mire, mud*, glair-hole, a *slough*.

**gleret** [glærət, glæʳət], adj., 1) *wall-eyed* (having a white ring around the pupil), mostly of horses; a **g.** horse, a **g.** body; S.Sh. 2) of a glance, a look in one's eyes: *glassy*; a **g.** look; De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe); S.Sh. — \*gler-øygdör, *wall-eyed*; O.N. gler, n., *glass*. gleret 2 might, however, also be an orig. \*glerótrr. Cf. glerl-eed, glerlet, adj.

**glerl** [glærl]-ee, sb., *wall-eye* in horses. Wests. \*gler-(auga). O.N. gler, n., *glass*. L.Sc. ee, sb., *an eye*. glerl for \*gler poss. through infl. of glerl, sb.

**glerl** [glærl]-eed, **glerlet** [glærlet (glærlet), glerlæt], adj., 1) *wall-eyed*, esp. of horses. 2) with a wider application, appl. to persons: *staring stupidly without expression*; a **g.** creature. glerlet also = gleret 2; a **g.** look. glerl-eed: Wests. glerlet: De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe). Prop. the same word as gleret, adj. For the form glerl see prec. under glerl-ee, sb.

†**gles**<sup>1</sup> [glæs, glæʳs], sb., a) *a faint, transient light, esp. from the fire on the hearth*; b) *a short-lived heat from, or warming at, the fire on the hearth*. Du. No. glis, m., *a small glimmer of light*, Sw. dial. glis, glesa, f., *a faint light*; *live coal in embers*, and glisa (glesa, gläsa), vb., *to gleam*; *give light*; *shine* (of light or red-hot embers). — In meaning b, however, the Shetl. gles is certainly L.Sc. glaise (“a glaise o’ de fire or ingle”),

*the act of warning oneself hastily at a strong fire* (esp. of persons susceptible to cold).

**gles**<sup>2</sup> [glæʳs], sb., *slender, sparse corn*, = henkel. Nm. and De. For the orig. of the word see gles, adj.

**gles** [glæʳs], adj., *coarse*; *loose*; *having too wide spaces*, esp. of knitting or plaited work with too open loops, holes; de sock is **g.**, *the stocking is too loosely knitted*; a **g.** kessi, *a loosely plaited straw-basket*. U. No. glisen (glesen), greis, grisen, adj., *thin*; *loose*; *holey*; *with interstices*, Icel. grisinn, Sw. gles. — With gles<sup>2</sup>, sb., cf. esp. No. greis, adj., in sense of *thinly growing, scattered*.

**gli** [glī], sb., *fatty stuff, film or streak of fatty substance on the top of water*; also *a coat of mineral stuff (iron) on the top of water*. Du. Poss. to be classed with the foll. word, but might also be No. glya, f., *mucus*; *jelly*.

**gli** [glī], vb., *to glisten*; *gleam*; *shine*; de water glis i’ de sore, de sore glis. O.N. gljá, orig. glia, vb., *to shine*; *to glitter*; Sw. dial. glia (g. 2, Ri.), vb., *to glisten*; *to shine*.

**glibiben**, sb., see gløbbiben.

**glid** [glid], sb., *glitter*; *brightness*; *shine*; *a ray of light*; *a gleam*; der’r [‘there is’] a **g.** o’ light (*a ray of light, streak of light*) comin’ in (N.Roe); a **g.** o’ de sun, a) *a gleam of the sun, passing sunshine* (Nm.); b) *the glitter of the sun on the water* (Sa.). — a **g.** o’ fire (Du.), *a fire of red-hot embers*, = glød (opp. to “bol (boul), es, øs” of a flaming fire); der’r a **g.** o’ fire on. — *sultry sunshine* (Fo.), almost = øl; he is a **g.** de day [‘to-day’]. — From Wests. is reported “de glid” and “de glida [ghda]” as fishermen’s tabu-name for *the sun*. — O.N. glit, n., *splendour*; *shine*; *glitter*.

**glid** [glid], vb., *to glitter*; *shine*; *gleam out*, esp. of the sun; de sun



just glided [glɪdəd] ut for a maament ['moment'] (Nm.); de sjiner is glidin t'rough de mirkabrod, *the sun is shining through the mist* (Conn.; tabu-term at sea in fishermen's lang.). — O.N. glita, vb., to glitter; glisten; shine. — The derived verb gliter [glɪtər], O.N. gliitra, assimilates to Eng. glitter, vb.

**glida** [glɪdɑ], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for the sun. Wests. See glid, sb.

**gligg<sup>1</sup>** [glɪg, gleg], sb., a hole in a wall (barn-wall, byre-wall) for admitting light and air, and for the hens to pass in and out. comm. Occas. also: a) a small window-pane above a door (U.); b) a gutter through the bottom of a house-wall for carrying off waste water (Vidlin, L.). From Fo. are reported the now obs. forms gliggin, gleggin [glegɪn, glægɪn (glægɪn)] and gliggan, gleggan [glegan, glægən (glægən)] in sense of a window, esp. of a blank-window; spungna ligger i gliggan (gleggan), *the spoon is lying in the window* (obs. expr. in Norn; see Introd., Fragments of Norn). — O.N. glyggr, m., and glygg, n., = gluggr, gluggi, m., a gap; window-bay. — gliggin, -an (gleggin, -an), contains the ancient def. art. and seems to presuppose a weak, inflected form \*glyggi, def.: \*glygginn, acc. glyggann. "i gliggan" = i glygganum? — Barclay gives a form "glug" (a hole, gap) which presupposes the pronunc. "glóg" or "glog".

**gligg<sup>2</sup>**, sb., see glegg, sb.

**gligg**, adj., see glegg, adj.

**gliks** [glɪks], sb., a sort of thick gruel, oatmeal stirred in hot water. Y<sup>s</sup>. Prob. \*klyksa. See further the forms glaks, gluks (gloks, glogs).

**glim** [glɪm], sb., 1) a gleam, a faint streak of light, a g. o' light. N.I. 2) a glimpse, a sight of something hastily disappearing; I got a g. o' it. N.I. (U.). Also O.L.Sc. No.

glim, n., and glima, f., brightness; shine; gleam; glimpse, Sw. dial. glim, n., a glimpse, a passing gleam. Shetl. glim is pronounced diff. from Eng. "gleam", which is also used in Shetl., and with a long i [i]. Eng. glim, sb., is used in a diff. sense.

**glim<sup>1</sup>** [glɪm], vb., to shine faintly; to shine with a clear light, of fire; de fire glims. N.I. (Y., Fe.). No. glima, Sw. glimma, vb., to glimmer; to light; to flash; to twinkle; Eng. dial. glim, vb. — glim [glɪm] with a long i is rather Eng. gleam, vb.

**glim<sup>2</sup>** [glɪm], vb., to peer with half-closed eyes, to blink. Fe. \*glima or \*glyma. Associated with the preceding word. Cf. No. glimsa and gleima, vb., to glance sideways (from glima, vb., to shine dazzlingly, to gleam), and No. glyma, vb., to look fierce; also to look sly or deceitful.

**glinder** [glɪndər], vb., 1) to peer with half-closed eyes, to blink; = glim<sup>2</sup>, vb. Wests. S.Sh. 2) to glance sideways. Fe. No. glindra, vb., to blink; to spy, lurk.

**glinder** [glɪndər]-eed, adj., that peers through half-closed eyes, blinking; a g.-e. body. Conn. \*glindr- (øygør). See glinder, vb.

†**glink** [glɪŋk, gləŋk], sb., 1) confused behaviour; foolish mirth. 2) a silly, confused, half-witted person. Prob. from \*glin. See glink, vb.

†**glink** [glɪŋk, gləŋk], vb., to grin stupidly; to behave in a foolish, confused manner. Not comm. More freq. used as an adj.: glinket. — Prob. a derivative, \*glinka, of an original \*glina; cf. Sw. dial. glina, vb., to grin; to roar with laughter. Shetl. glink assimilates in other meanings to L.Sc. glink, vb., partly to shine, give light, flash, partly to look askance at.

†**glinket** [glɪŋkət, gləŋkət], adj., silly; confused; half-witted; giddy. From glink, vb.

†**glint** [glɪnt], sb., 1) *a glimpse*; to get a g. o' onyting. 2) *a gleam of the sun; a passing gleam of sunshine between (dense) clouds, a g. o' sunshine* (U<sup>n</sup>). 3) *a small opening between clouds through which the sun shines*. May in meanings 1 and 2 poss. replace an older \*glimt, *a glimpse*, but may also be a loan-word from L.Sc. glint, glent, sb., *a glance; flash*. With ref. to meanings 1—2, and esp. 3, cf. Sw. dial. glint, glänt, m., *a glimpse; gleam; a small opening*. — See glunt, sb.

**glip** [glɒp], sb., *a wedge-shaped, uncultivated patch of ground between two fields*. Du. \*glip-. No. glip, m., *a gap; an outlet through which water gushes, etc.*, glipa, f., *a small gap; an opening*. Cf. the foll. word.

**glipek** [glɪpək, glɛpək, glɔpək] and **glipi** [glɪpi, glɛpi, glɔpi], sb., *an opening; cleft; fissure, esp. such as can be looked through, e.g. the opening between two hills or in a rock, etc., the broken, upper part of a wall (stone wall) or of a fence (stone fence)*. glipek: De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe), Ai. occas., Wh. glipi: Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe), Ai. occas., Sa., Du. In Du. glipi [glɔpi] is used esp. of *a funnel-shaped opening*, in Sa. glipi [glɛpi] esp. of *a deep hollow*. From Wh. glipek [glɛpək] is reported in sense of *a rent; rift*; a glipek in a coat or in a pair o' trousers ['trousers']. — \*glip-. No. glip, m., and glipa, f., *a (narrow) opening; a crack; a small gap, etc.*

**glir** [glɪr], sb., 1) *a blinking; peering with half-shut eyes at a bright (dazzling) light, at a sunny sky*; U.; Ai. 2) *(dazzling) sunshine through slight haze in the sky*; der'r ['there is'] a g. on the sky (U.); a windy g., *a bright, bluish-white sky, harbinger of wind* (U<sup>n</sup>). No. glir, m., *a blinking (gleaming)*, Sw. dial. glira, f., *a ray of light; a sun-*

*beam (between clouds)*. See below, glir, vb.

**glir** [glɪr], vb., 1) *to blink, peer with narrowed eyelids, esp. at a bright (dazzling) light*. U.; Ai. 2) of the sun: *to shine through a slight haze*; of the sky: *to have a bright, bluish-white appearance with sunshine through haze*; a glirin sky. U. 3) of flesh and fish: *to emit a kind of coppery sheen, to be phosphorescent*; glirin flesh or fish; de fish glirs (is glirin) i' de dark. U<sup>n</sup>. — No. glira, vb., a) *to blink*; b) *to gleam, shine through*; Sw. dial. glira, vb., *to blink*. — Cf. glur, vb.

**gliret** [glɪrət], adj., 1) *blinking; that looks through narrowed eyelids*; a g. (g.-lookin') man. Ai.; U. 2) of the sky: *light, with sunshine through haze*; a g. sky = a glirin sky (U.). In meaning 1, gliret is an orig. \*glirøygðr (eygðr); No. glirøygð, adj., *blinking*. In meaning 2 a \*glirøttr. See glir, sb. and vb.

†**glisk** [glɪsk] and †**glisker** [glɪskər], sb., 1) *a glimpse of light; a glimpse of sun; passing sunshine between clouds, a glisk (glisker) o' de sun* (N.Sh.); de sun was ut wi' a glisker (N.I.). In this sense also glist [glɪst], a g. o' de sun. Nm<sup>w</sup>. 2) a) *light from a blazing fire; a fire-g., a g. o' de fire*; b) *(momentary) heat from, or warming at, the fire on the hearth; to tak' a glisk (glisker) o' de fire, to warm oneself at the fire for a moment*. Cf. gles<sup>1</sup>, sb. 3) *a fresh, drying breeze; a drying in fresh air for a while, of objects, esp. of clothes, hung out for a short period of drying*; gi'e ['give'] it a glisk o' fresh air! (N.Roe). 4) *a moment; in this sense only recorded in conn. with the preceding, viz., of a short while in which something is dried: hang it ut a glisk! hang them (the clothes) out a while (to be dried)!* N.Roe. — glisker:

N.I., Fo. occas.; in other places more comm. glisk. — Deriv. of a \*glis-. No. glis, m., *a glimpse of light*, Sw. dial. glis, f., *a faint gleam*. No. and Sw. dial. glisa, vb., *to gleam, give light; to send a transient gleam; to shine through an opening or a crack, or between two clouds, etc.* No. gliseld, m., *a fire flaring up for a short while* (R.); Sw. dial. eldglesa (ellgläsa), f., *red-hot embers*. L.Sc. (and N.Eng. dial.) glisk, sb., *a glimpse, flash; a slight affection; a moment*. Shetl. glisk, glisker (glisk) corresponds exactly to No. and Sw. dial. "glis" in the senses given under 1 and 2; the form "glisk", however, is certainly L.Sc. In sense 4 Shetl. "glisk" assimilates exactly to the Eng. dial. and L.Sc. glisk. — See gles<sup>1</sup>, sb., and glisp, sb.

†glisk [glisk], vb., *to give a hasty, transient gleam*, esp. of the sun between clouds; "if de sun would g. ut ['out']", *if only the sun would peep out between the clouds* (Nm.); cf. glid, vb. — Deriv. of an old \*glisa; see prec. glisk, sb.

†glisker [gliskər], vb., 1) = glisk, vb. U.; Y. 2) *to blow gently; to dry slightly*, of the wind; he'll may be g. aff o' ['off'] de corn, so we can shear again, *the wind will probably dry the corn a little (before the next shower comes) so that we can reap again* (Y<sup>b</sup>.); cf. glisk, sb. 3. Deriv. of \*glis; see prec. glisk, glisker, sb., and glisk, vb.

glisp [glesp], sb., *a glimpse; a sudden sight of someone or something hastily disappearing; I saw a g. o' him, I caught a glimpse of him*. Fe<sup>c</sup>. Deriv. of O.N. glis (*glimmer*) in sense of *a transient glimpse*; see gles<sup>1</sup>, sb., and glisk(er), sb. For the derivative-ending in glisp may be compared Sw. dial. glispa, f., = No. glisa, f., *a small opening or crack, through which the light pene-*

*trates* (Ri. under "glisa", vb., as distinguished from glispa, f., *a crack, chink*, for \*glipsa under "glipa", vb., *to gape*).

†glist [glɪst], sb., = glisk, sb. 1; a g. o' de sun. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Also glister [glɪstər], which doubtless is Eng. glister, sb.

†glister [glɪstər], vb., *to glare, to stare fixedly*. Fe. Really the same word as Eng. glister, vb.; in a similar sense Sw. dial. glystra ("glystär") and Mod.H.G. glister, vb.

glit [glɪt] and glitek [glɔ̀tək], sb., *an opening, crack, through which the light falls*. De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe). Deriv. of O.N. glit, n., *glitter*; see glid, sb. Cf. No. glita, f., *a glade*. — Another glit [glɪt, glɔ̀t] in sense of *mucus, slimy or fatty fluid (fat; oil; train-oil; sweat)* is, however, L.Sc. glitt (cf. glittie, adj., in Jam.), Eng. gleet (glit), sb.

gljūr [gljūr, gljūr], sb., *a deep cleft; a dark, rocky cavern; grotto*, a deep or mirki (*dark*) g. U<sup>n</sup>.; Fo. O.N. gljúfr, n., a) *rocks or stones enclosing a ravine on both sides*; b) *a (steep) hollow; a ravine*. Cf. gløver, sb.

glob, globb [glɔ̀b], sb., *detached, dark, rainy clouds; sudden showers of sleet; sleety rain coming in sudden showers*. Conn. \*glop or \*glopp. Cf. Sw. dial. glöp, n., *a heavy snowfall, sleet*, No. glop(a)-regn, n., *rain in large, scattered drops*, Fær. glopp(a)regn and glop-(r)aregn, *heavy rain* (tað regnar av glopa, *the rain is falling in torrents*).

globaben<sup>1</sup> [glɔ̀b·aben], sb., = kavlisben, kavelben: *the arched (triangular) bone under the belly of a fish, esp. of a halibut, below the anus*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>.). globaben, "a guid ['good'] g.", is reported from U<sup>w</sup>. in sense of *a fat bone of a halibut*. Poss. the same word as globaben, mentioned in a diff. sense

under gløbiben. Note, however, blogaben, sb., from which globaben may be thought to have arisen by metathesis of b and g.

**globaben<sup>2</sup>, globnaben**, sb., see gløbiben.

**globeren** [glø·bæran], sb., de g., *the moon*; a sea-term, tabu-name, used by fishermen. L. Prob. \*glápari-*nn* (def. form), m., *the glaring, staring one*; Icel. glápa, vb., *to stare, glare*. Cf. Shetl. glòm, glómer and glunt- (glont-) as tabu-names for *the moon*.

**globi, globbi** [glóbi], adj., of dark, detached clouds, or showers: *sleety, with heavy, sudden falls of rain*; g. clouds ['clouds'], *detached, dark, sleety clouds, rain-clouds*; g. shooers ['showers'], *sudden, sleety showers*, = glob(b), sb. Conn. Deriv. of glob (globb), sb.

**glød**, sb., see glød, sb.

**gløder<sup>1</sup>** [glóðær], sb., 1) *a glow of heat from the sun*; der'r a g. wi' de sun (U<sup>n</sup>); *bright, fleeting sunshine between showers*; de sun was ut ['out'] wi' a g.; der'r a g. ut. N.I. Also gløder [glóðær]. 2) *sunbeams passing through an opening, esp. through a window*; de g. o' de sun (U.). 3) *reddish light, reddish streaks of light in the vicinity of the sun, a g. afore* (o', under) de sun (Fe.). — Hardly from O.N. glóð, f., *red-hot embers*, Shetl. glød (glød); more prob. from O.N. glitr- (glitra, vb., *to glitter; shine*), poss. through infl. of "glød, glod". For the main vowel-sound in gløder may be compared, e.g. burt, bort, vb., from O.N. birta, bróm = brim from O.N. brim.

**gløder<sup>2</sup>** [glóðær], sb., a) *a steep cleft through which a brook runs, forming a small waterfall*; b) *a brook running between steep banks*. Also gløder [glóðær]. Y<sup>n</sup>. Now mostly as a place-name, e.g. de Gløder, Gløder o' Hjäfæll [hjäfel] (Y<sup>n</sup>).

— The word may stand for \*golder, \*gølder, by metathesis of l, and, in that case, is the same word as No. gyldra, f., a) *a watercourse in a narrow cleft* (Aa.); b) *a very narrow cleft* (R.). The definition indicates the form with "ø" to be the more probable. gløder b, as the name of a river, might poss. be the same as the Norwegian river-name "Glitra" (O. Rygh, No. Elvn.). For the vowel-change cf. the preceding word.

**gløderet** [glód·æræt] and **gløderi** [glód·æri], adj., 1) of a cloud: *bright, whitish, through which the sun shines*; esp. in the pl.: g. clouds ['clouds']. 2) of the air, the sky: *charged, covered with whitish clouds through which the sun shines, a g. lift (atmosphere) or sky*; — "g. wadder", of weather of such a nature; "a g. mornin'", *a morning with g. lift, sky, wadder*. N.I. — Prob.: \*glitrótr, *glittering; shining*. See gløder<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**glødrek** [glóðræk, glód·ræk, glód·æræk], sb., 1) *a shapeless, sunken pile, esp. of a collapsed stack of peats, a ugly g. o' a stakk*; also used adjectivally: *a ugly g. ting o' a stakk*. Sa. [glóðræk, glód·ræk]. 2) *a large, dense cloud (storm-charged cloud), immovable on the horizon, a cumulus*. Y<sup>n</sup>. and Fe. occas. [glód·ræk, glód·æræk]. 3) *a big, dark cloud with a whitish top through which the sun shines*. Fe. [glód·ræk]. — The word can, in sense 1 as well as 2, be derived from a \*klotr in sense of a *globe, lump*; cf. No. klotr, kloter, f., *a globe, lump*, and Sw. dial. klotr, kloter, n. and f., *a clod of earth; a skittle*. For the fig. use of the word for a cloud, cf. Da. klodesky, c., *a big, dense cloud, a cumulus*. Several indubitable instances of the change k > g, when initial, are found in Shetl. Norn; e.g.: glagg = klagg; glaks (gliks, glogs,

gluks). See *Introd. V* (also *N.Spr. VII*), § 33. Meaning 3 has doubtless arisen from a mingling of *glodr*: \**klotr* with *gloder*<sup>1</sup>, sb., from *O.N. glitr*; see *prec.*

**glodret** [glódʰræt, glódʰəræt] and **glodri** [glódʰri, glódʰəri], adj., 1) of a cloud: *large; dense; dark*; a *g. cloud*. 2) of the air, the sky: *charged, covered with dense, dark rain- or thunder-clouds*. *N.I.* From \**klotr*, and to be classed with *glodrek*, sb. Hardly so common as the preceding *gloderet*, with which it is easily confounded.

**gloffii** [glóf(fi), gláf(fi)], sb., a nickname (tabu-name, sea-term) for *halibut*. *U<sup>n</sup>*. \**gluff*-. Etym. doubtless the same word as *Sw. dial. gluffi*, n., *a glutton* (*gluffa* and *gluffsa*, vb., *to gobble*; *No. glufsa*, vb., *to gobble*, also *to plunge; blurt out*, etc.). — *Gloffisblit* (*U<sup>n</sup>*) is found as the name of a fishing-ground where halibut is caught; see *blit*, sb.

**gloffus** [glóf(f)os], sb., see *glafos*.

**glog** [glög], vb., *to cast furtive, watchful side-glances about*, to *g. about* (around). *Conn.* May poss. be compared partly with *Icel. glugga* vb., *to scrutinize*, partly with *Sw. dial. glocka* and *glogsa*, vb., *to steal a glance at*.

**gloger, gljoger** [glögər], sb., *foam on the surface of the sea from the backward-washing breakers*. *Wh.* The same word as *loger, ljoger* [lögər], = *loder* [lödər] (recorded in *Nm<sup>s</sup>*. and *De.*), from *O.N. lauðr, lōðr*, n., *lather; sea-foam*. For the final *g* from an original *ð* in *Shetl. Norn* words, see *Introd. V* (also *N.Spr. VII*), § 29, the end. The initial *g* in *gl(j)oger* appears to be the old common *Germ. prefix (ga)*, mentioned under *gjoger*<sup>1</sup>, sb. See further *loger (ljoger)* and *loder*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**glogg** [glög(g)], sb., *dirty slime scraped from fish*, fish-*g.* *Nm.* Really the same word as *glagg, klagg*,

sb., of something viscous, sticky and dirty; see *klegg*, sb.

**glogs**, sb., see *gluks*, sb.

\***gloit**<sup>1</sup>, sb., see *glotti* (\**glott*), sb.

**gloit**<sup>2</sup> [glói't], sb., 1) *a large bite; large portion of food; abundant meal*. 2) *a meal between the regular meal-times, a snack*, a *g. o'* meat. *Nm<sup>s</sup>*. Really the same word as the *Eng. glut*, sb., but the form *gloit*, from an orig. \**glott* or \**glutt*, indicates that the word is old in *Shetl.* Cf. *Sw. dial. glotten*, adj., *gluttonous*, and *Shetl. glutning* (*glotning, gloitnin'*), sb., *a glutton*. For the change "ott [o], ôt] > oit" in *Shetl.* see *Introd. V* (also *N.Spr. VII*), § 19.

**gloit**<sup>3</sup> [glói't], sb., *a big, corpulent, clumsy and bent person*, a great *g. o'* a man. *Nm<sup>s</sup>*. (*Bard.*) For \**kloid* from \**klodd*? *No. klodde*, m., and *klodda*, f., *a fat, heavy, corpulent figure*, may poss. be compared. *L.Sc. gloit*, sb., differs in meaning ("lubberly inactive fellow, soft delicate person": *Jam.*), but has, in any case with regard to the form, probably influenced the *Shetl.* word.

**gloit**<sup>4</sup> [glóit, glåit], sb., *a slipping out with a jerk*, esp. of a fishing-line which has chanced to stick fast to the sea-bottom, and is jerked loose again: *de line ga'e* ['gave'] a *g.* or *guid* ut ['went out'] *wi' a g.* *U<sup>n</sup>*. \**glott(r)* for orig. \**gletr*; *No. glett*, m., *a gliding; slipping*. — More usual as a verb; see below.

**gloit** [glóit, glåit], vb., *to slide; slip; to become loose, esp. with a jerk, suddenly*, of a fishing-line which has chanced to stick fast to the sea-bottom, and is carefully jerked up; *de line gloited; I felt de line gloitin.* *U<sup>n</sup>*. *gloit* from \**glott*: \**glotta* for orig. \**gletta*; *No. gletta*, vb., *to slide; slip* (*Sw. dial. glätta, glinta*). Besides *gloit*, is also used a form *bloit* [blóit, blåit] (*U<sup>n</sup>*).

**gloitnin**, sb., see *glutning*, sb.

**gloks**, sb., see *gluks*, sb.

**glom** [glöm (glōm)], sb., 1) *a white stripe*, esp. down the face of cattle (cows, sheep); a white *g.* doon ['down'] de face. Conn.; L. 2) *a faint light; dull gleam*, esp.: a) *moonlight*; b) *a low fire, the light from a fire half burnt out or from red-hot embers*, "hit ['it'] is just a *g.*" (Fo.). 3) de *g.*: the fishermen's tabu-name, sea-term, for the moon; comm.; also "de glomer [glömər]." More rarely (glom and glomer) as a tabu-name for a lamp (an open train-oil lamp, *koli*). — O.N. *glámr*, m., prop. a dull gleam or light, in poetry: the moon (Eg.); Icel. *gláma*, f., *whiteness*. — -er in glomer is prob. an orig. nom. -r (the suffixed r of the masc. gender). *glom* 1 is most prob. an orig. \**gláma*, f.; cf. esp. No. *glaama*, f., a bluish spot on the skin. — *glom* with a short o [glom], the evening twilight, "de *g.* o' de eenin' ['evening']", recorded in S.Sh., may just as well be Eng. *gloom*, sb.

**glom**<sup>1</sup> [glöm, glōm], vb., 1) to grasp; to gather (in a heap), to *g.* togedder, to *g.* op; to *g.* op taatis ['potatoes'], to take up potatoes, soiling oneself in so doing. Fe. 2) to scrape off (lightly), esp. of slightly washed face and hands; du's only *glomd* aff o' de face, you have not washed your face properly (Fe.). 3) to smear all over with dirt; mostly in perf. part. *glomd*, besmeared, soiled; his face was *glomd* wi' dirt (Y.; Fe.). 4) in the expr. "to *g.* a fremd", a) to take a coalfish off the hook, tabu-term, sea-term, used by fishermen; b) to pick the head of a coalfish (tabu-expr.). Fe. — Prob. the same word as *gróm*<sup>1</sup>, vb., to grasp; grip; rake, with a similar change of gr to gl as e.g. *grabb* > *glabb*. Cf. however L.Sc. *glau*m, vb., to grasp feebly; to fumble. Meaning 3 has poss. been confounded with

the root \**gróm*-; Icel. *grómr*, m., and *gróm*, n., dirt; filth; see *glom*et<sup>2</sup>, adj.

**glom**<sup>2</sup>, vb., see *glum*, vb.

**Gloma** [glōma], sb., reported as the name for a hen. N.Roe. Prob. the same word as No. *glaama*, f., a woman with staring eyes, and bony, drawn, hollow-cheeked face.

**glom**ek<sup>1</sup> [glömək], sb., a white or light stripe down the face of an animal, esp. of cows and sheep (of horses usually: *bles* and *snäi*, *snī*<sup>2</sup>). Prop. the same word as *glom*, sb. 1.

**glom**ek<sup>2</sup> [glömək, glōmæk], sb., 1) a paw; large hand; de *glom*eks, the hands, in joke or derision. 2) a dirty hand. Y., Fe. Deriv. of *glom*<sup>1</sup>, vb. Cf. the relation between Sw. dial. *grabb*, f., Da. dial. *grab*, c., a coarse hand, and Sw. dial. *grabba*, Da. dial. *grabbe*, vb., to grasp roughly with the whole hand.

**glomer** [glömər (glōmər)], sb., = *glom*, sb. 3.

**glom**et<sup>1</sup> [glömət, glōmət], adj., 1) having a white, vertical stripe or spot on the face, esp. of cows and sheep: a *g.* coo, a *g.* sheep; also of horses (e.g. in Sa.), occas. = *bleset* and *snäid*, *snid*. 2) of sheep: white and grey, mixed in various shades, a *g.* sheep; in compds. in which the prevailing colour is denoted by a prefixed adjective: light-*g.*, grey-*g.*, dark-*g.*, black-*g.* (Conn.). 3) a) pale, sickly-looking, *g.*-faced (U.); having a pale, thin face; b) having a long, sad face, *g.*-lookin' (Du.). — \**glámótt*, deriv. of \**glám*-, white colour; a dull light or gleam; see *glom*, sb. Icel. *glámóttur*, adj., = *glámblesóttur*, white-blazed, of a horse; No. *glaamen* (and *glaamutt*), adj., pale; sickly-looking, with staring eyes, and drawn, hollow-cheeked face; Sw. dial. *glámug*, *glámut*, adj., also sad-looking, pale and gaunt.

**glom**et<sup>2</sup> [glömət], adj., dirty, hav-



*ing a begrimed face (striped with dirt); du 's unco ['very'] g. or g.-lookin'. N.Roe. Poss. the same word as Fær. grómutur, adj., begrimed, dirty, with change of gr- to gl-. See further glom<sup>1</sup>, vb. (glom<sup>1</sup> 3).*

**glomin** [glomin], sb., *daybreak*. Nm., Y<sup>h</sup>. Deriv. of glom, sb.; poss. through infl. of L.Sc. gloamin', sb., *evening twilight*, which in Shetl. is called hōmin. Cf. Fær. (dags)-glæma, f., *the first peep of day*.

**glonni** [glɔn(n)i], vb., *to gulp; to swallow (food) in large lumps*. Prob. from \*klunn- (*lump*); see further under glons, glonsa, sb.

**glons** [glɔ'ns, glɔ'ns, glɔ'ns, glɔ'ns, glɔ'ns], sb., 1) *a large lump (of food); an excessively large portion of food; very abundant meal; to tak' a g.; a g. for a glutton*. Fe. [glɔ'ns, glɔ'ns, glɔ'ns]. Y<sup>h</sup>. [glɔ'ns]. Ai. [glɔ'ns]. From Nm<sup>s</sup>. is reported a form gloss (glosj) [glɔs(s)], which must have arisen through assimilation of ns to ss; see gloss<sup>2</sup>, sb. 2) *a glutton*. Y<sup>h</sup>. [glɔ'ns]. — No. kluns, m., Da. dial. kluns, c., *a lump; block of wood; a round, thick loaf*, etc.; Sw. dial. kluns, m., *a large knot; lump*. From \*klunn-; Icel. klunni, m., *a clumsy person*; Sw. dial. klunn, m., *a block of wood*; Shetl. glonni, vb., *to swallow (in large lumps)*.

**glons** [glɔ'ns, glɔ'ns] and **glun(t)s** [glɔ'nts], vb., *to gulp, esp. to swallow greedily and hastily in large lumps, g. and "g. doon ['down']"*. Y<sup>h</sup>. [glɔ'ns]. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) and Conn. [glɔ'ns]. Wests. occas. [glɔ'nts]. \*klunsa. See glons, sb. — In E.D.D. is quoted a form "glush", which must have arisen from "glons(j)" through assimilation of "ns(j) [ns]" to "ssj [(s)s]". See gloss<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**glonsa** [glɔ'nsa] and **glonska** [glɔ'nskɑ], sb., *an additional meal, taken in between the regular meal-*

*times; he 's ta'en ['has taken'] a g. again*. Fe. Deriv. of glons, sb.

**glont<sup>1</sup>** [glɔ'nt (glɔi'nt, glɔ'nt)], sb., 1) *a hole; opening; narrow passage; to mak' a g. [glɔ'nt, glɔi'nt, glɔ'nt] for de water to rin ut trough ['run out through'] (Nm<sup>w</sup>.). Sometimes also of a very small, narrow sound (e.g. between an islet and the mainland). Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. [glɔ'nt, glɔi'nt]. 2) *a fissure; cleft (M<sup>n</sup>.: glɔ'nt and occas. glɔi'nt), = rivek. 3) a cave; pit; puddle, a great g. [glɔ'nt (glɔi'nt)] i' de road (N.Roe); b) a deep hollow in a slope (Y<sup>h</sup>.: glɔ'nt). 4) a hollow in the sea-bottom; a stretch of muddy sea-bottom, poor fishing-ground; to fa' ['fall] upon a g. [glɔ'nt (glɔi'nt)] Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). 5) a rent in a piece of cloth or in a garment (Y.: glɔ'nt, glɔi'nt). \*glont in sense of a badly sewn, badly shaped garment, is doubtless another word (see glont<sup>4</sup>, sb.). — \*glont- or \*glunt- (glynt-). No. glott, m., f. and n., glutt and glytt, m., *an opening; an interstice; a rent*. A cognate form with nt: glänt, m., *a small opening*, is found in Sw. dial. For glont, in sense of a gleam of sun, momentary sunshine, see glunt<sup>1</sup>, sb. (doubtless diff. from glont<sup>2</sup>).**

**glont<sup>2</sup>** [glɔ'nt], sb., *a faint light or gleam; just (only) a g.: de(r) wer' scarcely a g. i' de lamp, the lamp could scarcely burn; der'r no a g. on de hert ['hearth'], there is no fire on the hearth*. Fe. Doubtless to be classed with glunta, etc., sb.; q.v.

**glont<sup>3</sup>** [glɔ'nt], sb., 1) *a big, well-grown boy; a big, stout young man; a g. o' a boy; he is grown a g. U<sup>s</sup>, Y<sup>s</sup>. 2) a large jelly-fish; medusa; in this sense also glunt [glɔ'nt] and glunk [glɔ'nk]. Y<sup>n</sup>. — No. and Sw. glunt, Da. dial. glunte, m., *a boy; in Sw. dial., as in Shetl., esp. of a well-grown boy*.*

**glont**<sup>4</sup> [gló'nt (gló'i'nt)], sb., *a badly sewn and badly shaped garment*; dat is just a **g.** Y<sup>h</sup>. Doubtless the same word as klont (kloint), sb.; q.v.

**glonter**, sb., see glunta, etc.

**glopen, glupen** [glɔp<sup>9</sup>in], adj., *gluttonous; greedy; hungry*. Nm.? No. glopen, adj., *voracious*, from glɔp, m., a) *a gulp, mouthful*; b) *a glutton*. Cf. glubet, adj.

**glopen** [glɔpən], perf. part. of glep, vb., *to swallow*; he was glopen it, *he had swallowed it*. Nm.

**glopni**, sb., see glupni, sb.

**†gloss (glos)**<sup>1</sup> [glós (glós̥s̥)], sb., *a pulp; hotch-potch*; in a **g.**; de taatis ['potatoes'] is gane ['are gone'] i' **g.**; *puddle*, in a **g.**, *in a sodden state* (of a mass in a state of decomposition, muddy roads, etc.). S.Sh. Is the same word as No. klossa and klyssa (klysa), f., *a soft mass*. See gluks (gloks, glogs), sb., with a similar change of initial k to g, which is found in several Shetl. Norn words. The form gloss, glosj might, however, be L.Sc.; note L.Sc. glush, sb., *anything in a state of pulp; snow, when beginning to melt*.

**gloss (glos)**<sup>2</sup> [glós (glós̥s̥)], sb., *a large portion of food, a very abundant meal*. Nm<sup>8</sup>. Prob. from glons through assimilation of ns to ss; see glons, sb. 1.

**glotning**, sb., see glutning.

**glotti** [glóti] and **glutti** [glóti], sb., *an opening in a rock; a rent; small cleft*; a glotti in a rock; a great glutti (*rent*) in a coat or in a pair o' trousers ['trousers']. Wh. gloit [glóit]: Nm<sup>8</sup>-w. In Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.), gloit also means *a narrow passage*, partly = glont<sup>1</sup>, sb. 1. From U. is reported \*glott [glát (glá't)] and \*gloit [gláit, glái't] in a similar sense: *an opening; passage; (narrow) interstice*; obsolete as a real common noun, but used as a place-name, al-

most on the border of a common noun: "de Glott (Gloit) i' de Sund", denoting a narrow strait between two islets, named "de Sooth ['south']-holms o' Widwik" (U<sup>w</sup>). "de Glott (Gloit) i' de Sund" is the most prominent of the landmarks, by means of which a number of fishing-grounds are found, summed up under the name: "de Glott (Gloit) i' de Sund". — No. glott, m., f. and n., glutt, glytt, m., *an opening; interstice; a rent*. — Cf. glont<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**glover**, sb., see gløver, sb.

**glu** [glū, glū], vb., *to glow, give light; to shine*, esp. *to emit a kind of phosphorescent light*; cat's een ['eyes'] glus or is gluin [glūn, glūn] i' de dark; de emers ['embers'] glus (is gluin); soor ['sour'] fish glus (is gluin). Fe. O.N. glóa, vb., *to glow; glitter*.

**glub** [glüb (glüb)], sb., 1) *a gap; ravine*. Y<sup>h</sup>. [glüb]. 2) *appetite*, recorded as a tabu-word in the foll. exprs., in fishermen's lang.: der'r nae ['no'] **g.** on de fish, *the fish will not bite*. U. [glüb]. 3) *a greedy person, desirous of food; a glutton; greedy animal*; partly as an intensive in the compd. "glutton-g." Y. and Fe. [glüb]. — No. glup, m., *a gap; ravine*; glɔp, m., also in sense of *a glutton*.

**glubet** [glübət], adj., *very desirous of food, very hungry*; a **g.** dog. Y., Fe. From glub, sb.

**glubien** [glū·biən'], sb., *a glutton*, (intensive) in the compd. "glutton-g." Y<sup>h</sup>. \*glúpingr. See glub, sb. In No. gluping, m., is found in a diff. sense (*a fine fellow*: R.).

**"glug"**, sb., see gligg<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**gluggi** [glog(g)i], sb., *a small, round, flat cake*, formerly baked in embers, but later toasted; commonly made of "bursten" (q.v.); a bursten-g. Du. Prob. the same word as Ork. gloggo, sb., *a mixture of bursten*

and milk (for the diff. between Ork. and Shetl. *bursten*, see under *bursten*). "gloggo" must be cognate with Shetl. *glogs*, in a similar sense; see *gluks*, sb.

**glukast** [glūkast, gū-], **glukasti** [glukas'ti, sb., 1) *a large heap; quantity*, esp. of potatoes, baked in embers; a *g. o' taatis* ['potatoes']: U<sup>n</sup>. (glukast and -kasti); he "laid in" a *glukast*, *he put a large quantity of potatoes into the embers (to be baked)*: U<sup>n</sup>. and w. 2) *a very large portion of food; too much fodder*; to *gi'e de coo a glukast at de ane time and starve her at de tidder* ['other'], *to give the cow too much fodder one day and starve her the next*: N.Roe [glūkast]. 3) *a snack, light repast*, esp. *potato-mash*, or *potatoes dipped in cod-liver oil*; also in a wider sense: *a meal taken by hungry persons, unable to wait for the regular meal-time*; "he canno [-not] wait lang ['long']; he is on wi' his glukast again". Y<sup>n</sup>. [glūkast]. — Meanings 2 and 3 seem to presuppose an orig. \*glúp-køstr. For the first part of the compd. see ante, *glub*, sb.; with *kast* (*kasti*) in sense of *a heap, quantity*, cf. O.N. *køstr* (*kast*-), m., *a heap of objects flung together*. With ref. to *glukast*(i) 1 there might, however, also be supposed an orig. \*glóð-køstr, *a heap of embers raked together (in which something is baked)*.

**gluks** [gloks], **gloks** [glòks], **glugs** [glogs], **glogs** [glògs, glògs], sb., *a thick mass*: a) *gruel*; in the N.I. esp. of oatmeal stirred in hot water, = *gliks*; sometimes also (e.g. in U.) *a mass mixed of meal and bland (whey and water)*. Often used as a disparaging expr. of *too thick milk-pottage*, regular *glogs* (U<sup>n</sup>). In Conn. occas. of *lumps in porridge*; "du lets (is lettin') it a' ['all'] geng ['go'] i' *gluks*, a-*gluks*", *you are*

*letting the porridge get lumpy (you are not stirring the porridge well)*; b) *a thick, muddy mass*. Y. and Fe. [glògs]; in *glogs*, *adhesive*, of a moist mass. — *gluks* and *gloks*: Conn. *glugs* and *glogs*: U. [glogs, glògs: U<sup>n</sup>.; elsewhere alternating with "glogs"]. *glogs*: Y. and Fe. [glògs]. — Cf. No. *kleksa* and *klyssa* (under *klessa* and *klysa* respectively), f., *a soft lump or mass*; Germ. *klecks*, m., *a smudge*. *gluks* (*glugs*) appears to be a \**kluks*(a) from \**klyksa*; *gloks* (*glogs*) either from \**klaks*(a) or \**kluks*(a), \**klyksa*. — See *glaks* and *gliks*, sbs.

**glum** [glūm (gló<sup>3</sup>m)], vb., *to look or be suspicious; to suspect*, to *g.* upon a thing, *to have a suspicion of something being not quite right, that there is something wanting*; I *glumd* as *muckle*, *I thought as much*. N.I. Also in the compd. "to ill-*glum*"; q.v. No. *gluma*, vb., *to scowl* (R.), *glyma*, vb., *to look morose*, also *to have a sly look*; L.Sc. *gloum*, *gloom*, vb., *to look morose or sullen*.

**glums**<sup>1</sup> [gló<sup>3</sup>ms], sb., *a pit; hollow; depression*, esp. in sand, in sandy ground; a sandy *g. Y<sup>w</sup>*. (W.Sw.). Either for \**glufs* (cf. below *glums*, vb.) and, in that case, the same word as No. *glufsa*, f., *a narrow ravine*, or to be classed with No. *glumstra*, f., *a narrow, dark defile*.

**glums**<sup>2</sup> [gló<sup>3</sup>ms (gló<sup>3</sup>mps)], sb., 1) *a snap at something with one's mouth, a greedy bite*; to *mak' or tak' a g.* 2) *an angry flaring up at someone; a snappish yelp; an angry, rough address*; he got op ['up'] in a *g.*, *he flared up at me in a rage*; he *ga'e a g.* at me, a) *it (the dog) gave an angry yelp at me*; b) *he treated me with a curt and rough address*. 3) *a muttered, indistinct remark or speech* (U<sup>n</sup>). "gló<sup>3</sup>ms" is the usual pronunc.; *gló<sup>3</sup>mps*: U<sup>n</sup>. occas. See *glums*, vb.

**glums** [glo'ms (glo'mps)], vb., 1) *to snap at something with one's mouth; to eat greedily, to take large mouthfuls*; de coo ['cow] glumses (is glumsin). 2) *to flare up angrily at someone; to yelp snappishly* (of dogs); *to address curtly and roughly*; he glumst at me, a) *it (the dog) yelped snappishly at me*; b) *he addressed me curtly and roughly*. 3) *to mumble; talk indistinctly, snapping one's words*; he glumst his words, he glumst somet'in' ['something'] ut o' him (U<sup>n</sup>). "glo'ms" is the usual pronunc.; glo'mps: U<sup>n</sup>. occas. In Clumlie, Du., glums is recorded in the same sense as glams, vb. — glums is doubtless only a parallel form to glams, vb., *to snap, bite*, but seems to have absorbed another word to which it corresponds fully as well in its diff. meanings and applications, viz.: \*glupsa, No. glufsa and glupsa, vb., a) *to snap with one's mouth; to gobble*; b) *to yelp*.

**glumsek** [glo'msək], sb., *a large mouthful; large draught*. U. Deriv. of glums, vb.

**glumset** [glo'msət], adj., *that speaks in a gruff, blustering way*; a g. body. glumst [glo'mst], *of a gruff, fierce appearance* (Conn., Du.). — Deriv. of glums, vb. 2.

**glunka** [glo'ŋka], sb., only recorded in the phrase: "de hole o' g.," denoting *a bottomless pit*; gane ['gone'] i' de hole o' g., *disappeared into a bottomless pit, gone for ever*. N.I. Prop. a place-name? Prob. an older \*glumka, deriv. of \*glum-, No. glumm, m., *a deep, narrow, gloomy part of a dale* (R.); cf. No. glumra and glymja, f., *a dark ravine* (R.). For the derivative ending -ka cf. the Norwegian name of a river: "Glunka" (Rygh, Norske Elvenavne), explained by S. Bugge as \*Glumka, formed from O.N. glymja, vb. (*to roar; boom; clash*).

**glunt**<sup>1</sup> [glo'nt], sb., *a gleam of sunshine, momentary sunshine between dense clouds*; de sun is ['has'] been ut ['out'] a g., *the sun has been out, has shone for a moment*. Fe. A parallel form to glint, sb.; q.v. For the relation between glint and glunt, cf. blind and blont, blink.

**glunt**<sup>2</sup> (glunk), sb., see glont<sup>3</sup>, sb. 2.

**glunta** [glo'nta], **gluntek** [glo'n-tək], **glunti** [glo'nti], **glunter** [glo'n-tər, glo'ntər] and **glonter** [glo'ŋtər (gloi'ntər)], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for a) *the moon*, de g.; b) *a lamp, open train-oil lamp* (koli). Wests., etc. glunta, glunti: Ai. gluntek, glunti: Sa. glunter: Fo. glonter: Conn., etc. The form from Conn. is only recorded in sense of *a (train-oil) lamp*, esp. in the expr. "to djadd de glonter", *to snuff the wick of the lamp*, = to burt or bort de glonter; see burt, vb. — Prop. *something producing a faint light or gleam*. Deriv. of \*glun- or \*glon-. Cf. Sw. dial. glona, gluna, glana, Da. dial. glyne, No. glana, glaana, vb., *to stare, gaze*; No. glane, m., *a luminous spot on the horizon*. For the development of the meaning in Shetl. cf. glom (glomer), sb., from \*glám-.

**glunts**, vb., see glons, vb.

**glupen**, adj., see glopen, adj.

**glupni** [glopni] and **glopni** [glöpni, glöpni], sb., *a glutton, a greedy person or animal*. Fe<sup>w</sup>.: glupni. Y. (Y<sup>m</sup>.): glupni and glöpni; a "glupni" o' a dog. Formed from glupen, glopen, adj. (see glopen). Cf. glub (g. 3) and glubien, sb.

**glur** [glür (glur)], sb., 1) of sunshine: a) *sunshine through a slight haze or through rifts in the clouds*. U. (U<sup>wk</sup>.); Fo.; cf. glir, sb.; b) *warm sunshine after rain or between showers*; he is a g.; Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Nm<sup>g</sup>.). 2) a

*light in the dark, phosphorescent light*, e.g. of fish turning putrid, hung up to dry. U. (U<sup>n</sup>.); Y. 3) *very dim light*, a g. o' light. N.Roe. \*glór. See glur, vb.

**glur** [glūr (glur)], vb., 1) *to stare; gaze*; cf. glurek, sb. 2) of the sun: *to shine through a slight haze or through rifts in the clouds* (U<sup>wg</sup>.; Fo.), *to shine warmly after rain or between showers* (Nm<sup>g</sup>.); a glurin sky, *a hazy sky of a pink tint and with sporadic sunshine* (Fo.). 3) *to shine in the dark, to emit a phosphorescent light*; een ['eyes'] glurin i' de dark; of fish turning putrid, when hung up to dry: glurin fish, de fish glurs (is glurin) i' de dark. U. (U<sup>n</sup>.); Y. 4) *to shine or burn faintly*; de light glurs (is glurin). N.Roe. — \*glóra. No. and Sw. dial. glora, Icel. glóra, vb., *to gleam; glitter; stare; gaze*.

**glurek** [glūrək], sb., *an eye*, tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea, esp. in the pl.: de glureks, *the eyes*. Deriv. of glur, vb. 1. Cf. O.N. glyrna, f., *an eye (cat's eye)*.

**gluster** [glustər], sb., *a hasty flaring up at someone; a cross reply; a curt, rough address*; he had a g. wi' him, *he spoke (answered) curtly and roughly without giving any real information*. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. for \*glufster. See gluster, vb.

**gluster** [glustər], vb., *to flare up hastily at someone; to reply crossly; to address (answer) someone curtly and roughly*, he glusterd at me. U<sup>n</sup>. Assimilates in meaning to glums, vb. 2. Prob. for \*glufster, extended form of \*glufsa, \*glupsa, vb., *to snap with the mouth, to yelp*, No. glufsa and glupsa.

**glutning** [glotnɪŋ] and **glotning** [gló'tnɪŋ], sb., *a glutton*. Fe. Also gloitnɪn [glóitnɪn] (Nm.). The occurrence of Shetl. gloit, sb., *a large bite, abundant meal*, indicates that

glutning also may be a Norn word and not derived from the Eng. glut-ton, sb. See gloit<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**glutt** [glot], sb., = glutning. U<sup>n</sup>. See the notes under gloit<sup>2</sup>, sb., and glutning, sb.

**gløb<sup>1</sup>** [gløb, gløb<sup>2</sup>] and **gløbi** [gløbi], sb., *a good mouthful; large portion; fine (large) gift*, esp. ironically of a trifling gift; yon ['that'] is a gløb I'm ['I have'] gotten; I'm gotten a gløbi noo. Also in the form glep [glɛp, glæp]. Fe. \*gløyp. Icel. gleypur, No. gløyp, Fær. gloypur, m., *a good bite, mouthful*. Cf. glep, vb.

**gløb<sup>2</sup>** [gløb<sup>2</sup>b], sb., *dirty slime scraped from fish*, = glogg. Nm. Prob. a deriv. of \*glý-; No. glya, f., *slime; soft stuff*.

**gløbiben, -bane** [gløb'iben'], sb., *a small, round bone between the thigh-bone and the shin-bone of an animal; a small bone with a socket, into which the ball of the thigh-bone fits*; de g. o' de coo ['cow']; de coo is fa'en ['fallen'] and is ['has'] broken her g. Wests. (Ai., Nunsbr., Sa.). Other forms: gløbaben [gløb'aben'] (U<sup>c</sup>.); gløbniiben [gløb'niiben'] (Fe. occas. and Y. occas.); gløb-naben [gløb'naben'] (Y<sup>h</sup>.); gløv-naben or gløvneben [gløv'naben', -bēn', gløv'nə-, gløv'əna-] (Fe. occas. and Y. occas.: gløv'ənaben'; U<sup>n</sup>, w.: gløv'naben', -bēn', gløv'nə-); gløv-naben [gløv'naben'] (U<sup>s</sup>.) and glibiben [glib'iben'] (Ai. occas. [W. Burraf.]). In Du. shortened to gløvi. — gløb- from an orig. \*gløyp- (O.N. gløypa, gleypa, No. gløypa, vb., *to gape; swallow*); cf. Icel. gleypubein ("gleipu-bein" in B.H. with reference to a "smjörvasegi", which, however, is not to be found in the dictionary), orally reported in the same sense as Shetl. gløbiben. — gløb- may either have arisen from gløb- or be an orig. \*glop- (No. glop, n., *a hole*;

*gap; opening*); gløbn-, gløvn-, seem to presuppose \*gløypn- (gløypnarbein from \*gløypn, f.?), and gliþi- a \*glip- (No. and Sw. dial. glipa, vb., *to gape; to be ajar*, = gløypa 2 in Aa.). — A globaben, in a diff. sense, is found in Unst; q.v. — Cf. klovaþen, sb.

**glød** [glød], sb., 1) *red-hot embers; a fire burnt down to embers* (opp. to bol, es, bas, denoting a flaming fire); a g. o' fire; de fire is in a g., *the fire has burnt down, is lying in embers*. 2) *a faint light from the fire on the hearth*; der'r a g. frae de fire, a g. i' de fire. 3) *a strong, brief heat from the sun; warm, bright sunshine after rain or between showers*; de sun was ut wi' a g.; a g. atween shooers [*'between showers'*]; a g. o' het [*'heat'*]; a sun-g. comm. Also (more rarely) glød [glød]. Originates doubtless from O.N. glóð, f., *red-hot embers*, though glóð regularly ought to have given \*glu(d) in Shetl. The form glød may have arisen through infl., partly a) with ref. to the vowel-sound: from the old pl. form (O.N. glæðr) and the verb glød, O.N. glæða, *to glow*; partly b) with ref. to the final d: from synonymous words, such as glid, sb., and gløder<sup>1</sup>, sb.; q.v.

**glød** [glød], vb., *to glow, lie in embers or burnt down*, of fire; de fire gløds, is glødin = de fire is in a glød. N.I. O.N. glæða, vb., *to glow*.

**gløder**, sb., see gløder<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**gløder**, sb., see gløder<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**gløver** [gløvær] and **glover** [gløvær], sb., *a broad cleft in the soil, esp. a cleft or deep gully of a stream*. S.Sh. Now mostly as a place-name: de Gløver or Glover (in several places in Conn.); de burn o' de Gløver (Conn.); de Gløver o' Sundebanks (Quarf<sup>w</sup>, S.Sh.); de Glover (a house in Fladab., C.). As the first part of compds. in place-names,

the word is noted down in Gloversberg [gløv'ærsbærg', gløv'ær-s] (C.) and "de Glofrahwæis [glōf'rahwæis']" (Fe.): \*gljúfra (glyfra-, glufra-)kvíar (see Shetl. kwi, sb.). — O.N. gljúfr, n., *a ravine* (prop. *the rocks enclosing such a ravine on both sides*); No. glyvra and gluvra, f., Fær. glyvur [glivör], n., *a small ravine*. — gløver may spring either from gljúfr or \*glyfr-; glover and \*gløfra- mainly point back to \*glyfr-, \*glufra- (No. glyvra, gluvra). — A form gljur, prob. from O.N. gljúfr, is reported from U<sup>n</sup>. and Fo.; see gljur, sb.

**gneg** [gnæg, gnæg], vb., *to gnaw*; de dog gnegs (is gnegin) de ben, *the dog gnaws the bone*. Conn. O.N. gnaga, vb., *to gnaw*. Cf. hnag (hnjag) and nag (njag), vbs.

**go** [gō], vb., in the phrase: "he (shø) 'll nedder [*'neither'*] sto or go", *he (she) will neither stand nor go, has no mind to do anything* (Y<sup>n</sup>), is hardly Eng. *go*, as *go* in Shetl. is always represented by geng [O.N. ganga, L.Sc. gang, geng]. The phrase: "sto or go" points to an old Danicism in Shetl. Norn (*stand or go* instead of *go or stand*). Cf. "gá" and "stá" in the Fær. ballads = "ganga" and "standa". In Y<sup>n</sup>, where the above-mentioned expr. is noted down, an old burial formula is preserved, which is partly, at any rate, in the old Danish language, and reads: "staa", *stand*, and "laar", *lets* (3rd pers. sing. pres. of lade, vb., *to let*, vb.) — see *Introduct.* (Fragments of Norn).

**gob** [gób], sb., *a puddle, a muddy or swampy spot*. Du. Cf. No. gop, n., *an abyss*, and gopel, m., *a muddy mass*. gob [gób (gób)] and gobins [góbins], pl., in sense of *foam* (*foaming, fatty substance; lather*); *froth*, on the other hand, is another word, viz.: Gael. cobhar, sb., *foam*.



**gobal** [gobal<sup>1</sup>], sb., *noisy mirth in rushing about*; to had ['hold'] a **g.**, to *make noisy mirth*. Y<sup>n</sup>. (Glup). The first part **go-** springs either from O.N. gauð, No. gaud (gau, gø, go), n., a *barking*, (in No.): *noise, roar*, or is an abbr. of **gol** (*roar*), which is found in compds., such as "gol-blaw, gol-stew", sbs.; see **gol**, sb. **bal** is No. bal, n., *noise; racket; din*.

**god** [gód], sb., 1) *spawn, fish-g.*, = No. and Icel. got, n. 2) by dropping of the last part of the compound: *the place in which the fish spawn, fish-g.*, = No. gotstad, gotplass, m.

**god**<sup>1</sup> [gód], vb., of fish: *to spawn*; de troot ['trout'] is gane ['gone'] op de burn to **g.** U. No. gota, vb., = gjota, vb., *to spawn*.

**god**<sup>2</sup> [gód], vb., *to work in a soft mass in a slatternly manner, soiling oneself*; to **g.** i' de fish, to **g.** i' de taatis ['potatoes']. Also in a wider sense: *to work awkwardly, to poke or rake in something*, to **g.** in (atill) de wark ['work']. to **g.** (sit godin) i' de fire, *to poke the fire with the tongs*, esp. *needlessly or awkwardly*. N.Roe. The word may poss., in the sense first given, be compared with No. gota, f., *a melted mass* (Aa.), and with Sw. gytja, f., *mud*. The foll. meanings have doubtless arisen from the meaning first given; but with ref. to **god**, in sense of *to poke the fire*, No. gota = gata, vb., *to stake out, to bore*, might also be thought of. See goit<sup>1</sup> sb., and goit<sup>1</sup>, vb., which confirm the parallelism of **god** to "gota, gytja".

\***goda** [(góda) góda] and \***gøda** [(gøda) gøda], sb., *a road, path*. Fe. Now only as a plac-name, but occas. alternating with "gate [gæt (get), gæt]", generally used as a common noun in sense of *road, path* (L.Sc. gate, gait), so that the meaning of **goda** (gøda) is still understood in some

places, e.g. Sturagoda, -gøda [stū-raqód'a, -qød'a], alternating with the later form "Stura-gate [stū-raqæt] (Fe<sup>1</sup>): \*stóra gata, "the large path", now a cultivated piece of land. Bre-goda, -gøda [brē-qód'a, -qød'a] (Fe<sup>h</sup>): \*breið-gata "the broad path". de Midgøðins [mid-gøð'ins] (Y.), two hillocks near the road between Mid-Yell and West Sandwick: \*mið-gøturnar, "the mid-ways". As the first part of the compd. in e.g. Gødateng [gød'atæŋ] (Ai.), a tongue of land, across the neck of which a path runs: \*gøtu-tangi, "way-tongue"; Gødate-gate [gød'ate-gæt] (Levenwick, Du.): \*gøtu-teigr and \*gøtu-teigs-gata (te = teg, sb., *a strip of land; piece of a field*). The word is found as a place-name with preserved t: Gota, Got; thus, e.g. Stakkagota [stak'aqót'a] (Ai<sup>w</sup>.), the name of a path, by which peat is transported from the peat-stacks in the out-field: \*stakka-gata. Got [göt, göt] is found in several places as the name of a farm: in Laxfirth, Ti. [göt], in Conn. [göt], and in Du. [göt]. An old road, called "de gate o' Got", runs past "Got" in Laxfirth. Got from an ancient "\*i Gøtu" with a later dropped prep.; cf. Fær. "i Gøtu" as the name of a village in Østerø; in Norway the word is commonly used as a name of farms: Gate, Gutu. — O.N. gata (accus., gen., dat.: gøtu), f., *a road, path*.

**godek** [gødæk (gø<sup>o</sup>dæk, gødæk), sb., *a riddle, something to guess*; to lay op godeks. comm. "gødæk" is now the more freq. form of pronunc.; the older form "gødæk (gø<sup>o</sup>dæk)", with a long o, is peculiar to U., Fe. and Fo. Two other forms are found in S.Sh.: a) gødek [gødæk] (Du.), and b) wødek [wødæk] for \*gwødek. — O.N. gáta, f., *a riddle*.

\***goden** [godøn], adj., *good*, noted

down in the expr.: “\*g. dag (dagh)!” *good day!* Fo. From Walls (West.) is reported as an old Foula-greeting “goga daga (gaga), goga!” *good day, my good (good man or woman)!* — goden (goga) in “g. dag” is O.N. góðan, acc. sing. masc. of góðr, adj., *good*. goga in sense of (*my*) *good man or woman* corresponds, in address, to Fær. góðin (def. form), *my good man*, and góðan (def. form), *my good woman*.

**godet** [gōdət, gō<sup>3</sup>dət], adj., *mind-ed; tempered; in a certain mood or state of mind*, esp. in conn. with “weel [‘well’]” and “ill”: weel g., *in a good temper, contented*, and “ill g., ill-g.”, *in a bad temper; discontented and taciturn; disobliging; malicious*. Also gudet [gūdət], weel or ill gudet. U<sup>n</sup>. \*gáðr, gýðr from gá, gý? O.N. gá, vb., *to pay attention to something*. No. gaa, vb., a) *to notice, to be aware*; b) *to feel, to be sensible of*; of state of mind: *to feel uneasy, to feel a want or longing*. Icel. gáðr, adj. (prop. perf. part. of gá, vb.), *cautious* (B.H.); *in one’s right senses; sober*.

**gof**, sb. and vb., see **guf**, sb. and vb.

**gois**, sb., **goiset**, adj., see **guis**, sb. and **gufset**.

**gog<sup>1</sup>** [gōg], sb., *a dirty stripe or spot*, a **g. doon** [‘down’] ower de face, a *dirty g.* Sa., Du. In Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe): gjog [gjō<sup>3</sup>g, gjog], a *dirty g.*; black gjogs in a *puir* [‘poor’] fish. Is doubtless etym. associated with **gogl**, sb.; cf. **gag**, **gog<sup>2</sup>**, **gagl** and **gogl**, sbs. — Another **gog** [gōg], reported from Sa. in sense of *a small hollow or hole in the soil*, is most prob. Celt. — cf. Gael. and Cymr. **gag** [gág], sb., *a cleft; fissure; opening*, Gael. (Irish) **gobhag** [goug], sb., *a fissure; split; cave*, etc. — although one might also think of Icel. **gygja**, f., “(apparently) *a hollow; pit-*

*fall*” (E.J., Suppl.). From N.Roe is reported **gjog** [gjō<sup>3</sup>g] in sense of *a narrow hollow*; see **gjog<sup>2</sup>**, sb.

**gog<sup>2</sup>** [gog, gɔg, góg], sb., *dirty slime scraped from fish*, fish-g. comm.; mostly pronounced “góg”. For the possible etymology of the word see below **gogl**, sb. Cf. **gor**, sb.

**gog<sup>1</sup>** [gōg], vb., *to make dirty; to soil*. **goget** [gōgət], perf. part. and adj., *soiled; filthy*. Conn. From **gog<sup>1</sup>**, sb.

**gog<sup>2</sup>** [(gog, gɔg) góg], vb., *to besmear with slime from fish*, esp. in perf. part. **goget** [(gogət, gɔgət) gōgət], *besmeared with dirty slime from fish*, **gog<sup>2</sup>**, sb.

**goger** [gōgər, gō<sup>3</sup>gər], sb., 1) *a kind of large fishing-hook*; now commonly used of any fishing-hook above the usual size; a great **g. o’** a hook; a turbot [‘halibut’]-**g.** 2) *a very big needle; a big knitting-needle*. N.I. (Y<sup>n</sup>.) and Nm<sup>n</sup>.<sup>w</sup>. [gōgər, gō<sup>3</sup>gər]. Du. [gōgər]. From Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.) only reported in sense 1. — Icel. **goggr**, m., *an iron hook used by fishermen* (B.H.).

**goget** [gōgət] and **gjoget** [gjøgət], adj., *striped; covered with dirty stripes; soiled*; dy [‘your’] face is a [‘all’] **g.** Du.: **goget** and **gjoget**. Nm.: **gjoget**. Deriv. of **gog<sup>1</sup>**, sb.

**gogi**, sb., see **kogi<sup>2</sup>**, sb.

**gogl** [gog<sup>3</sup>l, gɔg<sup>3</sup>l, góg<sup>3</sup>l], sb., *mire; (soft) dirt; filth*. N.I. (U.: **gog<sup>3</sup>l**, **gɔg<sup>3</sup>l**; otherwise more commonly: **góg<sup>3</sup>l**). O.N. **gogli**, m., *mire; mud*. See **gagl**, sb.

**gogl** [gog<sup>3</sup>l, gɔg<sup>3</sup>l, góg<sup>3</sup>l], vb., 1) *to soil; to dirty*. 2) *to work with the hands in a moist, dirty substance*; to **g.** [gog<sup>3</sup>l] i’ de **golgrav** (*liquid manure*) (U<sup>n</sup>.). Deriv. of **gogl**, sb.

**goieg**, **goiek** [gɔiæg, gáiæg, -ək], sb., 1) *a snow-man*, = **gøk**. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *a young coalfish*, “May-piltek”

(in its second year), *a young coalfish gambolling on the surface of the water*. Mostly used as a tabu-name at sea, occas. a) = *May-piltek*, occas. b) of *young coalfish used for bait*, hand me twa'tree ['two or three' = *some*] *goiegs wi' dee!* (U<sup>wg.</sup>), occas. c) of *young coalfish* in general. U. (U<sup>w.</sup>) and Y. (Y<sup>w.</sup>). *goiek* is reported from Wh. in sense 2 b. — Prob. O.N. *gaukr*, m., properly *a cuckoo*, but also means *a fool, simpleton* (thus No. *gauk*; Germ. *Gauch*; Eng. *gawk*; L.Sc. *gowk*, *gouk*). No. *gaukpale*, m., in sense of *a two-year-old coalfish* (R. Suppl. or "New Suppl."), confirms the etymology given with reference to *goieg* (*goiek*) 2. *goieg*, -ek may have arisen from an older form \**gjog* (\**gjok*).

**goil-blaw**, sb., see *gol-blaw*, sb.  
**goild**, sb., see *gold*.

**goilmoget**, adj., see *goilmoget*, adj.

**goisteros, -ous** [gâi'stôrôs], adj., *stormy, with high wind*, of weather; *g. wadder*. Fo. The word is prob. a mingling of Shetl. forms, such as *gouster*, *guster* with Eng. *boisterous*, adj. With ref. to *goister*, it might also be reasonable to think of an older \**gjoster* (Icel. and Fær. *gjóstur*, No. *gjoster*, m., *a current of air; draught of air*).

**goit<sup>1</sup>** [göi't (göi't)], sb., *a soft, slimy mass; pulp; disorderly mixture*. Y<sup>h</sup>. Prob. for (\**gjot* or) \**gotj*. No. *gota*, f., *a melted mass* (in Aa., uncertain), Sw. *gytja*, f., *mire; mud*. — See further *god<sup>2</sup>*, vb., and *goit<sup>1</sup>*, vb., as well as *goitel*, sb. and vb.

**goit<sup>2</sup>** [göit], sb., *a hole; opening; tear*, e.g. in a thatched roof. Conn. Must be O.N. *gat*, n., *a hole; opening*. See *gad<sup>2</sup>*, sb., and *ga<sup>3</sup>*, sb. For *goit* in the sense of *a gutter; cleft; a narrow, fenced road*, see further *gotek*, *goti*, sb.

**goit<sup>3</sup>, goitek, goiti**, sb., (*a door-*

*case*), *threshold; a log of wood laid down*, etc.; see *gott*, *gotti*, sb.

**goit<sup>1</sup>** [göi't (göi't)], vb., *to root in a soft substance, to work in a careless, awkward manner, soiling oneself; to rake and poke in something*, to *g. i' de fire*, = to *god i' de fire*. Y<sup>h</sup>. To be classed with *goit<sup>1</sup>*, sb.

**goit<sup>2</sup>** [göit, göi't], vb., *to peer out (stretching one's neck); to g. i' de door, to stand in the doorway peering out*. Easts. No. *gytta*, vb., *gytta i dora* (R.), id.

\***goit**, adj. (n. sing.), see \**gott*, adj.

**goitel** [göi'tæl, göi'tæl], sb., *mire; filth; heap of refuse; goitels*, pl., a lock ['lot'] o' *goitels*, *a quantity of dirt* (really *heaps of refuse*). Y<sup>h</sup>. The word is an l-deriv. of *goit<sup>1</sup>*, sb.

**goitel (gotel)** [göi'tæl, göi'tæl, göl-tæl] and **gotjel** [göjæl], vb., 1) *to root in (soft, moist) dirt* (*goitel*); to *goitel* in dirt (Y<sup>h</sup>.: *göi'tæl, göi'tæl*); *to work in a slimy mass, to be occupied in gutting fish*, to *gotjel* in fish (Fe.: *göjæl*). 2) *to work in an awkward, untidy or wrong manner*, as vb. a.: to *goitel* (*gotel*) onyting ['something'] (Y<sup>n</sup>.: *gö'tæl*); to *goitel* ut de life o' a *baess* ['beast'], *to kill an animal in an awkward, wrong manner; to torture an animal to death* (Nm<sup>s</sup>.: *göi'tæl*). — In sense 1 the verb *goitel*, *gotjel* agrees with the subst. *goitel*. Sense 2 has doubtless arisen from sense 1. With ref. to sense 2, cf. No. *gytja*, vb., (*to trifle; tattle*) *to wriggle, rock; to tamper with*.

**goithol**, sb., see *gothol*, sb.

**goitlin** [göitlin], sb., *a little boy*.

**goitriif, -riv**, sb., see *gotriif, -riv*, sb.

**gok** [gök, gåk, gō<sup>3</sup>k], sb., 1) *a simpleton, a country-g.* [gök, gåk]. 2) *a person idling about from one house to another*; Du. [gō<sup>3</sup>k]. O.N. *gaukr*, m., *a cuckoo, also a fool, simpleton*. See further under *goieg*, *goiek*, and *gök*, sb.

**gok** [gō<sup>3</sup>k (gōk, gāk)], vb., *to idle about from one house to another*; to geng gokin [gō<sup>3</sup>kɪn] aboot (frae hoose till hoose); to geng gokin [(gōkɪn) gākɪn] wi' de head i' de air. Du. Deriv. of gok, sb. 2.

**gol<sup>1</sup>** [gol, gól], sb., 1) *wind; a breeze*; esp. in compds., such as: a) sea-g., a *sea-breeze*; a *fresh breeze* (Fe.: gól); b) sun-g., *wind at noon when the sun is high* (U<sup>mo</sup>: gol, gól), = Fær. sólgul. 2) *swell in the sea before or after a storm; swell with great, long waves*, a g. i' de sea, g. and bak; Du. [gol, gól]. In sense 2 also a) gola, goli (S.Sh.); b) gøl (Conn.). 3) *fig. (Y<sup>n</sup>), of ostentation, brag*, in the compd. "gol [gól, góil]-blaw", sb.; q.v. — O.N. gol and gul, n., *squall of wind; blast*.

**gol<sup>2</sup>** [gól], sb., a *mock-sun; a luminous spot in the sky; a gleam of sun, suggestive of approaching bad weather*, recorded in the compds. "sun-g." and "sea-g." a) sun-g., a *dull gleam from or around the sun*, harbinger of bad weather (Fe.); der'r a sun-g. op; also *burning sunshine*: he cam' ut wi' a sun-g.; de(r) wer ["there was"] a sun-g. i' de mornin', *the sun was burning this morning after the rain*, harbinger of approaching bad weather (Fe.); b) sea-g., *bright spot, fragment of a rainbow on the horizon*, harbinger of rough, stormy weather (W.Burraf., Ai.). — Is doubtless the same word as gil<sup>3</sup>, sb., but poss. influenced by gol<sup>1</sup>, sb., which is also used as the first part in compds. with "sun" and "sea".

†gol<sup>3</sup>, sb., see gowl, sb.

**gola** [gola (góla)], sb., 1) *wind; blast*, sea-term, tabu-name, used by fishermen. Fo. [gola]. 2) *bad weather with strong wind*. Ai. [gola, góla]; cf. golalek, adj. 3) *swell in the sea, either before or after a gale*, = gol<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2, and gøl, sb. 2; a g. i' de sea. Sandw., Du. [gola]. In

senses 1 and 3 the form goli [goli, góli] is also found in Du.; he is blawin' a (dry) goli, *a fresh breeze is blowing*; he is makin' a goli f(r)ae de sooth-east, *a swell from the south-east is setting shorewards*. — O.N. gola, gula, f., *a squall of wind; blast*.

**golalek** [(gol<sup>1</sup>alek<sup>1</sup>) gól<sup>1</sup>alek<sup>1</sup>], adj., of weather: *suggestive of strong wind*; g. wadder; g. sky; he is very g., *the appearance of the sky indicates windy and rough weather*. Ai. Prob.: "golalike". From gola, sb.

**golatang** [gol<sup>1</sup>ataŋ], sb., a *species of yellowish seaweed with thick, yellow stalks, growing on the sea-shore above the so-called skillatang* (furthest below "de red-war"). Y<sup>n</sup>, N.Roe? \*gol(a)- or \*gul(a)pang. O.N. gulr (golr), adj., *yellow*. For the second part, see tang, sb.

**gol** [gól, góil]-*blaw*, sb., "gas", *ostentation; brag*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Is the same word as gol<sup>1</sup>, sb., *blast*, with a tautological addition of L.Sc. blaw, pronounced blâ in Shetl.

**golblot**, vb., and **golbloted**, adj., see gorblot, vb., and gorbloted.

**golbrøl** [gól<sup>1</sup>brøl, -brø<sup>3</sup>l], sb., a *loud or continuous lowing of a cow*. comm. In Du.: golbrøl [gól<sup>1</sup>brø<sup>3</sup>l]. \*gaul-b(r)aul. The first part of the compd. is O.N. gaul, n., a *howling*, in Shetl. uncompounded gjol; the second part is brøl, sb., a *bellow*.

**golbrøl** [gól<sup>1</sup>brøl, -brø<sup>3</sup>l], vb., *to low loudly or continuously*, said of a cow. comm. In Du.: golbrøl [gól<sup>1</sup>brø<sup>3</sup>l]. From F.l. is reported boilgrol [böil<sup>1</sup>gröl] for goilbrøl by metathesis of g and b. — \*gaul-b(r)aula. See golbrøl, sb., and brøl, vb.

**gold, goid** [gól<sup>1</sup>d (göld)], sb., a *strong, sultry heat, a short period of strong heat*, a g. o' a heat. Y<sup>n</sup>. or Nm<sup>n</sup>. Prob. the same word as old, oild [ól<sup>1</sup>d], sb., *sultry heat*, partly

= øl (O.N. *ylr*, m., *heat*). The initial *g* is, in that case, the old prefix; with ref. to this, see *gjøger*<sup>1</sup>, *gl(j)øger*, sbs., and *goldet*, adj.

**gold**, vb., see *goldet*, adj.

**golder** [gáldær, gøldær (goldær)], sb., 1) *noisy, unintelligible talk*, = *galder*. Sa. [gáldær]; Nm. [gøldær (goldær)]. 2) *a strong gust of wind; hard (really noisy) blast*, = *galder*; a *g. o'* wind; Nm. [gøldær (goldær)]. 3) *a rushing noise from a quantity of water*, de *g. o'* a burn; *surf*, a *g.* in about de shore; *uproar in the sea*, a *g. i'* de sea, de *g. o'* de sea; *eddy, foaming water rising from the stem of a boat or ship at full speed* (= *fross*<sup>2</sup>, *froti*); de boat is settin a *g. í*(r)ae her. Nm. [gøldær (goldær)]. — The word is a parallel form to *galder*, sb. For the alternation of *a* and *o* in Shetl. Norn, see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 1. L.Sc. “golder, gulder” is used in sense of *a yell or loud cry; a vigorous exclamation; boisterous and threatening speech*, but acc. to Jam., not of wind, rushing water or agitated sea.

**golder** [gáldær, gøldær, goldær], vb., 1) *to talk noisily and unintelligibly*, = *galder*; Sa. [gáldær]; Nm. [gøldær, goldær]. 2) of wind: *to make a noise; to blow hard*, = *galder*; Nm. [gøldær (goldær)]. See further *golder*, sb., and *galder*, vb.

**goldet** [gòldæt, gøldæt (gáldæt)], adj., prop. perf. part., applied to flesh or fish: *decayed* (esp. *rapidly decayed by the effect of the sun or through want of fresh air*), *beginning to putrefy*. U. “gòldæt” is the common pronunc.; from U<sup>n</sup>. is recorded “gòldæt, gáldæt”. — \**g(a)úldinn*. Icel. *úldinn*, adj., *putrefied, decayed*. The initial *g* is prob. the old Germ. prefix “*ga-*”, early dropped in Norse. For the occurrence of the prefix “*ga-*” in other Shetl. words see *gjøger*<sup>1</sup>, *gloger*, *gold*, sbs., as well as “an-

*galuck*” (under *andelokk*, sb.) and *ongastø*, sb. — *gold* [(gò)ld gòld, gáld], vb., *to become putrefied* (U<sup>n</sup>), may be a later form from *goldet*. — A form *golget* [gòlgæt], noted down in Fe., = *goldet*, may have arisen from this word by assimilation, due to the initial *g*, but is more prob. to be classed with *olget* [òlgæt], adj., *partly decayed*, of fish (Fe.), and *olg* [òlg, òlg], sb., *sultry heat*; q.v.

**golek** [golæk], sb., *a cleft or indentation in the landscape*. L. Poss. a parallel form to *gil*, *gilek*, sb., influenced from Eng. *gully*, sb., or L.Sc. *gowl*, sb., *a hollow between hills*.

\***golga** [gòlga, gálgá (gòlga)], sb., *a gallows, a gallows hill*. Now only preserved as a place-name, the name of a hill where formerly criminals were hanged; viz.: in Nm. (Nm<sup>w</sup>.) and Du. (Sandw.). Otherwise more commonly (outside the places mentioned): *Gallow Hill*. In Conn. is found \**wolga* [wòlga, wèlga], for an older \**gwolga*, partly a) as the name of a gallows hill, *Wolga*, a hill about which the legend says that a thief, named *Kel Hulter*, was hanged there, and that the hill got its name from being a place of execution, partly b) as a common noun denoting a cow's *tether*; see \**wolga*, \**wolka*, sb. — O.N. *galgi*, m., *a gallows*.

**golger**, sb., see *gjolg*, *gjolger*, sb.

**golget**, adj., see under *goldet*, adj.

**golgrav** [gol·gräv, gòl·gräv], **golgræf** [golgræf, gòlgræf, gòlgræf, -græf] and **goilgræf** [gòilgræf, -græf], sb., 1) *a gutter in the byre for the cattle's urine*. 2) *liquid manure; urine and manure in the byre-gutter behind the stalled cattle*. N.I. The form *golgrav* is peculiar to U. [gol·gräv: U<sup>n</sup>; gòl·gräv: U<sup>wg</sup>.], the other forms to Y. and Fe. Orig. applied to the gutter itself. The sec-

ond part *grav*, *gref*, is O.N. *gröf*, f., *a hole dug*; *pit*. The first part *gol* (*goil*) has poss. arisen from \**ol* (*oil*) through infl. of the foll. *grav*, *gref*; cf. *oller*, *oil(er)*, *olger*, sb., *cattle-wash*, *liquid manure*, and *olgrof*, sb., = *golgrav*. But *g* in *gol* may, however, also be regarded as the old preserved prefix, mentioned, inter alia, under *gjoger*<sup>1</sup>, *gloger*, *gold*, sbs., and *goldet*, adj. — A form *gulgrof* or *gulgref* [*gulgröf*, *golgröf*] is reported from Wests. in sense of *byre-dung*, kept in the byre the whole year round, from Ai. (*Onje-firt'*) in special meaning of *manure and earth in alternate layers, serving as litter for stalled cattle*. *gulgrev* [*göl'græ³v*] is reported from Conn. in the sense last quoted.

**goli**, **gol-y** [*goli*, *göli*], adj., *agitated, with swell*, applied to the sea. Du. Deriv. of *gol*<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2.

**golikast** [*gol'ikast*], sb., *commotion in the sea*, esp. with the wind against the waves; *cross-sea*; a *g. i' de sea*. Du. Prop. *gust of wind*. \**gol(u)-* or \**gul(u)kast*. See *gol*<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2, *gola*, sb. 3, and *kast*, sb.

**golin** [*gölin*, *golin*], sb., *tabu-name*, sea-term, used in fishermen's colloq. lang. for "ho", *dogfish* (a small species of shark). U<sup>n</sup>. Prob.: \**gálinn*, def. form of \**gáli*, m. Cf. No. *gaale*, m., and *gjæla*, f., *a fool*; "gjæla" is also used as a name for fish, inter alia, in the compd. "haagjæla", *a species of small shark*; Icel. *gála*, f., a) *a frivolous woman*; b) *a trout*. — *danser* is another Shetl. tabu-name for "ho", *dogfish*.

**golir** [*gò'jir*], vb., *to bellow loudly*. Conn. For the first part *gol*, see *golbrøf*, vb. The last part is *ir*, vb., *to scream*.

\***golistig** [*gol'istig*], vb., 1) *to sew, using long stitches*. 2) *to knit with large or awkward movements*, esp. of an unpractised person be-

ginning to learn knitting; "has du begun to *g.*?" U<sup>n</sup>. *gol-* is prob. a corruption of an older \**jol*; cf. a) Fær. *jólastingur*, m., "*Christmas-stitches*", *long stitches taken in sewing (during busy time before Christmas)*, and b) Shetl. *jøl-stikk*, sb.

**golla** (**golja**) [*gò'ja*], sb., 1) *a young woman attending a mother at the baptism of her child in the church*. N.I. 2) *godmother* (U.); cf. *golla-bairn*. 3) occas. denoting *a midwife* (= *kummer*, *griper*), and then commonly with addition of the name of the person in question; "g. so and so (*midwife so and so*)". — O.N. *kolla*, f., *a woman* (as the second part of a compd., e.g. in "kirkjukolla", *a woman connectea with the church*); No. *kolla*, f., occas. in sense of *a charwoman*; *maid-servant* (east No., "kulle"); Sw. dial. *kulla*, f., *a girl*. — Some examples of a change of initial *k* to *g* in Shetl. Norn are given in the *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 33, the end; further examples might have been mentioned there.

**golla** [*gò'ja*]-**bairn**, sb., *a god-child*. U. See *golla*, sb.

\***†gollen**<sup>1</sup> [*gò'øn*], sb., *one hundredweight*, esp. of fish; "a *gollens-wort*", really, *a hundred pounds of fish*, further, *a trifle, a small weight of fish*; *a poor profit from fishing*. Y<sup>h</sup>. Really *a florin* (Da. *gylden*, Germ. *Gulden*, *Gülden*). In old Shetl. deeds the word is spelt "gudling, guidling, gullion, gulyeon", but is to be understood in diff. ways. In a list by James Pitcairn of the revenues of the parochial benefices in the beginning of the 17th century (Revenues of the parochial benefices of Shetland) is quoted the so-called "bot teind" or "botis teind" (*boat's tithe*) in number of "gudlingis, guidlingis" (see G. Goudie, *Ant.* pp. 155—157). Acc. to Pitcairn every "guidling" was worth 24 "shillingis Scottis" (G. G.



Ant. p. 158). In a letter of 18th August 1612, "Act for Servandis", noted in "Acts and Statutes", "thrieskoir (= three score) gulyeonis" or 60 florins are explained as £72 Scots ("... that it sall not be lesum to servile persones not worth thrieskoir gulyeonis quhilk is LXXII £ i Scottis to tak vp housis"). One "gylden" is consequently worth £1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>5</sub> Scots. Balfour explains "gudling, gullion" as a measure originally answering to a) six "cuttels" (1 cuttel = one Scottish ell); b) <sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> of a "pakke" of wadmæl ("a pack of wadmæl"; cf. O.N. pakki, pakkavaðmål). Later, acc. to Balfour, a "gudling" was raised to the value of 8 "cuttels". — In E.D.D. the Shetl. "gullion" is stated as being equal to 2 shillings. — Is the same word as gildin<sup>2</sup>, sb.; q.v.

**gollen<sup>2</sup>, goljen** [gòlən], sb., recorded in the expr. "slòm-g. [slóm·gòl·ən]", *badly prepared, unappetizing food*, prop. *a soft, muddy or slimy mass*. Also adjectivally: slòm-g. dirt. Fe<sup>l</sup>. — goljen possibly represents \*gorjen, and, in that case, to be explained as an original \*gyrja-n (def. form); cf. No. gyrja, f., *mud; mire; pulpy mass*, Sw. dial. gôrja, f. For change of r to l (and conversely) in Shetl. Norn, see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 38, h. One might, however, also suggest O.N. gogli, m., *mud; mire*, but this word is common in Shetl. (also in Fe.) in forms with preserved g, such as gogl and gagl.

**gol(l)ur** [gòlūr, gòlūr<sup>2</sup>] and **goller** [gòlər], sb., *the pericardium*, esp. *that of a cow, hung up to dry, stuffed with the surrounding fat mixed with spices (pepper, cloves and salt) to cure it*; de g. o' a coo. golur: Fe. (and U<sup>mo</sup>); goller: U. (and Fe. occas.). In Fe. is found a parallel form galur [galūr, galūr<sup>2</sup>] of which the orig. o in the first part has changed to a, because the sec-

ond part has received the full stress. The word is sometimes found as a place-name, name of a rock or hill: de Goller [gòlər], a hill (Lunna Ness, L.), and "de Galur [ga]lūr<sup>2</sup>-stakk", a skerry near Fe. — prob. from the likeness of these places to an inflated pericardium. — O.N. gol-lorr, gollurr, m., *the pericardium*; Icel. gollur (rad. r), m., *the pericardium of a sheep, full of fat* (B.H.).

**golmoget** [gòlmōgət, gòlmōgət] and **goilmoget** [gòilmōgət], adj., 1) applied to a cow: a) *dark-coloured with lighter (yellow, whitish) belly*; b) *spotted on the forehead (grimet), and having a light (white) stripe down the breast and belly*; a g. coo ['cow']. 2) a) *having small stripes or spots on the head, sometimes reddish, sometimes greyish-yellow or dirty-white*, comm. of a cow; also applied to sheep; a g. sheep, *a sheep having a dirty, light-coloured head*; b) *having dirty stripes or spots on the face*, of people; *dirty*, of the face; a g. face. Sense 2 b may, however, be a mingling with gormoget, adj.; q.v. 3) occas. in a fig. sense, *sulky; peevish; sullen*. Conn. — Sense 1 a, "having a yellow belly", is the original one; sense 2 has doubtless been developed from sense 1 a, with sense 1 b as the natural link, after the proper meaning of the word had been lost. The colour of the head has then gradually become to be regarded as the main point. Sense 3, *sullen and peevish-looking*, must doubtless spring from sense 2 b: "with a dirty-looking face". — \*gul-or \*gol-mōgóttr; O.N. gulr, adj., *yellow*; \*mōgóttr, adj., *of a certain colour on the belly* — see moget, adj. Cf. Fær. gulumgutur, gulumtur, adj., *having a yellowish (light or reddish-yellow) belly*, of sheep; Icel. gól-mōgóttur, adj., is somewhat diff.: *brownish with a darker shade on*

*the belly*, of sheep ("gol-" is here apparently used of the colour of the body, and restricted by the added "mögóttur", which denotes the special colour of the belly).

†**golpin** [gól'pín] and †**gjolpin** [gjø'l-pín], sb., occas. *a half-grown boy*, occas. *a greenhorn*; *a young, impertinent fellow*. Du. No. *gypling*, m., *a greenhorn*; L.Sc. *gulpin*, sb., a) *a young child*; b) *a raw, clumsy fellow*.

\***golsa-fera** [gól'safæ<sup>o</sup>-ra], sb., in the expr.: "to geng in g. f.", *to perform a feat of dexterity which consists in stooping forwards and trying to pick up, with the teeth only, a large pin or bodkin, from among a heap of ashes, mixed with water, placed on the floor*. U. (Woodwick, U<sup>w</sup>). The word may be taken to be an original \**golfsferð*, "stooping down to the floor"; *ganga í golfsferð*? O.N. *golf*, n., *a floor*; O.N. *ferð*, f., *a journey*, Shetl. *ferd* and *fer*. For the connecting vowel *a*, in *golsa*-, see *Introd. V* (also *N.Spr. VII*), § 40.

**golskröl** [gól'skröl' (-skrö<sup>o</sup>l')] and **golskröl** [gól'skröl' (-skrö<sup>o</sup>l')], sb. and vb., = *golbröl*, sb. and vb. Also **goilskröl** [göil'skröl' (-skrö<sup>o</sup>l')] and **goilskröl** [göil'skröl' (-skrö<sup>o</sup>l')]. For the second part of the compd. see *skröl*, *skröl*, vb.

**gol-stew** [gól'stjü-, göl'-], sb., *a shouting and calling, agitated haste*; to be in a *g.-s.*, *to be rushing to and fro with shouts and cries*. U<sup>wg</sup>. *gol* is here most prob. O.N. *gaul*, n., *a howling*, (in No.): *roar, clamour*; see *gjöl*, sb. Might also be O.N. *gal*, n., *a crying, shouting*, contained in the Shetl. *galbou*, sb. The second part is L.Sc. *stew*, sb., *steam*; *smoke*; *dust*; *spray*, in Shetl. also used of *hot, confused haste*.

**golt**, sb., see *galti* and *golti*, sb.

**goltakrabb**, sb., see *grøtlekrabb*, sb.

**golti** (**golte**) [gá'tli (gá'tte), go'tli, gö'tli, gö'tli] and **golt** [gól't], sb., prop. *a hog*, now esp. *a pig, fattened pig*. In Nm<sup>w</sup>. *golti* [gö'tli] was also used by fishermen as a tabu-name for *cod*. In St. *golt* is used as an abusive term for *a stupid person*: *stupid g.!* For the diff. modes of pronunc. and for their distribution see further under *galti*, sb.

**goltirigg**, sb., see *getlarigg*, sb.

**gombel** [gómbəl], sb., *swell, heavy sea*, esp. *with choppy waves*; *crested sea*; der'r a great *g. i' de sea*. Also *gommel* [góməl]. Conn. Prob. for an older \**gompel*, \**gumpel*, *jumping*; *casting*; *throwing*, etc. For the origin of the word see the cognate *gumbos* (*gombos*), sb., and *gimp*, vb. A form *gumpel* (*gompel*), in sense of *casting*; *restless movement*, is found in Shetl. *gumpelfik*, sb., and No. *gumpelvak*, sb. — see *gumpelfik*.

**gombet**, adj., see *gumbet*, adj.

**gombos**, sb., see *gumbos*, sb.

**gompelfik**, sb., see *gumpelfik*, sb.

**gomra** [gómra], sb., *dense sea-spray, falling as drizzle*; *dense spray from heavy surf (esp. against steep rocks)*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Prob. for an older \**gorma* by metathesis of *r* and *m*; cf. No. *gyrma*, f., a) *sediment*; *dregs*; *mud*; b) *overcast sky*; *fog*; *dense clouds*.

**gom-fow**, sb., see *gongtag*, sb.

\***gon** [gån], more correctly \***gonn**, sb., *yarn*; *thread*; esp. *warp in weaving*, recorded in the gen. form *gons* [gá'ns], governed by the prep. *di*, *to*, in the foll. proverbial phrase: *Marta di gons teke di veps, much is used for woof that is useless for warp* [\**margt... til garns tekít(?) til veps*]. Y<sup>h</sup>. O.N. *garn*, n., *yarn*, also *the warp in weaving*.

**gon** [gôn], vb., *to stare, gape with*

*craned neck*; to stand gonin; what is du gonin at? Parallel form to gan, vb.; q.v. For the o-sound cf. No. gon, f., *a stiff-necked person; one who gives himself airs*. In Fær. is found a form "gána [gáana]" = No. gana, vb.

†**gonal** [gonal], sb., *a holey, worn-out shoe of hide* (rivlin), a auld ['old'] g. Conn. Etym. uncertain.

**gonga** [gɔŋga]-*fish*, **gonge** [gɔŋgə (g'ɔŋə)]-*fish*, sb., 1) in boat-fishing: *the last fish drawn out of the water before the boat leaves the fishing-ground*. Y<sup>h</sup>.: gonga-fish. Also "gjongga [gɔŋga]-fish" (Y<sup>h</sup>.) and "gjongge [gɔŋgə]-fish" (W.Burr., Ai.). 2) *a very large fish* (esp. of cod, ling and halibut); Ai. occas.: gonge [gɔŋgə]-fish. From Papa Stur is reported "gonge [g'ɔŋə]-fish" in sense of *a halibut*. — \*gɔŋgu-(fiskr), from O.N. ganga, f., *a going, walking*. gonga, etc., in **g.-f. 1**, must be understood as the departure of the boat from the fishing-ground. **g.-f. 2** may be developed from **g.-f. 1** and really denote *the last large or valuable fish caught before the fishing is concluded*, but is more prob. the same word as No. and Sw. gangfisk, m., *a spawning fish*. — Cf. gjonge- in "gjongge-piece" and "gjongge-sop", sbs., under gjonga, gjonge, sb.

**gongbit** [gɔŋbit], sb., *a mark in a sheep's ear: one of the two small incisions made (cut) opposite each other on the edge of the ear*. U. \*gagn-bit(i). The first part gong- is O.N. gagn, adv., *opposite to; towards; against; through*, which is found as the first part in compds., such as e.g. á gagngjört, *straight towards; opposite to*, gagnvart and gagnvert = gegnt, *opposite to, over against*. Cf. Shetl. gongtag, sb. For the second part see bit<sup>o</sup> and bidi, sb.

**gongbitet** [gɔŋ'bitət], adj., of a

sheep's ear: *marked with two small incisions opposite each other, one on each side of the ear*; a **g.** lug; a **g.** sheep. More common than the substantive. U. \*gagn-bitadr. For the explanation of the word see prec. gongbit, sb.

**gongj**, **gongsj** [gɔndz, gɔŋdz], vb., 1) *to swagger; swing*, when walking; to geng gongsjin t'rough de place. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). 2) *to walk aimlessly; to saunter*; hwar gengs du (is du gaun) gongsjin till? *where are you sauntering to?* Nm.; De. Prob.: \*gungsa. Cf. Sw. dial. gungsa, vb., = gunga, vb., *to swing*. With the change \*gungsa > gong(s)j cf. e.g. \*runsa > rong(s)j [rɔndz, rɔŋdz], which is used syn. with gongj 2 in Shetl.; further: skunsa > skong(s)j [skɔndz, skɔŋdz], \*hundsa > hond(s)j [hɔndz, hɔŋdz].

**gongtag** [gɔŋtag, gɔŋtag, gɔŋtag] and **gongtak** [gɔŋtak, gɔŋtak], sb., *one of the two straps by which the girth is attached to the pack-saddle*. Each strap is fastened by both ends into two holes, one in each corner of "de klibberbrød" (the board of the pack-saddle, one board on each side of the horse), while the middle (curve) of the strap is attached to the girth (de wame-girt). The word is recorded in many diff. forms: a) gongtag: Sa. and Ai<sup>w</sup>. [gɔŋtag]; Papa St. [gɔŋtag]; Nm. occas., Y<sup>e</sup>. [gɔŋtag]; b) gongtak [gɔŋtak, gɔŋ-]: doubtless a rare form (locality uncertain); c) gontak, gontek (goin-), -tag: U. [gɔŋtak, gɔŋtæk, gɔŋ-, gɔŋtak, gɔŋtæk]; Fe. occas. [gɔŋtæk]; Ai. occas. [gɔŋtag]; d) gountag [gáuntag]: Fe. occas.; e) gongtagl [gɔŋ'tagəl]: Ai. occas.; f) gongtu [gɔŋtu, gɔŋtu]: Fe.? Du. occas.; g) gantu [ga'ntu, gāntu]: Du. occas.; h) gong-tow: Ai. occas., Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) [gɔŋtu, -tāu]; Conn. (and Papa St.) [gɔŋtāu]; i) goun-tow

[gåuntâu]: Nm. occas. (Nm<sup>w</sup>.); j) gom-tow [gomtâu]: De. occas. — O.N. gagntak, n., a strap which fits into the opposite side of the girth, in order to fasten it (Fr.). — The forms ending in -tu, "-tow", have arisen by corruption, mingling of tag (tak) with O.N. tog, n., and Eng. tow, sb.

**goni** or **gonni** [goni, góni], sb., 1) a supernatural being of elfish or fairy origin; gon(n)is, pl., *elves*; *fairies*. Conn. [goni]; Sa. [góni]. In Sa. as the name of a fairy; "Gon(n)i will tak' dee!" (a threat to naughty children). Cf. Eti (Goni Eti). 2) a bugbear. Wh. [góni]. 3) an ugly, old, ragged woman. Sa. — Prob. the same word as Sw. dial. "gonnar, gonnär", *goblins*, only in the pl. (Ri. p. 208 under "god").

**gontaplukker**, sb., see kontaplucker.

**gopn**, **gopen** [gɔpən] and **gopm** [gɔp<sup>m</sup>, gâp<sup>m</sup>, gop<sup>m</sup>], sb., 1) the hollow of the hand; de fill o' de gopens, as much as can be held in both hands put together (Wh.). 2) a) a handful; to tak' op a g. o' corn; b) as much as can be contained in both hands held together cupped; in the latter sense recorded esp. on the Wests (Sa., Fo.) and in Du. — Often with an inserted j: gjopn, gjopen [gjɔpən, gjɔpən, gjâpən] and gjopm [gjɔp<sup>m</sup>, gjâp<sup>m</sup>, gjâp<sup>m</sup>]. Occas. with u for o: gupn [gup<sup>n</sup>] and gupm [gup<sup>m</sup>]. — The word is recorded in the above-mentioned forms in the foll. places. Wh.: gopn, gopen [gɔpən]; M<sup>c</sup>. occas., St.: gopm [gɔp<sup>m</sup>, gâp<sup>m</sup>]; Fo.: gopm (gupm) [gâp<sup>m</sup>, gop<sup>m</sup>]; Lunn.: gjopen [gjɔpən]; Ai.: gjopn [gjɔpən, gjâpən]; Sa., De., Nm., N.l.: gjopm [gjɔp<sup>m</sup>, gjâp<sup>m</sup>; in U<sup>n</sup>. with a long vowel: gjɔp<sup>m</sup>; Sa.: gjâp<sup>m</sup>]; Du.: gupn [gup<sup>n</sup>, -ən]; N.Roe: gupm [gup<sup>m</sup>] and gjopm [gjɔp<sup>m</sup>].

— Though the word occas. means *one handful*, occas. *two handfuls* (as much as can be contained in both hands) the expr. "a gopen (gopm, gjopen, gjopm)-fu'", however, is comm. used in the latter sense (like L.Sc. "goupin-fu'") in contrast to "a nev-fu'", a fistful, a handful — O.N. gaupn, f., the hollow of the hand; in No. and Icel. (gaupn), Sw. (göpen; dial.: gäpn, göppen, gaupma, etc.), Da. dial. (gjøvn), Fær. (geyk) partly a handful, partly as much as can be held in both hands put together. L.Sc. goupin, gowpin, gowpen, sb., the hollow of the hand, a handful, esp. the fill of both hands held bowlwise. The Shetl. word originates from O.N., which is proved by the forms of pronunc. with jo (O.N. au > Shetl. jo), esp. the forms with a long vowel-sound: gjɔpən (L.), gjɔp<sup>m</sup> (U<sup>n</sup>).

**gopn**, **gopen**, **gopm**, **gjopen**, **gjopm**, vb., to take up or to scoop with the hand, esp. with both hands, to g. op corn. The verb is less common than the substantive. Noted down in N.Roe in the form gjopm [gjɔp<sup>m</sup>]. For the different forms of pronunc. see gopn, sb. No. gaupna, vb., to scoop with the hand (with both hands).

**gor** [gór (gor)], sb., 1) mire; mud; dirt; see gorbloot, sb. 2) a slimy mass or fluid, esp. a) the slimy matter scraped from fish (Y.; Fe.), = gog<sup>2</sup>, sb.; b) rheum from the eyes. Has also been applied, like O.N. gor, n., to half-digested food in animal (human) intestines; see gormoget, adj., and gorpog, sb. No. gor, n., a) mire; mud; b) chyme, half-digested food in the intestines of animals; O.N. gor, n., is only handed down in the latter sense. Cf. Eng. gore, sb., and Cymr. (Welsh), gor, sb., pus; rheum.

**gorbel** [górbel], sb., eddy; whirlpool, a g. i' de sea. Du. \*garpl or

\*gurpl. Probably denotes a seething or roaring sound; see *gorbel*, vb.

**gorbel** [górβæl], vb., of tide-rip: *to be in uproar, to produce swirls*; *de sea is gorblin*. Du. Prop. *to seethe; boil*; *roar*; and either the same word as or cognate with No. *garpla*, vb., *to rant, to talk rudely* (R.), deriv. of *garpa*, vb., *to brag, to talk noisily; to belch* (*gurpa*, vb., *to belch*). *gorbel* may be either \**garpla* or \**gurpla*.

**gorblot** [gór'blót· (-blót·), gór-] and **gorbloit** [gór'blóit·, -bláit·], sb., *badly washed clothes, from which the dirt is only partly removed*, also applied to the face and hands. *gorblot*: Fo. [gor-]; Du. [gór-]. *gorbloit*: N.I., etc. In Du. occas. *golblot* [gól'blót·] = *gorblot*. \**gorblot*. The first part of the compd. is *gor*, sb., *mud; dirt*; the second part is No. and Fær. *blot*, n., *softening; soaking, steeping*; Shetl. *blot*, sb.

**gorblot** [gór'blót· (-blót·), gór-] and **gorbloit** [gór'blóit·, -bláit·], vb., *to wash badly, so that the dirt is partly left*, applied to washing of clothes; also of the face and hands; du's (*you have*) *gorbloted dy face* (Du.). *gorblot*: Fo. [gor-]; Du. [gór-]. *gorbloit*: N.I., etc. In Du. occas. *golblot* [gól'blót·] = *gorblot*. Mostly in perf. part. *gorbloted*, *bloited* (-blotet, -bloitet), *golbloted*; hit (*de claiht, the clothes*) is only *gorblo(i)ted*; a *gorbloited face, a dirty (badly washed) face*. — \**gorblota* (orig. \**gor-bløyta*?). The first part of the compd. is *gor*, sb., *mud; dirt*. The second part *blot*, *bloit*, more prob. points back to a \**blota*, vb., *to soften* (cf. No. *blota*, vb., *to become soft*), than to O.N. (No.) *bløyta*, vb., *to soften, soak*. Icel. *gorblautur*, No. *gorblaut*, adj., *extremely soft and moist (soaking wet)*: B.H.).

\***gord** [görd], sb., *a yard; fence*,

= O.N. *garðr*, m. Now obsolete as an independent word, but preserved in some compds.: *gordbalk* (= *gardbalk*), sb., *gordhird*, vb., *gordsimen*, sb., *gordste*, -sti or -stu, *merkigord*, sb. The expr. "*milla gorda* [møʎa gōrða]", prop. "*between the fences*", O.N. *millum garða*, is preserved in the Eshaness fishermen's *tabu-lang*. at sea; "*de Isle (Isle o' Øja) is milli gorda*" is said by the fishermen, in finding a fishing-ground off the north of Mainland, when they have the Isle of Uyea (Nm<sup>n-w.</sup>) just in front, half way between the skerry or islet "*de Osi (åsen: the ridge)*" and the high point (west of the mouth of Rønis Voe), named "*de Tingen Heads*": *the isle is "enclosed"*. "*Milla Gorda* [møʎa gōrða]" is found in Unst as the name of the boundary between the outfields belonging to the farms *Hogaland* and *Braknegert*, likewise found as a place-name in *Fetlar* (Fe<sup>s-w.</sup>) and possibly in other places. — As a place-name *gord* is found occas. uncompounded (*Gord*), but more freq. as the second part of compds., esp. in names of farms, though not so freq. as *gert* (*gart*). As the first part in place-names, *gord* is found in the compds: a) *gordsende*, *gordsend* [gɔ'rsæn'də, gɔ'rs'end; gá'rsæn(d)], *a place where an old fence ends or formerly ended* (O.N. *garðsendi*, m., *the end of a fence*), still partly understood by the older generation; b) *gordste* [gɔ'rste, gá'rste, -stə], still used as a common noun; see further under *gordsta*, sb. For the use of *gord* in place-names see Sh. *Stedn.* pp. 95—97.

**gordastøri**, sb., *see gørdastøri*, sb.

**gordbalk**, sb., *see gardbalk*, sb.

**gordhird** [gørhærd', gærhærd'], vb., *to bring the reaped corn into safety in the special enclosure* (*de cornyard*), to *g.* *de corn*. Also *korhird*

[kór'hærd'], by hardening of *g* to *k*. U.; Fe. Besides *gordhird* (kór'hird), a form *gordshird* [gá'rs'hærd'] is found in Fe. \**garð-hirða* (\**garðs-hirða*). O.N. *garðr*, m., *an enclosed space; a fence*; O.N. *hirða*, vb., *to hide; to bring into safety*, Shetl. *hird*, sb.

\***gordsend(e)**, sb., see under \**gord*, sb.

**gordsimen** [gər'sim'ən, gər'-, gār'-, gār'-], sb., *one of the thick, pleated straw-ropes, simens, by which the stacked hay and corn in the enclosure (de yard) is secured*; now mostly a *thick, coarse straw-rope* in general, e.g. for thatching. \**gard-simi*; O.N. *garðr*, m., *an enclosed space*, etc.; O.N. *simi*, m., *a rope; a cord*.

**gordsta** [(gər'sta) gār'sta], **gordste** [gər'ste, gār'ste, -stə] and **gordsti** [gər'sti, gār'sti], sb., 1) *a ridge of earth remaining from an old fence (in the outfield)*. 2) *boundary (ridge of earth) between two pieces of arable land*; N.I. The form *gordsta* is now rare (reported by J.I.), doubtless used only in sense 1. In sense 2 also *gordstek* [gər'stək, gār'stək]. In S.Sh. (Du. and Conn.) the word is found in the form *gerdste*, *gerdsti* [gær'ste, gær'sti (g'ær'sti)], used in both the above senses, in Conn., however, esp. in sense 1: a *auld* ['old'] *g.* [g'ær'sti]. — O.N. *garðstaðr*, m., *a place in which there is or has been a fence*. The forms ending in *-ste*, *-sti*, *-stek* may also spring from O.N. *garðstæði*, n., = *garðstaðr*; cf. below *gordstu*, sb. — Outside the N.I. and Du. such words as *gardbalk* (*gerdbalk*) and *merkigord* or *merki* have replaced *gordste* 2 and *gerdste* 2.

**gordstu** [gār'stū], sb., *a ridge of earth or an elevation forming the boundary between two patches of arable land*, = *gordste* 2. N. —

\**garð-stóð* (-stæði). Cf. Sw. dial. *gärdsel-sto*, f., *traces of an old fence*.

**gorek** [gərək (gārək)], sb., *stubble*; also *gleanings*. Conn. Prob. the same word as No. *gare*, m., *a spike; point; sharp stubble remaining from shrubs or bushes cut down*, etc. — There is another *gorek* [gərək], also from Conn., but diff. from the *gorek* here treated, in the expr. "slordi [slórdi] *g.*", denoting *commotion in the sea; spray dashing into the boat*, a "slordi *g.*" i' de sea. Doubtless the L.Sc. word *gorroch*, sb., *mire; moisture; muddy mass; hotch-potch*. *slordi*, adj., is a deriv. of *slord* [slórd], sb., *drizzling rain*.

**gorj**? [gər'dʒ, gər'dʒ], vb., *to plant too closely*, esp. of potatoes: *to g. taatis*. U<sup>n</sup>. The word cannot be sufficiently explained from Eng. *gorge*, vb., and might spring from an original \**gyrja*; cf. a) No. *gyrja*, vb., *to press, squeeze (something soft)*; also *to clot, smear in lumps* (R.); b) Icel. *gyrja*, vb., *to prick; push; bore*. See *girj*, vb.

**gorl, gorel** [gørəl (gorəl)], vb., *to soil*, esp. the face: *to g. de face* (N.I.; Wh.; Sa.). a *gorlin* (*gurlin*) [gørlɪn] *hwalp* (W.), *a little boy, in the habit of dirtying himself*. Deriv. of *gor*, sb. 1.

**gorli, gorl-y** [gørli], adj., *dirty*, esp. *in the face*; *g.-faced*. Wh. The same word as *gorl*, vb.

**gorm** [gør̃m (gør̃m)], sb., 1) *mire; mud; dirt*. 2) *a slimy mass scraped from fish* (U<sup>n</sup>.: *gorm, górm*), = *gor* 2 a and *gog*<sup>2</sup>. In sense 1, and partly also sense 2: *gjorm* [gjør̃m, gjør̃<sup>2</sup>m]; thus in Nm. and Sa. besides *gorm*. 3) occas. of *rheum from the eyes*, = *gor* 2 b. 4) *bungling; awkward execution of work*; *du's hadin* ['you are holding'] a *g. atill yon* ['into that'] *de day*, *you are bungling that piece of work today* (Y<sup>h</sup>.: *gør̃m*). 5) *a person who*



*soils himself; a bungling, untidy and slovenly person; a dirty g.* (U<sup>wg</sup>. gorm). — \*gorm- or \*gurm-. Icel. gormur, m., No. gorm and gurm (n? m?), Sw. dial. gorm, m., *mire; mud; dirt; filth* (e.g. from entrails of animals, of fish); Sw. dial. gorm also means *work badly done*.

**gorm** [gorm (gorm)], vb., 1) vb. n., *to root in mire or (soft) dirt; to do a piece of dirty work; to g.* in dirt, in rotten taatis ['potatoes'], in weet ['wet'] fish, etc. (L., Wh., etc.: gorm). 2) vb. a., to **g.** anesell ['oneself'], *to besmear oneself and get slimy (by handling raw fish)* [comm.: gorm; U<sup>n</sup>.: gorm, gorm]; he gormd his face, hands, claes ['clothes']. In senses 1 and 2 also gjorm [gjorm, gjor<sup>a</sup>m], thus in Nm., Sa. and U<sup>wg</sup>. besides gorm. 3) *to bungle a piece of work; du is gormin* [gormin] atill yon de day (Y<sup>h</sup>.) = *du is hadin a gorm atill yon de day; see gorm, sb.* — \*gorma or \*gurma. No. gurma, vb., *to make muddy, stir up*; Sw. dial. gorma (gåärm), vb., a) *to stir up dirt; b) to do work badly*.

**gormet** [gormæt], adj., 1) *besmeared with dirt, (quite) begrimed, esp. in the face; a g.* face; his face was a' ['all'] **g.** Wests. (Sa.; Fo.). 2) of sheep: *discoloured, white with small, black spots on the forehead; a g.* sheep. Fo. \*gormótr or \*gurmótr; No. gurmutt and gyrmutt, adj., *discoloured; muddy; miry*.

**gormoget** [gormōgæt], adj., *soiled; besmeared with dirt; very dirty*. Du. Doubtless prop. "*having the stomach full of gor = filth, half-digested food*". \*gor-mōgōtr. For the first part of the compd. see gor, sb.; for the second part see moget, adj.

**gormolg** [gormōlg; gormōlg'] and **gormoll** [gormōl], vb., *to cover with a layer of dirt; to soil; to g. anesell ['oneself'], *to soil oneself, esp. the face; du 's* ['you have'] gor-*

molget (gormollet) dy face. The word is mostly vb. a., but is also used as vb. n.: *to root in dirt; to do a dirty piece of work; du is gormollin (gormolgin) i' yon* ['that'] a long time (Y<sup>h</sup>.); to gormoll in a sheep's guts (U<sup>wg</sup>.). Ai. (W.B.): gormolg; Y. (Y<sup>h</sup>.): gormolg, gormoll. U.: gormoll. — Perf. part. gormolget, gormollet, is freq. used as an adj., in sense of: a) *soiled; covered with a layer of dirt, e.g. of the face, of clothes; b) insignificant in appearance, also good-for-nothing, whether an animal or a human being; a gormollet ting* (body). In sense b noted down in Fe. c) *gruff and peevish, stubborn*. Fe.? From U<sup>n</sup>. is reported a form gormoltet [gormōl'tæt, -mōl'tæt, gər-] In sense of *soiled, dirty*. In Nm. and in Fe. also with initial k for g: kormollet [kormōl'æt]. In sense c the word is noted down only in the form kormollet. — Prob. \*gor-mygla, vb., and \*gor-myglaðr, perf. part. and adj. gormollet seems, however, to presuppose a \*gor-myglðr or -mygltr. The first part of the compd. is gor, sb., *mire; mud*; the second part is O.N. mygla, vb., *to grow musty, myglaðr* (Icel.), adj., *musty, Shell. molget* (q.v.). — kormollet, adj. (q.v.), noted down in Sa., is another word than the gormollet treated here.

**gorpog** [gōrpåg], sb., derisive term, applied to a *small, insignificant person; a little-wort' g.* U. Also (mockingly or jokingly) of a *small horse, pony* (Edm.: gur-pug). Prob. \*gor-poki; O.N. gor, n., *half-digested food in the intestines of animals*; O.N. poki, m., *a poke; pouch*. Cf. No. gorpose, m., (prop. = gorsekk, a large stomach, a glutton) as a derisive term applied to a *little boy (adept at eating, but not at work)*, and Sw. dial. gorpose ("gårpåse"),

m., of a *good-for-nothing, only able to eat*.

**gosel, gozel**, sb. and vb., see **gusl**, **gusel**, sb. and vb.

**gosen** [gɔsən], **gozen** [gɔzən, gɔzən], sb., *sharp, dry wind*; a) *sharp, contrary wind*; to get a **g.** i' de face or "nebb": Fe. [gɔsən, gɔzən]; b) *drying wind*; de corn gets (is gettin') a **g.**, *the corn is drying well in the wind*. Du<sup>m</sup>. [gɔzən]. In sense a also **gosnin** [gɔznin] (Fe.). — \*gos-. No. **gos**, n., **gosa**, f., and **gose**, m., Fær. **gos**, n., *current of air, draught*. The ending -en in Shetl. **gosen**, **gozen**, may be either a relic of the old definite article in masc. or fem., or have arisen through influence of the common adj. **gosen(d)**, **gozend**. Cf. **gosnin** as well as **gus(e)** and **guster**, sbs.

**gosən** [gosən, gɔsən, gɔsən, gɔsən] and **gozən** [gɔzən, gɔzən], vb., 1) vb. n., *to be dried in the wind*; de peats is ['are'] **gosend** op: Yh. [gosən]; de corn is **gosnin** [gɔznin]: Du<sup>m</sup>. 2) vb. a., *to dry in the wind*, to **g.** de fish. Y.; Fe. **gosend**, **gozend**, perf. part. and adj., *wind-dried*, = **gosen**, adj. — No. **gosa**, vb., *to steam; fume; blow*. — The Shetlandic verbal form, ending in -n, is doubtless formed through infl. of the more commonly used adjectival form **gosen(d)**, **gozend**. Cf. **gus(e)**l, sb. and vb.

**gosen** [gosən (gɔsən)], **gosend** [gɔsənd, gɔsənd, gɔsənd (gɔsənd), gɔsənd] and **gozend** [(gɔzənd) gɔzənd (gɔzənd)], adj., *slightly dried in the wind*, esp. of fish hung up to dry outside the house or in a skjo (a stone-shed with narrow interstices through which the draught comes, drying the suspended meat and fish, etc.); **g.** fish. The form "gosən" (with short o) is peculiar to Fe.; "gɔsənd" to Y.; "gɔsənd": U<sup>n</sup>. occas. Otherwise more commonly: **gɔzənd** (thus

in Mainland: Ai., Du., etc.). A form **gusel** [gusəld], = **gosend**, is reported from U<sup>n</sup>.; see **gusel**, vb. — O.N. **gosinn**, perf. part. of **gjósa**, vb., *to gush, stream* (occas. of air), Fær. **gjósa**, vb., *to blow gently*, esp. of a drying wind. — The Shetl. word has now commonly a double perf. part. ending, because a -d, through infl. of Eng. perf. part. forms ending in -end, has been added later to the original -en. Cf. **morken** and **morkend**, adj.

**gosnin** [gɔznin], sb., *a sharp wind, contrary wind*, = **gosen**, sb. (sense a). Fe.

**got**, sb., see a) \***goda**, sb.; b) **gotek**, **goti**, sb.

**gotek** [gɔtək, gɔtək (gɔtək), gɔtək] and **goti** [gɔti, gɔti], sb., *a fissure; cleft*, partly a) *narrow indentation in the coast, admitting the sea*, partly b) *a fissure in the landscape; narrow sunken way*. Mostly of a funnel-shaped rent or cleft. S.Sh. (Du.; Conn.). Du.: **gɔtək**, **gɔtək** (gɔtək) and **goti**. Conn.: **gɔtək**, **gɔtək**. **gjot** [gɔt] and **gjotek** [gɔtək]: Ai. (esp. in sense b). **gjotek** [gɔtək] and **gjoti** [gɔti]: Sa. In Conn. **gotek** is also used in sense of *a gutter*. A form **got** [gɔt] is noted down in sense of *depression or rent in the sea-bottom, poor fishing-ground with muddy or sandy bottom* (L.; Wh.). — Beside **got**, **gotek**, **goti**, is found a form **goit** [gɔit (gɔit, gɔit)], partly a) = **gotek**, **goti**; Du. [gɔit]; partly b) *a narrow, fenced road*; reported by J.I. [gɔit]. — No. **gota**, f., *a fissure; a narrow rent in the landscape*, partly *a funnel-shaped rent* (R.). — from O.N. **gata**, f., (*an opening, way out*) **road?** **goit** b assimilates to O.N. **gata** in the special sense of *a road enclosed by a fence on each side*; No. **gota**, f. (Aa.), *a narrow, fenced road*. See \***goda** (gɔda), sb. **goit** [gɔit] (C.)

in sense of *a hole; opening; rent*, must spring from O.N. gat, n., *a hole*, which, however, is also found in No. in sense of *a short, narrow, furrowed depression in the landscape*, almost = gota. — gjot, gjotek, gjoti, may also be derived from another word: \*gjót(a); see gjot, sb. got, in sense of *a muddy (sandy) fishing-ground*, is merged with goit<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**gotel, gotjel**, vb., see goitel, vb.

**gothol** [gøt'hol'] and **goithol** [gøit'hol'] (gái't-), gøit'hol', sb., *anus in fish*, = gotrif, sb. gothol: Wests. (Ai.). goithol: N.I. etc. \*got-hol or \*got. Fær. got, n., = gothol, n., *anus*; "got" prop. a) *spawning (of roe)*; b) *spawned roe*; see Shetl. god, sb.

**gotrif, -riv** [gotrif, gøtrif, -riv] and **gotrif** [gøit'rif, gøit', gøit'rif, -riv], sb., *anus in fish*, = gothol. N.I. gøit'rif (gøit'): U<sup>n</sup>.; gøit'rif: U<sup>s</sup>. Icel. gotrauf, f., id. (O.N. rauf, f., *a hole; rift*). — -rif, -riv, has prob. arisen from "rauf" by mingling with another word: O.N. rifa, f., *a rent; fissure*, in Shetl. now commonly rivek.

**gott** [gøt, gøt, (gøt)], **gotti** [gøt, gøti], **goit** [gøit, gøit, gøit (gøit)], **goiti** [gøiti, gøti (gøiti, gøiti)], **goitek** [gøitæk], **gjott** [gjót], **gjotek** [gjótæk], **gøtt** [gøt, gøt, gøt, gøit (gøit)], **gøtti** [gøti, gøti], sb., 1) a) *(door-case) doorway*; b) *the space just inside the door (outer door)*; c) *a chink in the door*. In senses a and b noted down in Wh.: de gøtt [gøt] o' de door; in senses a and c in Conn.: de goit [gøit] o' de door. gjotek [gjótæk] (Fladabister, Conn<sup>n</sup>.), *doorway, door*; to geng ['gø']t'rough de gjotek. In sense a occas. in N.I. (Fe.?): de goit(i) o' de door; reported by J.I. [gøit, gøit]. From Fo. is reported gjött [gjót] in sense of *a wide gate in a fence*. The word is more common in the sense

following than in the senses given under 1. 2) *the threshold*, often in the expr. "de g. o' de door". N.I.: gott, gotti and goit, goiti. In U. esp. "gøit"; in Fe.: "gøt (gøt), gøit"; in Y.: gøt, gøit, gøiti. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe): gotti [(gøt) gøti], de gotti [gøti]-tree. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.) and De.: gøtti [gøti, gøti]; Esh.: gøti. L.: gøtt [gøt, gøt]. Wests.: (goit, -i and) gøtt; Ai. (Wests.): "gøt"; Sa. (Wests.): "gøit". Conn.: (goit and) goitek. Du.: gøtti [gøti]. Dey were no ['not'] ut ower de gotti o' de door (Fe.). Geng ower de goitek! *cross the threshold! step in for a moment!* (Conn.). 3) *goit: a piece of timber laid down, on which the stern of a boat rests when drawn into the boatshed*; lay a g. in under de heel o' de boat! Y<sup>h</sup>. [gøit, gøit]. — O.N. gátt, f., *door-case; doorway*. Icel. gátt, f., *doorway*. Fær. gátt, f., *threshold*. No. gaatt, f., *a groove, esp. in a door-case or threshold*. Sw. dial. gât, f., *a door-post, groove in a door-case, etc.* — goit, in sense 3, doubtless springs from a root-meaning: *threshold*.

\***gott** [gøt, gøt] and \***goit** [gøit], adj., in n. sing., *good*. The forms "gøt" and "gøit" are found in an old formula, a kind of address to the cat, noted down in Conn.: Op aboot de ljora (= jora)! gott (goit) fire monna [færə mōŋa]! *Up about the ear with the paw (wash round your ear)! it is good for the mouth, i.e. it bodes well for fishing*. "gøt" is found in an obsolete, proverbial phrase from Wd.: gott a taka gamla manna ro, *it is good to follow old men's advice*. A doublet gøoit [gøoit] is found in a fragment of a song from Y<sup>h</sup>.: see Introd. (Fragments of Norn). — O.N. gott (\*gøtt), n., from gøðr, adj., *good*.

**goul**, sb. and vb., see gjol, sb. and vb.

**gouster**, sb. and vb., see *guster*, sb. and vb.

†**gowl** [gɔwəl], sb., *the inward hollow of the hindmost part of an animal's back*. Also *gol* [gɔl]. Du. Poss. syn. with L.Sc. *gowl*, sb., *a hollow between two hills*. To be compared with this: No. *gyvle* (and *gylve*), n., *a narrow passage; cleft; hollow*, etc.

**grabb** [grab], vb., *to grab; grasp*. Du. No. and Sw. *grabba*, L.Sc. *grab*, vb., *to seize with violence; to grasp*. Cf. *glabb*, vb.

**gram** [gram] and **grama** [grāma], sb., *a collection or heap of small objects* (small potatoes; tiny fishes). Du.: *gram*, a lock ['lot'] o' *g*. Conn.: *grama* (esp. of potatoes). Prob. from the synonymous *kram*<sup>2</sup> (*krama*), sb.; q.v. Cf. also *grum*, sb.

**gram** [grām], adj., 1) *very desirous of, bent on (getting) something*, *g*. about a *ting*. U.; Nm. 2) *delighted; overjoyed*; he was *g*, ower it. U. Prop. "in an excited state of mind, mentally unhinged", and originating from ON. *gramr*, adj., handed down in sense of *wroth; embittered; offended*.

†**gramis** [grāmis], vb., *to bewitch*. Mostly in perf. part. *gramist* [grāmisht], *smitten by witchcraft; bewitched*. Poss. to be derived directly from O.N. *gramr*, m., *fiend; demon*; pl. "gramir" and "gramendr", used in cursing-formulas. For the ending -is in *gramis* cf. *fimis* and *fommis*, sb. and vb. The word might, however, be L.Sc. Shetl. *grameri* [grā'məri], sb., *magic*, must thus be L.Sc. "gramarye", sb., in the same sense (Jam.).

\***grams**, sb. and vb., see *grems*, sb. and vb.

**granbet** [gran'be<sup>st</sup>t, gran'bet], vb., in fishing: *to cut open the lower jaw and throat of a fish in order to extract the hook, when swallowed*

*too far down*; to *g*. a fish. Wh. [gran'be<sup>st</sup>t, -bet']. L. [gran(d)'bet']. The first part of the compd. is O.N. *grǫn* (*gran-*), f., *muzzle, the lip where the beard grows*, also *jaw* (cf. *granbein*, Shetl. *graniben*, sb.). The second part is O.N. *beita*, vb., which prop. means *to cause to bite*, but also, inter alia, was used in the sense of *to make an incision*; cf. No. *beita*, vb. 7, in Ross. See Shetl. *bet*, vb.

**grand** [grand, grānd], vb., *to hurt by witchcraft*. *grandet* [grandət, grāndət], perf. part., a) *bewitched, irretrievably lost*; "hit ['it'] is no ['not'] to say, at ['that'] he was witched, but he was *grandet* [grandət]", *he was not only bewitched, but there was no hope of rescue for him* (Papa St.); b) *distracted; queer* (prop. caused by witchcraft, enchantment), said of one who behaves in an unusual manner; he's *grandet*, *there is something wrong with him*; applied to human beings and animals. Wests. [grand]. N.I. (Fe.) and Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) [grānd]. — O.N. *granda*, vb., *to hurt; damage*. Shetl. *grand* seems to have absorbed the verb \**ganda*, No. and Fær. *ganda*, *to practise witchcraft*.

**granderi** [gran'dəri, grān'dəri], sb., 1) *witchcraft; sorcery*. 2) *queer behaviour* (prop. caused by witchcraft); *der'r* a *g*. come ower *dee*, *there is something wrong with you* (Fe.: grān'dəri). Deriv. of *grand*, vb.

\***grandrie**', \***grandorie**', sb., acc. to Balfour: "a septennial court to abate nuisances and punish local abuses" (in the Glossary to D. Balfour, *Oppressions of the 16th century in Orkney and Zetland*. Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs). \**grand-rof*? O.N. *rand*, n., *a hurt; injury*; O.N. *rof*, n., *a breach; retraction; reversal of judgement*. Cf. *dómra*<sup>1</sup>, sb.: \**dóm-rof*.

**grani** [grani], sb., 1) *the jaw, jaw-*

*bone of a fish*; de turbot ['halibut'] gromd aff de tom wi' his granis, *the halibut gnawed through the snell on the fishing-line with its jaws or teeth* (U<sup>n</sup>). U<sup>n</sup>, w.; Nm<sup>n</sup>, w. 2) *a cut in the end of a thwart where it is mortised, enclosing the ribs* (de band), de g. o' de taft. Sandw.; Du. — O.N. grōn (gran-), f., *muzzle*; *lip*; *jaw*. See graniben, sb.

**graniben** [gran'iben], sb., *the jaw-bone of a fish*, = O.N. granbein. Nm<sup>n</sup>, w. Also gronaben [grōn'aben]: U<sup>n</sup>. \*granar-bein. For the first part of the compd. see prec. grani, sb.

**granni** [grani], sb., familiar address to a person: *my friend! comrade!* Partly in jest or mockery. Naa, g.! *no, my friend!* Papa St. O.N. granni, m., *a neighbour*, Da. grande, id.

**gratta** [grāʃa, grāʃa], and **gratter** [grāʃər, grāʃər], sb., 1) *very low water at ebb-tide, exposing a larger part of the foreshore than usual*; 2) *a large stretch of the foreshore exposed by an unusually low tide*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Partly in the phrase "a (great) gratter o' a ebb" = a "gravin' [grēvin]-ebb". The word is found in many different forms, besides those given: a) graitek [graitək] (Y<sup>n</sup>.); b) grotti [grōtʃi] and grottek, groitek [grōtʃək, grōitək, grāitək] (U.); grotti: U<sup>m</sup>, o.; grottek, groitek: U<sup>m</sup>, n.; c) by dropped initial g: rater [ratər] (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>.); rater [rāter] (Hillswick, Nm<sup>w</sup>.); a "ratter (rater)" o' a ebb; d) grefster, grefster (grāipster), gremster, grimster (grimsi); for these latter forms see further under grefster, sb. Prop. *a digging up, "ebb by which the foreshore is, as it were, dug up."* \*graftar- or \*graptar-(fjara). "graftar, graptar": gen. of O.N. grōftr, grōptr, m., *a digging*. In Shetl. "ft, pt" has partly been assimilated to "tt". From forms such as "grāʃ-, grōtʃ-", with

softened t, the forms "grait-, grōit-" have later been developed. The second part of the compd. (O.N. fjara, f., *ebb*) has been dropped. Forms such as grotti, grottek, groitek (and graitek?), as well as the forms given under d (grefster, etc.), might, however, just as well be derived from an un-compounded "grōftr, grōptr (greftr, greptr)."

**grav** [grāv], sb., *scrapings*, esp. a) *objects loosened from the sea-bottom (by heavy swell)*; naet'in' [nothing] but g. aff o' de (sea-) boddom ['bottom'] (Y<sup>n</sup>.). b) *objects (fragments of shell, etc.) from the stomach of cuttle-fish*. c) *objects floating on or under the surface of the water, driven together by the beat of waves shorewards into more or less dense masses (small molluscs; spawn; seaweed; flotsam, etc.)*, esp. of such floating objects serving as food for fishes and birds; de g. is aggin (*is driving*) on upo de shore; cf. agg, sb. 2. d) *refuse*. — Prop. *something dug up, rooted or stirred up*. Cf. No. grav, n., *a digging; scraping together*.

**grav** [grāv], vb., 1) *to dig up; break up*, esp. of the sea during heavy swell: *to break very heavily and deeply with ground-swell*; de sea is gravin like "ba-brak" (*ground-swell*): Y.; *to 'root up' the sand or mud from the sea-bottom* (of agitated sea); de sea is gravin aff o' de boddom (Y.). 2) *to bury*; we ha'e been gravin so and so (sicc and sicc a body), *we have been attending the funeral of so-and-so*; U. In both senses now more commonly anglicised: "grave" [grēv, grēv]; to g. a body; he is gravin' to de very boddom (of very heavy swell). — O.N. grafa, vb., a) *to dig up*; b) *to bury*. For grav 1 cf. Fær. grava, vb., in sense of *to raise up or to agitate the sea violently*

(of a strong gale), and Fær. grefstur, m., *deep waves hollowing down, in a strong gale, as if rooting up the sea.* O.Eng. grave, vb., *to bury.*

**gravel** [grävəl], vb., *to grope along (in the dark), to g. i' de dark.* Doubtless prop. *to dig uncertainly, not deep*, No. gravla, vb. Eng. grovel, vb., is diff. Cf. O.N. grøfla, vb., = grafask, *to go grovelling.*

**gravin** [grävin], sb., 1) *a digging; rooting up, esp. heavy sea with groundswell, a g. i' de sea.* Y. 2) *a burying; burial.* U. \*grafan. See grav, vb.

**gräf** [grä'f], sb., see gref, sb.

**gre**, sb., see gred, sb.

**gred** [grəd, grē'd] and **gre** [grē (grē³)], sb., 1) collect., *objects of any kind, valued acc. to their quality; esp. disparagingly of objects of little value; we'll see what kind o' gred it is; dis is de gred! this is a pretty thing (ironically).* Fe. 2) *implement; more comm. collect.: belongings, esp. a) fishing-tackle, fishin'-g.* N.I.; Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). In Esh. esp. of hooks, snells and small lengths of line (see tom, sb., and bid, sb.); de sea-gred; b) *fishing-line with attachments, the collection of pakkis (certain lengths of line) belonging to a fishing long-line.* N.I. In U. also as a sea-term, tabu-name for a *fishing long-line; gre* (U<sup>n</sup>.); c) *pack, all that belongs to the equipment of a pack-horse, = bends, sb. pl.; Nm<sup>n</sup>.* (N.Roe): gred. 3) *matter; object of a certain quality; sort; kind; a different gred.* U. — gred: Fe.; Y.; Nm<sup>n,w</sup>. gre and gred: U. — \*greið-. No. greiða, f., *ordering, disentanglement; matter; means, gear, etc.* Fær. greiða and greiði, f., *inter alia collection of things, gear.* Sw. dial. greja, f., *collection of things, trifles.* L.Sc. graith, sb., *apparatus of any kind.* O.N. greiði, m., is only handed down in sense of *disentangle-*

*ment, arrangement; entertainment.* — Cf. redskab, sb.

**gred** [grəd, grē'd], vb., *to put in order, unravel, make clear, esp. a fishing long-line: to g. de line.* Now rare. Fe. O.N. greiða, vb., *to disentangle.*

**greenska, greensku**, sb., see grønska, sb.

**gref** [græf], sb., 1) *a grave; he is (is lyin') in his g.; I'll soon be i' my g.* Conn. 2) *a peat-pit, de g. o' de bank (peat-bank); see bank, sb. comm.* From Fo. is reported a form gräf [grä'f] in sense 2. gref-peat, *the first peat cut from the ledge in a peat-pit, = baggiskjumb, skjumpek, skjumpin.* Beside gref, in sense 2, the forms grof [gróf] and grøf [grøf] (U<sup>n</sup>.) are found in the compd. bakkagrof, -grøf (q.v.), an older expr. for the now more common "gref o' de bank". 3) *depths of the ocean; sea-bottom; sea-term, tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea.* U<sup>w</sup>. — O.N. grøf, f., *a pit; No. grov, f., also of a peat-pit, = torvgrov* (R.).

**grefster** [græfstər], sb., properly *a digging up, but now doubtless only applied to an unusually low tide, or to the stretch of the foreshore exposed at such ebb, = gratta, gratter* (q.v.); a grefster-ebb. In various forms: a) grefster: Y<sup>h</sup>. occas., Y<sup>b</sup>.; b) grefster [græfstər], a g.-ebb: Nm<sup>n,w</sup>., Papa occas.; gräipster [gräipstər], g.-ebb: Papa; c) gremster [græ'mstər], a g. o' a ebb: Y<sup>m</sup>., Y<sup>e</sup>., Fe<sup>w</sup>.; d) grimster [grimstər], grē'mstər, a g. o' a ebb: U<sup>w</sup>., Fe<sup>e,h</sup>., N., Wests. (W.Burr., Ai., Sa.); in Sa. also grimsi [grim'si], prob. by shortening of "grimster". — O.N. greft and greptr, m., = grøft, grøptr, m., *a digging up; burial.* With ref. to the ending -ster for -ter in the preceding Shetl. forms, cf. Fær. grefstur, m., a) *a digging; b) deep waves*



*hollowing down, in a strong gale, as if rooting up the sea, as well as* No. grevste, n., *a digging up, taking up of potatoes* (R.).

**grem<sup>1</sup>** [grɛ<sup>3</sup>m], vb., 1) *to be embittered, enraged*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *to curse; to swear horribly*; shø ['she'] gremd (was gremin) for dat ane and for dat ane, *she called down evil upon so and so*. U<sup>n</sup>. 3) *to grieve; grumble; complain, to g. ower onyting* ['something'] (Y<sup>n</sup>), upon onyting (Y<sup>h</sup>), about somet'in' lost (Y., Fe.), to g. and gront (Fe.). In sense 3 also grim [grim, gri<sup>3</sup>m]; to sit grimin = to sit gremin, *to sit complaining*. — O.N. gremja, vb., *to make angry (wroth, gram), to embitter, and gremjask, vb. refl., to get or be angry or embittered*. No. and Fær. gremja (seg), vb., *to grieve; complain*.

**grem<sup>2</sup>** [grɛ<sup>3</sup>m], vb., of very agitated sea on a shoal: *to break with ground-swell, with violent heave, so that the sea-bottom is scraped*; de sea was gremin ower de boddom ['bottom']. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. to be classed with grim, sb., *violent surf*; q.v.; or for grev, "grave", prop. *to dig*, Da. "grave" and grav, vb., are used of ground-swell.

**grema**, sb., see groma, sb.

**grem<sup>s</sup>** [grɛ<sup>3</sup>ms], sb., *a snatching; a greedy, sudden grasp at something*; to mak' a g. for onyting ['something']. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). For an older \*grams. Da. and Sw. grams, sb., *a greedy grasp with the whole hand*. Cf. glam<sup>s</sup>, sb.

**grem<sup>s</sup>** [grɛ<sup>3</sup>ms], vb., *to grab; to grasp quickly and greedily at something, to g. for onyting*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). For an older \*grams. Da. gramse, Sw. gramsa, vb., *to grasp with the whole hand (greedily)*. Cf. glam<sup>s</sup>, vb.

**grep** [grɛ<sup>3</sup>p], sb., *a fork; forked implement, esp. manure-fork*. No. greip, f., Sw. grepe, L.Sc. graip, sb., id.

**grepster**, sb., see grefster, sb.

†**gresi ger** [gresi gɛ<sup>3</sup>r], used adjectivally in phrases as: hit (dat) is g. g., *it is very carefully done, excellently carried out*, ironically of work badly done. Y., Fe. Uncertain origin. gresi (adj.?) poss. to be compared with No. gresk, adj., *unusual; admirable; excellent*. The second part of the compd. is either O.N. gerð, f., *a doing; a piece of work*, or Eng. gear; the meaning of (gresi) ger, however, agrees best with O.N. gerð.

**gret**, impf. of \*grot and "greet", vb., see \*grot, vb.

**grev, grave**, vb., see grav, vb.

**grice**, sb., see gris, sb.

**grik** [grik, grik], sb., *dawn, de g. o' day = daggri*, sb. N.I. (Y., Fe.): grīk; in other places more comm. "grik" with short vowel. A form grøk [grøk] is noted down on Wests. (in Ai.); de grøk o' day. By transference occas. "de grik [grik] o' de eenin' ['evening']" (Sa.), *late evening twilight*. grik and grøk from \*gri-ek, \*grø-ek (ek: the added suffix, Eng. and L.Sc.: -ack, -ick, -ock) point back to a \*grý-; cf. Da. gry, n., and O.N. (Icel.) grýjandi, f., *dawn*. For i and ø (occas. alternating in the same word) from original y, ý see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII) §§ 11—12. \*gri (preserved in the compd. daggri) has changed to grik through infl. of L.Sc. greek, greik in the same sense. The vowel-sound in grøk shows that it is a Norn word. With ref. to interchange of i and ø in Shetl. Norn, cf. e.g. skrivlin and skrøvlin, sb. An extended form, occurring occasionally, grikin [grikin] and griki [griki], de g. o' de mornin' (Nm<sup>n</sup>. and several places), is L.Sc. greking, gryking, sb., *peep of day*. — Cf. grønin, sb.

**grim** [grɛ<sup>3</sup>m], sb., *heavy surf; violent, roaring breakers against the shore, a g. upo de shore*. Y<sup>n</sup>. No.

grim and grimm, n. (f.), *the dashing of the sea against the rocks, heavy surf*. Cf. grem<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**grim<sup>1</sup>** [gr̥im̥], vb., *to besmear with dirt, esp. to dirty one's face, to g. ane's (anesell's) face*. grimd [gr̥im̥d], perf. part., used adjectivally, *dirtied (in the face)*, partly = grimet, adj. No. grima, vb., prop. *to place a halter on a horse*, also inter alia, *to make dirty stripes on something*, grima seg ut, *to begrime or dirty one's face*.

**grim<sup>2</sup>**, vb., see grem<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**grima<sup>1</sup>** [gr̥ima] and **grimi** [gr̥imi], sb., *a sprinkling of snow on the earth, esp. with bare patches here and there*, snaw-grima, a snawie ['snowy'] grimi. Ai. (grima, grimi). Conn. (grima). O.N. grima, f., *a face-guard, etc.* — Prop. the same word as the two following. Cf. Sc. dial. griming (of snow).

**Grima<sup>2</sup>** [gr̥ima], sb., *the name for a striped cow, esp. a white cow with black stripes (or spots) on the forehead*, = Fær. Grima. See further grimet, adj.

**grimek** [gr̥imæk, gr̥imæk], sb., *a halter, rope, serving as bridle for a horse (a rope with a loop round the jaws)*. comm. In the same sense also No. grima, Fær. grima, f., *a face-guard*. In Sa. grimek [gr̥imæk] and grim(m)et [gr̥imæt] are found in sense of *grummet*, esp. *a grummet at the end of a chest*, by mingling with the Eng. word. — From Du. is reported a parallel form grømek [grømek] in sense of *a halter for a horse or calf*.

**grimet** [gr̥imæt (gr̥imæt, gr̥imæt)], adj., 1) *dirty in the face (prop. having black or dirty streaks); a g. face, a dirty face*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) commonly of a white cow, a cow the head of which has a white ground-colour: *black-striped or black-spotted on the forehead*; a g. coo. In Du. reported in sense of: *white- or*

*black-spotted on the forehead*. From the same place is reported a form grømet [grømet] in the sense of *black with white and black specks on the forehead*; a g. coo. 3) of the earth: *covered with a very thin layer of snow, esp. with bare patches here and there*, when a thaw has set in; de eart' is g. (wi' snaw). Y<sup>h</sup>., Fe. — 4) of the sky: *covered with small clouds with peeps of blue sky in between*; de sky is a' ['all'] g. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — gr̥imæt (gr̥imæt): comm. gr̥imæt: Du. occas. — \*gr̥im-öttr. Fær. gr̥imutur, No. grimutt, Sw. dial. grimmet (grimig, grimmig), adj., *dirty or having dark stripes in the face, also of cows: having dark stripes on the forehead (in No. and Fær.), having white stripes on the forehead with darker ground-colour (Sw. dial.: Ri.)*. — See grima (grimi) and grimek, sbs.

**grimm** [gr̥im], sb., *a piece, morsel?* only noted down of bait in the phrase: der wer no ['not'] a g. left f(r)ae lug to lug, *there was no bait left on the fishing-line (the fish had swallowed the bait off the hooks)*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Poss. to be referred to O.N. krymma, f., *a hand*, = krumma, and No. kremma, f., *a handful*, as initial k (kr) occas. changes to g (gr) in Shetl. Norn.

**grimm** [gr̥im, gr̥øm], adj., 1) *grim; fierce; of a harsh, frowning appearance; also of weather: storm-threatening, a g.-lookin' or g.-like mornin'*. Y<sup>h</sup>. 2) *ugly; repulsive*. 3) *fatal; hopeless*; der'r a g. look nu, *it does not look well for him, there is only a slender hope of rescue now* (e.g. for a boat in distress, or a person seriously ill). Nm<sup>w</sup>. 4) of cattle: *having discoloured, greyish forehead*, = skjoget-faced. Du. — O.N. grimmr, adj., a) *grim; evil-minded*; b) *stern; severe; cruel*. Shetl. grimm 4 might spring from the root-meaning *dark*;

cf. grims, sb., *dimness; darkness*, parallel form to grums, sb. Poss. mingled with grimet, adj. — grimmlī [grimli, grōmli], adj., = grimm 1 and 2. O.N. grimmligr, adj., *of a grim or stern appearance*; Eng. grimly, adj. Cf. gromm, \*grumm and grommlī, grummlī, adjs.

**grims** [grī'ms], sb., *dimness; darkness*, esp.: a) *the close of the evening twilight*, de g. o' de eenin' ['evening'], o' de hōmin (*twilight*); b) *early dawn*, de g. o' de mornin'. St. Parallel form to grums, sb., *dimness*; q.v.

**grimst** [grimst, grī'mst], adj., 1) of a cow: *having many black or white spots*, esp. on the forehead; a g. coo. 2) of the earth: *sprinkled with snow in patches*, esp. during a thaw; snaw ['snow']-g. St. Parallel form to grimet, adj.; q.v. For the form grimst cf. Sw. dial. grimsig, adj., = grimig, grimmig, grimmet, Shetl. grimet.

**grimster**, sb., see grefter, sb.

**grind** [grīnd], sb., 1) *a gate, wicket-gate*, esp. in a fence. comm. Often found in place-names. 2) *a frame consisting of four pieces of wood around which are wound the snells (toms, see tom, sb.) or a special angling-line, used in boat-fishing (for mackerel and coalfish), and to which the hooks are fixed*. Fo., U<sup>wg</sup>. Cf. stōbadorro, sb. 3) a mark in a sheep's ear, a) *a mark consisting of two cuts with the sides running parallel, either in the top or in the one side of the ear*; in the top: Nm.; in the side: De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe); b) *triangular incision in the top of the ear with the apex downwards* (Lunn.). Cf. middel, sb. 4) *a shoal of whales, 'caaing' whales*, a g. o' hwals. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. grind, f., *a frame (filled in with lattice-work), lattice door; wicket fence*. Icel., No. and Sw. grind, f., *wicker-work; wicket gate*; in No. also

*a frame over which something is stretched*, e.g. a line- or snøregrind, a frame for a fishing-line to be wound on. Fær. grind, f., *a shoal of 'caaing' whales* (doubtless from the root-meaning, *a frame, a filled frame*); No. kvalgrind, f., *a row of whales*.

**grind** [grīnd], vb., *to shut the gate in a fence*, to g. de gate. De. \*grinda. From grind, sb. 1.

**grindel** [grīndəl], sb., in the expr.: "to stand by g.", of a goose (or duck): a) *to be white, striped or spotted with grey*; b) *to be grey on the back and white on the flanks, belly and breast, as well as around the neck*. Conn. See further grindlet, adj.

**grindhwal** [grīnd'hwāl], sb., *a 'caaing' whale*. U<sup>n</sup>. Fær. grindarkvalur. See grind, sb. 4.

**grindlet** [grīndlət] and **grindeld** [grīndəld], adj., of a goose or duck: a) *grey-striped, white with grey stripes*; b) *white and spotted with grey*; c) *white with grey or dark back*; a g. goose, a g. duke ['duck']. grindlet: U<sup>n</sup>, esp. in senses a and b; in other places more comm.: grindeld. In sense c the word is noted down in S.Sh. (Conn., Du.). A form grinteld [grīntəld], besides grindeld, is found in Conn. In U<sup>n</sup>. also gringlet [grīnglət]. — The primary sense of the word may prob. be: *striped with grey*, and in that case, the word might be a contraction of an older \*gro-rindlet or -rendlet, orig. \*grá-rendlótr. O.N. grárendr, adj., *grey-striped*; No. rendutt, adj., *striped*; Shetl. rind, sb., *a stripe*. The acceptance of a \*rendlótr is supported by a form such as No. randla, vb., = randa, vb., *to stripe*.

**grins** [grē'nɪs, grī'nts] and **grinsi** [grē'nɪʃ, grī'ntsɪ], sb., *a small, lean and poor animal, a stunt, a pair* ['poor'] g. Y<sup>h</sup>. [grē'nɪs]. U<sup>n</sup>.<sup>b</sup>. [grī'ntsɪ].

Nm<sup>n</sup>. [gré'nʃi]. Fe. [gr'ntʃi]. Because initial k (kr) often changes to g (gr) in Shetl. Norn, the word is prob. to be classed with No. kreimskjen and kreimslen, adj., *eating little because of delicate health*, kreimsl, kræmsl, m., *a poor, weakly creature*.

**grinska, grinsku**, sb., see grønska.

**grip<sup>1</sup>** [grɪp], sb., 1) *a taking hold of; a grip*. 2) *wilful appropriation; a taking possession of; robbery*, = O.N. gripdeild, f., and Icel. grip, n. 3) *a handle, a grip on a straw-basket (carrying-basket, kessi or bædi)*. — The word, in its diff. senses, is O.N. as well as Eng. O.N. (No., Icel.) grip, n., *a grip, grasp*, etc. No. gripe, m., *a handle*; Icel. greip, f., *a handle, ear* (B.H.); Sw. grep, f., Da. greb, n., *a grip; a handle*. — grip [grɪp] is commonly used as a verb in Shetl. in sense of: *to grip*; also *to take possession of, to rob*, L.Sc. grip, vb. In fig. sense, *to affect; annoy; to make envious or jealous*, the form "gripe" (Eng. gripe, vb.) is commonly used. The orig. long i-sound (O.N. grípa, vb.) has now doubtless disappeared in Shetland. "gröi'p" (N.?), reported in fig. sense, is a rare form of pronunc.; "gröi'pæt", perf. part. and adj., *seized with a fit of vexation (envy or jealousy)*. Cf. O.N. (Icel.) gripinn af œði, *seized with rage* (E.J.), with Shetl. "gripet", *overwhelmed*, etc.

**grip<sup>2</sup>** [grɪp], sb., *a valuable object or possession, excellent of its kind*. In a special sense: *husband or wife*; shø's gotten a guid (puir) g., *she has got a good (bad) husband*; he's gotten a guid (puir) g., *he has got a good (bad) wife*. U. — O.N. gripr, m., *a valuable possession; precious gems*, also of living things, esp. of *cattle*.

**griper** [grɪpər], sb., properly *one or something that grips*, used in the

following senses: 1) *a midwife* (U<sup>n</sup>.), = kummer. 2) as a sea-term (tabu-name) for *fishing-hook* (Fo.), = nokki<sup>1</sup>. 3) in the pl., gripers, as a sea-term (tabu-name) for *tongs* (Fe., Du., etc.), = kløvi. The form "gripər", with short i-sound, most prob. points back to Eng. and L.Sc. grip, vb.; but the word may originate from Norn in one or more of the above senses.

**gripster** [grɪpstər], sb., *a small fold, enclosure into which sheep are driven (griped)*. Fo. \*gripstr from (O.N.) grip, *a grip, grasp*.

**gris** [gr<sup>e</sup>iʃ, gr<sup>a</sup>iʃ], sb., *a pig, (young) swine*. The vowel-sound "i" is now rare in this word, except in the compd. grisifer, sb. (q.v.). The forms "gr<sup>e</sup>iʃ, gr<sup>a</sup>iʃ" are reported from Fo. and Sa. respectively. Otherwise commonly with anglicised pronunc.: grice [gräis, gräi's]. As a call, the forms with dropped r are commonly used, but with preserved "i", such as: gis [gis, g<sup>e</sup>iʃ]! gisi [gisi]! now most freq. used in the latter form. g<sup>e</sup>iʃ: U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. gríss, m., *a pig*. In No., Da., Sw., Sc. and N.Eng. dials. "gis" for "gris" is used as a call.

**grisifer** [grɪʃi'fər, -fər, gr<sup>a</sup>is'i'fər, gr<sup>a</sup>is'i'fər, gräi'sifər], sb., *a disease affecting the back and legs (hind-legs) of swine, so that they are unable to stand*. The forms of pronunc. "grɪʃi'fər, -fər, gr<sup>a</sup>is'i'fər (gr<sup>a</sup>is'i'fər)" are noted down on Wests. (Ai.; St.). Prob. \*grísa-far. See gris, sb., and far<sup>3</sup>, firi, sb., (epidemic).

**grisl, grisel** [grɪsəl], sb., in the expr.: "as hard as g.", of something unusually hard. U<sup>m</sup>o. Orig. doubtless stone? Cf. a) Fær. grísl, n., *sharp pebbles in the soil scraping against the spade*, and grísla, vb., *to produce a sharp, grating sound by scratching something hard*; b)

Shetl. grisli, adj. As tl in Shetl. does not change to sl, the Shetl. grisli can hardly be developed directly from No. grytl, grutl, n., *pebbles; gravel*.

**grisli, grisli-y** [grisli], adj., *full of pebbles, of soil; a girs* ['grass']-grown, grisli, stany ['stony'] gerd-balk (*ridge of earth*). Wh., Lunn. See prec. grisli, sb.

**grist** [grist, græst], sb., 1) *strength; force; bodily fitness*; der'r nae ['no'] g. in him (Sa.). 2) a) *strong, hypnotic influence practised by one person upon another*; b) *hypnotizing; witchcraft*; to kast a g. ower ane, a) *to deprive someone of his personal will by hypnotic influence*; β) *to practise witchcraft upon someone, to bewitch*. Y.—With grist 2 cf. No. grust, m., *harsh authority; fear caused by domineering, chastising authority* (R.). grist 1 may be the same word (cf., with ref. to the meaning, No. grusa and grysja, vb., *to force one's way*, etc.), it almost agrees with Eng. dial. (W. Yorks.) grist, sb., *strength; endurance; activity*, and is in Shetl. poss. a loan-word from Eng. dial.

**grittin** [grätin], sb., *a rumbling of thunder; thunderclap; thunder*; de g. is gaun ['going'], *the thunder rolls*. N.I. Noted down in Fo. in pl.: grittins. Esp. preserved as a tabu-word, belonging to the fishermen's lang. For \*griltin from an older \*gryltingr. Cf. No. gulta, grylta, vb., *to roll; boom*, e.g. of thunder.

**gro** [grō], sb., *wind*; esp.: 1) *a gentle breeze*, a g. o' wind (Wh., etc.). 2) as a sea-term, fishermen's tabu-name for *wind*; de g.; a hantle ['handfull'] o' g., *a good deal of wind* (U.); de bow ['buoy'] is lost de g., *the buoy is empty of wind* (Nm<sup>w</sup>). Fairly common. Also gru [grū] (Y.; Fe.; Sa.). — O.N. gráði, f., *a gentle breeze ruffling the surface*

*of the water*, No. graae, m., and graa-a, f. The form gru seems to presuppose a \*gróð-; cf. No. (esp. east No.) "groe" as a parallel form to "graae". — From gro was later formed an adjective "gro-y" [grōi], *windy, with wind*; a gro-y day.

**gro** [grō], vb. (vb. n.), *to blow gently*; used as a tabu-word at sea: *to blow*. he (de wind) grod [grōd] op f(r)ae sicc a crt, *the wind began to blow from such and such a quarter*. Also gru [grū] (Y.; Fe.; Sa.); he began to gru f(r)ae de sooth-east, *the wind began to blow (harder) from the south-east* (Y.; Fe.). More rarely as vb. a. in the expr.: to gro de bow ['buoy'], *to inflate the buoy* (Nm<sup>w</sup>), tabu-term at sea. — \*gráða (\*gróða); No. graa(a), vb., *to blow gently; to ruffle the surface of the water*. For the form gru cf. No. (esp. east No.) groe, groo(e), vb., = graa(a). The word in Shetl. is easily confounded with "grow", vb., *to increase*, also of wind; but, a) the inflected form grod (impf. and perf. part.) as distinct from "grew, grown", and b) the infinitive "to gru", show that Shetl. gro (g. op), in the above-mentioned expr., must be referred to O.N. \*gráða, and not to Eng. grow.

\*gro, adj., see groga, groget, grogi, grokoll.

grobi, sb., see grøbi<sup>1</sup>, sb.

\*grod, sb., see \*grud and \*grød, sbs.

\*grodningar, \*gronge, sb., see groinin, sb.

†grof [grōf, grāf], adj., *coarse (consisting of large, coarse parts)*. Prob. of later origin: Ndl. grof, Da. grov, adj., *coarse*, etc. L.Sc. groff and Eng. gruff, adj., are used in a special fig. sense. The word is already found in O.N. grófr, adj., *coarse; large*. — See gropp, sb. and vb.

†**groffi** [gråffi], sb., “*grunter*”, prop. a pet name or nickname for a pig; reported in a riddle in which the word is a periphrasis for pig (G. at de finna . . ., the “*grunter*” at the fire . . .; see *Introd.*). Fo. May be a Norse word — note Sw. dial. *groffa*, vb., to *grunt gently* — but may also be derived from Eng. dial. *gruff* (grouff), vb., to *grunt*.

**grogā** [grōgā], sb., now only as the name for a grey mare or cow: *Groga*, “the grey one”. N.I. For \**groa* [\*grōā] from an older \**grāa*, def. form in fem. of O.N. *grár*, adj., grey. Cf. No. “*Graa-a*” as the name for a grey mare. With ref. to the form *grog-* for *gro-*, see the following word.

**groget** [grōgət], adj., greyish, light grey, of a horse (stallion or mare). Esh.; Nm<sup>w</sup>. Deriv. of O.N. *grár*, adj., grey. The ending -et here denotes, as e.g. in *bleget*, *brunket*, *rodret*, a lighter shade of colour; the common adjectival ending -et (mostly from O.N. -ótt), denoting colour of cows and sheep, may poss. have contributed in the forming of *groget* (see names of cows — *Introd.* IV, also N.Spr. VI, § 7); cf. further Icel. *golóttur*, Fær. *gulutur* (*gulóttur*), adj., derived from O.N. *gulr*, \**golr*, yellow, denoting light colour on sheep. It is more difficult to explain the inserted g, following o in *groget*, *grogā* and *grogi*, sbs. (see prec. and below), which may be due either for the sake of euphony, or to a very early influence from A.S. *græg*, adj., grey. In Shetl. place-names, however, only the form *gro* [grō] is found in sense of grey, thus: *Hellena gro* [hɛlˈɛnaː grō] (Y<sup>n</sup>.), a grey, flat rock, from O.N. \**hellan* (acc. *helluna*) *grá*; *Gro-stakk* [grōstak] (in several places), a grey rock in the sea, \**grástakkr*; *Grosten* [grōˈsten] (many places),

grey stone, grey rock (the places of this name are commonly regarded as dwellings of the Good Folk): \**grásteinn*. *gro* is further found in the compd. *grokoll*, sb.; q.v.

**grogg<sup>1</sup>**, sb., sediment, see *grugg*, sb.

**grogg<sup>2</sup>**, sb., curved back, see *krogg*, *krugg*, sb.

**grogi** [grōgi], sb., now only as the name for a grey stallion or bull: *Grogi*, “the grey one”. N.I. For \**groi* [\*grōi] from an older \**grái*, def. form in masc. from O.N. *grár*, adj., grey. See *grogā*, sb., and *groget*, adj.

**grogsi** [grōgsi], sb., a big peg, nail, tack; also a big pin. N.I.? Prob. an s-deriv. of a \**grog*, which might be derived from O.N. *kraki*, m., a stake; thin pole, esp. a pole with a crook. An s-deriv. is found in No. *kreksa*, f., a bent branch or twig, from “*krake*”, m., which may mean a bent tree (meaning 4 in Aa.); No. “*krukse*”, n., a bent, stunted tree (R. New Suppl.) is doubtless cognate with “*kreksa*”. No. *krakse*, m., a pin, small stick, is, acc. to Aasen (No. Gramm. 1864, § 134, note), a transformation of “*krafse*”, m., in the same sense.

**groin** [grōin], sb., a shallow fishing-ground. Wh., S.Sh. (Conn., Sandw.). Now mostly as a place-name, esp. name of fishing-grounds: *deGroin* (in several places); *deGroin o' Stavanæs* (N.). “*de Groin o' de Isle*” is the name of a shallow place in the sea near the Isle of Musa (Sandw., Du.). — The form “*grōin*” is developed from an older “\**grōin*”. — O.N. *grunn*, n., and *grunnr*, m., a shallow; the bottom of the sea. — See \**grunn* and *grunnka*, sbs.

\***groinin** [grōinin], sb., a cod. U<sup>n</sup>. “*grōinin*” from an older “\**grōin*”. Now only in the partly obs. compd. *tanngroinin*; q.v. From Fo. is re-



ported in Low's list of words, \*grodningar (prop. pl.?) as a name for *cod*, and (by contraction) \*gronge. — O.N. grunnungr, m., a *cod*.

**groitek**, sb., see *gratta*, *grater*, sb.

**groiti**, sb., see *grotti*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**grokoll** [grō'kɔl], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *mouse*. Also with the first part of the compd. anglicised: *grey-koll* [kɔl]. Ai. Prop. *grey-head*, \*grár kollr or \*grákollr; O.N. grár, adj., *grey*, and kollr, m., *the head*.

**grola** [gróla], sb., *steady, gentle wind*, esp. *steady wind in one place (in the heights) accompanied by calm in a neighbouring place (on the hillside, in the dale)*; he's (*it is*) only a *g*. Conn. No. græla, f., *steady (gentle) wind on the sea*.

**grólmolet**, adj., *dirty-faced; peevish*, see further under *grólmolet*, adj.

**grolta** [gró'ta], sb., *a pig, swine*, as a pet name or nickname; der'r ['there is'] a lodi wi' *g*., *the pig squeals loudly*; *g*. is rinin, *the pig squeals*. Sa. More uncertain is a form *grulta* [gró'lta] in the reported expr. "to geng like a *g*." (Sa.). Cf. No. grylta, vb., *to grunt* (R.), Sw. dial. grollta (grullta, gryllta), vb., *to grunt gently; to squeal*, applied to pigs.

**groltakrabb**, sb., see *grøtlekrabb*.

**grom**<sup>1</sup> [grōm, grō'm], vb., 1) *to grasp, to grip with the whole hand*; also *to handle*. Nm. 2) *to snatch with the mouth; to gnaw through with the jaws*, e.g. of fish gnawing through the snell on a fishing-line (U<sup>n</sup>.); de turbot ['halibut'] *grōmd* aff de tom wi' his granis — see *grani*, sb. 3) *to rake in something with the hands; to root in dirt; to carry out filthy work* (U.); to lie *gromin i' de dirt*. U. — Either from \*grám (\*gram) or \*krám (\*kram)-; cf.

a) No. *græma*, vb., *to grasp; grip* (Sw. dial. *gramma*, vb., id.); b) Fær. *kráma*, vb., *to grasp; grip; rake* (No. *krema*, vb., *to grip with outstretched arms; to grasp*; Sw. dial. *krama*, vb., *to fumble*). — See *glom*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**grom**<sup>2</sup> [grōm, grō'm], vb., *to double up; to shrink*, e.g. of a new rope, of stiff shoe-laces; to *g*. like a new rep ['rope'], first (*newly*) bent. U. Cf. No. *krauma* and *krøyma* (seg), vb., *to move sinuously; to double up; to shrink*.

**groma** [groma, grōma], sb., 1) *light mist, esp. mist with rifts through which the blue sky is seen*; a misty *g*. Conn. 2) *thin patches of snow on the ground* (during a thaw); also *pieces of ground covered with snow in patches*; a snaw ['snow']-*g*., a snawie ['snowy'] *g*. Conn. Cf. *grima*, *grimi*, sb. 3) *gossamer (waving motion in the atmosphere near the ground, motion in a cobweb)*, de summer-*g*. Conn. [groma, grōma]; Ai. [grōma]. — The word can in all probability be derived from O.N. *gróm*, n., *something unclean or not clear*; cf. Fær. *gróm*, n., *mud; dirt*, and "grómutur", adj., = *grímutur, having dirty stripes (spots) on the face, grimy*, further *gríma, grími*, sb., syn. with *groma* 2, as well as *gromi*, sb., *a cow (striped in the face)*. Besides "grōma", in sense 3 (*gossamer*), a form of pronunc. "grēma" is found in Ai. Owing to the short main vowel-sound in Shetl. "groma, grōma, grēma", the word is poss. not to be directly derived from O.N. *gróm*; note parallel forms in No. with short vowel, such as: *grum-*, *grym(j)-*, in "grumen" and "grymjen, grymen", adj., *muddy*. Shetl. "grēma" most prob. points back to a \*grym-.

**gromi** [gromi] and **gromek** [gromæk], humorous name for a *cow*, prop. *a cow with striped face*, = *grima*<sup>2</sup>. Sa. \*grōma or \*gruma.

For the deriv. of the word see prec. under *groma*, sb.

**gromm** [gròm] and **grommis** [grò-mis], vb., *to grope; to fumble in the dark*. *gromm*: Y. *grommis*: Sandw., Du. Either from *gram(m)a* or *\*kram(m)a* (Sw. dial. *gramma*, vb., *to grab, grasp*; Sw. dial. *krama*, vb., *to fumble*). Cf. *grom*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**gromm** [gròm], **grommli** [gròmli] and **grombli** [gròmbli], adj., = *grim*, adj. 1 and 2, and *grimmli*, adj. See *\*grumm* and *grummli*, adjs.

**gronaben**, sb., see *graniben*, sb.

**grond**, sb., see *grund*, sb.

**gronin** [gronin, grònin], sb., 1) *presentiment; suspicion*; I had a *g. o' it*, *I had a presentiment or a suspicion of it*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *casual mention of something*; I heard a (de) *g. o' it*, *I heard it incidentally, I got a hint of it*. N.I. — O.N. *grunan*, f., = *grunr*, m., *suspicion*. Cf. *gronn*, *gronni*, sb.

**gronn** [gròñ] and **gronni** [gròñi], sb., 1) *ambiguous disposition in a person*. 2) *inclination to hint darkly at something*; I kenn (*I know*) his *gronn*. 3) a) *ambiguous mode of expression*; b) *covert remark*; I kenn by *deir gronni*, *what dey want*. 4) *sulkiness; dissatisfied state of mind, disinclination to speak plainly, hinting at something*; I kent what was in his *gronni*, *I knew what he was brooding over*. Conn. — The word is prob. derived from O.N. *grunr*, m., handed down in sense of *suspicion*. Cf. No. *grun* and *grune*, m., a) *supposition*; b) *brooding, speculating*; Sw. dial. *grunn* and *grån*, m., a) *suspicion*; b) *information or allusion which causes suspicion*; further No. *grunk*, m., *obscure remark; allusion; supposition*, and Sw. dial. *grunk*, m., *idle, deficient information; vague rumour*. — Cf. *gronin*, sb.

**gronnins** [gròñəns] and **grondins**

[gròñdins], sb. pl., (*shoals in the sea*) *a place where the current is strong and rapid*, now mostly as the name of such a place, esp. applied to the current passing the promontory “de Niv o’ Kleberswick” (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>): de *Gronnins*, *Grondins*. U<sup>n</sup>. Prop. *shallows; banks*. Either directly from *\*grunn* (O.N. *grunn*, n., and *grunnr*, m., *a shallow; the bottom of the sea*) or a deriv. thereof; cf. Icel. *grynningar*, f. pl., *shoals in the water*, No. *grunning*, m., and *grynna*, f., *a shallow place, bank*, Fær. *grynna*, f. The ending -in(s) in the Shetl. word may be a survival either of the def. art. in pl. of the old language (*grunnin* or *grunnarnir* or *grynnurnar*) with added Eng. pl. s, or of the derivative ending -ingar, pl. (*grunningar*, *grynningar*) with added Eng. s. — See *groin* and *\*grunn*, sbs.

**gronsi** [grò’ñsi, grò’ñsi], sb., nick-name for *a pig*. N.Roe. Doubtless for *\*gronti*; see *gront*, vb., and *gronter*, sb.

**gronska**, sb., see *grønska*, *grøn-ska*, sb.

**gront** [grò’ñt], vb., 1) *to grunt*, of swine; de *grice gronts*. comm. 2) *to grumble; to speak in a grumbling, peevish manner*, of a vexed person; he *gronted* it ut o’ him [‘himself’]. 3) *to complain; whimper*; a *grontin* body, a *grontin bairn* [‘child’] (Y.). In sense 3 (*to whimper*) also noted down in the form *kront* [krò’ñt]: Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.) occas., Sa. occas. From Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe.) is reported *gront* [grò’nt], and from St. *grønt* [grø’nt] in sense of *to grunt, to make a grunting sound*. *grunk* [grò’ñk]: F.I.; de *grice* is *grunkin*, *the pig grunts*. — No. *grumta* and *grymta*, vb., *to grunt*, Sw. *grymta*, Da. *grynte*.

**gronter** [grò’ñtər], sb., *a grunter, one that grunts*, esp. a) as a sea-

term, tabu-name for *swine*; *pig*; b) *gurnard*, Trigla. Fo. \*grumtari or \*grymtari. See gront, vb.

**grontjel** [grò'ntʃəl], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for a *pig*, = gronter; de ali-grontjels, *the sucking-pigs*. Ub. \*grumtl or \*grymtl, *one that gives short grunts*. See grøntl (grontl), vb.

**grontl**, vb., see grøntl, vb.

**grop** [grɔp, grɔp], sb., 1) *coarsely ground corn, (too) coarse meal, regular g.* 2) *coarse rain; rain in big, heavy drops, a g. o' rain, grop-rain*. — No. grop, n., *granular mass; coarse meal*. For "grop-rain" is sometimes used "grof [grɔf, grɔf] rain" (grof, adj., *coarse*).

**grop** [grɔp, grɔp], vb., 1) of a quern, mill, or of a person who grinds corn: *to grind coarsely*; de mill grops; ye're ['you are'] gropin de corn; de corn is gropet; gropet meal. de gropin-bed, *the space between the quern- or millstones when they are set for coarse grinding*. 2) *to break or cut into large pieces; to crush coarsely or only partially*; gropet livers, *fish-livers which have been crushed between the hands*. N.I. 3) *to rain coarsely; to rain in large drops*; he is gropin. — No. gropa, vb., *to grind coarsely* (Aa.); b) *to form a granular mass* (R).

**grot, grut** [grɔt, grɔt], sb., *porridge*, esp. of *barley-meal or oat-meal*. Papa St. O.N. grautr, m., *porridge*. Cf. \*grøtsta (grotsta), sb.

\***grot** [grɔt], vb., *to weep*. U<sup>n</sup>. Now only in the compd. jolagrot, vb.; q.v. O.N. gráta, vb., *to weep*. For \*grot is now commonly used the L.Sc. form greet (greit: Jam.). Impf. gret [grɛt], and perf. part. groten [grɔtən, grɔtən] go back to O.N. "grét" and "grátinn", impf. (sing.) and perf. part. of "gráta", respectively.

**grotsa** [grɔtsa], sb. (f.), *a weep-*

*ing girl*, esp. as a humorous or mocking term: "nu, g.!" "here is g. comin' again". Fe. \*grátsa, f., deriv. of O.N. grátr, m., *a weeping*. See grotsi, sb.

**grotsi** [grɔtsi], sb. (m.), *a weeping boy*, esp. as a humorous or mocking term: "nu, g.!" "here is g. comin' again". Fe. \*grátsi, m., s-deriv. of O.N. grátr, m., *a weeping*. For the derivative ending cf. No. graassen, adj., *inclined to weep*, prob. for "\*graatse" from an older "\*grátsi" (Aa. under graatsam, adj.).

**grotska** [grɔtʃska] and **grøtska** [grøtska], sb., *crying and noise; crying and howling*, esp. of children: to had ['hold'] a g., *to cry and make a noise; to cry and howl*. Fe. Deriv. of O.N. grátr, m., *a weeping*.

\***grøtsta**, sb., see \*grøtsta, sb.

**grotti**<sup>1</sup> [grɔti, grɔti], **groiti** [groiti, grɔiti], sb., *the nave in a quern- or millstone, a piece of wood or cork which fills up the eye in the lower quern- or millstone through which the gudgeon, de spindle, goes*. grotti: Y. (Y<sup>n</sup>.: grɔti). groiti: U. A form grøtti [grøti] is reported from Fe. and Du. — Fær. grotti, No. grotte (grøtte), m., id., from O.N. grotti, m., which is found handed down as the name for *quern*.

**grotti**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see gratta, gratter, sb.

**grovel** [grɔvəl], vb., *to grope along (in the dark), to g. wi' de hands*. St. Parallel form to gravel, vb.; q.v. In sense of *to creep along on all fours*, grovel [grɔvəl], however, is more prob. the Eng. grovel.

\***gru**, sb., see grud.

\***grud** [grūd, grū'd], sb., *stone, a species of stone*, only preserved in the compd. "mill-grud", *micaceous gneiss* (acc. to S. Hibbert) of which millstones are made. U. More common in the form grøt [grɔt],

mill-grøt. In Fo.: grot, grut [grøt], mill-grot (grut). A form \*gru [grü], with dropped final consonant, is handed down in the compd. \*spirvigru (U<sup>n</sup>), *small chips of stone*. As a place-name, denoting *stony ground; rocky ground; collection of large stones or fragments of rocks*, the word is found in various forms: grød [grød], grud [grüd], grød [grød] and grøt [grøt]; more rarely in other forms, thus: in a single instance grot [grøt] as the first part of compd.; occas. in compds.: "grød" with short vowel. In names of cultivated plots of land (home-field), partly uncompounded, partly as the second part of compd., the word (grød, grud, grød [grød or grød]) denotes cleared ground. See Shetl. Stedn. p. 100. \*grød [grød], and occas. \*gröd, are found in a special sense: *ford of stones; low, rocky neck of land*; see further under grøt<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**grugg** [grog(g)], sb., *sediment; dregs*, in a special sense: *sediment in buttermilk or whey; porridge-like substance resulting from an unsuccessful churning* (Conn., Sandw., Du.). Also grogg [grög(g)]. No., Fær., Icel. grugg, n., *sediment; dregs*. Cf. dava, drotl, gjola, sbs.

**gruggi, grugg-y** [grog(g)i], adj., *dreggy; muddy*; g. milk = drotl, sb. (Du.). Also of weather: *dim; dark; threatening*. g. wadder. Deriv. of grugg, sb.

**gruli, grulja**, sb., *a person, masked or dressed up like an ogress*, see grølek, grøli, sb.

**grulfa**, sb., see grolta, sb.

**grum** [grum], sb., *a number of small objects*, e.g. very small potatoes; a lock ['lot'] o' g. Sandw., Du. (Hoswick). Doubtless prop. *dregs; a granular mass*; cf. No. grumen, adj., *dreggish*, and grymja, f., *mixed mass*, as well as Sw. dial. grum, n., *sediment; dregs* (Ri. under "går,

gorm"), grumä, vb., *to crush to pieces* (Gothl.), and groma, f., *clotted cream*.

\***grumm** [grum, grôm] and **gromm** [grôm], adj., = grimm, adj. 1 and 2. The form "grumm" is reported from Papa St. Cf. Da. grum, Sw. grym and (dial.) grum, adj., *grim*.

**grummli** [grumli, gromli], adj., *of a grim, fierce or frowning appearance; also ugly; repulsive*; a g. guest, *a repulsive, ghastly visitor* (e.g. of an apparition); a g. sight. Papa St. Other forms are grommli [grömli], reported from Y<sup>n</sup>, and grombli [grömbli], reported from U. grimmlli is more common; a grimmlli guest or sight; see under grimm, adj.

**grums** [gro'ms], sb., *turbidness; darkness*; de g. o' de mornin', *the beginning of early dawn*; de g. o' de eënin', *the close of the evening twilight or dusk*, = grims. St. The same word as Da. grums, n., *dregs*, esp. *coffee-grounds*.

**grums<sup>1</sup>** [gro'ms], vb., *to fumble or grope in a coarse, rude manner*. Conn. Doubtless to be referred to \*gramsä, vb., *to grasp*; see grems, vb. Cf., however, also grøfs and grøms<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**grums<sup>2</sup>** [gro'ms], vb., 1) *to make turbid; to mingle; to mix different things together*; to g. op (*to stir up mud*), to g. togedder. 2) *to root in something, to search for something in dirt or mud*, to g. atill (intill) onyting ['into something'] (Sa.). 3) *to g. anesell* ['oneself'], *ane's face, to soil oneself, esp. in the face*; de bairn is grumst its face, *the child has dirtied its face* (Sa.). 4) *to speak confusedly*, he grumst it (Sa.). 5) *to mutter inaudible remarks, mutter under one's breath*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). From Sa. is reported grummps [gro'mps] and gromps [grö'mps] as parallel forms to grums. — Deriv. of \*grum; see grum, sb. Cf. Da. grumse and Sw. grumsä, vb., from grums, n.

With grums 5 cf. Sw. dial. grummsa, vb., *to speak vaguely and in an undertone; to grumble about something* (Ri. under "gruna", vb.).

**grumset** [gro'msət (gru'msət)], adj., 1) *turbid; muddy; mingled; mixed*; g. water, *turbid or muddy water*. Wests. Also grumsi [gro'msi]. 2) *dirty, esp. on the face*; a g. face, *a dirty (besmeared) face*; also grumsi. Wests. (Sa., Papa). 3) *confused and unintelligible in one's speech; mingling different topics together (in speaking)* (Sa.). 4) *muttering under one's breath, speaking inaudibly and indistinctly*; also *gruff and peevish*; a g. body, a) *a person muttering inaudible answers*; b) *a gruff person*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Commonly pronounced "gro'ms-". Papa: gru'msət and gro'msət. — From Sa. is reported grumpset [gro'mpsət] and grompsset [grö'mpsət] as parallel forms to grumset. — Deriv. of grums, vb.

**grumsi** [gro'msi], sb., a) *one who mutters under his breath*; b) *a gruff person*, = a grumset body. N.Roe. See grums, vb. 5, and grumset, adj. 4.

**grund, grund** [grönd (grönd)], sb., 1) *ground, soil*. 2) *ground, foundation*. 3) *sea-bottom, esp. the sea-floor of a fishing-ground*. The word is partly O.N. grund, f., *ground, soil*, partly O.N. grunn, n., grunnr, m., a) *a shoal in the sea, bank*; b) *ground, foundation*, L.Sc. grund, sb., *the bottom of the water*. See \*groin, \*gronnins (pl.) and \*grunn, sbs.

**grund-ebb**, sb., *the last stage of ebb (low water)*.

**grundking, grund-king** [grönd'kiŋ (-kiŋ, grönd'-)], sb., in a water-mill: *an iron plate, a piece of iron with two or three holes, which is fixed to the ground-sill (de grund-slo, sole-tree) and in which the pivot of the axle turns*. \*grunn-

kengr. The first part of the compd. is grund, sb. 2; the second part is king, sb., *a bend; bight; crook*, O.N. kengr. grundsäl (S.Sh.) is another name for grundking.

**grundrif, grund-rif** [gröndrif, grönd'rif (grönd'-)], sb., *heavy swell in the sea; very agitated sea*. Prop. *heave with ground-swell*. Conn. [gröndrif, grönd'rif]; Nm<sup>w</sup>. [grönd'rif (grönd'-)]. \*grunn-rif. For the second part of the compd. see further rif, sb.

**grundsäl, grund-sile** [grönd'säl (grönd'-)], sb., = grundking. S.Sh. \*grunn-sigli. For the second part of the compd. (*iron sill; mill-crank*) see further säil<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**grundsem, grund-sem** [gröndsem, grönd'sem, -sem (grönd-)], sb., "*ground-nail*", *one of the nails by which the bottom boards of a boat are fixed to the keel*. See sem, sb.

**grundsig, grund-sig** [grönd'sig], sb., *heavy swell in the sea, prop. ground-swell*; a g. i' de sea. Conn. \*grunn-sig. For the second part of the compd. see further sig, sb.

**grundslo, grund-slo** [grönd'slö (grönd'-)], sb., in a water-mill: *ground-sill with an iron plate (king, grundking), in which the pivot of the axle turns*. Fo. \*grunn-slá. No. grunn-slaa, f., *ground-sill beneath the axle of a quern*. "sole-tree" is more commonly used than grundslo (at any rate outside Fo.). From Du. is reported a form "grund-slu [grönd'slū, grönd'slū]", which presupposes an original form \*grunn-slō. "grund-slu" is used partly in the same sense as grundking.

†**grundswirl, grund-†swirl** [grönd'swīr'əl], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for swine, pig. Conn. Prop. "*he that roots in the ground*", like other tabu-names for swine, which mean *rooter, he that roots*; see moddin, sb.

swirl, then, cannot be originally explained from an Eng. and L.Sc. swirl, vb., to which it assimilates in form, but more prob. from an old \*svarfla, vb.; Icel. svarfla, vb., to *rummage about, to fling here and there* (B.H.), from O.N. svarfa, vb., to *displace; put out of order; to upset*.

\*grunn [gron(n)], sb., a *shoal in the sea, shallow bank, fishing-ground*. Fo. Now only as a place-name, thus: de Hevdagrinn [\*høfðagrinnr], named after the forelands "de Nort", Mid and Sooth Hevdi" in Fo. Otherwise more comm. in the form groin; q.v. O.N. grunn, n., and grunnr, m., a *shallow; the bottom of the sea*.

grunnka [grø'ŋka], sb., a *shallow bank in the sea, a fishing-ground*; now esp. as the name of a certain fishing-ground: de Grunnka (inside Hevdagrinn; see the prec. word); "we're ['we have'] been on de grunnka (de Grunnka)". Fo. Outside Fo. doubtless found only as a place-name, name of fishing-grounds, thus: de Grunnka (Y<sup>n</sup>); de Grunnkes [grø'ŋkəs], pl. (U<sup>mo</sup>); de Grunnkens [grø'ŋkəns], pl. def. form (Ai.). \*grunnka, f., deriv. of grunn, grunnr, Shetl. \*grunn, sb. With ref. to the derivative ending, cf. No. grunka, f., a *shallow place in the water*.

grunt, vb., to *grunt*, see gront, vb.

grøb [grøb], vb., properly to *make holes in the earth*, esp. to *grub* before the sowing of e.g. turnips; to g. de muld. Du. Cf. Sw. dial. gröpa, grypa, vb., to *delve; scoop* (Ri. p. 220), No. gröpa, Fær. grópa, vb. See the foll. word.

grøbi<sup>1</sup> [grøbi, grøbi], sb., 1) a *hollow; small, roundish hollow in the soil*; esp. a *place from which the turf has been cut, and from which the so-called "dof muld" is fetched* (see dof, adj.), a *bare patch*

*of mould (forming a small hollow), a muldi [möldi, mældi] g.* Noted down in Sa., with long ø, otherwise a short ø is more common. Occas. also grobi [grøbi], a muldi g.: Nm<sup>w.n.</sup>. (alternating with grøbi). A form grøp [grøp] is handed down in the N.I., N.Roe, Fo. and Du. In N.Roe a distinction is made between grøp, *hollow*, e.g. a g. i' de flør ['floor'], and "a muldi grobi". 2) a *large vessel, sunk in the barn-floor, in which the husks are loosened from the corn by stamping it with the feet*. St.: grøp [grøp]. Arisen from sense 1: a *hollow*. Barclay (Suppl. to Edm.) has "grøp" (in which ù prob. denotes the short ø-sound) in sense of a) a *ditch; peat-pit*; b) a *gutter behind the stalled cattle in a byre for receiving their dung and urine*.

— As a place-name the word is found e.g., in "de Grøp [grøp] o' de Sooth Sten" (Hamarsberg, Snaravo, U<sup>wg.</sup>). — Cf. No. graup, grop, grøypa, f., a *groove; hollow*, grøyp, f., *deep track*, Sw. grop and (dial.) groppå, grubbå, f., a *hollow; deep track*, Da. grube, sb., a *pit, etc.*; O.N. gróp, f., a *pit*, = gróf, gryfja, f. Shetl. grøbi and grøp may spring from \*graup, \*grøyp(a) or \*grypja(?); grobi from \*grop, \*gropp- (gróp?) or \*graup.

grøbi<sup>2</sup> [grøbi], sb., 1) *soft mud; mire; slush*. 2) *bungled work; worthless objects*. U<sup>n</sup>. Cf. No. grypja and grøypa, f., *lumpy or untidy mass, (lumpy) mixture* (R.).

grøbi<sup>3</sup> [grøbi], sb., a *small, feeble, incapable person; a poor wretch*; also a *naughty child*. Y<sup>h</sup>. Prob. the same word as No. "krjup" and "kryp", m., a *poor wretch; coward* (from O.N. krjúpa, vb., to *creep*), with the change of initial k > g, often occurring in Shetl. Norn. With ref. to this change, cf. the foll. word.

grøbi<sup>4</sup> [grøbi], sb., in cattle: *the*



arched forepart of the back, esp. in the expr. "to set de g.", to arch the back and lower the head, to place oneself in an attitude of attack, applied to a cow about to charge. Sa. grøb- from an original \*krypp-; cf. O.N. kryppa, f., a hump; curvature of the back (kroppinn, perf. part. and adj., crippled; crooked, and kroppinbaki, adj., hunch-backed), No. kryplor, f. pl., the upper part or the forepart of the body, esp. the shoulders (R. "krøplaar". The normalization into "kryplor" is given with hesitation). The long ø in Shetl. grøbi is certainly due to a later lengthening of the vowel.

**grøbi**<sup>5</sup> [grøbi], sb., a species of stone of which millstones are made, mill-g. Conn. Doubtless corrupt for \*grødi. See grud and grøt<sup>1</sup> (grød), sb.

**grøbi**<sup>6</sup> [grøbi], sb., = gløb<sup>1</sup>, gløbi, sb. Fe. Prob. arisen from gløbi by transition of l to r.

\*grød, sb., see grøt<sup>1</sup>, sb.

\*grød [grød] and \*grøt [grøt], vb., to become turbid; to become or be indistinct (partly covered), noted down in the following expr. (searterm), belonging to fishermen's tabular: de glomer grøds, grøts (is grødin, grøtin) i' de mirkebrød, the moon is partly hidden by clouds (drifting clouds). Conn. No. gruta, vb., to become dim (cloudy).

grødek, sb., see grøta, sb.

**grøfel** [grøfəl] and **grøvel** [grøvəl, grøvəl], vb., properly to grovel, now esp. to fumble along in the dark; to com' or geng grøflin, grøvlin. U.: [grøfəl, grøvəl]. Conn.: [grøvəl]. O.N. grøfla (grøfla), vb., = grufla, vb., to grovel. Cf. gravel and grovel, vbs., as well as grøfs, sb.

†grøflins [grøflins], adv., face downwards, prostrate; to fa' ['fall'] g. = O.N. falla á grúfu, to fall face down-

wards. Prop. a L.Sc. form of word: "grøflins, grufelingis, -lyngis" in Jam., who gives the explanation: "in a grovelling posture", thus to a certain degree deviating from Shetl. grøflins in the above-mentioned application. The Shetl. word, however, is also used in exprs. exactly agreeing with the L.Sc. (to lie g.).

**grøfs** [grøfs], vb., to grovel (esp. in the dark), to fumble along in the dark in a stooping posture, almost = grøfel; to come grøfsin; he cam' grøfsin in over de bed. St. \*grøfsa (grufsa)? See further under grøfel, vb. Cf. grøms<sup>1</sup>, vb.

grøk, sb., see grik, sb.

**grøli** [grøli (grøli), grøli] and **grølek** [grølək (grølək), grølək], sb., a troll (a witch), a bugbear. A) grøli: 1) a bogey or troll by which children are scared; du has better bide in, for else de øli grøli will tak' dee (Fo.). Y., Fe., Nm<sup>2</sup>. (N.Roe), Fo. grøli, grøli: Y., Fe., N.Roe. grøli: Fo. 2\*) a witch, esp. belonging to a certain class of trolls, to one of the three classes into which they are divided, acc. to old tradition, as distinct from \*skolta and \*friggatisura. Y<sup>h</sup>. B) grølek: 1) a masked person, esp. a person disguised in a dress of plaited straw; to "geng in" grøleks, to put on fancy dresses (straw dresses) and go about in this disguise; an old custom on certain days, not quite holidays, of the year, esp. on the so-called "winter-Saturday" or prop. winter-Sunday Saturday — the first Saturday after the 14th October, (fixed time for) the beginning of the winter — and on All-Saints' Day (Hallowmass), the 1st November; certainly also at Shrovetide. U. [grølək, grølək]. Outside U., esp. in Y., Fe. and Nm., skekel, skekler, sb., is used in this sense, "to geng in skeklin" (pres. part. of

skek1, vb.). For the use of the word *grøli* in Y. and Fe., see prec. In the sense of *disguised (masked, straw-dressed) person*, L.Sc. guizard, (Shetl.) "guiser [(gaisər) gäisər]" is now commonly used outside the N.I. 2) *snow-man*, a snawie ['snowy'] *g. Fo.* [grølək]. — Two forms with dropped i-mutation: *gruli* [grūli] and *grulja* [grøja], are reported from Conn. (Fladabister) in sense of *disguised (masked) person*, esp. *a person dressed up like a witch*; *gruli* is mostly used in the compd. "minnie-gruli" (L.Sc. minnie, sb., *good woman, old woman*); to play m.-g. — O.N. *grýla*, f., *a bugbear; an ogress*; Fær. *grýla*, f., *a bugbear; a masked person*. — Cf. *skek1*, *skekler*, sb.

**grølmølet** [grø1'mø1'ət] and **grølmølet** [grø1'mø1'ət], adj., 1) *grimy, dirty-faced*, a *g. face*. Partly with a further application, e.g. of dirty clothes, dirty or badly washed clothes; *g. claes* ['clothes']. 2) *long-faced; vexed; peevish*. Du. \*grylumyltr or -múlótr? For the supposed first part of the compd. see prec. *grøli*, *grølek*, sb. The second part is a deriv. of O.N. *múli*, m., *a muzzle; hanging lip*. With -mølet, -molet in sense 2 of the Shetl. word cf. No. *mulen*, adj., *sulky and fretful*, *mula*, vb., a) *to sulk*; b) *to sit silent or thoughtful*, and Da. *mule*, vb., *to sulk*. The explanation of the first part of the Shetl. word *grø1* (grø1)- as a deriv. of "grýla" can be supported by ref. to the occurrence of \*trollmølet, adj. (q.v.), used syn. with *grølmølet*. Cf., however, *gormollet* (under *gormolg*, *gormoll*, vb.), which in meaning partly assimilates to *grølmølet*.

**grømek**<sup>1</sup> [grømək], sb., sea-term, tabu-name, belonging to fishermen's lang., for *ram*. Wh., Y<sup>n</sup>. Prob. a \*grýmingr from \*grímungr; cf. O.N.

*grímr*, m., as a poetic name for *ram* (Eg.). Might also be thought to have arisen by deriv. from "gróm"; cf. *gröma*, sb., as the name for a cow with striped face, = *grima*<sup>1</sup>.

**grømek**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see *grimek*, sb.

**grømet**, adj., see *grimet*, adj.

**grømi**, sb., see *grima*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**grøms**<sup>1</sup> [grø'ms], vb., = *grøfs*, vb. (q.v.); to come *grømsin*. St. Poss. infl. in form by *grums*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**grøms**<sup>2</sup> [grø'ms], vb., properly *to make turbid; to stir up in dirt?* only reported in the expr.: to *g. ower de* (ane's) face, *to wash one's face slightly*; he 's ['is' = 'has'] *grøms* ower his face. Ai. Doubtless the same word as *grums*<sup>2</sup>, vb.

\***grøn** [grøn (grø'n)], adj., *green*. Also \**gren* [grø'n], and with dropped i-mutation: \**gron* [grøn (grø'n)]. Preserved in the old, now obsolete, double ballad-refrain: *Skowan ørla grøn* (or *grøna*) [grøn (grøna)]... *Hwar jorten gru gren* [grøn] *ørla* (with "han grøn" as a variant of "gru gren"); see *Introd.* (Fragments of Norn). In place-names, in the forms *grøn* (comm.) and *gron*, with long vowel-sound, and (esp. in the case of the last-mentioned form) with a short vowel-sound. Examples: *Bletena grøna* [blæt'øna' or blät'øna' grøna] (Y<sup>n</sup>). *Blekna grøna* [blækna grøna] (Y<sup>n</sup>), grassy spots among heather: \**blettinir* (acc. *blettina*) *grønu*. *Dalin grøna* [dålin grøna] (Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>), a green dale: \**dalinn grøni* (acc.: *dalinn grøna*). *Fidna grøna* [grøna] (Ai.), see \**fid*, sb. *Ljogena* or *Løgena grøna* [grøna] (Y<sup>h</sup>), see *log*, *ljog*<sup>3</sup>, sb. [lœkr]. *Mørena grøna* [grøna] (Y<sup>h</sup>), see *mør*<sup>1</sup>, sb. [mýrr]. *Gilena grøna* [gil'øna' grøna] (Maywick<sup>n</sup>, Du<sup>w</sup>), narrow, green dales: \**gilin grønu*; see *gil*<sup>1</sup>, sb. *Stakkena grøna* [stak'øna' grøna], some grass-grown rocks, overhanging the sea (Ham Vo, Fo.): \**stak-*

karnir (acc. stakkana) grœnu. Tona grona [tona gróna] (Sund near Lerwick, M.): prob. \*tón grœna (acc.: tóna grœnu); O.N. tó, f., a *grassy spot*. As the first part of compd. mostly with short vowel, e.g. Grœni [grœni, grœni]: \*grœn-øy, a *green or grass-grown isle* (several islets of this name); Gronablett [grón'ablæt'] (Kwarf, S.Sh.): \*grœni blett (acc.: grœna blett), see blett, sb. Grœnastakk (Grœnistakk) [grœn'astak' (grœ'na-), grœn'i-] and Gronastakk [grœn'astak' (grœn'a-), grœn'istak' (grœn'i-)] (several places), a high rock in the sea with a grass-grown top: \*grœni stakkr (acc.: grœna stakk). Grœnitong [grœn'itœŋ] (N.Roe), and Gronateng [grœn'atœŋ] (W., Snaranes, Sa.), a green tongue of land, headland: \*grœni tangi (acc.: grœna langa). Grœntu [grœntu] (W.): \*grœna tó or púfa (*mound, knoll*), most prob. "púfa"; cf. below Green-tua. The word is anglicised in e.g.: a) Green-a [grīna, older: grīne], an islet (Wd., Vo, M.): \*(grœn-)øy — cf. prec. "Grœni"; b) Green-mu [mū] (C.): \*(grœnn) mór; c) Green-tua [tūa] (Fe.): \*(grœna) púfa; cf. Grœntu. — O.N. grœnn, adj., *green*. — From an O.N. \*grœn(a), f., in sense of a *green spot* (Fær. grœna, f., in place-names; Sw. dial. grön, f., = grönska) are derived names such as: a) de Grons [grōns (grō'ns)] (Skaw, U<sup>n</sup>), grassy spots between sea-rocks; b) de Grœnins [grœnins] (Onjefir', Ai.); c) de Grœnins [grœnins] (Hwefir', Nm.). Anglicised in "de Nort' Greens" (Heglabister, Wd.). In Fe. is found Grœna [grœna] as the name of a fishing-ground, so called from a green spot, used as a landmark.

**grœnin** [grœnin], sb., *dawn*. Fo. \*grýning. See grik, grøk, sb. In No.: graaning, f., *dawn*, prop. *the grey of the morning*.

**grönska** [grö'nška, grö'nška, grö'ŋ-

ška], **grönska** [grö'nška] and **grönska** [grö'nška, grö'nška], sb., in digging with a spade: *green heads of turf turned up by digging*. Y., Fe., De., Sa. grönska with close ø-sound: Sa. [grö'nška]; De. [grö'nška, grö'nška], more rarely in Y. and Fe. grönska, and more comm. grönska: Y. [grö'nška, grö'nška: Y<sup>h</sup>. (grö'nška: Y<sup>m</sup>. occas.)]; Fe. [grö'nška, grö'nška: Fe<sup>w,h</sup>.]. Grœnsku, -sko [grœnskō] as well as grinska [grinska], grinsku, -sko [grinskō] are reported from Sa. as parallel forms to grönska. The forms with i, which now are most commonly used in Sa., have been formed through infl. of Eng. green, adj. grönses [grö'nšəs], pl.: Conn. From Fo. is reported grinsku, "greensku" [grin'sku', grin'sku'] in a different sense: *sprouting grass*, esp. *that which begins to grow on cultivated, poor ground*. In Lunn. grinsku [grin'sku] denotes *the second crop of corn which grows anew when the first crop has been struck down by rain*, = green ilsku; see ilska<sup>1</sup>, sb. — O.N. grœnska, f., *verdure; a green spot* (No. grönska); *green vegetation* (No. and Fær. grönska). — The forms ending in -sku, -sko, spring from the acc. (gen., dat.) form "grönsku".

**grönt** [grö'nt], vb., *to grunt*. St. \*grymta. See further grönt, vb.

**grönti**, **gröntel** [grö'ntø], vb., *to grunt, to give short grunts*; de grice gröntels. Wests. (Ai., Sa.). \*grymta from \*grymta. See grönt and grönt, vb.

**gröp**, sb., see gröbi<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**gröp** [gröp], vb., *to groove, to cut a groove in a board or piece of wood for fitting into a corresponding edge*; to gröp and sekk. Mostly in perf. part.: gröpæt [gröpæt], *grooved, with a cut groove*; de bords is ['boards are'] gröpæt and

sekket. O.N. grøypa (greypa), vb., *to groove* (No. grøypa), *to fit into a groove*.

**grøt**<sup>1</sup> [grøt], sb., *stone, a species of stone*, comm. in the compd. "mill-grøt" (Eng. mill-grit), *a species of stone from which millstones are made, micaceous gneiss* (acc. to S. Hibbert); see \*grud, sb. An obsolete form \*grød [grød] is found in sense of: a) *rocky ground; a rocky stretch of coast; collection of big boulders or fragments of rock*; b) *a stony ford; a low-lying, rocky tract, shaped like a neck or tongue of land, connecting a smaller piece of land with a larger*—now only used as a place-name, though the meaning of the word is still understood, and it is always prefixed by the definite article; in sense b, esp. in "de Skerries (East Skerries)": de \*grød (Grød) o' Grøni [\*grøn-øy; see \*grøn, adj.], de \*grød o' de holm, de \*grød o' Mjones [\*mjáfanes, \*mjánes, "the narrow head-land"]; the last name denoting a part of "de West Isle" (one of the Skerries), and used esp. by Lunna-sting fishermen, while the Skerri-men commonly call the place "de Stig [stig] o' Mjones". In sense a (*loosened rocks, collection of big boulders*), \*grød is found esp. in Eshanes, Nm<sup>w.</sup>, in the foll. place-names which stand on the border between a place-name and a common noun: de Grød o' Tangvik [tanok]; de Grød o' de Isle (Isle o' Stenhus); de Grød o' de Skerri (Stenhus). In Fo.: de Grøds, a stony stretch of the hill "de Kame". Otherwise the word is found as a place-name also in forms such as: Grød [grød], Grud [grüd] and Grøt [grøt], e.g. de Grods (U<sup>n.</sup> and Conn.), now cultivated land; de Grud (U<sup>w.</sup>), a rocky strip of coast; de Gruds (Tumlin, Ai.), name of a farm; de Grøt o' Stavanes (N.), stony beach. In sense b of the preceding

\*grød is found in Fe. a form \*grōd- in the place-name "de Grodins [grō-dins], two skerries connected with the Isle of Fetlar by low-lying, rocky necks, and also in U<sup>n.</sup> grøit [grøit]- in "Stakken grøiti [stakən grøiti]" (Norwick), a high sea-rock, connected with the mainland by a low, rocky neck, prob. orig. \*stakkrinn í grjóti. See further \*grud, sb., and Shetl. Stedn. pp. 100—101. O.N. grjót, n., *stone, a species of stone* (esp. material for building); No. grjot (grjöt), n., also *a collection of big boulders under or by the water, a stony ford* (R.).

**grøt**<sup>2</sup> [grøt (grø't)], sb., *dregs of train-oil; sediment of cod-liver oil*. comm. "grøt" is noted down in Fe.; otherwise comm. "grøt". Icel. grútr, m., id.

**grøta** [grøta], **grøtek** [grøtək, grøtək] and **grødek** [grødək], sb., *a pot*, now only preserved as a tabu-name, sea-term in fishermen's lang. U. In the colloq. lang.: a kettle. O.N. grýta, f., *a pot*. See ringlodi, sb.

**grøti**<sup>1</sup> [grøti], sb. and adj. in the expr. "g.-oil, g. oil", = grøt<sup>2</sup>, sb. Wh.

**grøti**<sup>2</sup> [grøti], sb., *a wisp of straw, greased with train-oil dregs, which is dipped into the water in angling with fishing-rod (from the shore), in order to produce fat* (ljum, ljumi) *on the water so as to allure the fish*. U<sup>n.</sup> Deriv. of grøt<sup>2</sup>, sb. Is called grøti-mollek in Du.; see the foll. word.

**grøti-mollek** [grøti-mø'øk], sb., 1) = grøti<sup>2</sup>, sb. 2) *the belly of a fish, filled with liver from fish and boiled*, = liver-mogi. Du. See grøt<sup>2</sup>, sb., and mollek<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**grøtlekrabb** [grøt'løkrab], sb., *a kind of tiny, grey crab, often found in shells (trumpet-shells); hermit-crab*. Also grøttakrabb [grø'tta-, grø'ttakrab] and gøttakrabb [gø't'-'-

takrab'. Y<sup>h</sup>. The form grøttelekrabb is doubtless the original of the three mentioned, and the first part of the compd. might then be associated with No. grutl, n., *dregs; eggs from aquatic animals* (grytl, n., *gravel*).

\*grøtsta [grøtʃta] and \*grøtsta [grøtʃta], sb., *porridge*. Y<sup>h</sup>. grautstaði, m., from O.N. staði, m., *a pile*, No. stade, m. No. grautstad, m., *a mass of porridge* (R. under "støda").

grøtti [grøti], sb., *the nave in a quern- or millstone*, see further grotti (groiti), sb.

grøvel, vb., see grøfel, vb.

\*gu [gū], sb., *a two-stringed violin*, see \*gju and \*gø, sb.

gudet [gūdət], adj., *minded; tempered*, weel ['well'] or ill g. U<sup>n</sup>. See further godet, adj.

\*gue [gūə], adj. (acc. and dat. fem.), *good*, preserved in an old verse from Unst: De vare or vera gue ti, etc. *it was in a happy hour (time)*, etc. (see Introd.). A form \*goden is reported from Fo.; q.v.

guen [gūən], sb., *improvement in the weather*, a g. i' de wadder; he (de wadder) is ['has'] made a g., *the weather has improved*, esp. of a spell, interval of fine weather; *calm weather after storm*. Nm., De. \*góðan (or \*góðing), a substantive formed from the verb \*góða, \*góða sik, *to become good* (góðr); No. goda seg, vb., *to become good*, of weather (R.).

guf [gof] and gof [gof, góf], sb., 1) *steam; smoke*, esp. *a large escape of steam or smoke*; a g. o' steam, a g. o' reek. 2) *a current of air; breath of wind*, a gof o' wind (Y<sup>h</sup>.: gof; Sa.: góf). 3) *a strong smell of something* (N.Roe and Y<sup>h</sup>.: gof); I fann (*felt*) de g. o' it. 4) *a heavy, rapid breathing*, e.g. of an animal on a hot day; b) *breathlessness; great hurry*; he cam' in a g.

Conn. [gof, góf]. 5) *hasty state of mind; intense, unprovoked anger*; he cam' in a g. about it. Conn. [gof, góf]. — O.N. gufa and \*gofa, f., *smoke; steam*; No. guva and gova, f., and gov, n., Sw. dial. guva, gova, gåva, f.

guf [gof] and gof [gof], vb., 1) *to steam; smoke*. 2) *to breathe heavily and rapidly*. 3) *to hurry on; rush along in great haste; to come puffing and blowing*; to come gufin, gofin. — \*gufa, \*gofa. Icel. gufa, Fær. guva, No. gova, Sw. dial. guva, gova, gåva, vb., *to steam; smoke; fume; blow*; No. guva, vb., *to smoke; drift; fidget*, etc.

guff [gof] and goff [gof], sb., 1) *yelp, yelping (low barking)*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe): goff. 2) *nickname for pig, in a riddle*. U<sup>mo</sup>.: guff. In sense 2 doubtless prop. *the snorting one or he who "guzzles"*. — See guff, vb.

guff [gof] and goff [gof], vb., *to yelp; bark*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe): goff. No. guffa, vb., *to yelp*.

gufs [gofs] and gofs [gofs], sb., *an impetuous, rude person*. Nm. To be classed with No. gufse, m., *a stately, dashing fellow (one who cuts a prominent figure)*, and gofs, m., *an impetuous, violent person*.

gufset<sup>1</sup> [gofsət] and gofset [gof-sət], adj., *impetuous, noisy and rough in behaviour*; a g. body. Nm. \*gufsótt (\*gofsótt). See gufs, sb.

\*gufset<sup>2</sup>, adj., see gjufset.

gugl, gugel [gogəl], sb. and vb., see gogl, gogel.

gula [gula], sb., *wind*; sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. Fo. O.N. gula, f., *wind, a squall of wind*, = gola. See gola, sb.

gulgrav, gulgref, gulgrev, sb., see golgrav, sb.

guls [go'ls], sb., *empty, noisy chatter; clamour*; nane ['none'] o' dy g.! Y., Fe. No. guls, m., *belching*, applied to air or fluid.

**guls** [go'ls], vb., *to talk loudly, in a blustering manner, to clamour*. Y., Fe. No. **gulsa**, vb., *to rush forward*, applied to masses of air or liquid.

**gulsa** [go'lsa], sb., *jaundice*. comm. — **gulsa-girs** ['grass'], *a plant, bog-bean, used as a remedy against jaundice*. **gulsa-snail**, **g.-shall** ['shell'], **g.-whelk**, *shelled animal or the shell only, used as a remedy against jaundice in cattle* (put in the drinking-water). — O.N. **gulusótt**, f., *jaundice*.

**gum**<sup>1</sup> [gūm], sb., *the gums, palate*; in its old form with a long u-sound, now indeed only preserved in the compd. "**gum** [gūm]-stick", fishermen's sea-term, tabu-name for the so-called kavel- or kavlin-tree (pattel-tree), *cylindrical piece of wood with a small crook of iron at the end, for extracting the hook when the fish has swallowed it too far down*. O.N. **gómi**, m., *the palate*, and **gómr**, m., *the gums, palate*.

**gum**<sup>2</sup> [gūm, góm], sb., *mind; temper; feeling*, esp. in the expr. "**ill g.**", *ill-will*, esp. *temporary ill-will*; to ha'e ['have'] a **ill g.** at ane ['one'], *to bear enmity or ill-will against someone*. N.I. U. and Y.: **gūm**. Fe.: **góm**. — O.N. **gaum** (gōum), f., and **gaumr** (gōumr), m., *heed; attention*. The vowel-sound in Shetl. "**gūm**" points, however, towards an association with **gudet**, adj., from "(gá) **gó**", syn. with "**gaum(r)**"; see **godet**, adj. — Cf. the foll. word.

\*<sup>7</sup>"**gum**", vb., *to pay attention; notice*. Barclay: **gume**. Not reported, the pronunciation therefore uncertain, but the vowel-sound is prob. the same as in **gum**<sup>2</sup>, sb., a long u or a long close o; q.v. "**gume**, to notice", is found as a marginal note under **ent**, **ant**, vb., in Barclay's manuscript supplement to Edm. — Is doubtless O.N. **gøyma** (geyma), vb., *to pay attention*, etc., with a

later dropping of i-mutation through infl. of **gum**<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**gumbet** [gombət] and **gombet** [góm-bət], adj., *coarse of appearance, repulsive, g.-lookin'*. Sometimes also of weather: *ill-boding, hazy and windy*; **g.-like** wadder ['weather'] or sky. Ai. In the first-mentioned sense poss. to be classed with No. **gamp**, m., *a big, coarse (strong) body; a heavy, clumsy person*. Might, however, like the syn. **gumset** (from \***gumsa**, f., *a ewe*), also be associated with "**gumma**", f., which in Sw. dial. denotes *a ewe*. The use of **gumbet** (gombet), appl. to the weather, may be due to an extension of the original use of the word.

**gumbos** [gombós] and **gombos** [gómbós], sb., 1) *uproar, noise, noisy running about; what are ye hadin' sicc* ['holding such'] a **g.** aboot? U<sup>burr</sup>. [gómbós]. 2) *vexed or angry state of mind, testiness; he can' in a g.*; Nm<sup>s</sup>. [gombós]. — The word doubtless denotes a) *jumping*; b) *swinging or wriggling one's body*. Cf. No. **gimpa**, **g.** (paa) **seg**, vb., *to swing one's shoulders*, etc., **gump**, m., *a push; buffet*, Sw. dial. **gimpa** and **gumpa**, vb., *to wriggle one's hips; to jump heavily and clumsily*. **gumbos** (gombos) 1 points to an original "**gimpa, gumpa**" in sense of *to jump, spring*. The root-meaning of **gumbos** 2 is *wriggling, swinging one's body*. — Cf. **gombel**, sb., and the foll. word.

**gumpelfik** [go'm'pəlfik], sb., *restlessness; bustling*. U.? **gumpfleck**: Edm. The second part of the compd. is **fik**, sb., *bustle, (fidgety) trifling*. For the first part **gumpel**, see the above-mentioned etym. under **gumbos**, and cf., with ref. to the form, No. "**gumpelvak**", denoting *a shoal of fish gamboling on the surface of the water*. — Diff. from **gumpelfik** is a) **gumpelfisti** [go'm'-



pælfis'ti); -fiski [-fis'ki] (Y<sup>h</sup>); gombfisti [góm'fis'ti] (Y<sup>b</sup>), jokingly or derisively of *some illness or other, made too much fuss about*, esp. a cold; b) gumpelfit [go'm'pælfít], *testiness; malicious peevishness* (Y. occas.; Fe.).

**gumset** [go'msət], adj., *big and clumsy; repulsive; having coarse, ugly features, g. and "g.-faced"*; a g. fellow. Wh. From Lunn. is reported gjumset [gjo'msət] and gjumsi [gjo'msi] in the sense first given. — Cf. No. gumsa, f., *a ewe; a corpulent, fleshy woman*, and Sw. gumse, m., *a ram*.

**gum-stick**, sb., see gum<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**gupen, gupm**, sb., see gopn, gopen.

**gurl** [gorl, gorəl], vb., *to root in dirt* (Wh.), see gurl, vb.

**gusl, gusel** [gusəl (gösəl), güsəl], sb., *a strong, drying wind or squall of wind; draught, a g. o' wind*. N.I. gusəl (gosəl): Y. and Fe. gusəl, güsəl: U. Also gosl, gosel [gösəl] and gozl, gozel [gözəl]: S.Sh. (Du.); Wests. (Sa.). Deriv. of \*gus (\*gos)-. No. gusa, vb., *to blow gently*, gus, m., *current*, and gos, n., *a current of air*. For the l deriv. cf. No. gusul, m., *a babbler*. — Other derivatives from this root are gosen and guster; q.v.

**gusl, gusel** [gusəl (gosəl), güsəl], vb., *to blow gently*, esp. of drying wind; he gusels (he is guslin), a) *it is blowing, blowing gently*; b) *it is beginning to blow*. N.I. gusəl (gosəl): Y. and Fe. gusəl, güsəl: U. Also gosl, gosel [gösəl] and gozl, gozel [gözəl]: S.Sh. and Wests. (Sa.). The expr. "guseld [gusəld] fish" is used in U<sup>n</sup>. of *wind-dried fish*, = the more common gosen(d) fish; see gosen, adj. — \*gusla (\*gosla); No. gusa, vb., *to blow gently*. See prec. gusl, gusel, sb.

**guster** [gustər, gostər] and **gust** [gost], sb., 1) *guster, gust: strong, drying wind or squall of wind, a g. o' wind* (o' wadder). guster (gostər): N.I.; gostər: De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe); otherwise more commonly: gust. 2) *guster*: a) *blustering way of speaking; arrogant behaviour*; he had a g. wi' him, *he behaved (spoke) arrogantly*; he cam' wi' a g.; he cam' ut wi' a g., *he began to speak in a swaggering way*; b) *fierce, threatening address*; he ga'e ['gave'] a g. at him. — O.N. gustr, m., *a gust, blast*. The preserved nominative-r in guster and the vowel-sound "u (o)" show that the word is Shetl. Norn. With ref. to meaning 2 it may be remarked that No. guste, m., *breath of wind*, also (as is would seem) is found in sense of *violence* (Landstad; see Aa.). With different derivative ending No. gusul, m., *a babbler*. — Besides guster, a form gouster [gou'stər, gau'stər] is also commonly found in Shetl., probably originating from L.Sc.; cf. L.Sc. guster, sb., *a violent, swaggering fellow*, and gowst, vb., *to boast*. Certainly a form gausta, vb., is found in No. in sense of, a) *to speak quickly and unintelligibly*; b) *to speak in a loud, threatening or scolding manner*, but the diphthong "ou [ou, äu]" in the Shetl. word rather indicates a L.Scottish origin. O.N. "au (ou)" changes to <sup>a)</sup> ö, jö, ä; <sup>b)</sup> o, ɔ, ó, u, ø, in Shetl. Norn. There may be an infl. of L.Sc. in the few cases in which the diphthong "ou" is preserved in Shetl. Norn. See Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 21.

**guster** [gustər, gostər], vb., *to speak in a blustering way, to boast*; what's du gusterin aboot? Also *to speak (accost someone) fiercely in a threatening manner*, to g. at somebody. Besides guster, a form gou-

ster [gɔu'stər, gɑu'stər] is also found in Shetl., which most prob. is L.Scot-tish; see the preceding word. — guster prob. arises from O.N. gusta, vb., *to blow*, or from a \*gausta (gɔusta); cf. No. gausta, vb., *to speak loudly in a threatening or scolding manner*. See further under guster, sb.

**gworm** [gʷɔrm], vb., *to wind; twine* (Sa.); see \*hworm, vb.

\***gø** [gø], sb., *an old-fashioned, two-stringed fiddle*. O.N. gǫgja, f., *a fiddle*. See \*gju.

\***gøda** [gøda, qøda], sb., *a road, path*; now only in place-names. See further under goda, sb.

†**gødasi** [gød'asi], sb., *titbit, some good thing put by for a certain occasion*; to keep onyting ['something'] for a g. Y<sup>h</sup>. Seems to be a modernism: Shetl. gød [gød], adj., *good* (L.Sc. gud, gude) with the suffixed ending -asi. The word might, however, poss. have sprung from O.N. gœðska, gæzka, f., *goodness*; cf. the use of the Fær. gøðska, f., No. god-skor, f. pl., of *something good, anything with which to regale oneself, dainty food*.

**gødek**, sb., see godek, sb.

**gødin** [gødin (g'ødin, qødin)], sb., *manure, cattle-dung*. comm. From U<sup>wg</sup>. is reported a form gøding [g'ø-din] (L.Sc. guiding) with preserved final g. An old \*gœðing, f., in sense of *manure*. No. gjøding, Fær. gøðing, f., *fattening*. The common word in Norn (No., Icel., Fær.) for *manure*: O.N. tað, n. pl.: tǫð, is found again in Shetl. as the first part in the compd. to(u)dilep, topelep, tǫpelep, todelek, tudelek, *transport-basket for manure*, etc.; see tudelep. — gødin-fork [gødin-f'ɔrk, -få'rk], sb., *dung-fork*.

**gødi-oil**, sb., see gøti-oil.

**gødlarigg**, **gødlisrigg**, sb., see getlarig, sb.

**gøk** [(gøk) qø'ak], sb., *a snow-man, a snawie* ['snowy'] g. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). Is doubtless O.N. gaukr, m., a) *a cuckoo*; b) *a fool, a simpleton*. See goieg, goiek and gok, sbs.

**gøl** [g'øl, qøl, qø'øl], sb., 1) *wind, a faint breeze*; he is no ['not'] muckle wind at sea, just a g. upo de land, *there is not much wind out at sea (out on the open sea), only a breeze towards the land*. Fe. a sea-gøl [qøl] (Conn.), *strong wind or storm at sea (and calm on land)*. 2) *swell in the sea before or after a storm*, = gol<sup>1</sup> 2 and gola 3; a gøl i' de sea. Conn. — No. gaul, m., a) *a gust of wind*; b) *a faint breeze; gentle, steady wind*; O.N. gaul, n., *howling*. See gol<sup>1</sup> and gola, sbs.

**gøl** [g'øl, qøl, qø'øl], vb., *to blow; howl*, of wind; de wind is gølin i' de door. Fe. O.N. gaula, vb., *to howl*; No. gaula, vb., id., but also = gula, vb., *to blow gently*.

**gølti**, sb., see galti and golti.

**gøltirigg**, sb., see getlarigg.

**gør** [gør, qør], sb., 1) *an unusually tall woman (giantess); a tall, masculine woman*. U. 2) *a big snow-man, a snawie* g. U. The final r is the old nom. sign. O.N. gýgr, f. (gen. gýgjar), *a giantess, witch*. Cf. gäikerl, sb. Ork. "gyre" denotes, acc. to Dennison, *a powerful, malignant spirit*. — As a place-name Shetl. Gør is frequently found, occas. without the final r: Gø. It appears: a) as a name of detached rocks, e.g. de Gør [gør, qør] (Mossbank, De.); de Gør [qø'ør] (Viggi, U<sup>wg</sup>.); de Gørn [qørn] (F.I.): \*gýgrin (def. form); de stakk o' Gøra-stein [gør'astēn] (Fe<sup>n</sup>): \*gýgjarsteinn. de Longegø [lɔŋ'gøqø]: \*langa gýgr, and "de Bellagø [bø]'-aqø"]': \*ballar-gýgr (from bøllr, m., *a globe, lump*), also called "de Rundgøens [ron(d)'qøəns] — skerries near Fella (an islet near Whals-

ay); de Gøstens [gøstens] (Ti.): \*gýgjar-steinar, pl. b) as the first part in names of hills (hills inhabited by trolls): de Gørhul [gørwøl (-wól), gør'æwól], a) in West Burra Isle; ß) between Clousta and Aid, north of the lake "de Loch o' Vara [vāra]"; Ai. [gørwøl, gør'æwøl (-wól)]: \*gýgjar-hóll. The latter hill, from which, acc. to tradition, was often heard the sound of a violin playing, is now also called "de trowie knowe"; here, gør has been translated as "trow" (L.Sc. form of Eng. troll). c) "de Gørs [gør's, qør's] Kirn" or "de Gjurs [gju'rs] Kirn" (Br.): a ravine into which the sea-water flows, and where the breakers often roar loudly.

**gørd**, sb., see gjørd, sb.

**gørd**, vb., see gird, vb.

**gørdastøri** [gør'dastøri], sb., a thick rope around the mouth of a straw-rope net (mesi or \*skalv). Also gørdastøri [gør'dastøri]. U. \*gyrði-staurr, "girding stave or band"; cf. O.N. gyrði, n., a hoop put round a vat to hold the staves together, and No. gyrde, n., in compds. such as "gyrdetog", n., a rope to tie round a load. For the second part støri see further under that word. omgørdin-støri is another old name for gørdastøri; see omgørdin, sb.

**gørdin**, sb., see girdin, sb.

**†gøserin (gjøserin)** [gør'særin, qør'særin, gjør'særin], sb., the gizzard; de g. o' a hen. N.I. From kjós-? (O.N. kjóss, m., a deep or hollow place, Fær. kjós, f., the gizzard). Most prob. a dialect transformation of Eng. gizzard (dial. gizzern), sb. But kjós > køs > gøs is a regular development of sound in Shetl. Norn.

**gøsinfjog** [qøs'infjøg], sb., only noted down in the phrase "to speak wi' de tongue o' g.", to tattle, to talk nonsense. Ai. (Onjefirt'). The

first part of the compd. is prob. No. gysja, O.N. (Icel.) gussa, vb., to gossip. The second part is uncertain: folk?

**gøt** [(gøt) qøt], vb., 1) to digest with difficulty; to eat food that causes a feeling of nausea (esp. fish-livers or food prepared from livers); to g. awa ['away'] at onyting ['something'], to try to swallow something that makes the gorge rise (something nauseating). Wh. 2) to cause nausea (of fish-livers, food prepared from fish-livers); hit ['it'] is gøtin upo me; de livers is gøtin. Wh. [qøt]. 3) of fish-livers: to become liquid, to deposit oil which collects on the top of the livers. In the N.I. with initial k: kød, kødi (kjød, kjødi). U. [kød, kød, kjød, kødi, kødi, kjødi]; Fe. [kød]; Y<sup>n</sup>. [kø'd]; de livers is kødin, kødin. These forms from the N.I. are only noted down in sense 3. Comm. in perf. part. gøtet [(gøtøt) qøtøt]: a) partly liquefied, of raw fish-livers on the top of which the separated oil has collected; de livers is ['are'] gøtet; b) of food: partly digested (Wh.). In sense 1, gøt partly assimilates to Da. dial. (Jut.) kyvte (kyöute: Molbech; kywt: Fejlberg), vb., to manage, esp. of food and drink. In senses 2 and 3, gøt is poss. No. kyta (\*kjota?), vb., to push forward; to come up to the surface' (Sw. dial. kytta, vb., to push quickly forward or up). It is doubtless, esp. in sense 3, also conceivable that here is an association with O.N. gjóta, vb., to spawn, but the forms with initial k occasion some difficulty. A change g > k, when initial, is rare in Shetl. Norn in comparison with the change k > g. See the foll. word.

**gøti** [gøti (qøti)], **gødi** [gødi], sb., liver-oil collected on decayed fish-livers; sometimes with added "oil";

g.-oil. The form "gødi" is peculiar to Wests. In the N.I. the word is found with initial k: kōti, kōdi (kjōdi), kōdi (kjōdi); U. [k<sup>l</sup>ōti (kōti), kōdi, kōdi, kjōdi, k<sup>l</sup>ōdi (kōdi)]; Fe. [kōti, kōdi, k<sup>l</sup>ōdi]. — The association with O.N. gjóta, vb., *to spawn*, in No. (gjota) also in sense of *to*

*come up* (e.g. of mud: R.), is uncertain on account of the forms with initial k. See further under the preceding word.

**gøtilben**, sb., see getilben.

**gøtlirigg**, sb., see getlirigg.

**gøtt, gøtti**, sb., *doorway*; *threshold*, see further under gøtt, sb.

## H.

†**ha'** [há], sb., *a grotto, rocky cavern*, = heller. N.Roe. May prob. be a running together of a) the common ha' = L.Sc. "ha'" from Eng. hall, and b) Shetl. \*hall (the root in heller), which in place-names is occas. found in sense of *rocky cavern*; *cleft in a rocky wall*.

**habagøitlek** [hab'agøi'tlæk], sb., *a miserable dwelling, a hut*; *a miserable h.* Y<sup>n</sup>. A compd. The second part gøitlek is prob. a derivative, formed from O.N. kot, n., *a hut*, and the dim. ending -lek; cf. høslek, "small house", as a tabu-name (seaterm) for *booth, fisherman's hut*. The first part haba- is poss. an abbr. of an Eng. word, beginning "habit" in sense of *a dwelling*, such as: habitacle, habitance, habitation.

**habbi-gabbi** [hab'igab'i], sb. and adv., noted down in foll. collocations and applications: a) to play **h.**, *to throw up a stone and try to catch it when it falls down again*, a boy's game; also of throwing with two stones instead of one, or with other small objects (e.g. potatoes), which one throws into the air and tries to catch again. Prob. the word really denotes *haphazard, chance*. 2) *throwing for a scramble*, e.g. coins; to kast **h.**, *to throw for a scramble among a crowd*. Thus Edm. The root-meaning doubtless also here is "(at) *haphazard, (by)*

*chance*". habbigabbi then prob. represents a habbi-\*glabbi from an old "\*happ ok glapp" (O.N. happ, n., *good luck*, and glapp, n., *a mishap; a chance shot*, etc.); cf. No. "paa haap og glaap", *at haphazard* (R. under "glopp"), Icel. "með höppum og glöppum", *with varied fortune, according to chance*, Sw. dial. häppegläpp, m., *by chance or haphazard*. For the Shetl. form habbi, cf. Sw. dial. habba-lykka, f., *chance*, and "habba sig", vb., *to chance to*, = happa sig.

**had** [had], sb., 1) *a hold; grip*. 2) *a grip; handle; ear on a strawbasket* (kessi); see hadkessi, sb. 3) *a place* (esp. *a swamp*) *where one can catch the horses in the outfield*. L.Sc. form: had = hald, hauld, sb., *a hold*, etc. O.N. hald, n., *a hold, grip*; No., Icel. and Fær. hald, n., also *a handle, ear*. In other senses, such as *refuge, hiding-place, lair* (otter's had), had is L.Sc.

**had<sup>l</sup>** [had], vb., *to hold; keep*. L.Sc. form: had, hauld. O.N. halda, vb., *to hold*. For an old Shetl. imp. form halt from the obsolete \*hald, vb., q.v. Shetl. had in the impf. (pret.) is: höld [høld], in perf. part.: hadden [hadən]. — to **h.** a hus, *to keep house*. to **h.** jøl, *to keep Christmas*. "**h.** dee [hadi]" or "**h.** dy hand!" *stop that! hold your hand! h. dy hands! let me alone!*

(U<sup>n</sup>). **h.** (dy) peace! *keep quiet!* (U<sup>n</sup>). **h.** dee at dee! *move aside a little!* see flit, vb. **h.** dee gaun ['going']! *be off!* (Du.). **h.** dee still! a) *be silent;* b) *stand still!* stop! wait a little! (Conn.; Sandw.; Du.). In sense of *to steer; head; to set off in a certain direction* (to **h.** nort', sooth, against, etc.), had corresponds to O.N. halda, inter alia *to head, to set off in a certain direction* (h. 15: Fr.); cf. below **h.** fram, in, till, ut. In sense of *to maintain, mean*, had corresponds to O.N. as well as to Eng. to **h.** gaun ['going'], *to handle roughly; to fling aside*, when searching for something, prop. "*to keep going*" (Fe.). In some places had is often used in a special sense: *to have assistance from neighbours* (at fixed times and by turns), esp. at field-work, digging by spade, peat-cutting, mowing (esp. grass), also in certain indoor work (woollen work, spinning); dey're gaun ['going'] to **h.** de morn ['to-morrow'], *they will have helping hands (neighbours) to-morrow* (U<sup>n</sup>). "hadin'", pres. part., is to be noted in the expr. "a sheep-hadin' dyke", *a fence high enough to prevent sheep from getting into cultivated fields* (Fe.). — In conn. with prep. and adv., had is used in several meanings and applications, handed down from O.N. (halda): **h.** aff, *to stop the executing of something; to desist from* = Fær. halda av. — **h.** at: a) see prec.; b) *to persist eagerly in an undertaking*, also L.Sc.; cf. "lay at". — **h.** f(r)ae, *to steer away or aside, to draw off (from the wind)*, = No. and Fær. halda undan. — **h.** fram, *to head towards the high seas*; see fram, adv. — **h.** in, *to pull towards the shore* (Y<sup>h</sup>). — **h.** on: *to stop*; **h.** on a bit! Icel. halda á, a) *to keep back*; b) *to endure; to hold on*, = Icel. and Fær. halda á;

cf. "**h.** ut, **h.** wi'". — **h.** op: a) *to support for life, to h. ane ['one'] op (U<sup>n</sup>.); cf. O.N. halda (einhverjum) uppi, a) *to uphold something or other*; b) *to cease*, esp. of rain; *to continue fair for a time* (U<sup>n</sup>.); he'll may be **h.** op for a while, *there will possibly be a lull in the rainy weather, it will doubtless be fine for a while*; will he **h.** op lang? *are we going to have dry weather for a time?* O.N. halda upp, inter alia *to keep back, to stop*, No. and Fær. halda upp, *to cease; to hold up*. — **h.** till: a) *to frequent; to stay (in a place)*, = No. and Fær. halda til; b) *to last, to continue to be the same*; foo ['how'] is du hadin' till? (U<sup>n</sup>.); c) *to head, to set off in a certain direction*; hwar ['where'] is du hadin' till noo ['now']? see prec. had; d) **h.** till and **h.** tø ['to'], *to keep shut*, = L.Sc. hald to, Sw. hålla till. — **h.** ut, *to endure; hold out*, No. halda ut, Fær. halda út, Sw. hålla ut. Cf. the foll. "had wi' (a)", which poss. is an earlier expr. in Shetl. — **h.** wi': a) *to endure; to hold out; go on*; I'll **h.** sae ['so'] wi' (Sa.); O.N. halda (haldask) við, *to hold out*; b) *to agree with; to consent*, to **h.** wi' anc (U<sup>n</sup>.), = O.N. halda með einhverjum, Fær. halda við einun. — Perf. part. hadden [hadən] is occas. used, esp. in conn. with "weel" ['well'] and "ill" ['badly'], in a special sense: a) *in a certain state or position*, a weel-hadden man, *a man in a good position, well off*; b) *entertained, treated well or ill*, weel or ill hadden. Cf. O.N. "vel (illa) haldinn", *well (badly) off; in a good (bad) position; well (ill) entertained or treated*.*

**had**<sup>9</sup> [hād], vb., *to brand or treat someone as a dishonest person*, esp. *as a thief*; perf. part.: had et [hādət], *branded or treated as a dishonest person, as a thief*. N.I. (Y.). Prob.

No. hata, vb., *to persecute*, etc. (prop. *to hate*, O.N. hata). Cf. hader<sup>2</sup> and hadersvisi, sbs., as well as hater, vb. In the same sense as had<sup>2</sup> is found the more common hød<sup>2</sup>, vb.; q.v.

**hader**<sup>1</sup> [hadər], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for *fishing-hook*, prop. a "holder" (*one that holds*). S.Sh. (Shannerwick). From had<sup>1</sup>, vb., *to hold*.

**hader**<sup>2</sup> [hādər], sb., 1) *a tiny, poor fish*. Y<sup>n</sup>.; cf. hadersvisi, sb. 2) sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *fish*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Prop. *something (constantly) pursued?* Prob. an old \*hatr, n, with radical r; cf. No. hatra, vb., = hata, vb., *constantly to persecute, try to exterminate*, Shetl. hadrage, sb., *a miserable animal*, as well as hater<sup>2</sup>, vb., *to bully; to persecute*.

**hadersvisi, -vissi** [hādərsvisʲi], sb., *a stunt; a miserable, lean animal*. Y<sup>n</sup>. A compd. For the first part see prec. under hader<sup>2</sup>, sb. The second part is poss. to be classed with O.N. visinn, adj., *withered; dried up*; cf. No. visa, f., *a weak and languid, somewhat withered person*.

**hadī-band** [had'iband' (hā'di-bānd)], sb., *cross-beam under the thwart of a boat*, = fastiband and bekk; q.v. had'iband': not uncomm.; hā'dibānd': Conn. A parallel form hadaband [had'aband'] is reported from C. \*hald-band. See band, sb. 3.

**hadimer**, sb., see hedemu, sb.

**hadin** [hadin], sb., "*holding*" or "*hold*": *assistance from neighbours with some work or other on a fixed day*, e.g. at field-labour (delving with spade); a **h.** o' dellers ['delvers']; also of *the feast* held on this occasion. "I was come to see, if du could winn to my **h.**", *I have come to see if you could be one of my helpers* (U<sup>n</sup>.). From had<sup>1</sup>, vb., *to hold*; see further under that word.

**had-kessi** [had'keʃʲi (-keʃʲi)], sb., *a large straw-basket*, kessi, *with handles on each side*. Papa St. \*hald-kessa. O.N. (No., Icel., Fær.) hald, n., *a grip, handle*. had is a L.Scottish form.

**hadrage**(?) [hādredz], sb., *a miserable, bony animal*. Y., Fe. See hader<sup>2</sup> and hadersvisi, sbs.

**hads** [hads], interj., a shout by which a dog is set on sheep: *at him!* Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). See hauts (hawots).

**ha'e** [hæ, hɛ], vb., *to have*; a L.Scottish form. The word is used in Shetl. in some special Northern (O.N., Norn) exprs. corresponding to O.N. "hafa" or No. and Fær. hava; thus: 1) *to bring; carry; move*, to ha'e awa hem ['away home'], in, ut, etc. Thus comm. O.N. hafa. 2) *to talk; to spread a rumour*; dey ha'e it, at . . . *there is a rumour afloat, that . . .* (Fe.); cf. O.N. hafa eitthvat, *to remark about something*, = hafa orð um eitthvat; Fær. hava á orði, á munni, *to mention* (hava á lofti, *to pass from mouth to mouth*). 3) in conn. with certain preps. and advs.:

**h.** aff, **h.** awa, *to move aside*, = Fær. hava undan; **h.** anesell aff, awa, *to be off; go away; move aside*; **h.** dee aff (awa)! cf. Fær. hava seg burtur, frá, undan, *to be off; go or move aside* (O.N. hafa, *to carry; remove, hafa sik, to move along*). — **h.** against, a) *to have an objection to, to bear animosity towards*; b) *to make objections; to contradict*, = O.N. (Icel.) hafa ímóti, Fær. hava ímóti. — **h.** at ane: a) *to find fault with someone; to reprimand*; No. hava aat, *to find fault with*, also *to chastise, punish*, Fær. hava at einun, *to reprimand*; b) in the expr., **h.** dee at dee! *move a little!* = had dee at dee! cf. prec. "**h.** aff, awa." — **h.** frae, *to set off from the shore*, = Fær. hava frá. — **h.** op: a) *to lift; raise*, = O.N.



hafa upp; b) *to introduce a subject; to mention, also to spread a rumour* (see prec. ha'e 2); **h.** op again, *to repeat; hark back upon*; O.N. hafa upp, *to disclose, mention*, No. hava upp atter, Fær. hava upp attur, *to hark back; repeat.* — **h.** somet'in' wi' ane, *to remark upon or find fault with*, = Fær. hava við einun.

**haf** [(hāf) hāf], sb., *the open sea*, now esp. *deep-sea fishing-grounds*; to geng to de **h.**, *to go deep-sea fishing (in an open boat)*. comm. — O.N. haf, n., *the open sea*, Da. hav.

**hafbidi** [hāf·'bid'i], sb., *one of the round cake-shaped loaves, bidis, constituting the provisions for a boat's crew in deep-sea fishing from an open boat*. See haf, sb., and bidi, sb.

**haf** [hāf]-**boat**, sb., *a large, open boat for deep-sea fishing*. See haf, sb.

**haf** [hāf]-**fish**, sb., *a species of great seal, phoca barbata*. Prop. "*deep-sea fish*", as opposed to "*tang-fish*". See haf, sb.

**haf** [hāf]-**fishin'**, sb., *deep-sea fishing*. See haf, sb.

**hafpiltek** [hāf·'pʌ'l·tək], sb., *a coal-fish nearly full-grown; "young sea-coalfish"*. See haf, sb., and piltek, sb.

**haf** [hāf]-**wadder**, sb., *weather suitable for deep-sea fishing*. No. havveder, n., *favourable weather for the open sea*.

\***hag**<sup>1</sup> [hag, hāg] and \***haga** [haga? hāga?], sb., *hill-pasture*, now only in compds.: see haglet, hagmet, hagri<sup>1</sup>, sbs., and \*hagasted, adj. Otherwise hoga (hogen), q.v.

**hag**<sup>2</sup> [hāg (hög)], sb., 1) *state; condition*; in this sense only found in a few phrases, such as: ill ['bad'] **h.** come to dee! *bad luck to you!* N.I. (reported by J.I.). 2) *order; state of things; management*; I ha'e nae ['no'] **h.** upo dee, *I cannot manage*

*you* (U<sup>n.</sup>); (*good*) *management; house-keeping*; he has nae **h.** (Conn.); to ha'e **h.** wi' onyting ['something'], *to economize*; der'r nae ['no'] **h.** i' dy hand, *you have no economy or thrift*; dey had nae **h.** upon it, *they lived beyond their income* (U<sup>n.</sup>). 3) *the carrying-out of a piece of work* (appl. to the manner in which it is done), esp. of work badly done, in phrases such as: du's ['you have'] made a puir ['poor'] **h.** o' yon ['that'], *you have made a bad job of it (the work)* (N.Roe). 4) in sea-terms belonging to fishermen's tabu-lang.: der'r nae ['no'] **h.** on de fish, *the fish will not bite* (W.Burr., Ai.), doubtless prop. *the fish have no "manners"*. — The pronunc. "hāg" is mostly used; "hög" is reported from U<sup>n.</sup> besides "hāg". — O.N. hagr, m., a) *state; condition*; b) *means*; c) *advantage; gain*; No. hag, m., *order; state of things; management; moderation*. — Cf. hoger, sb.

**hag** [hāg], vb., 1) *to manage (well); to keep house economically; to save; intensive in the expr. "to h. and hain"* (L.Sc. hain, vb., *to save*), esp. negatively, e.g.: he can nedder ['neither'] **h.** or ['nor'] hain, *he is a mere squanderer* (N.I.). 2) of rain: a) *to decrease*; he hags (is hagin) a little, *the rain is lessening* (U.); b) *to cease*; wait till he hags, *wait till the rain ceases* (U.). — An obsolete form \*haga, with final a in inf., is reported in sense 1 in a list of words from Conn. by R.C. — O.N. haga, vb., a) *to manage; arrange*; b) *to be suitable*. For hag 2 cf. honk (and "hain"), vb.

**hagali**, adj. and adv., see hagli.

\***hagasted**, adj., properly applied to cattle: *frequenting a certain place in the hill-pasture, in the habit of resting or grazing in a certain place*, but in Edm. reported in a more common sense: "familiarised to a par-

ticular place by a long stay in it." \*haga-stœðr. O.N. hagi, m., *a piece of land laid out for pasture*, and stœðr, No. stød, adj., *stationary*. A form hogsted [högsted] is noted down in Conn. in the original sense; q.v.

**hagerd, hager** [hægərd, -ərt], adj., *badly and clumsily made, having a bad deportment*; a pair ['poor'] h-like body (person). West. occas. (Ai.). Doubtless for the more common ill-hagerd; see further under that compd. hager might be the same word as hag<sup>2</sup> [O.N. hagr] with preserved nom. ending -r; cf. the form hoger from O.N. hagr.

**hagi** [hagi], sb., *an old, worn-out spade*, reported in the expr. "a auld ['old'] h. o' a spade". Fo. Cf. Fær. haki, m., *a spade*; a *sword-cutter*, prop. *a hook, crook*. — Besides hagi, a form hakis [hagis] is reported, "a auld h. o' a spade", poss. arisen by the merging of "haki" and "haks-"; cf. No. haks, m., *a large block (wooden block)*, and haksá, vb., *to cut carelessly*.

**hagl, haglel**<sup>1</sup> [hagəl], sb., (*subordinate*) *boundary-mark between parts of the hill-pasture*; *a stone set up as a boundary-mark*. U. The word appears to be a deriv. of \*hag(a), sb., *hill-pasture*. Note, however, Hagla hwida [hagla hwida], also called "de Hagel [hagəl]", as a place-name, name for a stone of white quartz, indicating the boundary-mark between Northdale and Burrafirth, U., in which connection the word most prob. may be derived from O.N. hégeitill, m., *white quartz, stone of quartz*. "hégeitill" otherwise appears in Shetl. in the forms hjegel, hjigel, hjigelti and jegel, jigel.

**hagl, haglel**<sup>2</sup>, sb., *thin, poor corn*, see hekl, hekkel<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**hag-less**, adj., see haglos, adj.

\***haglet** [hæglet, -lət?], sb., *a place in the hill-pasture where an animal is or has been in the habit of grazing*; "hit ['it'] is come back till its auld ['old'] h.", said of a straying animal returning to its former pasture. U. Edm.: haaglet. \*hag(a)leiti. O.N. hagi, m., *a piece of land laid out for pasture*. For the second part of the compd. cf. e.g. No. leite, n., in sense of *a place where cattle collect for milking* (leite 3 in Aa.). Sw. dial. hag-let, f., *pasture for cattle near the farm*. See hogla, sb.

**hagli** [hægli] and **hagali** [hægali], adj., *careful; convenient; proper; fine*. N.I. O.N. hagligr, adj., *convenient; handy; proper*, etc. The compounded, negative uhag(a)li, un-hag(a)li is more common than hag(a)li.

**hagli** [hægli] and **hagali** [hægali], adv., *carefully; conveniently; properly; finely*; du 's come h. on dis time, (partly ironically) *you have done it finely this time* (Y<sup>n</sup>). O.N. hagliga, adv., *conveniently*.

**haglos, hag-less** [hægləs], adj., 1) *wanting in economy, in management or housekeeping; immoderate; wasteful*; a h. body. 2) *boundless; excessive; illimitable*; de h.-l. ocean. — \*hag-lauss, adj., *wanting in hagr (order; state; moderation; limit)*. See hag<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**hagmark** [hæg'ma'rk], sb., *boundary-mark*, esp. *a corner-stone dividing pastures in the hill*. \*hag(a)-mark; Fær. hagamark, n., *boundary-mark in the hill*. See the following word.

**hagmet** [hæg'met], sb., *a corner-stone dividing pastures in the hill*. \*hag-met or -mat. The first part of the compd. is \*hag(a), sb., *hill-pasture*. For the second part see further met<sup>1</sup>, sb., *a mark, boundary-mark*. Cf. hogsten, sb.

**hagri**<sup>1</sup> [hagri, hæg'əri], sb., *a*

*ride on the hill, beating the bounds*, in the expr. "to ride de **h.**", of neighbouring land-owners in former times: *to ride on horseback over the hill-pastures to fix the boundary-marks*. This ride took place every year (in autumn at the close of the corn-harvest), and every year one of the boys from the neighbourhood or village was taken along in turn; and at each stone, set up as a mark, the boy was whipped, in order the better to remember the boundary, and, in case of boundary controversies, be able to appear as a witness. This custom is now quite obsolete. — \*hag(a)-reið; riða hag(a)-reið. O.N. hagi, m., *a piece of ground laid out for pasture*, Fær. hagi, m., *hill-pasture*; O.N. reið, f., *a ride*.

**hagri**<sup>2</sup>, **hageri** [hagˈəri, hæˈgəri], sb., *a long list of something; a flow of words; a lang h., a h. o' words; — disparaging statement about a person*; "sicc ['such'] a **h. shø** ['she']'s gi'en ['given'] o' her". Also *historical memoirs or narratives*; "to geng t'rough a **h. o' tings**"; "de **h. o' it** is no ['not'] been kepet ['kept']"; in this sense also in pl.: "if dey ['they'] wis ['was'] for 'were', here = 'had'] kepet de auld ['old'] hag(e)-ris —". Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). — From Sa. is reported a form hogri, hogeri [högˈəri, høgˈəri, høgˈəri] in sense of: a) *use; application; advantage*; b) *conclusion*, esp. *bad use, bad conclusion*, hit ['it'] will geng ['go'] till (in) a ill ['bad'] or pui'r ['poor'] hogri — or ironically: till a guid or brow **h.**, in a guid or brow **h.** From Ai. hog(e)ri [hogˈəri] is also reported in sense of *marriage, match*, esp. jocularly of a poor match: he's made a **h.** — Prob.: \*hag-reið, f., *arrangement; putting to rights*, etc.; cf. Fær. hagreída, vb., *to put into shape; to treat in a certain manner*.

See hag<sup>2</sup>, sb., *condition; order; state of things; management*, etc., and red, vb., *to put in order*. — hog(e)-ri, however, in all essentials assimilates to the un-compounded hoger, sb. [O.N. hagr], and might also be regarded as an extended form of that word through infl. of hag(e)ri: \*hagreið.

**hagri**<sup>3</sup>, sb., see hegri<sup>1</sup>, sb.

†**hai** [hai, häi] and †**haid** [haid, häid], adj., *very angry, embittered*; he is **h.** upo me. N.I. (haid). Nm<sup>n</sup>. (hai). Cf.(?) No. hei, adj., *hot-tempered, eager* (R.), and hea, f., *a fit, e.g. of wildness, madness* (R.). Phonetically Shetl. "hai" is not directly No. hei; "haid" is most prob. L.Sc. hite, hyte, adj., *raging*.

**hain**, sb., properly pers. pron. *he?* see further under hann, pers. pron.

†**haipernor** [haiˈpærnoˈr, häiˈpær-], sb., substitute for a person one does not wish to mention, in speaking of him: *he you know*, etc. M.Roe. Obscure. hai- may represent \*hain and be O.N. hann, pers. pron., *he*; see further hain (under \*hann), handi and hannister, and the corresponding use of these words.

**haivers** [häværs, häiværs], sb., properly pl., but used in the singular: (*clumsy, awkward*) *manner, (awkward) handling*; to ha'e a pui'r ['poor'] **h.**, *to manage awkwardly*. Fo. Edm. has a sing. form "hyver" in the compd. "ill-hyver", *awkward behaviour*; "y" expresses here "ai" or "äi"; "ill-hyvered" (Edm.) = ill-haiverd [iˈhäværd, -häiværd], adj. — haivers implies prob. a double pl. ending: an older -er with an added Eng. -s. Cf. Sw. häva, häfva, f., in the compds. "åthäfvor", pl., *behaviour, manners*, and (dial.) fåhäva, *inability*, as well as Sw. häfder, f. pl., = åthäfvor. See further ill-haiverd, adj. — Besides hai-ver(s), the forms hever [hævər] and

haver [hāvər] are found, esp. in compds., such as: hever-less, ill-haverd, ill-heverd, ill-haverli, adjs.

**hakk<sup>1</sup>** [ha'k] and **hakker** [ha'kər], sb., 1) a *hack*, also *mark* or *scar* made by *hacking*. 2) a *minced condition*; a' ['all'] in a *hakker*, *entirely covered with scars and marks*. *hakk* is more commonly used of a single notch or scar, *hakker* is used esp. collect. of scars, marks, or of a notched, scarred state. — No. and Sw. *hak*, n., a *notch*; No. *hakk*, m., a *mark left by hacking*; Sc. *hack*.

**hakk<sup>2</sup>** [ha'k, hak], sb., 1) *rough sea with small, short waves in rapid succession*; *cross-sea*; a *h. o' a sea*; a *h. upo de shore* (partly like *agg*, sb.); he is a *h. on de day* ['to-day'], *there is a choppy sea near the land to-day, but calm farther out* (Nm<sup>s</sup>). — Sometimes 2) *wind causing the sea to rise*; *stiff wind*, esp. *contrary wind*, a *h. o' wind*; he is a *hard h. ahead* (Nm<sup>s</sup>). — properly denoting a *hacking*; *digging*, *digging slightly*, and is then to be paralleled with *gravin* (a *digging*, *rooting*), which in Shetl. is occas. used of *commotion in the sea*. See *hakk*, vb. 3.

**hakk** [ha'k], vb., 1) to *hack*, *hew asunder*. 2) to *make hacks* or *scars*; my feet is ['are'] *hakket*, *my feet are full of hacks and scars* (Fo.). 3) to *dig*, *dig slightly*; esp.: a) to *hoe up* (by *spade* or *hoe*) a *piece of ground*, a *potato-field*, when the soil is too shallow for proper *delving*; to *h. op taati* ['potato']-muld, *taati-grund*; b) in *ploughing*, and as a substitute for *harrowing*: to *dig up and with the spade to spread the earth along the edges of the ploughed furrows* (U<sup>n</sup>). — In Fe. is found a form *hakker* [ha'kər], vb., = *hakk*. — No. and Sw. *hakka*, Da. *hakke*, vb., to *hack*; *hoe*; Sc. *hack*.

**hakkamogi** [ha'k'amog'i], sb., a kind of pudding: *the belly of a fish*,

*mogi*, filled with *fish-livers* and *air-bladders*, *chopped and mixed with oatmeal*. Also *hakkimogi* [ha'k'imog'i], *hakkmogi* [ha'k'mog'i] and *haggamogi* [hag'a'mog'i]. The last form is noted down in Unst (U<sup>wg</sup>). The pl. form *hakkamogis* (*hakki*-, *hakk*-, *hagga*-) is more commonly used than the sing. form. Cf. No. *hakka*, f., and *hakk*, n. (R., Suppl.), a *chopped mass*.

**hakker**, sb. and vb., see *hakk<sup>1</sup>*, sb., and *hakk*, vb.

**hakket** [ha'kət], adj., *having notches and scratches* or *scars*. Prop. perf. part. of *hakk*, vb. 2; L.Sc. *hakket*.

**hakset** [haksət] and **haksi** [haksi], adj., *full of notches and scratches*, *full of scars*, = *hakket*. Edm. has "hacksey-looked" in sense of a *coarse visage, pitted with small-pox*. *haks*-from *hakk*-; for the s-deriv. cf. No. *haksa*, vb., to *cut carelessly*.

**halbert**, sb., see *holberd*, sb.

**hald**, sb., see *hall<sup>2</sup>*, sb.

\***hald**, vb., to *hold*. L.Sc. had with dropped l is now always used. An old imp. form *halt* [ha't, hä't] is reported in a term, belonging to fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea: "Halt [hä't] dy hands and tak' a blag [bläg]!" stop work (prop. *keep your hands still*) and take a rest! U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. *halda*, vb., to *hold*; 2nd pers. sing. imp.: *halt*.

**halderin** [hal'dərin], sb., a *tall, stout person*, a great *h. Y<sup>s</sup>*. Prob. from O.N. *holdborinn*, adj., *fleshy*; *plump*; see further under *holberd* (*halbert*), sb.

**hali**, sb., see *halin*, sb.

†**halihwiffer** [hal'ihwif'ər], sb., tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *woman, wife*; disparagingly of a woman executing her work badly. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Slang? The second part of the compd. is prob. formed from *hwiff* [hwif], vb., to *give a smart blow*; to *fidget with trifles*.

**halin** [hālin (hā]n, ha]n)], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for *cow* in fishermen's lang. Also *haler* [hālør]. Br., L. — *hali* [hāli] and *hāli* [håāli], sea-term, tabu-name for *otter* (Y<sup>n</sup>). Prob. represents \*halin. — Prop. *the tailed one, the long-tailed one*. \*hal-ingr? Deriv. of O.N. *hali*, m., *the tail*. Cf. Fær. *langhøla* [lægg·hø·la], used by fishermen as a tabu-name for *cow*.

**halk**, vb., see *halt*, vb.

**halkadans**, sb., see *haltadans*, sb.

**hall**<sup>1</sup> [(ha] hä]), sb., *a rock; a) roundish, flat, rocky point* (Fe.); now only used as a place-name, but on the border of a common noun, as in: de Hall (hall) o' Hubi; de H. o' Kolvister; de H. o' Øri (Fe.); *b) a ledge of rocks, a projecting rock, serving as foothold in a steep, rocky wall*, still used as a common noun. Nm. (Nm<sup>n</sup>). As a place-name, partly in sense of *a ledge of rocks*, partly in sense of *a large, deep fissure in a steep, rocky wall*, e.g. de Hall o' Bløfell (Ness of Islesburgh, Nm.). — O.N. *hallr*, m., *stone, rock*. Shetl. *hall* corresponds otherwise in sense, partly to O.N. *hjalli*, m., *a shelf or ledge (in a mountain side)*, but this word is handed down in Shetl. Norn in the form *sjall*, *sjail*.

**hall**<sup>2</sup> [ha] hä]), sb., *inclination, slanting position*, esp. of a heavily loaded boat: der'r ["there is"] a *h*. upo de boat, *the boat floats deeply, inclining to one side or with a heavier stern*. Also *hald* [ha]d, hä]d] and occas. *halt* [ha]t, hä]t]. U. O.N. *hallr*, m., *inclination, slope*; No. and Fær. *hall*, n., *inclination, slanting position*; Icel. *halli*, m. The final d(t) in *hald* (*halt*) is prob. due to infl. of L.Sc. *heild*, sb., *inclination to one side*, which also is used in Shetl., partly in the same sense as *hall*.

**hallo**, **hallow** [hal(l)o], sb., *a bundle of straw; sheaf of straw*.

Fe. Anglicised form from \*halgi (\*hólgi); No. *halge*, m., *a bundle of (8) sheaves of straw*, *holge*, m., *wisp of hay; great bundle of straw*. The more original forms *holgin* and *hilgin*, q.v., are now only found in Shetl. in a metaphorical sense (*big, tall fellow*, etc.). For the form "hallo(w)" cf. e.g. *dorro(w)*, *darro(w)*, sb., from "dorg". — Cf. *windlin*, sb.

**halltott** [hal'tåt, ha]tåt, hä]tåt], sb. and adj., 1) sb., *unevenly spun or twined worsted, the threads being of uneven lengths when twined; also lumps in uneven yarn* (opp. to *umotta, the thin parts*). N.Sh.; Wests. 1) adj., 1) *unevenly spun or twined, one strand being longer than another, lumpy, of worsted; h. worsed* ['worsed']. 2) *entangled*, in the expr. "gane ['gone'] *h.*", *become entangled*; de *line is gane h.*, *the strands in the line (fishing-line) have been partly loosened and got entangled* (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>). 3) metaph. of living beings, people: *confused; laughing untimely*; a *h*. body, *a person behaving awkwardly or foolishly, laughing untimely*, also *a person rushing along precipitately* (in the last sense: Ai.); *du is fairly h.*, *you are behaving preposterously, laughing untimely*. N.Sh.; Wests. — The pronunc. "hal'tåt" is reported from Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>; otherwise the common pronunc. is (ha]tåt, hä]tåt) with softened l. In Fe. and Y. (Y<sup>n..h</sup>) a form *holltoit*, *hoiltoit* [hól'tóit (hól'tóit), hól'tóit] is found and used as foll.: a) adjectivally, = *halltott* 1) and esp. 2: *uneven; askew; entangled*; *hit* ['it] is *gane holltoit* (*hoil-*), *it has gone out of order, has gone askew*; b) substantively: a) *commotion in the sea*, a *holltoit* (*hoil-*) i' de *sea*. Fe. and occas. Y<sup>h</sup>; β) in Fe. as a sea-term, tabu-name for *the sea* in fishermen's lang.; de *h*. — \**hallr páttr* or \**hall-*

pátr; O.N. hallr, adj., *sloping*; O.N. pátr, m., *a single strand of a rope*. Cf. Fær. hœllur [hödlör], m., *unevenness; lump in worsted*.

**hals, haws** [has, hās], sb., *the neck*. L.Sc. form: hawse = hals. O.N. hals, m. Some compds. in Shetl., prefixed by "hals", and the form halsin [hasin (hāsın)], probably originate from O.N., of which further below. — A) in compds.: 1) halsband [hasbānd, -bōnd, hās-], sb., *a collar, esp. a band around a calf's neck for tying it up in the stall*; \*halsband, n. 2) halsgirt [hasgə'rt, hās-], sb., *a band around a cow's neck for tying it up in the stall*; O.N. halsgjörð, f., *a necklace*. 3) halslokk [haslāk, -lök, hās-], sb., *"neck-lock", the wool taken off the throat of a sheep before killing it*; also holslokk [håslök, -lök] (Y<sup>n</sup>). \*halslokk. — B) halsin [hasin], sb., a) *short bottom-board nearest the keel fore or aft in a boat, 1/3 of the boat's length; de fore- or aft-halsin*. From Ai. is noted down "de gabord-stroke and de halsins" as the name of the lowest side-board in a boat. "de gabord-stroke" is the middle-board, and "de halsins" the added end-boards; b) *side-board in a boat, curved towards the stem*; de lower and upper halsin (Conn.). Common as a pl. word, halsins, prop. denoting the two curvatures of the boards, towards the stem and stern respectively. halsin is doubtless "halsinn", and halsins is an abbr. of "halsarnir" (with a later added Eng. pl. -s), definite forms in sing. and pl. respectively, from O.N. hals, m., *neck*, which seems also to have been used of *the planks between the stem and the forehold in a ship, or the planks enclosing the forehold* (hals 4 in Fr.); otherwise appl. to *the space in a ship nearest the stem* (hals 5 in Fr.). —

The dropping of l in the pronunc. of ha(l)sin shows that the word is infl. by L.Sc. "hawse". — The forms \*hols (now only as a place-name) and \*hwols (q.v.) in Shetl. are developed phonetically from O.N. "hals".

**halt** [ha'lt, hä't], sb., *a halting, limping gait*; to geng ['go'] wi' a h.

**halt** [ha'lt, hä't], vb., *to halt, limp*; to h. or to geng haltin. Also (more rarely) halk [hä'lk], to geng halkan. Y<sup>n</sup>. No., Fær., Sw. halta, Da. halte, vb. A form of pronunc. "hä'lt", with long vowel-sound, most prob. springs from Eng. halt, vb.

**haltadans** [(ha'l'tada'ns) hä'l'tada'ns], sb., prop. *halting dance, limping dance*, esp. denoting fairies' dance; acc. to old Shetl. legends, the fairies limp in dancing. Now certainly only in foll. meanings and applications: 1) to had ['hold'] a h., *to run about, scolding and making a noise*. Y.; Fe. Also halkadans [hä'l'tada'ns] and hilkadans [h'e'l'tada'ns] (Y<sup>b</sup>); "shö ['she']'s dansin' a hilkadans", reported of a tethered cow, trying to break loose. 2) *gossamer*, motion in a cobweb, quivering in the atmosphere near the ground. Fe. [hä'l'tada'ns]. Regarded as the fairies' dance? — \*haltr dans or (def. form) \*halti dans (acc.: halta dans), "*halting dance*".

**\*haltagonga** [(ha'l'tagōŋ'ga) hä'l'tagōŋ'ga] and **\*haltagongi** [ha'l'tagōŋ'gi], expr. in the imperative, belonging to fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea: *stop your gait! stop your speed!* a kind of spell by which fishermen formerly thought to be able to check a halibut or other large fish, when hooked, and threatening to run out the whole length of line and break it. U<sup>n,w</sup>. haltagonga: U<sup>wg</sup>. haltagongi: U<sup>n</sup>. Also with dropped initial h: altagongi [a'l'tagōŋ'gi] (U<sup>n</sup>). Reported by Edm. in the form "haltugonga". — \*halt gōngu! "*stop (your)*



*gait!* "halt", imp. of O.N. halda, vb., *to hold back, stop*. O.N. ganga, f., *a going; speed; run*. See gon-ga-fish.

**halti** [hã'ti], sb., *a lame or limping person*, esp. in the expr. "cripple-halti", *a halting cripple*. Fe. From O.N. haltr, adj., *halt*.

**halvag**, vb., see hanvag, vb.

**\*hamar**, sb., see hammer, sb.

**hamari** [hã'mari], sb., *a side-board of a pack-saddle*, comm. in pl.: "de hamaris [hã'maris, hã'maris] o' de klibber", *the sides (side-boards) of the pack-saddle*. Sa. In Nm. is found a form hemeri [hem'əri, hẽm'əri] in sense of *protruding handle on a pack-saddle*; de hemeris o' de klibber, *the wooden handles branching out from the pack-saddle, crossing each other*.

— O.N. hamarr, m., *a hammer*. For the application of the word in Shetl. cf. No. hamar, m., *the hindmost cross-bar over the runners in a sledge*, and Da. (Jut.) hammer, m., in framework: *the cross-pieces, combining the bars with the uppermost timber and the floor, also cross-beam* (Fejlb.). With ref. to the ending cf. Fær. hamari, m., *a hammer*.

**hammer** [hamər], sb., *a terrace-like ledge of rocks in a mountain side, also a single, projecting rock in a mountain or hill-side*; comm. in pl.: *hammers, a collection of projecting, earth-fast stones*. In place-names commonly in the older form hamar [hamar, hãmar], partly in the senses mentioned above, partly (more rarely) in sense of *a steep, rocky wall*; see further Shetl. Stedn. pp. 102—103. — O.N. hamarr, m., *stone; a steep rock; rocky wall*. Shetl. hammer is a form which has arisen from \*hamar through infl. of Eng. *hammer*, and is really the same word as hamari (hemeri), sb.; q.v.

**hams** [ha'ms] and **hamst** [ha'mst], adj., *confused; unruly; queer; foolish*. hams: Du. and Sa. hamst: Papa St. From Sa. is reported "a hams body", inter alia in sense of: *an unruly person, a person in a confused hurry*. The word might be regarded as an abbr. of O.N. hamstoli(nn), adj., *frantic, distracted*, but is, however, more prob. only a parallel form to hims, hims(e)t (hjams, hjamst), adj.; q.v.

**hana** [hãna], interj., *here! come here!* used as a call when feeding animals or birds, esp. a call to gulls. Icel. hana, interj., *look! look here!* Cf. hanna, hannana, interj.

**hand** [hãnd, hãnd], sb., *the hand*, = O.N. hõnd (hand-), f. Used in Shetl. in some meanings and applications handed down from O.N. and Norn: 1) *a handful*; a **h.** [hãnd] o' meal. Conn. Fær. hond, f., *the hand, also a handful*, ein hond av ull. 2) *five in number* (acc. to the number of fingers); a **h.** [hãnd] o' sheep (Fo.). 3) *side; edge*, esp. of boat-fishermen at sea when finding fishing-grounds: *two landmarks on one side brought in a certain relation to two landmarks on another side* (Du.: hãnd); de hands o' a seat (*a fishing-ground*) or mid (mið, mip); see mid<sup>1</sup>, sb. 4) the expressions "in **h.** [hãnd], to **h.** [hãnd]", *at hand; near; fast approaching*, to come in **h.** or to **h.**, *to be at hand, to happen*, originate from O.N. fara (koma) f hõnd; *to appear; to arrive on the spot*, at hendi, at hõndum, til handa, *present; hither; at hand*, but now assimilate mostly to the corresponding Eng. expressions. — to com' weel or ill to **h.**, *to come well or ill to hand*, (impers.) *to turn out well or unfortunately for one*; dey ['they'] 're come ill to **h.**, *they did not succeed; their errand or expedition had an unsuccessful re-*

*sult* (N.I.); cf. Fær. "ganga væl (illa) í hond" (impers.: einun gongur, etc.), *to turn out well (badly)*; also No. and Sw. — The form of pronunc. "häṅd" is only reported from Conn. in sense of *a handful*, but seems to be old; see *handalos*, adj. In proper sense the pronunc. "händ" is now only used.

**hand** [hand] and **handi** [handi, häṅdi], sb. and interj. I) sb., in exclamations such as: *guid* ['good'] *hand*, *upo my hand* or *by my hand*, *upo my handi!* *upon my soul!* *upon my honour!* etc. II) interj.: *hand!* "yea ['yes'], *handi!*" *handi!* in similar senses to those quoted under I. — *hand*: comm. *hand* and *handi*: N.I. The pronunc. "häṅdi" is reported from U<sup>wg.</sup>; "handi" (in the expr.: *upo my handi*) from U. and Fe. — Is orig. hardly the word *hand*. More prob. for *and*, *andi*, from O.N. *ǫnd*, *f.*, and *andi*, *m.*, *spirit*, *soul*; *breath*, *breathing*, with a later added, aspirated *h*, poss. through infl. of *hand*, sb., *the hand*.

**handaklapp** [(hanˈdaklapˈ) häṅˈaklapˈ] and **handiklapp** [hanˈdiklapˈ (häṅˈiklapˈ)], sb., *a loud noise*; *clamorous eagerness*; *racket*. N.Roe [hanˈdiklapˈ]. Fe. [häṅˈaklapˈ (häṅˈi-), hanˈdi-]. *to had* ['hold'] *a h.* *about a ting*, *to make a great fuss about something* (Fe.). *he cam' in wi' a great h.* *about de sheep*, *he came in making a great hubbub regarding the sheep* (N.Roe). Prop. *clapping the hands*. O.N. *handaklapp*, *n.*, *a slap (clap) with the hands*. L.Sc. *handclap*, sb., *a moment*, is diff.

\***handa(r)los**, **handa(r)-less** (**hanna-**, **hantar-**) [häṅˈaləsˈ, häˈṅˈtarləsˈ, häˈṅˈtaləsˈ], adj., *without hand or arm*, *handed down only* in an old riddle in Norn from Y<sup>n.</sup>, in which "modera [mōdˈərə] *h.-I.*", *the handless or armless man*, \**maðr*(inn) *handalauss*, denotes *the sun*. O.N.

(Icel.) *handalauss* = *handlauss*, No. *handlaus* and *handalaus*, Fær. *handleysur* and *handaleysur*. The forms with prefixed "handa-" really denote *wanting both hands or arms*.

**handbellin** [händˈbɛlˈɪn], **handbollen** [händˈböllˈɔn], **handibellen** [hänˈdɪbɛlˈɔn], sb., *a round lump of a stone*, *easy to throw with the hand*. Sandwick, Du. (*handbellin*) and Conn. (*handbollen*, *handibellen*). See *bellin*<sup>2</sup> (*bollen*), sb.

**handbor(r)os** [händˈbårˈos], sb. pl., *a hand-barrow*. U<sup>n.</sup> See *boros*, sb. pl.

**handel** [handəl (haˈndəl, häṅdəl)], sb., *objects*; *belongings*; *tackle*; *gear*, *necessary for the execution of some work or other*; *goods*; *luggage*; *traps*. N.I. Cf. Da. dial. (Jut.) *handel*, *c.*, in sense of *matter*; *custom*; *arrangement*, etc.

**handel (handl)** [handəl (haˈndəl, häṅdəl)], vb., commonly denoting *to handle* = O.N. *handla*, vb., in a special sense: *to feel*, *examine*, and *lift up sheep in order to value them*, *to h.* *sheep*, the word is = Fær. *handla*, *h.* *seyð* (*sheep*).

**handgrip** [händgrɪp], sb., in forming a sheaf of corn: *a quantity of corn-stalks taken with one hand for making a sheaf*. A sheaf consists of a certain number of "handgrips". N<sup>in</sup>. (N.Roe). O.N. *handgrip*, *n.*, *a wrestling with the hand*, *handargrip*, *n.*, *as far as one can grip with the hand*. See *handmel*, sb.

**handi** [häṅdi], sb., 1) expr. for a person whose name one does not wish to mention when speaking about him: *he whom you know*, etc.; Nm. 2) tabu-name, sea-term for *shark*, a kind of small shark, commonly called "ho" in Shet.; Conn. — Prob. an extended form of O.N. *hann*, 3rd pers. sing., pers. pron. *m.*, *he*. See further under \**hann*, pron., and *hannepaa*, *hannister*, sbs.

**handibodek** [hän'dibød'ək, -bød'ək], sb., a *mitten*, *sea-mitten*. Prop. tabu-name at sea. Skerries. "*handshoe*", "*handboot*"; see bodek, sb.

**handigrip** [hän'digrip], sb., a *firm grip with the hand*; he has a guid ['good'] h., a) *he gives a good and firm grasp*; b) *he is a strong fellow* (Sa.). O.N. hand(ar)grip. See handgrip, sb. — Pl. handigrips, in sense of *close grappling*, is Eng. dial., and L.Sc.

**handklapp**, sb., see handklapp.

**handkruppen** [hän'dikrop'ən and -krup'ən], sb., properly a *slap or slight blow on the hand*? Name of a boy's game in which one of the players turns his face towards a wall with one hand behind his back; one of the other players gives him a blow on the hand, and he has to guess who struck him; if he guesses right, the striker has to take his place; if not, he has to remain standing, receiving the blows of all the others in rotation, until he has guessed rightly. "to play h." N.I. Instead of being placed against the wall, the boy lies face downwards, receiving a slight blow on his back (Y<sup>n</sup>). Prob. \*handa(r)-kroppan, f., a *slap or slight blow on the hand*. No. and Icel. kroppa, vb., to *jab*; *pick*; *scratch*.

**handirist**, -risk, vb., see handrist.

**handitrift** [hän'ditrift], sb., the *preparing of the wool*. Du. \*handa-*prift*. For the second part of the compd. cf. O.N. *prifinn*, adj., *active*. See t'rift, sb.

**handmel** [hanmel, hanmæl], sb., in reaping the corn: a *certain quantity of corn, forming a certain part of a sheaf, laid on the straw-band*; a h. o' corn. 4 or 5 handmels generally make one sheaf. Du. Doubtless an original \*handmål, n., "*hand-measure*", a *handful, as much as can be taken with the hand*; cf. handgrip, sb., in a similar sense.

mel from "mál", *measure, limit*, is preserved in *sjurmol, foreshore* [\*sjófarmál or -máli].

**handrist** [händrist' (händrist')], vb., 1) *to separate the threshed corn from the chaff by rubbing it between the hands*; to h. de corn. Also in the forms: handirist [hän'dirist'], handrisk [händrisk', händrisk'], handirisk [hän'dirisk'] and hantrist [häntrist']. N.I., esp. Fe.: handrist. U. (occas.): hand(i)risk and hantrist. N.: hantrist. 2) *to overhaul in impatient searching*, e.g. garments out of a chest and flinging them away; to h. and "had gaun" ['hold going']. Fe. [händrist']. — \*handhrista, to *shake with the hand*; O.N. hrista, vb., to *shake*.

**handsel** [ha'nsəl, hänsəl], sb., *something given to a person with good wishes in order to bring him good luck*; prop. to be confirmed by shaking hands; also *solemn intercession*. I'll gi'e dee dis for h., *I give you this present in order that it may bring you good luck (as a pledge of my wishes for good luck)*; I'll gi'e dee my h., *I promise you my prayers for good look* (Conn.). In a special sense: *the first present given to the bride after the ceremony* (N.I.; reported by J.I.). — O.N. handsal, n., a *making over by handsel, stipulation* (sal, n., *delivery into the hand of another; bargain*); Eng. and Sc. handsel.

**handspok** [händspō'k], sb., a *hand-spike*. Nm. No. handspak(e), m., id., = handspik, f.

**hand** [hand, händ]-**tief**, sb., "*hand-thief*", a *thief*, in proper sense, opp. to "tung-tief", "*tongue-thief*", a *back-biter* (Sa.).

\***hangl, hangel**, vb., see hankl, hankel, vb.

**hanglin** [haŋglin (haŋlɪn)], sb., a *long, overgrown boy, between fourteen and twenty-one*. N.I. \*hang-

lingr. Cf. No. hangla, vb., *to hang dangling, to balance*, as well as Shetl. hanklin, sb., which is a parallel form to hanglin, but reported in another sense.

**hank** [ha'ŋk], sb., 1) *a loop, strap*. 2) *junction of a boat's side-boards with the stem or stern*; often in the pl., hanks, of the one join, esp. when the word stands by itself, not as a compd. with "fore" or "eter". de fore-h. (hanks), *the joining in the stem*, de efter-h. (hanks), *the joining in the stern*. hank is often used as a sing. word in sense of *stem-compartment* (fore-h.) or *stern-compartment* (eter-h.). — Prop. *a coil; circular band; handle*, O.N. hanki, m., and hōnk, f. Cf. Eng. hank in sense of *rope for tying up*. — In sense of *ball of thread, hank of yarn or thread* (= No. honk, nyste-honk), Shetl. hank assimilates to Eng. hank, sb.

**hank** [ha'ŋk], vb., 1) *to make loops or bights*, = No. hanka (Aa.); to **h.** op de tedder ['tether'], *to coil the tether (the cow's tether)*. to "h. aff" yarn, *to unwind yarn from a ball in knitting*. For "h. aff" now also "hankle aff" (Eng. dial., *to entangle; twist together*). 2) *to stop the execution of a work*, in the phrase "to h. ane's hand", prop. *to let the hand rest*; he hanked his hand; h. dy hand a "halicrack"! *hold on! stop for a minute!* Wh. hank here doubtless orig. means *rope-handle*. No. hanka, vb., *to fasten together, to hook in a loop*, etc. Eng. dial. hank, vb., *to coil*.

**hankl<sup>1</sup>, hankel** [ha'ŋkəl, hä'ŋkəl], vb., = hank, vb. 1; to **h.** (op) de line (*the fishing-line*) or de tedder ['tether']; to **h. aff** (yarn) = to hank aff. — Eng. dial. hankle, vb., is used diff. (*to entangle; twist together*). — See henkl<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**hankl<sup>2</sup>, hankel** [ha'ŋkel], vb., 1)

*to idle*, of idlers: to geng hanklin about, = henkl<sup>1</sup>, vb. Fe. 2) of unsettled weather: *to keep tolerably, continue in the same way (on the point of shifting)*; he is hanklin. Fo. — No. hangla, vb., inter alia *to hang dangling, also to remain undecided; to balance* (R.). Sw. dial. hangla, vb., *to stick at one's heels, to follow up*, etc. — hankl for \*hangl; see hanglin, sb.

**hanklin** [ha'ŋklin], sb., *continuous unsettled weather*. Fo. Prop. *something which remains undecided, balancing*. \*hangling(r). See hankl<sup>2</sup>, vb. 2, and cf. hanglin, sb.

\*hann [hän], \*hanna [haŋa (häŋa)], \*hanne [hänæ], 3rd pers. sing., pers. pron., m., *he*; only in some fragments, handed down in Norn: a) a short verse peculiar to Unst, applied to a Shetl. lad, returned home from Scotland (Caithness):... hann kann ca' russa mare.... *he can call russa a "mare"...*; b) hanna daga [haŋa dāga]..., *the day dawns...* (Y<sup>n</sup>): \*hann dagar...; c) hanne [hänæ]: in a riddle from Y<sup>n</sup>. of the armless and legless man (the sun that melts the snow). O.N. hann, pron., *he*. — hain [hain] is doubtless the same word, noted down in the foll. tabu-term, belonging to fishermen's lang.: (der 'r) a hain ahead o' hersell ['hersell'], *there is a boat ahead of ours*. "hersell" replaces "himsell", which must be the older of these two words, as O.N. bátr, *a boat*, is of the masculine gender. Prop.: *he* (a boat) *before him* (another boat). The term originates most prob. from S.Sh., where shø ['she'] is used for "he" far more widely than in N.Sh. Cf. the use of the words hannister and hannepaa of a person or thing that one does not wish to mention by name.

**hanna** [haŋa, häŋa], interj., *here! come here!* esp. a cry to birds, e.g.

sea-gulls, invited to pick up food, = hana. Also hannadu [han'adu, hãñ'adu]. Though hanna, in sense, corresponds exactly to hana, the softened (palatal) pronunc. of n points towards an older nn, which may have arisen from rn; cf. O.N. hérna (No. heran, herane, herne, henne, hœnn, Sw. dial. hena, hãnne, hanna, and various forms), adv., *here, just here*. Cf. the foll. hannana.

**hannana** [han'ana, hãñ'ana], interj., *look out! keep clear!* cry to pack-horses meeting each other in peat-transport from the out-field. Also honnina [hõn'ma]. Y<sup>h</sup>. Prob. an extended form of hanna, interj.; see the preceding word. Cf. Sw. dial. hennena, adv., *just here*, an extended form of hena, hãnne, adv.

**hannepaa**, sb., see under hannister.

**hannister** [han'istør, hãñ'istør], sb., substitute for the name of a person one does not wish to mention when speaking of him: *he whom you know*, etc. Fe. hannepaa [han'öpã, hãñ'öpã] is reported from Y<sup>h</sup>, in the same application. — Both words prob. contain O.N. hann, pron., *he*. "hannister" is used occas. with addition of "de ho", and has then probably been used as tabu-name, sea-term for *shark*, the small species of shark, commonly called "ho" in Shetl. Cf. a) handi, occas. = hannister, hannepaa, occas. tabu-name for *the shark*, and b) hain as a tabu-name for *boat*, under \*hann, pron.

**hansper** [ha'nsper], sb., *stiffness in the limbs*; see ansper, sb.

**hanvag** [han'våg, hãñ'våg], vb., 1) *to lie awake at night*; now rare in this sense; esp. in a fisherman's verse from Unst (Burrafirt'), beginning: I lay and I hanvaged [han'vågäd, hãñ'-]... 2) *to be drowsy; to saunter idly about*, to geng han-

vagin [hãñ'våg'in] about. U<sup>n</sup>. 3) *to steal or lurk about*, to geng hanvagin [hãñ'våg'in] about. U<sup>n</sup>. In the senses 2 and 3 also hemvag [hem'våg] (U<sup>n</sup>). 4) *to be doubtful, to hesitate on account of irresolution*. U<sup>n</sup>.: [hãñ'våg]; U<sup>mo</sup>.: hanvager [han'våg'gær]. — hanvag 1 presupposes an "\*andvaka"; cf. O.N. andvaka, f., *sleeplessness*, and andvaki, adj., *sleepless*. The senses 2 and 3 may be later developments of sense 1. The word has prob. been used in sense of *to feel slightly*; see hanvagin, sb. — A form halvag [hälvåg] (U<sup>n</sup>. occas.) = hanvag 2 and 3 is poss. the same word, but resembles, however, No. halvaka (uncertain normal form: R.), vb., *to become doubtful, to be unable to make up one's mind*. Certainly, halvag and "halvaka" do not assimilate in meaning, which, on the other hand, is the case with hanvag(er) 4 and "halvaka". — Mingling of two different words?

**hanvagin** [(han'våg'in) hãñ'våg'in], sb., *a slight impression or feeling of something*; I had de mere h. o' a fish bein' at de hook, *I could just feel a fish at the hook*. U<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of hanvag, vb., in a sense of this word which is no longer preserved.

**hap** [hap], sb., *a handle, a loop-shaped band (made of rush or straw) on the side of a straw-basket, transport-basket* (kessi, bædi). N.I. (U<sup>n</sup>). Nm. In transport the rope, band (repi(n)string, repinband, vattaband) is fixed through "de hap" across the mouth of the basket. — O.N. hapt, n., *a band by which something is tied or fixed*, hepti, n., *a handle*. With ref. to p for pt in Shetl., from O.N. pt, see e.g. ap, apta, sb. [O.N. aptann], and aper, vb. [O.N. aprta].

**hapl, hapel** [hapəl], vb., *to go halting, to geng* ['go'] haplin about de door(s). U<sup>mo</sup>. Poss. the same

word as Sw. dial. *happla*, vb., *to stammer; to stutter*. As short *o* in several cases changes to *a* in Shetl., *hapl* may represent \**hopl*, and be a deriv. of O.N. *hoppa*, vb., *to hop*; cf. *haps*, vb.

**happ** [hap], sb., *good luck, success in one's undertaking*; to ha'e **h.** or *guid* ['good'] **h.** O.N. *happ*, n., *good luck*; Eng. *hap*, sb.

**happ** [hap (høp)], adj., *healthy and thriving, in good condition*, esp. negatively: no ['not'] very **h.**; no a bit happier, as it was (*not a bit better, larger*. U.). N.I. The pronunc. "høp" is noted down in U. and Y<sup>n</sup>. The word prob. means *lucky, happy*, and consequently is derived from O.N. *happ*, n., *that which serves to one's honour or advantage; luck, happiness*. Cf. *hipper*, adj.

**haps** [haps], vb., *to limp, halt, to drag the one foot in walking*, to geng *hapsin*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). May be a \**hopsa*, deriv. of O.N. *hoppa*, vb., *to hop, bound*, in No. also *to hop on one leg*. For the *s*-deriv. cf. Sw. dial. *hoppsogr*, adj., *jumping and bustling about*, as well as cognate Norw. word-forms, such as *hipsa*, *hypsa*, *hupsa*, vb., *to rock; swing*.

**har** [hār], sb., *scar; scratch*, see *ar*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**hard** [hård], adj., *scarred; covered with scratches*; see *ard*, adj.

**harda**, sb., see *herda*, sb.

**hardbrus**, sb., see *brus*, sb.

**hardi** [hardi], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for the sea-bottom, esp. *the sea-floor of a fishing-ground*; *de line* is gotten "fool" i' *de h.*, *the line sticks fast to the ground, to the sea-bottom*. Nm. Prob. \**hinn harði*, "the hard one". Cf. *wolhard*, sb.

**harek** [harək, härək], sb., *a speck, a very small piece of something*; no a **h.**, *not a grain, not a morsel*.

De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe). Prob. the same word as *ar*, sb., *a speck; small particle*, q.v.

**harikel** [har'ikəl', här'ikəl'], sb., *a remnant; fragment*; esp. in pl.: *harikels, remnants, fragments*. Nm. or F.I. L.Sc. *har(r)igals*. Sometimes "harikels" is used of: a) *a dead body* (esp. of an emaciated animal), *skeleton, carcass* (thus in Fe.); b) *an extremely emaciated, miserable being (animal)* (thus Y.). Either the same word as *harek*, sb., or from "hark-" (O.N. *harki*, m., *trash; rubbish*; No., and Sw. dial. *hark*, n., *refuse; weary gait; poor condition*).

**hark** [ha'rk], vb., *to hawk; to cough up phlegm; to spit out phlegm*; to **h.** and *krek*. Conn. Corresponds almost to Da. *harke*, vb., and Sw. *harkla*, vb., *to hawk*. No. *harka*, vb., *to make a rattling sound (in the throat)*. O.N. *harka*, vb., is handed down in sense of *scrape together*.

**harki** [ha'rkɪ], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *swine*. Also *herki* [hər'rkɪ] and *horki* [hór'rkɪ]. Fairly comm. From the root \**hark*; cf. Fær. *herkja*, vb., *herkja í seg, to devour, to eat greedily*, No. *hark*, n., *a rattling sound in the throat*, *herkjen*, adj., *hoarse*. Cf. *hjosi*, sb.

**harlibens** [har'libens'], sb. pl., *bones; skeleton*, esp. of: a) *a carcass of a very poor animal*; b) *an extremely emaciated human being or animal, a being that is nothing but skin and bone*. Y., Fe. Poss. "creaking or rattling bones". Cf. No. *harla*, vb., *to walk with a jerking gait; produce a creaking, grating sound*. In the application of "harlibens", appl. to an emaciated, living being, another word doubtless must be taken into consideration, viz.: L.Sc. (and Shetl.) *harle*, vb., *to move onward with difficulty*.

**harm** [harm, härm], sb., *sorrow*;



*grief; distress.* N.I. occas. Not comm. O.N. harmr, m., *grief; sorrow.* In a sense which is now more extended, Shetl. "harm" assimilates to Eng. harm, sb. — For harms in the expr. "harms and wallowa" see herms.

**harpi** [ha'ɾpi], sb., *harp-shell*, a species of large mussel. Also harpek [ha'ɾpæk]. O.N. and Icel. hǫrpu-skel (harpa), No. harpeskjel, f.

**harrabel** [har'abəl], sb., 1) *a kind of hard wood, timber, imported from Norway in former times.* U<sup>m</sup>. 2) *a miserable, bony animal, also an utterly emaciated, ragged person, a pair ['poor'] h., a h. o' bens, a living skeleton.* S.Sh. (Du.; Conn.). Sometimes also used as an adj.: *bony, like a skeleton; a h. craeter* ['creature'] (Conn.). Acc. to Jam. Suppl., "harroble" is found in Orkney in sense of *harrow-beam, cross-bar in a harrow.* "harroble" must be the same word as Da. harvebul, c., *harrow-beam*, Sw. dial. harvböle, n., *the wood-work forming the frame of a harrow.* In Ork. deeds "soups, birks and harrables" are mentioned, sometimes used for flails. Meaning 1 of Shetl. harrabel suggests that it is the same as the Ork. word. Meaning 2 has arisen through a metaphorical use of the word.

**harri** [(harri) häri], vb., *to drive away by shouting, esp. to chase away geese or swine* by shouting "harri, harri!"; to **h.** at geese and swine. Also herri, hirri [høri (hərri)]. Fe. Cf. Sw. dial. harja, harja, vb., *to make a loud, piercing outcry.*

**harri** [(harri) häri], interj., a shout by which e.g. geese and swine are chased away. See the preceding word and herr, herri, horri, interj.

**harsk** [ha'ɾsk], adj., *unpleasant; disagreeable; coarse* (U<sup>n</sup>.); **h.** wadder, *unpleasant, rough weather* (Y<sup>h</sup>).

Also harski [ha'ɾski], and more commonly with dropped r: haski [haski]. Wests. No. harsk, adj., *somewhat gruff, harsh*; L.Sc. harsk, adj., = Eng. harsh.

**harvistokk** [har'viståk'], sb., *lumbering thing, something useless lying in one's way.* Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. Prop. *cross-bar, harrow-beam*; see har-rabel, sb.

**haser** [häsər], sb., *a very large fish, esp. a large ling.* W.Burr., Ai. Intensive in the compd. huleferhaser; q.v. Etym. uncertain. Poss. Sw. dial. hase, m., *a large piece*, may be compared. husel is found in the same sense as haser.

**has-**, sb., see hals-, sb.

**hasj<sup>1</sup>** (**hass**) [hasj], sb., *commotion in the sea*, usually with strong wind; a **h.** i' de sea; der'r a **h.** o' sea on. Wh., Du. (Irel.). Prob. the same word as hoss (hosj), sb., and diff. from the foll. hasj.

†**hasj<sup>2</sup>** (**hass?**) [hasj], sb., *drizzle*; used in Unst (U<sup>n</sup>.) of *drizzle with light wind*, in M<sup>n</sup>. (Nm.; De.) and Wests. of somewhat rougher weather, = drosj, dross, *drizzle*. May be classed with No. hysja, vb., *to drizzle; to pour down* (Aa.), or Sw. dial. hås, m. (n.), *a light shower* (Ri.), though the vowel-sound a points towards L.Sc. "hash", *dirt*, used partly of showery weather. Cf. otherwise, with ref. to the vowel-sound, the verb hasj<sup>2</sup> [No. hysja].

†**hasj<sup>1</sup>** (**hass?**) [hasj], vb., *to drizzle.* See further under hasj<sup>2</sup>, sb.

†**hasj<sup>2</sup>** [hasj], vb., *to scamp work, to go from one task to another without finishing anything*, to geng hasjin aboot (Nm<sup>n</sup>.). (L.Sc. hash). Corresponds to No. hysja, vb., inter alia *to work carelessly; to scamp* (R.).

**haski<sup>1</sup>** [haski], adj., of weather: *hazy, with wind or (more rarely) drizzle*; **h.** wadder, *hazy weather; cloudy weather, with wind (or drizzle).* Wests.

Prob. cognate with O.N. *høss*, adj., *greyish*, Eng. *haze*, sb. Cf. *ask*, sb.

**haski**<sup>2</sup>, adj., see *harsk*, adj.

**hater**<sup>1</sup>, sb. and vb., see *hatter*.

**hater**<sup>2</sup> [hatər, hātər], vb., *to bully; plague; persecute; ill-treat; also to spoil; harm*. In Unst<sup>n</sup>. "hātər" with long *a*; elsewhere comm. "hatər" with short *a*. perf. part. *haterd* [hatərd (hātərd)] is also used as an adj. in sense of *neglected; in a poor condition; poor-looking caused by neglect*, esp. of children and animals; a *puir* ['poor'] *haterd* ting. \**hatra*. O.N. *hata*, No. *hata* and *hatra* (R.), vb., *to hate; persecute; worry*, Eng. *hatter*, vb., *to ill-treat* (obs. and dial.). The long *a*-sound, noted down in U., indicates the word to be of Norn origin. Cf., moreover, *hader*<sup>2</sup> and *hadersvisi*, as well as *hatraviti*, sbs.

**hatraviti** [hat'ra'viti], sb., 1) *a person who is always being persecuted or worried*. 2) *an ill-thriven person or animal, a stunt* (Nm<sup>n</sup>). For the first part of the compd., *hatra-*, see *hater*<sup>2</sup>, vb. The second part is *viti*, sb. (Fær. *vætti*, n., O.N. *vættir*, f., *a living being*, esp. *a supernatural being*).

**hatt** [hat], sb., *scum, skin, which gathers on the surface of a liquid*, e.g. milk, collected for churning (U<sup>n</sup>), and on bland (*whely mixed with water*), kept during the winter in closed barrels. Prop. *hat*, *head-covering*. In the same sense as *hatt* is also found, e.g. in Du., a compd.: *hatterskum* [ha'tərskūm], which might be an old \**hattarskūm* (*hattar*, gen. of O.N. *hōttr*, *hattr*, m., *a hat*, which has also been applied in a wider sense to *a covering for the upper part of anything*).

**hatter** [hater], sb., *hindrance; drag; hit is nae h. for me to dø so and so, there is nothing to hinder me from doing such and such*. Du.

\**aptr-* (\**attr-*) or *hapt*. See the foll. *hatter*, vb.

**hatter** [hatər], vb., *to detain; stop; hinder*. In a special sense *to prevent an animal (sheep) from running away*, e.g. *by tying up one of its forelegs*; to *h.* a sheep. Du. The word can be explained, partly a) from O.N. *aptra*, No. *attra*, Fær. *attra* and *atra* [æatra], Sw. *åtra*, vb., *to take back, withdraw or detain*, partly b) from O.N. *hepta*, No. *hefta*, vb., *to tie, halter* (O.N. *hapt*, n., *a band, halter*), also *to stop, prevent*. In the special sense, *to tie up the foreleg of an animal*, Shetl. *hatter* (Du.) corresponds to No. and Fær. *hefta*, Icel. *hepta*, vb., *to tie a band (halt, hapt) round the forelegs of an animal*. — Cf. *aper*, vb.

**hatterskum**, sb., see under *hatt*, sb.

**haust** [hāust, hāost] and **hauts** [hāuts, hāots], vb., *to shout hoy! halloo!* esp. in driving away sheep; to *h.* upo de sheep. *haust*: Fe. occas. *hauts*: U<sup>n</sup>. (and Fe. occas.). Also *hauets* [hauəts] (U. occas.) and *hawots* [hāwōts, hāwōts]: Nm.; Y. *haust* is No. *hausta*, vb., *to shout hoy! halloo!* *hauts* (*hawots*) may have arisen by metathesis of the final *s* and *t*, but might also be an older \**hautsa*; cf. No. *hauta*, vb., = *huta*, vb., *to shout; cry; to threaten by shouting*, and Fær. *hutsa*, vb., *to set a dog on sheep by shouting huts*.

**haust** [hāust, hāost] and **hauts** [hāuts, hāots], interj., *hoy! halloo!* esp. as a cry for driving away sheep. Also *hauets* [hauəts] and *hawots* [hāwōts, hāwōts]. For the various forms and their distribution see prec. under the verb (verbs) *haust*, *hauts*.

**haverd**, ill-*h.*, (ill-) **haverli**, **haverless**, adjs., see *haivers*, sb., as well as *heverd*, ill-*heverd* and *heverless*, adjs.

**havers**, sb., see *haivers* and *hevers*.

\***havr**, sb., *oats*. Barclay: haavr. Now comm.: aits (L.Sc.).

**håim**, sb., see him, sb.

**håind** [håind, hãnd], sb., *skin, a thin layer or covering on anything*, a h. o' rust, a h. o' cream upo de milk. A form hind [hund] is more rare; de hind o' a egg (Sa.). O.N. hinna, f., *a film, membrane*.

**håind** [håind, hãnd], vb., *to form a coat*. Esp. in perf. part: hãindet, *covered with a layer*; de water is hãindet, *the water is covered with a coat of mineral matter*; de kettle is hãindet ower wi' rust. L. From hãind, sb.

**håhur**, sb., see helur, sb.

**håli**, sb., see halin, sb.

**he** [hē], sb., commonly in pl.: hes [hes]: *hesitating or evasive manner of expressing oneself*; *evasive answer*; esp. in the expr. "hems [høms] and hes"; "du needno [-'not] ha'e sae mony ['so many'] hems and hes about it" (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>). Nm. See further the foll. word.

**he** [hē], vb., *to speak hesitatingly and evasively, to answer in an evasive manner*, esp. in the intensive expr. "to hem [həm] and he"; to hem and he aboot somet'in'; to sit hemin and hein. Wests. (Sa.). Nm. [Icel. heia, vb., *to linger, loiter*, = hía, vb.; No. hia and heie, vb., *to delay; prolong*; Sw. dial. hia and hãjã, vb., *to hinder*]. hem is prop. to say "hm!" Cf. the syn. Eng. and L.Sc. "to hum and (or) haw".

**head-koll** (koll), sb., see koll, sb.

**hear**, vb., *to hear*, sometimes used in exprs. foreign to Eng. and orig. from Norn (O.N. hœyra, heyra); thus: h. upo(n), *to listen to*, = O.N. hœyra (heyra) á; I hear (am hearin') upo dee. h. till ane, *to listen to someone*, esp. imperatively: h. till him! *just listen to him!*

**heart**, sb., (*heart*) corresponds in meaning, *nave in a spinning-wheel*,

to Fær. hjarta, n. (*the heart*). See jarta, sb.

**heart-mu**, sb., and **heart-mud**, adj., see mu<sup>3</sup>, sb., and mud, adj.

**hed** [(həd) hē<sup>d</sup>, hē<sup>st</sup>], sb., *a grain, particle, (the least) morsel*, comm. negatively in the expr. "no ['not] a h.", *not a grain; not the least*. Wh. het [hē<sup>st</sup>, hē<sup>st</sup>], no a h.: U<sup>w</sup>e. Prop. a name, "*the mere name of something*", O.N. heiti, n., *a name, nomination*. In No. (heite, eite) and in Fær. (heiti, eiti) the word is used syn. with the Shetl. word; thus: Fær. "eitt eiti", *a very trifling thing, a "cipher"*, No. "inkje eite", Fær. "ikki eitt eiti", *not the very least*. Also L.Sc.: hate, haid, sb., *a grain, atom*.

**hedemu** [hed<sup>3</sup>emū], sb., *a slight whitish haze (over the land), heat-haze*; a h. on the land. In a partly corrupted form: hadimer [had<sup>3</sup>imər]. Fe. No. hitemoe, m., *heat-haze*; O.N. hiti (No. hite, hete, etc.), m., *heat*. See \*mø<sup>3</sup>, sb.

†**hederkandunk**, **hederkendunk** [hed<sup>3</sup>ərka(n)do<sup>3</sup>ŋk<sup>3</sup>, hed<sup>3</sup>ərkan<sup>3</sup>, hē<sup>3</sup>dər-], sb., 1) *a thump; heavy fall*; I cam' doon ['down'] wi' a h.; Conn. [hed<sup>3</sup>ərka<sup>3</sup>do<sup>3</sup>ŋk<sup>3</sup>]. 2) *see-sawing; to play h., to see-saw*; fairly comm. Barclay has the word in the form "hederkadunkan". From Wests. (Sa.) are reported the forms eberkandunk [ē<sup>3</sup>bərkan<sup>3</sup>do<sup>3</sup>ŋk<sup>3</sup>] and eberkeldunk [ē<sup>3</sup>bərkel<sup>3</sup>do<sup>3</sup>ŋk<sup>3</sup>]. From Orkney the word is reported in the forms hoberkandunki [hōb<sup>3</sup>ərkan<sup>3</sup>do<sup>3</sup>ŋ<sup>3</sup>ki] and hopikeldunki [hōp<sup>3</sup>ərkel<sup>3</sup>do<sup>3</sup>ŋ<sup>3</sup>ki]. — The explanation of the first part (or two first parts?) of the compd. is uncertain. The last part, dunk, denotes *a thump*; cf. No. and Sw. dunka, Da. dunke, vb., *to thump (with a muffled resound)*. Edm. gives "heather-cun-dunk" as a Shetl. name of a kind of duck, *the dun-diver*. Not further confirmed. The name certainly denotes *one that*

*bobs up and down, a diver.* Cf. dunter, sb., prop. *a diver*, the name for an eider-duck.

**heel** [hil], sb., *the heel on the handle of a spade*; de **h.** o' de spade. Fo. In the same sense Fær. hælur, m. O.N. hæll, m., a) *a wooden stake*; b) *the heel on the handle of a scythe*. In Shetl. the word has been anglicised to heel.

**heel-kapp** [hilkap], sb., *the heel-lining inside in a leathern shoe*, No. and Da. hælkappe, m.

**hefert** [hæfɔrt], sb., *a suspicion of something*, only reported in the negative expr. "no ['not'] a **h.**", *not a trace*; *not the least bit*. Poss. a deriv. of an old \*ef-; cf. No. ev, n., eve, m., and eva, f. (the last comm. in pl.: evur), *a trace, a suspicion of something*.

**heft** [hæft], sb., *a handle*; *grip*; *the handle of any implement*, = O.N. hepti, Fær. hefti, n. Also L.Sc., Eng.: heft (obs.) besides haft.

**heft** [hæft], vb., *to fix*, esp. *to fix a grip or handle on anything*. O.N. hepta, vb., *to tie, to tether*, No. and Fær. hefta.

†**heftet** [hæftət], adj., *provided*; *well supplied*, also *in a good situation*; *well off*; he is **h.**, a) *he is well provided*; b) *he is well off*. S.Sh. (Conn., Du.). Poss. an older \*hefdet or \*hevdet, and derived from O.N. hefð, f., *claim, prescriptive right*; cf. No. hævd, f., in sense of *prosperity*, and hævdung, m., *a wealthy, powerful man*. Note, however, Eng. dial. heft, sb., *weight*, hefty, adj., *heavy*; *weighty*, also used metaph. (*influential*, etc.).

**heg**, sb., see hig, sb.

**hegel**<sup>1</sup> [hægəl, hægəl (hægəl)], sb., *a tang, the part of a knife or other implement which is inserted into the handle*; de **h.** o' de knife. Also hekel [hækəl]: Du. occas. In the

same sense Fær. hekil, m., acc. to Svabo: *the lower end of the sharp edge of a knife*; also *cock's spur*. Cf. No. hekel, m., *a small flap*; *edge*, Icel. haki and hækill, m., *the outside edge of a thing*. Cf. L.Sc. heckle.

**hegel**<sup>2</sup> [hægəl], sb., *thin, lean corn*, a **h.** o' corn. Du. See hekl, hekel<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**hegl, hegel**, vb., see hekl<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**heglabister** [hæg·labis·tər, heg·la·bis·tər], sb., *a bony, tall, spare-grown fellow*. Nm<sup>2</sup>. (N.Roe). Br. The first part of the compd., hegla, may be No. hekel, m., a) *a small flap*; b) *a tall, spare chap*.

**hegri**<sup>1</sup> [hægri, hægri], sb., 1) *the heron*. comm. 2) *a tall, thin person*; *a tall, half-witted and somewhat rude person*; a great **h.** o' a fellow. Fe. In sense 2 also hagri [hægri] (Fe.). — O.N. hegri, m., *a heron*. No. hegre, m., occas. a) *a heron*, occas. b) *a person with a long neck, wide mouth and distended eyes*, also *an inconsiderate, noisy person*.

**hegri**<sup>2</sup> [hægri], sb., *very thin, loose worsted*; esp. in the expr. "hegri-worsed ['worsted']". Y<sup>h.</sup>, De. Prob. to be referred to No. higr, n., *something very insignificant*, hikra, vb., *to deal out in small portions*. — Cf. henkl, sb.

**hei** [hæi], interj., *ho! aha!* esp. as a term of surprise. Fo. O.N. hej, interj., is found, used in a similar sense.

**hek** [hæk, hæk], sb., *a crutch*. comm. Also with l-deriv.: hekel [hækəl] (Du.). O.N. hækja, f., *a crutch*.

**hek** [hæk, hæk], vb., 1) *to walk jerkily*, also *to jump or hop on one leg*; to geng hekin. N.I. (U.). 2) *to halt*, to geng hekin [hækɪn]. Fo. Doubtless *to walk with a crutch* (hek). Cf. hekl<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**hekel**<sup>1</sup>, sb., see **hegel**<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**hekel**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see **hek**, sb.

**hekk** [hæk], sb., *a frame of wood*; esp.: a) *a rack in which a train-oil lamp, koli, is placed*; b) *a rack for horses and sheep (lambs)*, hay-hekk. No. hekk, m., *a rack for horses*, and hekka, f., *a wooden rack on the side of a hay-cart*, Da. hæk, hække, c., Sw. häck, Eng. dial., L.Sc. heck, *hay-rack*.

**hekk** [hæk], vb., *partly to cut, partly to tear up the thin, poor corn that cannot be reaped in the usual way*; to **h.** op corn. Nm<sup>s</sup>. Poss. orig. *to break*, and the same word as older Da. (No.?) hekkes, vb., *to wrestle* (Kalkar II, 196. Acc. to Moth).

**hekl**, **hekkel**<sup>1</sup> [hækəl], sb., *a species of yellowish coral, bastard coral, that often gets on to the fishing lines*. Ai. (W.Burr.). Conn. Is doubtless the same word as No. hekla, f., *stubble*, in e.g. heklemo, m., *a stony plain covered with straggling stubs of withered brushwood*.

**hekl**, **hekkel**<sup>2</sup> [hækəl, hækəl], sb., *thin, lean corn that cannot be reaped in the usual way, but must partly be torn up*. Du., Nm<sup>w</sup>. The relation to the verbs hekk and hekl<sup>2</sup> (hekkel) is uncertain. It is conceivable that there is association with No. hekla, vb., *barely to hold together*, as Shetl. henkl, henkel, sb., *poor, lean corn*, etc. (q.v.), doubtless must be referred to No. hengla, vb., *barely to get a thing to hold together*.

**hekl**<sup>1</sup>, **hekel** [hækəl, hækəl] and **hegl**, **hegel** [hegəl], vb., 1) *to walk bent and heavily, swaying the hips*. Ai.: heg(e)l. 2) *to walk unsteadily and jerkily, as on crutches*. Du.: hek(e)l; to geng heklin. 3) *to hop on one leg*. Du.: hek(e)l. — No. høkla, vb., a) *to trip along*; b) *to walk with bent knees, lifting the feet carefully*; c) *to exert oneself in running without making much progress*.

†**hekl**<sup>2</sup>, **hekkel** [hækəl, hækəl], vb., = hekk, vb.; to **h.** (h. op) corn. S.Sh. (Conn.; Du.). Wests.; Nm<sup>w</sup>. Is doubtless the word *hackle*, vb., No. hekla, L.Sc. heckle, vb. — Shetl. hek-(ke)l is also used in sense of *to hackle, to comb wool*; to **h.** oo' ['wool'].

**hekla** [hækla, hē<sup>o</sup>kla (hekla, hæ<sup>o</sup>k-la)], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *the ray* (fish). U. (U<sup>n</sup>.). Metaphoric application of O.N. hekla, f., *a cloak*. The shape of the fish might indicate the latter. For the change in meaning cf. a) Shetl., prop. L.Sc. “\*cockety-fan”, noted down in Fo., denoting partly *a high hood for women*, partly *a ray*, and b) L.Sc. bannet, partly *a bonnet*, partly *a flounder, turbot*. Edm. gives “hekla” in the sense of *dog-fish*; not further confirmed in this sense.

†**heksi** [hæksi, hæksi], sb., *a witch*; also used as a disparaging term of a repulsive-looking, old woman. Barclay: hexie. Da. heks, No. heksa, Germ. hexe, f., *a witch*.

**hel** [hel, hē<sup>o</sup>l, hel], adj., *whole*, = O.N. heill, adj., L.Sc. hale. In a special sense *strong, healthy* = O.N. heill and L.Sc. hale. “hel and weel [‘well’], *quite well*, corresponds to O.N. vel heill.

**hel** [hel, hē<sup>o</sup>l], vb., *to become whole, to be healed*; de sore (wound) hels, is helin again. Fo. From “heilask”, middle form from O.N. heila, vb., *to make whole; to restore* (No. heila).

**hella**<sup>1</sup>, sb., see **helli**, sb.

**hella**<sup>2</sup> [(h)ɛla] hɛla, hɛla] and more comm. **hellek** [(h)ɛlək, hɛlək] hɛlək, hɛlək], sb., *a flat rock*, partly in a special sense, *a smooth, sloping rock*. hellek: comm. hella, esp. in the compd. ufsahella, *a flat stone along the eaves of a house*, also ufsahellek (q.v.). a hellek [hɛlək (hɛ)lək] o' frost (N.Røe), *a sheet of ice on the ground; a film of ice*.

Abbreviated to la (el, lek), hella is found in the compd. glerla (glerel, glerlek) from an orig. \*gler-hella (glerhellek), a *sheet of ice* (q.v.). — In place-names comm. in the older form hella [hɛla, hɛla], in Fo. occas. hedla [hɛdla]. — O.N. hella, f., a *flat stone or rock*.

\***hellahvarf** [hɛl'ahwa'rf], sb., *disease, injured health*, partly jokingly: a *bad cold*, etc.; esp. in the phrase: to get ane's ['one's'] h.; du's gotten dy h., *you have got a regular cold*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). \*heil(ar)-hvarf. heill = O.N. heilleikr, m., *health* (O.N. heill, f. and n., *good luck, good omen*); O.N. hvarf, n., *disappearance*. hella- in hellahvarf is etym. diff. from hella- in hellamet (q.v.) which is used in the same sense.

\***hellakrøs** (ll softened), sb., a *churchedead*; *the dead buried in a churchyard*. U. Recorded in the form "heljacröse" by Jessie M. Saxby in "The Home of a Naturalist". The first part of the compd. is prob. O.N. heilagr, adj., *holy*; cf. helli, sb. and adj. The second part is poss. No. "kraus (kraas?)" or "krøys(a)" or "krysja", f., a *heap, pile*, and etym. to be classed with Fær. kroysa, f., a *hut, shed*.

**hellamet** [hɛl'amet, hɛl'amet], sb., reported in the senses a) *the Holy Sacrament given to a sick or dying person, the last morsel taken by a dying person* (Nm.); b) *a small portion of food* (Fe.). Otherwise more common in the phrase "to get ane's ['one's'] h.", *to get one's deserts* (ironically), *to have an attack of ill-health, to catch a very bad cold*, etc.; du's gotten dy h., *you have got your deserts, a shock*, etc. Fe. Prop. *food eaten on feast-days*. O.N. \*helgarmatr. See helli, sb.

**hellek**, sb., see hella<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**heller** [hɛlɔr, hɛlɔr (hɛlɔr, hɛlɔr)],

sb., a *grotto, cave*. hɛlɔr (hɛlɔr): comm. hɛlɔr (hɛlɔr): Nm. occas. From Sa. "hɛlɔr" is reported also in sense of a *large rock*; see hall<sup>1</sup>, sb. — O.N. hellir, m., a *cave*.

**helli** [hɛli, hɛli], sb., 1) *holy-day*, esp. *the interval between Saturday evening and Sunday evening*. 2) *a series of holy-days, festival*; cf. upp-helli-a'. comm. \*hella [hɛla, hɛla]: Y<sup>h</sup>; now superseded by the form "helli". helli-day, *holy-day*; de helli-days o' jøl, *the days of the Christmas feast* (prop. twenty in number; see "upp-helli-a'"). helli-lamb, a *lamb taken home for slaughtering, just before a festival, esp. before Christmas*. helli-peats, helli-water, etc., *peats, water, etc., taken home for use during "de helli"*. hellig-kost [kɔst, kɔst], *food intended for use during "de helli"*. Cf. the compd. hellamet. — O.N. helgr, helgi, f., *holiness, the day or time to be kept holy*. No. helg, f., esp. of *the interval between Saturday evening and Sunday evening*.

**helli** [hɛli], adj., *holy*, esp. in the expr. "h. muld [mɔld, mɔld]", *consecrated earth* (N.I.). Otherwise comm.: *holy*. — O.N. heilagr, adj., *holy*. — In the expr. "to had helli", *to keep a holy-day or festival*, "helli" prob. originates from "heilagt", neuter of "heilagr", adj.; O.N. halda heilagt (thus also No., Icel., Fær.), *to keep a holy-day or festival*.

**helma**<sup>1</sup> [hɛlma, hɛlma (hɛl<sup>2</sup>ma)], sb., *stubble left in the field after the reaping of the corn; a piece of stubble-field*. Also helm [hɛl<sup>2</sup>m, hɛl<sup>2</sup>m]. N.I. O.N. helma, f., *hulm, straw*.

**helma**<sup>2</sup> [hɛlma], sb., *stir; confusion; disagreement; quarrelling*; der'r naet'in' ['nothing'] but h. among dem. Y. Doubtless for \*herma from the root "harm"; cf. O.N. hermd, herming and hermsl, f., *vexation*;



*anger*, Icel. hermsl, n., *sorrow*; *complaint*. See herms, sb.

**helmabung**, see bung<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**help-rep** [hæ'lp'rep], sb., *a rope tied around a transport-basket*, kessi, *by which the latter is fixed to the pack-saddle*, de klibber, *in transport on horseback*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Prop. "*help-rope*".

**hels** [hæ'ls (hæ'ls)], vb., 1) *to talk kindly to someone; to receive one kindly*, almost = fen, "fain", vb.; to **h.** a man (Wests.: hæ'ls); he was no weel ['not well'] helst, *he was not well received or treated* (U.: hæ'ls); he is no ill helst *he will be well (not ill) received* (Fe.: hæ'ls). 2) *to greet someone kindly; to h. one (a body)*. 3) *to entertain kind feelings for someone, to feel sympathy for*, to **h.** a body; esp. negatively: dey did no ['not'] **h.** him (U.). 4) *to agree; harmonize*, to **h.** or "**h.** weel ['well']"; dey dø no ['do not'] **h.** weel (dey **h.** ill), *they do not agree with each other*. U<sup>n</sup>. [hæ'ls]. — A form helsk [hæ'lsk] is reported from N., *to helsk one, to wish someone good luck, good health*. — O.N. heilsa, vb., *to wish one good luck, to greet one*. — In sense 4, hels prob. springs from the reflexive form "heilsask", prop. *to greet each other (one another)*.

**helset** [hæ'lsət, he'lsət, hæ'lsət], adj., *wild; silly; unruly; full of foolish tricks*; a **h.** bein'. U. [hæ'lsət, he'lsət]. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) [hæ'lsət]. The word may stand for an older \*ølsət and be associated with No. ølen, adj., *full of drollery, ølsla, f., frolicsomeness; wildness; foolish tricks*; or (with ref. to the oft recurring change of r and l in Shetl. Norn) be derived from \*ær-, denoting frenzy, madness. In the latter case either for \*herslet, \*erslet from \*ærsl- (O.N. ærsl, n. pl., and ærsla, f., *frenzy, madness*, No. ørslen, adj.,

*bewildered*) or for \*(h)erset, \*(h)ersket (No. ørsk and ørskén, adj., *bewildered, wild*). — helsket [hæ'lskət] (Fe., Sa.?), which might be derived from \*ærsk-, is a more rare parallel form to helset. Cf. helska, sb.

**helsin** [hæ'lsin, hæ'lsin], sb., *congratulation; kind address or welcome*; to get a guid ['good'] **h.**, *to get a kind welcome*; to gi'e ane a guid **h.**; often ironically (Ai.; Sa.). Also helskin [hæ'lskin] and (more rarely) helstin [hæ'lstin]; the latter form is reported from Ai. (W.Burr.). In U. helsin and helskin [hæ'lskin, hæ'lskin] are often used in sense of: a) *a good thrashing*; de dog is ['has'] gotten his **h.**; b) *injured health; a very bad cold*, etc.; du 's gotten dy **h.** de night ['to-night']. — O.N. heilsan, f., *a greeting, salutation; congratulation*. hels(k)in, in the latter given sense (*injured health, cold*), may also contain such word as O.N. helsótt, f., *fatal sickness* (cf. the use of the word bani, sb., in Shetl.), or be a compd. with heilsa, f., *health*, as the first part (cf. No. helseknekk, m., *injured health*). — Cf. \*hjolsa, \*hjolskin, sb.

**helska, hä(i)lska** [hæ'lska, häi'lska], sb., *silly wildness or mirth; fit of reckless wantonness*; he 's gotten de **h.** Sa. May stand for an older \*ølska (cf. No. ølsla, f., *frolicsomeness; wildness; drollery*) or be an orig. \*ærska, f. (cf. No. ørská, f., *bewilderment; senselessness*).

**helsket**, adj., see helset, adj.

**helur** [hæl'ūr, helūr (hælō'r)], sb., properly *a confused, dull or sleepy state*, now esp. a) *fretfulness, peevishness*, sometimes also b) *a slight indisposition, accompanied by depressed or peevish frame of mind*; to be i' de **h.**, to lie i' (op i') de **h.**, α) *to be fretful, peevish*; β) *to be indisposed and depressed*. Also hälar [hælūr]. Y<sup>h</sup>. — No. helorar,

f. pl., *confusion (partly from sleepiness); senselessness; state of stupor*; O.N. órar, m. and f. pl., *fit of madness*.

**hem**<sup>1</sup> [həm hē<sup>a</sup>m], sb., see him, sb.

**hem**<sup>(2)</sup> [həm], sb. and vb., see him(m).

\***hema** [həma], adv., *at home*, O.N. heima. Edm.: hemma. — hema [həma] is also found as a substantive, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. (sea-term) for *wife*, de h., prop. *she, the one who stays at home* (while the fisherman is at sea). — See hemelt, sb. 2.

†**hemelt** [heməlt, hēməlt], sb., 1) *pasture near the farm or immediately adjoining an enclosed piece of ground*; cf. hemhoga, hemrost. heimilt: Edm. 2) sea-term, fishermen's tabu-name for *wife*; comm.; hjemelt [hjeməlt]: Y<sup>h</sup>. (reported from Y<sup>n</sup>. in sense of *girl*); hemelend [hem<sup>o</sup>ələnd]: Du. occas. In Du. hemelt is found also in sense of *big woman, a great h. o' a wife* ['woman']. See \*hema, adv. and sb. — The word has been adapted to L.Sc. hamald, haimald, adj., *that which belongs to the home or house*.

**hemer** [hēmər (hēmər)], adj. compar., *nearer to the home (the farm, the village)*: de hemer skattald (*hill-pasture*), see hemhoga and hemrost, sbs.; of fishing-grounds: *nearer to the shore*, opp. to framer (*farther out a sea*). "de hemer Sedek [sədək]", and "de framer Sedek" (U<sup>w</sup>.); sedek<sup>2</sup>, sb., *fishing-ground*. — O.N. heimri, adj. compar., *nearer to the home*; Fær. heimari.

**hemeri**, sb., see hamari, sb.

**hemest** [heməst (hēməst)], adj. sup., *nearest to the home (the farm, the village)*: de h. nust, *the boat-shed nearest the village or the houses* (U<sup>n</sup>.); of fishing-grounds: *nearest the land*. No. heimst, Fær. heima-stur, adj., *nearest to the home (the farm, the village)*.

**hemet**, adj., see himet, adj.

**hemfer** [hem<sup>o</sup>fē<sup>a</sup>r, hēm<sup>o</sup>-], sb., *a feast, held by a newly married man when bringing home his bride*. Sa. Prop.: *journey home*, O.N. heimferð, f. O.Da. hiemfærd, c., *banquet, entertainment that was given for the guests by the married couple in their home, after the wedding* (Kalkar), *entertainment the day after the wedding* (Molbech), also Da. dial. (Tåsinge): *the third day of the wedding-feast* (Molbech).

**hemhoga** [hem<sup>o</sup>hō<sup>a</sup>ga, hēm<sup>o</sup>-], sb., *hill-pasture nearest the farm* (Y<sup>n</sup>.), = hemrost, sb. Also called "de hemer skattald". O.N. heimhagi, m., *home-pasture*. See hoga (and skattald), sb.

**hemkomin** [hēm<sup>o</sup>kōm<sup>o</sup>in, hēm<sup>o</sup>-], sb., partly in proper sense *home-coming* (L.Sc. "hamecumming"), partly in a special sense *festive welcome on taking possession of a new home, as well as the feast held on this occasion*, = No. heimkoma, f., and heimkomevitsla, heimkomeøl; Sw. dial. hemkomma, f., = Shetl. hemfer, sb.

**hemla** [hæmla], sb., see helma<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**hemli** [hemli, hēmli], adj., *home-ly; familiar*, No. heimeleg, L.Sc. hamely.

**hemma**, adv. and sb., see \*hema.

**hemp** [həmp], sb., *a piece of a fishing-line, the lower part of a snell* (see tom, sb.) *on a fishing-line (had-dock-line)*; *a line with "de bid" (q.v.), to which the hook is fixed*. In the making of a hemp, horse-hair is mostly employed. comm. The word is also found in the form emp [əmp]. Prob. the same word as No. hempa, f., prop. *hemp-stuff*, but also, inter alia, *band, strap*.

**hemrost** [hem<sup>o</sup>rəst<sup>1</sup>], sb., *the part of the hill-pasture nearest the farm; hill-pasture adjoining the farm*, = hemhoga, sb. Y<sup>h</sup>. O.N. heimrøst, f., *home-pasture near the farm*; No.

heimrost and heimrast, f., = Shetl. hemrost.

**hems(e)t**, adj., see hims(e)t, adj.

**hemsket** [hæ'mskət (hæ'mskət)], adj., *foolish; silly*. O.N. heimskr, adj., *foolish (like a stay-at-home)*. — The word is easily mingled with himset (hims, himst), adj., in sense 4 of that word. A form himsket [hæ'mskət] = himset is reported from Fo.

**hemskor** [hem'skôr], sb., *a fishing-ground, skor<sup>2</sup>, near the land, = inner skor*. Fe.

**hemvag**, vb., see hanvag, vb.

**hengs, hings** [hæ'ŋs, he'ŋs (h'ŋs)] and **henks, hinks** [hæ'ŋks, he'ŋks (h'ŋks)], vb., *to get to fit better; to place in a better position, esp. by drawing or pulling higher up; to h. op de trousers, to pull up the trousers; to h. op a burden (a kessi) on ane's back, to push a burden (basket) higher up on the back in order to make it rest better*. U. hengs is poss. to be referred to No. hamsa, vb., inter alia *to put to rights, get a thing to fit*, and hamsa, vb., inter alia *to gather quickly, catch loosely; to grasp; snatch; fumble; hamsa seg, to tidy oneself; collect oneself; recover (hamsa seg upp)*. For the common change ms > ngs, nks in Shetl. Norn see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 38 c, and cf. moreover, e.g. fjunks, sb., = fjungs from \*fums, flungs and flunks, vb., from \*flumsa, as well as hungs (hunks), vb., from \*humsa. hungs (hunks), vb., is found in the same sense as hengs, hings. "ms" is preserved in humset = hungset, hunkset, adj. — Or might not hengs, hings rather be a mutated form, \*hymsa, parallel to hungs from \*humsa? hengs, in that case, is developed from hings. In support of this deduction can be cited

hims and hings, vb., *to limp, = hungs (\*hums), vb.*

**hengset, hingset** [hæ'ŋsət, he'ŋsət], adj., *clumsy; ill-shaped*. U. Edm.: hengsit. Poss. for \*ill-hengset, as humset, hungset (hunkset) is often used in the same sense as ill-humset, ill-hungset (hunkset) = hengset. — \*illa hamsaðr? or \*hymsoðtr? See hengs (hings), vb.

**hengsi, hingsi** [hæ'ŋsi, he'ŋsi], sb., *a clumsy, ill-shaped person*. U. Edm.: hengsie. See hengs (hings), vb., and hengset (hingset), adj.

**henk (hink)** [hæ'ŋk, he'ŋk], vb., *partly to cut, partly to tear up the thin, poor corn difficult to reap, = hekk and hekl<sup>2</sup>, vb.; to henk op corn (strøgins)*. Conn. [hæ'ŋk]. N. [hæ'ŋk (hæ'ŋk)]. henkl [hæ'ŋkəl, he'ŋkəl] and hjenkl [hje'ŋkəl]: De., L. Cf. No. hanka, vb., in sense of *to drag forward in jerks*.

**henki**, sb., see hinki, sb.

**henkl, henkel (hinkl, hinkel)** [hæ'ŋkəl, he'ŋkəl], sb., *something thin, weak and loose, esp., a) thin, unevenly spun worsted; Y.; Fe.; b) slender, sparse corn on the field, t'in ['thin'] h. o' corn*. Nm.; De.; L. In the latter sense also henklins (hinklins) [hæ'ŋklins, he'ŋklins], pl., reported from Ai. Doubtless to be classed with No. hengla, vb., *just barely to hold together, "henglande grann", so thin that it scarcely binds together* (R.).

**henkl<sup>1</sup>, henkel** [hæ'ŋkəl (hæ'ŋkəl)], vb., a) *to saunter, to geng henklin about; b) to hang on, to be at one's heels, to geng henklin efter a lass*. S.Sh. (Conn.; Du.). From an older \*hengl. Prop. the same word as hankl<sup>2</sup>, vb.; q.v. For henkl b cf. No. and Sw. (dial.) "hangla" in the same sense.

**henkl<sup>2</sup>, henkel** [hæ'ŋkəl, hæ'ŋkəl], vb., *to coil; wind up; to form into loops or bights, e.g. a tether, a*

fishing-line; to **h. de tedder** ['tether'], de line. Also **hankl**, **hankel** [ha'ŋkəl, hä'ŋkəl]. No. **hanka**, vb., inter alia to form into loops or bights; Eng. dial. **hankle**, vb., on the other hand, means to entangle, to twist. Cf. **hank** and **henk**, vbs.

**henkl<sup>3</sup>**, **henkel**, vb., see **hinkl<sup>1</sup>**, vb.

**henkl<sup>4</sup>**, **henkel**, vb., see **hinkl<sup>2</sup>**, vb.

**henklet** [hē'ŋklət, hæ'ŋklət], adj., ill-shaped and having a bad carriage, limping; a **h.** body ['person']. Y<sup>h</sup>. Poss. a deriv. of \*hangl-; see **hanglin**, sb., **hankl<sup>2</sup>**, vb., and **henkli**, sb., and cf. No. **hengslutt**, adj., having a bad carriage. On the other hand, there may be an association with **hinkl<sup>2</sup>**, **hinkel**, vb., as well as **honkl**, **honkel**, sb. and vb.; note the relation of meaning between a) **hings**, vb., and **hingset**, adj.; b) **hungs**, vb., and **hungset** (**humset**), adj.

**henkli** [hē'ŋkli], a long, ill-shaped fellow, a person with a bad carriage. Uyea, Nm. From \*hangl- or \*hengsl-? See the preceding word.

**henklin** [hē'ŋklin], sb., braces, esp. in pl.: **henklins**, braces. U<sup>n. m.</sup>. Deriv. of **hank**? Is, however, more prob. the same word as Sw. **hängsle**, n., band or strap by which something is suspended, also braces. s might easily be dropped in the collocation "ngsl" in Shetl. Norn; cf. dropped s in the collocations **ksl** (Introd. V — also N.Spr. VII — § 38 g) and **tsl** (e.g. \***watl**, **wattel** from O.N. **veitsla**). **nk** frequently occurs as a development of **ng**; see **hengs** (**hings**), vb., and **henkl<sup>1</sup>**, vb. Examples given in Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 31.

**henks** (**hinks**), vb., see **hengs**, vb.

**hensperr** [hē'ŋspær(r)] and **hensper** [hæ'nspær, hæ'ŋspær, hēnspær], sb., stiffness in the limbs (Nm. and De.: **hensperr**; Fe. and Y.: **hensper**); see **ansperr**, sb.

**hent** [hē'nt, hæ'nt], sb., a fetching; collecting; gleaning; raking; I'm ['I have'] had me a **h.**, I have been out, raking the hay (the grass, spread out for drying) together. Fe. \***heimt**-. See **hent<sup>1</sup>**, vb.

**hent<sup>1</sup>** [hē'nt, hæ'nt], vb., to fetch, gather up and bring home; to pick up (**h.** and **h.** op). to **h. lageds** (lagets), to gather up and bring home tufts of wool, lageds, found on the hill, esp. when the sheep are shedding. to "**h. in**" peats, to fetch a small quantity of peats home from the peat-stacks (Fo.). to **h. (h. in) taatis** ['potatoes'], to dig up a small quantity of potatoes. to **geng hentin** about, to go about gathering up trifles (Nm.). to **h. de girs** ['grass'] aff o' de "rig", to rake together the grass spread on the ground for drying (Fe.). to **h. de "rig"**, a) to tear up weeds from a piece of field; b) to gather cow's dung on a field (Y.; Fe.). to **h. over** or **t'rough** ['through'] de taatis, to go through the potatoes, picking up the best among them (Fe.). — O.N. **heimta**, vb., to fetch; bring home; No. **hemta** (**heimta**), vb., to gather; pluck; pick up.

**hent<sup>2</sup>** [hē'nt, hæ'nt], vb., to walk with a jerking or plunging motion. not comm. Edm.: **hent**. Poss. cognate with Da. dial. (Jut.) **hemte**, **hemtre**, vb., to raise with difficulty, **hent(r)e sig**, to get up from one's seat. Or cf. (?) Sw. dial. **hunt(ä)**, vb., to jump heavily (like a bear).

**hentilaged** [hē'n'tilag'əd, hæ'n'ti-], sb., a tuft of sheep's wool (laged) found on the hill and brought home. Also **hentilaget** [-lag'ət] and **hentilag** [-lag']. \***heimti-lagðr**. See **hent<sup>1</sup>**, vb. (to **hent lageds**), and **lag**(e)d, sb.

**hentin** [hē'ntin, hæ'ntin], sb., partly a) = **hent**, sb., partly b) something gleaned or raked together, esp. raked

hay; de **h.** is lyn' upo de "rig" (the piece of ground). Fe. \*heimtan or \*heimting, f. See hent<sup>1</sup>, vb.

\***heon**", sb., *island*, sb., see \***ø**, sb.

\***heosa**", sb., see \*josa, sb.

\***heranger** [hæ'raŋ'gər], sb., *a small six-oared boat* (six-ærin, -arin, six-oared) brought from Norway (about 15—16 feet in keel-length). U. Prob. really a *Hardanger boat* brought from *Hardanger* in Norway.

**herda** [hæ'rda], sb., *refuse of corn, husks, stubble* (from reaped corn). Wests. The word is now rare in the original sense, but fairly common applied metaphorically, esp. in the phrases "to lie in **h.**, to geng in **h.** (to **h.**), to lay in **h.**" a) of corn: α) to lie in **h.**, to lie ruined, trampled down (e.g. by cattle) or broken by the storm; β) to geng in **h.**, to become ruined (trampled down, broken); de corn is gane ['gone'] in **h.** (U<sup>n.</sup>; Fe.); b) of hay: de hay guid ['went'] in **h.**, the hay was whirled up and carried away by the wind (U<sup>n.</sup>); c) of any object: α) to lie in **h.**, to lie broken in bits; β) to geng in **h.**, to be broken into small pieces; γ) to lay in **h.**, to crush to pieces; to destroy; de boat is laid in **h.** (Fe.). "gane i' **h.**" and "gane in **h.**" (U<sup>n.</sup>). gane to **h.** (Du.). Occas. also *harda* [harda, härda] (Papa St.); he laid it in *harda*, he broke it into small pieces, ruined it entirely. — Is doubtless the same word as No. *hære*, n., *husks, refuse of corn*, doubtless from an original \*herð-, to which the Shetl. form *herda* points back.

**herki** [hæ'rki], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for *swine*. De<sup>w.</sup>; Wests.; Conn. See further under *harki*, sb.

**herm, hermek**, sb., see *hermel*, sb.

**hermel, hirmel** [hærməl], sb., *a remnant; small fragment; particle; trace of anything*, esp. in pl., *hermels, hirmels, remnants; particles*, or in the negative phrase "no ['not]

a **h.**", "no de **h.**", *not the least particle*; dey did no leave de **h.** Y<sup>n.</sup> Also in forms such as a) *herm* (hirm) [hærm, hærəm] (Nm<sup>w.</sup>, Nibon), by abbr. of *hermel*, and b) *hermek* (hirmek) [hærmək] (De<sup>w.</sup>, M.Roe), by addition of the suffix -ek to *herm*; esp. negatively: no a *herm* (ek); der'r no a *herm* o' bread i' de corn, no a *herm* o' oil i' de livers; he did no leave a *hermek*. — *hermel* from an older \*ermol. O.N. *ormul*, n. pl., *ruins; remnants*; No. *ervol*, m., *small remnant; trace*. — Cf. *ormel*, sb.

**herms** [hærmz], sb. (pl.?), *lamentation; cries of woe; noisy quarrel*, esp. intensive in the expr. "**h.** and wallowa [wal'əwa]". Also "**harms** [harms] and wallowa". — The word may be an old i-mutated derivation with dropped final l, of O.N. *harmr*, m., *sorrow; grief*; cf. O.N. *hermsl*, f., *vexation; anger*, and Icel. *hermsl*, n., *sorrow; complaint*. See *harm*, sb., and *helma*<sup>2</sup> (\*herma), sb. — "wallowa" is L.Sc. *walloway*, Eng. *walloway*.

**herr, hirr** [hærr] and **herri, hirri** [hærrɪ (hærrɪ)], interj., shout (*shoo!* etc.) by which animals (sheep, pigs) or poultry (esp. geese and hens) are chased away. Fe. Partly together with *hits*, interj. (q.v.) as a shout to animals (swine; pigs). In Y<sup>n.</sup> (acc. to J. Inkster) is used: a) *herri*, *hirri* [hærrɪ] as a shout in chasing away (e.g.) pigs, and b) *herria*, *hirria* [hærr'ia] in chasing away (e.g.) geese. See *harri* and *herri*, vbs.

\***herra** [hæra, hæra], sb., *a limited district built on*; now only preserved as a place-name, in names of built-up districts centrally situated: de *Herra* (Y., Fe., L.). It is, however, not very long since the meaning of the word was understood in Shetl. Acc. to statements by elderly people in Fetlar, the Isle of Fetlar was

formerly divided into three small districts, each provided with a local magistrate, of which "de Herra" was the central one. "de Herra" in the Isle of Yell is still divided into "de In-herra" [\*inn-herað], east of Hwal-firth Voe, and "de Ut-herra" [\*út-herað], west of Hwal-firth Voe. "de Herra" in Lunnasting, M., is also named "de Harre [häre]" by people there. See Sh. Stedn. pp. 174—175. — O.N. herað, n., *an inhabited part of the country; village; district*.

**herri, hirri** [hərri (hərri)], vb., *by shouting to chase away animals (sheep and esp. pigs) or poultry (hens and esp. geese); to h.* at geese and swine; to **h.** de geese. Fe., Y<sup>n</sup>. Cf. Sw. dial. härja = har(r)ja, vb., *to shout, raise an alarm*. See harri, vb.

**herskl**, adj., see hirski, adj.

**hervek** [hervək, hærvek], sb., *the great northern diver*; see further under hirvek, sb.

**hesp** [hæsp], sb. 1) *a wooden hasp of a door*. 2) *a skein of yarn*, a **h.** o' worsed ['worsted']. comm. O.N. hespa, f., a) *a hasp, fastening*; b) *a skein of yarn*; likewise L.Sc. hesp, sb.

**hesper**, sb., see \*hospra and \*hosper, sb.

**\*hest** [hæst], **\*hesta** [hæsta] and **\*hestin** [hæstɪn], sb., *a horse (stallion)*. Fo.; N.I. From U. is reported hestin as a sea-term, tabu-name for horse in fishermen's lang. "hestafoal", and (abbr.) hesta are still occas. used in the N.I. denoting *a wild boy*, prop. *a colt* (reported from U. and Fe.). — In place-names hest is found as a designation of certain rocky formations, esp. rocks by the sea-shore, thus e.g. Hest (Oddste, Fe.), Hessen (\*Hesten) gula [hæson gola] (N.Roe), a yellowish rock: \*hestinn gula, accus. of "hest-rinn guli". Occas. by anglicising

"horse", e.g. de Horse o' Hjäfell [hjäfel] (Ness of Islesburgh, Nm<sup>w</sup>). — O.N. hestr, m., *a horse, esp. a stallion*.

**het**, sb., see hed, sb.

**\*hevdi** [hævdi, hævdi] and **\*hevda** [hævda, hævda], sb., *a promontory; high, steep point of land*. Now only used as a place-name, but often with prefixed definite article: de **H**. The meaning of the name is still understood owing to its frequent occurrence, and therefore it may be regarded as bordering on a common noun. As place-names are also found the forms a) hefda, e.g. in "Lambaheda [lam'bahef'da]" (Y., between Reafirth and Otterswick): \*lambahøfði; b) with added def. art.: hevdin [hævdi, hævdi, hævdi], e.g. "de Hevdin [hævdi] o' Wadderste", "de Hevdin o' de Ness" (both in De.): \*høfðinn. Occas. with dropped ending: hevd, e.g. in "Hohevd [ho'hævd]" = Hohevda [ho'hæv'da] (Hamna Voe, Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>): háhøfði, "the high promontory". Occas. anglicised: Head, e.g. in "de Head o' Hevdigert [hev'dige'rt]" (Y<sup>m</sup>): høfðagarðs høfði. — O.N. høfði, m., *a promontory*.

**heved** [hevəd, hævəd], sb., "head", *an object formed like a head, a knob; lump; something grown or huddled together*; a beilin' **h.**, *a boil*; a **h.** o' breer (*sprouting corn*); "in a **h.** o' breer" is said of reaped corn grown together at the ears in consequence of damp (Fe.); a **h.** o' rust (*smut*); a **h.** o' scab (o' a scab). Also hived [hivəd]: U<sup>n</sup>.; a **h.** o' a sten, *a large, lumpy stone*; he left it a' ['all'] lyin' in hiveds, *he left it lying in lumps*, applied to someone digging carelessly with a spade, leaving the soil unsmoothed. — The word has now been lost in its original sense *the head* of living beings. — O.N. høfuð, n., a) *the head*; b) *an object*



like a head. For the Shetl. form of pronunc. cf. M.Eng. heued, heved, sb., *the head*.

**hevel** [hævəl, hævəl, hævəl], sb., *a handle, a curved handle across the mouth of a vessel (esp. of a bucket)*; de **h.** o' de döllek or "dafek". Also hevlæk [hevlək]. hævəl, hevlæk: U. occas. hævəl: Y<sup>n</sup>. Elsewhere comm.: hævəl (hævəl). a hevel-dafek, *a bucket with a hevel*. — No. hevel, m., *a handle; ear*, esp. *a handle of an open vessel (bucket)*; O.N. hefill, m., *a loop; a halyard*.

**heverd** [hævərd], adj., in the compd. ill-heverd, *clumsy; ill-shaped; badly behaved*; q.v.

**hever-less** [hævərləs; -ləs], adj., *of bad behaviour and repulsive manners*. Barclay: haeverless. See the foll. word.

**hevers** [hævərs], sb. pl., (*clumsy, awkward*) *behaviour, (bad) conduct*; ill **h.**, *puir* ['poor'] **h.** Barclay: "haivers" and "haivins". For the prob. etym. of the word, see haivers, sb.

**hevl, hevel**, vb., see hivl, hivel, vb.

**hevlet**, adj., see hivlet, adj.

**hibb**, interj., see hipp, interj.

**hibbedor**, sb., see hobiter, sb.

**hifs** [hifs], vb., *to walk heavily, making swinging and plunging movements*, applied to a clumsy, unwieldy person with a bad carriage; to geng hifsin about. De., L. \*hyfsa. No. hufsa and hyfsa, vb., *to push; swing; shake; plunge*.

**hifsek** [hifsək (hifsək)], sb., *a clumsy, slovenly person*, esp. *a woman*. De. [hifsək]. L. [hifsək, hifsək]. No. hyfsa, f., *a slattern, heavily-moving woman*. See hifs, vb., and cf. hofsek, sb., and hofset<sup>1</sup>, adj.

**hig** [hig, heg, hīg, hīg] sb., *something thin, insignificant, poor*, esp. of grass and corn; a tin ['thin'] **h.**; a mere **h.** o' girs ['grass']; a **h.** o'

corn, *thin, scant corn*; a **h.** alongst ['along'] de edge o' de "rig" (*the cultivated patch*). Du. Also heg [hē<sup>o</sup>g], tin ['thin'] **h.**: St. — Cf. No. higr, n., *a particle; trifle; something extremely insignificant*.

**hikr, hiker** [hikər], vb., *to delay; hesitate*; he would no **h.** about it, no **h.** at dōin' ['doing'] so, *he would not hesitate in doing so*; to dø onyting ['do something'] without hikerin, *to do something without delay or hesitation*. S.Sh. (Du.; Conn.). \*hikra from \*hika. Icel. and No. hika, vb., *to delay; linger; hesitate*.

**hiks** [hiks, hōks], vb., *to hiccough, to catch one's breath*. Fe. For hikst. Also hiksi [hiksi, hōksi]. More rarely hiksti. — O.N. hixta, vb., *to hiccough*. — The corresponding substantive is more common in Shetl. See the foll. word.

**hiksti** [hiksti, hōksti] and **hōksti** [hōksti], sb., *hiccough, hiccoughing, catching one's breath*; to ha'e de **h.** = to hiks; to get de **h.** From Wests. (Sa.) the forms hōksti, hiksi [hiksi] are reported, and as pl. words: hiksēs [hiksēs], hōksēs [hōksēs]; from Conn.: hōksti. Elsewhere more comm.: hiksti. — O.N. hixti, m., *hiccough, hiccoughing*. With ref. to hiksēs (hōksēs), pl., cf. Da. hik, n. pl., *hiccough*.

\***hildin** [hildin], sb., *fire*, sea-term, tabn-name in fishermen's lang.; de **h.** Fo. \*ildinn = eldinn, def. form of O.N. eldr, m., *fire*. See ilder<sup>1</sup>, idin, sb.

**hilek** [hilək], sb., *a hollow in a flat rock*. N.Roe. Br.? No. hyl, m., *a deep hollow in the bed of a brook or river*; also *a puddle, a deep collection of water*, = O.N. hylr, m.; Icel. hylr, m., *gulf; depth*.

**hilgin** [h<sup>o</sup>ilgin, h<sup>o</sup>ilgin], sb., *a tall, overgrown lad; a tall imposing fellow* (Y<sup>n</sup>); *a boy or girl growing*

*too fast in proportion to his or her age* (U.). Formed by i-mutation from *holgin*, sb., prop. a *bundle of straw or truss of hay; a wisp of straw or hay*; see further under that word.

**hillfolk** [hɪlfɔk, hɛl (hɔl)-], sb., *fairies*. comm. Regarded as *hillfolk* from Eng. *hill*, but is, however, prob. in its origin Da. *huldrefolk*, Icel. and Fær. *huldufólk*, No. *hulderfolk*, *huldafolk*, n., the first part of which in Shetl. has by degrees been merged with Eng. *hill*, the more so as the *fairies*, acc. to the old superstition of the common people, are supposed to live in hills. — “*hillfolk's cairds*” is found (reported from Conn.) besides “*trows' cairds*” or “*trowie cairds*”, prop. *trolls' cards*, denoting *the fern*; cf. Fær. *tröllakampur* (*troll's moustache*) or *tröllakambur* (*troll's comb*) as a designation for the same plant.

**hillisom** [hɪl'ɪsɔm, hɛl'ɪsɔm], adj., *attractive and amiable, having kind, agreeable manners*; a **h.** man. U., Nm. \**hyllisamr*. No. *hylleleg*, adj., *agreeable; amiable*; O.N. *hylla* and *hylli*, f., *fidelity; goodwill; favour*.

**hilmongin** [hɪl'mɔŋ'gɪn, hɛl'mɔŋ'gɪn], sb., a *silly, odd-looking person*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Prob. from an old \**himlungrinn* or \**himlunginn*, in which *inn* is the added def. art.; cf. No. *himling*, m., *abstracted or dreamy person*, deriv. of *himla*, vb., *to be absent-minded, abstracted or drowsy* (O.N. *hima*, vb., *to be absent-minded*). For the metathesis *ml* > *lm* in Shetl. cf. e.g. *gjolm*, sb., from \**gjɔml*, *skulm*, vb., = *skuml*<sup>1</sup>, *skumbel*, vb., and the reverse process in *hemla*, sb., = *helma*<sup>1</sup>, sb. Similar metathesis takes place with “*mr*” and “*rm*”.

**hilset, hilsket**, adj., see *helset*, *helsket*, adj.

**him** [hɪm], sb., a *thin covering*,

esp. on a *liquid*. Nm. More extended in the form *häim* [häm], in which the long *i*-sound has changed to “*äi*” through infl. of Eng.; a *häim o' cream upo de milk* (Fe.), a *häim (mineral coat) upo de water* (Y<sup>h</sup>). Occas. the word *hem* [(hɛm) hɛəm] is used, a **h.** on de water (*a coat of some fatty or oily substance*). Nm. occas. (Nm<sup>n</sup>). — \**him*. No. *him*, n., and *hima*, f., a *coat, thin covering*. Cf. *himna*, sb.

**him** [hɪm], vb., *to lose its right colour, to get a dirty coat*; esp. in perf. part. *himd* [hɪmd], *himd f(r)ae de right colour, faded, of a dirty appearance*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Nibon). See further under *himet*, adj.

†**him, himm** [hɔm], sb., esp. in pl., *him(m)s*, and in conn. with *he* [hɛ], sb.: *him(m)s* and *hes*, *evasive phrases or answers, subterfuges*; to *ha'e mony* “*him(m)s* and *hes*” about onyting. Doubtless *hm!*? See the foll. word.

†**him, himm** [hɔm], vb., *to speak or answer hesitatingly, to avoid giving a proper answer*, esp. in conn. with *he* [hɛ], vb.: “*to h. and he*”, to sit *him(m)in* and *hein*. Doubtless *to say “hm”*. Cf. Eng. and L.Sc. *hum*, vb., “*to hum and haw*”, used in a similar sense.

**himet** [hɪmɛt], adj., applied to colour, esp. of animals, wool: *dusty; dull, dirty-grey (partly with a reddish, yellowish or bluish tinge); having a white ground with a muddy (partly grey and reddish) tinge*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. and w. (N.Roe; Nibon). Also *hemet* [hɛmɛt, hɛəmɛt]: N.Roe. \**himótt?* Cf. No. *himutt*, adj., *hazy; dim*, and *himeleitt*, adj., *dusky or ill-coloured*, esp. of animals.

**himinsferd** [hɪm'ɪnsfɛrd, -fɛrd], sb., in the expr. “*to mak' a h.*”: a) *to make a fruitless journey or expedition; to meet with a great disappointment in some or other*

*undertaking; to lose one's way; to get into a scrape; he 's made a bonie* [L.Sc. *bonie, bonny, fine, pretty*] **h.**, a *puir* ['poor'] **h.**, *that was a pretty (bad) journey he made, he has got nothing for his pains, etc.*; b) *to do work badly, to spoil the work; du 's made a (bonie) h. o' it, what a muddle you have made.* Y. (Y<sup>h.</sup>, n.). Joking application of O.N. *himinsferð*, f., *an ascension to heaven.* "to mak' a **h.**", prop. "to make an ascension". Cf. below *himmelsferd*, sb.

**himmelsferd** [hɪmˈœlsfærdˀ] and **hjimmelsferd** [hɪmˈœlsfærdˀ, -færdˀ, -færdˀ], sb., properly *ascension*, but now only used fig. in exprs. in which the original sense is obscured, thus: a) *der 'r a hjimmelsferd upo dem, they are in a very great hurry.* U<sup>n</sup>. [-færd (-færd)]; b) *to mak' a h., to make a fruitless journey or expedition; to meet with a great disappointment, = to mak' a himinsferd, sense a; Y<sup>h</sup>. (himmelsferd); c) to mak' or had a h., to make a tremendous hubbub, a "heaven house".* U<sup>n.</sup>, burr. (himmelsferd [-færd, -færd]). See above *himinsferd*, sb. O.N. *himill*, m., = *himinn*, m., *heaven*.

**himmeri**, sb., see *hamari*, sb.

**himna** [(himna) hœmna], sb., a *slight covering of mist along the shore; a thin covering of clouds.* Ai. (W.Burr.). O.N. *himna*, f., = *hinna*, f., a *coat; thin cover*.

**\*himp**, vb., and **\*himp(et)**, adj., see *hjimp*, vb. and adj.

**hims** [hœ'ɪms], sb., 1) *a swinging of the body with a sudden movement; now rarely used in this sense.* 2) *restless haste, esp. with regard to bad, superficial carrying-out of a work; to be in a h.* Ai. See further under the foll. word as well as *hims(et)*, adj.

**hims<sup>1</sup>** [hœ'ɪms (he'ɪms)], vb., 1) *to*

*make sudden, swinging movements of the body, esp. applied to a silly or confused person; he himst* [he'ɪmst, hæ'mst] *him* ['himsel'] *awa, he disappeared abruptly, went away suddenly* (N.). 2) *to hurry with something; to hasten over a job; to h. ower a job.* Ai. [hœ'ɪms]. a *himset* [hœ'ɪmsət] *job, a bad, hastily done work.* — Cf. No. *himsa*, vb., *himsa seg, to behave with wild, foolish gestures, etc.* (R.).

**hims<sup>2</sup>** [he'ɪms] and **hings** [he'ɪŋs], vb., *to raise one's hips in walking, to limp, to geng himsin or hingsin.* Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Mutated parallel form to *hungs* (\*hums), vb., from \*humsa (No. *humsa*, vb., *to limp*). *hings* is found also in sense of *to shove, push up a little; see further under hings, hinks, vb.*

**hims** [hœ'ɪms], **himset** [hœ'ɪmsət], **himst** [hœ'ɪmst (hœ'ɪmpst)], and with inserted j: **hjims** [hje'ɪms, hjœ'ɪms], **hjimsset** [(hje'ɪmsət) hjœ'ɪmsət], **hjimsst** [hje'ɪmst, hjœ'ɪmst (hje'ɪmpst)], adj., 1) *that makes sudden, hasty and swinging movements of the body, esp. of a queer or half-witted person; a hjims body.* Y<sup>h</sup>. [hjœ'ɪms]. 2) *hasty, with quick, flighty movements.* Wests. occas.; noted down in Ai. in the forms *himset* [hœ'ɪmsət], *hjimsset* [hjœ'ɪmsət] and *himst*. From Fe. is reported *hjimsset* [hjœ'ɪmsət] in sense of *restless; changeable.* 3) *that talks abruptly or incoherently, in short and abrupt sentences; that gives short, broken and unsatisfactory answers; a hjims body.* Fe. [hje'ɪms]. Also as adv.: *to speak hjims* [hje'ɪms], *to talk abruptly or incoherently* (Fe.). 4) *that behaves in a foolish, silly manner, gesticulating wildly; a h. body; fairly comm. in this group of meanings; in Mainland esp. in the forms himset and himst* [hœ'ɪmst]. Fo.: *himset*. From Fo. is reported a form

himsket [hə'mskət] besides himset, poss. by mingling with hemsket, adj. Meanings 1, 2 and 4 are combined, thus in Conn.: hims(et). Forms with inserted j are found in the N.I., thus e.g.: U<sup>n</sup>. [hje'mst, hje'mpst, hjə'ms]; U<sup>c</sup>. [hje'mst]; U<sup>wg</sup>. [hje'ms]; Y<sup>n</sup>. [hjə'ms]; Fe. (Fe<sup>e</sup>.) [hjə'mst]. In U. also in forms such as hjems [hjæ'ms] and hjams [hja'ms]. Reported by J. I.: hjamst [hja'mst] and homst [hó'mst]. In Du. homst [hó'mst] besides himst [hə'mst]. 5) *abstracted; absent-minded*. U<sup>n</sup>. [hje'm(p)st]; Sa. [hə'mpst]. 6) *not having the full use of the senses, in a very sickly or dying state*. Fe. [hjə'mst]; hjimst-like. 7) *touchy; in a cross mood*. Ai. (himst). 8) *of taste: stale; sour; bad*. Fe.: hjims(t) [hjə'ms(t)], hjims-tasted; hit ['it] is hjims-tasted, *it tastes stale and sour*. — \*hims-. Cf. No. himsa, vb., himsa seg, *to behave in a silly way, making wild gestures; to joke in imbecile fun*; himse, m., and himsa, f., *a heedless, unreliable person*, himsen, adj., *indisposed* (R.). Esp. with ref. to the Sheil. forms hjams, hjamst cf. Da. dial. (Jut.) hjamsk, adj., a) *indisposed; out of sorts*; b) *half-witted; silly*; c) *choleric; ill-tempered*. — hemsket (q.v.) is prob., in its origin, different from hims(et). — a) hjimp, hjimpet, for an older \*himp(et), adj., and b) kims, kimset, adj., q.v., are found partly in same sense as hims(et), etc.

**himsket** [hə'mskət], adj., of colour: *dirty, dirty-grey with a reddish or bluish tinge*, occas. = himet, adj., of which himsket is a derivative. N.Roe.

**hind** [hʌnd], sb., *a film; a thin covering*; de h. o' a egg. Sa. The form häind [häind, häɪd], q.v., is far more extended, and used in a

wider sense. — O.N. hinna, f., *a film; membrane*.

**hing** [hɪŋ], vb., *to hang*, is a L.Sc. form, but in the expr. "hingin' wid(d)er", "*hanging feather*" (earmark in sheep), corresponding to Icel. "hangandi fjöður", the word "hingin'" springs from an old "hangandi", pres. part. of O.N. hanga, vb., *to hang*. See fid(d)er (wid(d)er), sb.

**hings** [hɪŋs, he'ŋs] and **hinks** [hɪŋks, he'ŋks], vb., *to shove, push up a little; to put in a better position by shoving or pulling up*; to h. op a burden (a kessi) on ane's back, *to shove up a burden (a basket) on one's back in order to get it to rest better*; to h. op de trousers, *to hitch up one's trousers*. U. Prob. the same word as hims<sup>2</sup> (hings), vb., *to limp*. With ref. to the relation of meaning cf. the closely cognate hungs (hunks), vb., a) *to limp*; b) *to push up a little*, e.g. a burden on one's back, one's trousers. See hengs, vb.

**hingset** [he'ŋsət] and **hinkset** [he'ŋksət], adj., *clumsy; ill-shaped*. U., Nm<sup>n</sup>. Edm. has: hengsit. To be classed with the preceding word, and with hims<sup>2</sup> (hings), vb., *to limp*. Cf. the syn. humset, hungset (hunkset), adj., and the relation of this word to hungs (hunks), vb., a) *to limp*; b) *to push up*.

**hingsi** [he'ŋsi] and **hinksi** [he'ŋksi], sb., *a clumsy, ill-shaped person*. U. Edm. has: hengsie. See hings, vb., and hingset, adj.

**hink** [hɪŋk, he'ŋk (hə'ŋk)], vb., *to limp, halt*; also *to hop on one leg*. comm. O.N. hinka, vb., *to limp, hobble*.

**hinki** [hɪŋki, he'ŋki], **henki** [hə'ŋki (hæ'ŋki)], sb., *a limping person*, esp. as the name for a troll. For the troll's limping see under haltadans, sb.

**hinkl, hinkel**, sb., see *henkl, henkel*, sb.

**hinkl<sup>1</sup>, hinkel** [hi'ŋkəl, he'ŋkəl, hə'ŋkəl], vb., *to limp, to halt a little in walking*; to geng hinklin. Occas. also *henkel* [he'ŋkəl, hæ'ŋkəl], e.g. in Du. \*hinkla or \*hinkra? Cf. No. hinkra, vb., *to limp*, as well as "honka" and "honkla", vb., *to stump; limp; slouch*.

**hinkl<sup>2</sup>, hinkel** [he'ŋkəl], vb., *to shove up, push up a little*, e.g. a burden on one's back, one's trousers, = hings, vb.; to hink(e)l op de trousers ['trousers']. U<sup>n</sup>.m. Parallel form to *hōnkl, hōnkel*, vb.; q.v.

**hinks-**, see *hings*.

**hinnispott** [hən'ispot (hən'i-)], sb., *a triangular piece of wood joining a boat's gunwales fore or aft to the stem or stern*. comm. More rarely *honnispott* [hōn'ispot]. Prob. \*hyrni, n., = horn, n., (*horn*) *corner*; Icel. spotti, m., *a fragment; piece*. The uppermost part of a boat's stem or stern is called "de horn" in Mod.Shetl., but the form of pronunc. "həni" rather points back to an older \*hyrn- with i-mutation; "hōni" may spring from either "horn" or \*hyrn-. The word "ennispōnur" is found in Fær. in a similar sense to Shetl. *hinnispott*; there is, however, scarcely any acceptable reason for deriving *hinni* from O.N. enni, n., *the forehead*. — From U<sup>n</sup>. is reported a *hinnispott* [hən'ispot] in sense of *birth-mark*.

\***hinsin** [hi'nʃin], sb., *impatience; restlessness?* only given in the expr. "to tak' h.", *to become impatient, restless (nervous) or capricious, whimsical* (e.g. of women in child-bed). Fe., Y<sup>h</sup>. Prob. for \*(h)imsin and to be classed with No. imsa or ymsa, vb., *to become restless*; cf. No. imskén, adj., *cross; capricious*.

**hint** [hi'nt, hə'nt], sb., *a glimpse*;

*moment*. No. himt, n., *a glimpse*; L.Sc. hint, sb., *a moment*. See the foll. word.

**hint** [hi'nt, hə'nt (hə'nt)], vb., 1) vb. n., *to vanish suddenly*. 2) vb. a., *to snatch away*. Now hardly used except in perf. part., *hintet* [hi'ntət, hə'ntət (hə'ntət), -əd]: a) *vanished suddenly, become invisible all at once*; hit is hintet f(r)ae my very hand, *it has disappeared right out of my hand* (U<sup>n</sup>.: hə'ntət); cf. hwerim<sup>2</sup>, vb.; b) *taken away by fairies, spirited off into the mountains*, hintet by de "hill-folk" or fairies (Fo.: hi'ntət). From Conn. is reported a form *honted* [hō'ntəd] in sense a. — Cf. No. himta, vb., *to glance; to brush past*.

**hintet** [(hi'ntəd) hə'ntəd (hə'ntəd)], adj., (of a person) *peculiar, not right in the head, h-like*; Y<sup>n</sup>. [hə'ntəd]. Also *bewitched, hurt by witchcraft*, e.g. of a cow. Fe<sup>w</sup>. [hə'ntəd]. Poss. *spirited off into the mountains or "touched"*, see *hintet b*, perf. part., under the preceding word. May also be an adjective, syn. with *hint*, vb.

**hintl, hintel** [hi'i'ntəl], vb., *to stump, walk with a limping gait from one place to another*, to geng hintlin [hi'i'ntli:n] about. Y<sup>b</sup>. Mutated parallel form to *hontl*, vb.; q.v.

**hint-lim**, sb., see *lim*, sb.

**hipp** [hip, hep], vb., *to earth, earth potatoes*, to h. taatis. No. hypja, Da. hyppe, vb., id.

**hipp** [hep], interj., *gee-up!* cry to horses to set them going. Nm., Y., Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>. A form *hibb* [heb] is reported from Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>., sometimes used as a cry to cows. Cf. Da. hyp: *gee-up!* as a cry to horses.

**hipper** [hi:pər], adj., *fortunate; lucky*; given in the expr. "he was never h. efter dat". Y., Fe. O.N. heppinn, adj., *lucky; fortunate*. Cf. happ, adj.

**hipster** [hipstər, hipstər]-**cock**, sb., a poor, ill-thriven cock. Du. Doubtless to be classed with No. hyp, m., a huddled-up weakling, etc.

**hird** [hɪrd, herd, hɛrd], vb., to keep; to bring into safety; to guard, esp. in foll. exprs.: a) to h. de corn, to bring the reaped corn into safety in the special enclosure, de cornyard; cf. gordhird, vb.; b) to keep the home-field, de tun, clear of sheep or other animals, grazing in the out-field, to h. de tun (Fe.). to h. de sheep, to keep away the sheep from the home-field; to h. de kye, to tend the cows, keep them in their own pasture, away from those of the neighbour. — From Fe. is reported a parallel form hord [hɔrd] in sense of to keep, put aside. — O.N. hirða, vb., to mind, care for; to keep, to bring into safety (to secure hay or corn; to tend cattle). L.Sc. hird, vb., to herd, tend cattle.

**hirdin** [hɪrdɪn, herdɪn, hɛrdɪn]-**bannock**, sb., a harvest feast held on the occasion of the bringing-in of the corn. See hird, vb. (sense a). L.Sc. bannock, sb., a sort of cake.

**hirm** (hirmek), **hirmel**, sbs., see herm (hermek), hermel, sbs.

**hirnek** [hɪrnək, hernək], sb., 1) a corner; nook; also 2) a fragment; particle, partly in metaph. sense; every h. o' de kin; "he left no ['not'] a h. atween ['between'] her and heaven": he deprived her of everything. Nm., De. O.N. hyrna, f., and hyrni, n., a corner, angle. Cf. horni<sup>1</sup>, sb., and hinnispott, sb.

**hirs** [hɔ'rs] and **hirsi** [hɔ'rsi], interj., a shout, used in chasing swine; away with you! N. Cf. Sw. dial. "hyss, hiss(a), huss", likewise a shout, used in chasing away swine. See horsk, interj.

**hirski** [hɔ'rski], adj., shivering with cold, having disagreeable fits

of chill; to feel h., to have fits of shivering. Conn. Prob. from an older \*hiskri by metathesis of r. Cf. a) No. hiskra, vb., to shiver with cold, hisken, adj., of air, weather: causing fits of shivering, raw cold, and b) Shetl. hisin, adj. Note, however, Fær. irskra(st), vb., to shudder.

**hirsl**, **hirsæl** [hɔ'rsæl], vb., 1) to have fits of shivering; to tremble and draw oneself together from cold; to sit or stand hirslin wi' cauld ['cold']. 2) to cause fits of shivering; hit ['it'] hirsæl upo me, it made me shudder. From the root \*hir-. Cf. No. hira, vb., to mope, doze, to huddle up from cold, Sw. dial. hira, vb., to shiver from cold, Fær. irskra(st), vb., to shudder, and ill-hirsin, adj., out of sorts.

**hirvek** [hɪrvək, hervək] and **hervek** [hɛrvək (hærvək)], sb., the loon, great northern diver, colymbus glacialis. Fe. hirv- may have arisen by metathesis of \*hivr- from an older \*himr-, orig. himbr-. Cf. O.N. (Icel.) himbrin, n., No. imbre, m., and hymber, hymmer, f., Da. imber, immer, c., Ork. immer-goose and (L.Sc., Eng.) emmer-goose. — arvek [arvək], the name for another, much smaller sea-fowl, black with white breast: a species of duck (diving-duck)? (Y<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>h</sup>), is doubtless, in its origin, different from hirvek, hervek. — Inconclusive reports. arv- poss. through metathesis of \*(h)avr- from No. havorre, m., a species of duck (occas. of various species: Aa., and R. in Suppl.).

†**hisi** [hisi, hisi], sb., powerful, visible action upon something; de corn is gotten ['has got'] a h., the corn has shot up rapidly; de snaw is gotten a h., the snow (layer of snow on the earth, field) has almost disappeared. U. Cf. No. heisa, vb., of corn: to sprout too quickly, and heisen, adj., that displays or



*exhibits much power or great impetus* (R.). In most cases, however, Shetl. *hisi* assimilates to L.Sc. *heis* (heeze, heisie), sb., *the act of lifting up; swinging; aid; furtherance* (cf. No. and Sw. *hissa*, Da. *hisse*, vb., *to hoist*).

**hisin, hisen** [hiʃin, hiʃən], adj., *huddled up from cold*, = kaldkrogin; a **h.** body, *a chilly person, always turning to the fire*. U. (U<sup>wg.</sup>). In the expr. "to sit **h.** ower de fire" *hisin, hisen*, might, however, be regarded as a pres. part. of the verb \**his*, which otherwise is not used. — For the root \**his* see above under *hirski*, adj.

**hits** [høts (høts, h<sup>e</sup>its, h<sup>e</sup>its)], vb., a) *to incite a dog on sheep*; b) *to chase sheep or other animals*, esp. swine, pigs, *from the home-field with threatening shouts*; to **h.** de sheep awa f(r)æ de tun (L.: høts). hots [høts]: Sa. Prop. *to cry hits* (hots)! See the foll. word.

**hits** [h<sup>e</sup>its, h<sup>e</sup>its, hæits, høts, høts], interj., a) *at him!* a shout to set dogs on sheep; b) *hoy! halloo!* threatening shout to animals, esp. sheep and swine (pigs), in chasing them away. "høts" is doubtless the most common of the given forms of pronunciation (reported from Fe., Y. occas., Nm.), "høts" and "h<sup>e</sup>its, h<sup>e</sup>its, hæits": U<sup>n</sup>. — In conn. with *herri*: **h.** *herri* [høts h<sup>e</sup>ri] (Fe.) as a shout to swine (pigs). — hots [høts]: Sa. From Y<sup>n</sup>. is reported an extended form *hitstak* [høtsstak], a threatening shout to sheep and cattle. — Fær. huts, interj., *at him!* (a shout to incite dogs on sheep). See *haust*, houts, vb. and interj.

**hitt** [hit, het], vb., now commonly used in Shetl. = Eng. *hit*, but it is still heard used in the earlier sense: *to find; to meet with*, = O.N. *hitta*.

**hivda** [hivda], in the expr. "dried

a-h." (Sa.), appl. to meat and fish, dried in the air, see further under *vivda*, sb.

**hived**, sb., see *heved*, sb.

**hivl, hivel** [hevəl], vb., *to trudge, plod; to walk clumsily and draggingly*, to **h.** or geng *hivlin* (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.); *to wear old, worn-out shoes, much too large*, to **h.** about in a pair o' auld shune ['old shoes'] (Fe.). Parallel form to *hovl, hovel*, vb.; q.v.

**hivlet** [hevlet], adj., *having a trudging gait and a bad carriage*; a **h.** body ['person']. N.Roe. Deriv. of *hivl, hivel*, vb.

**hjada** [hjāda] and **hjad** [hjād], sb., 1) *a carcass, esp. of an animal (sheep), or remains of such an animal, found in the out-field*. Y<sup>n</sup>. In this sense also found often in pl.: *hjadins* [hjādins, hjādins]: Y<sup>h.n.</sup>; "I'm funn (*I have found*) de *hjad* or de *hjadins* o' it". 2) *a miserable, bony being (animal)*, *hjada*: Y<sup>n</sup>. — *hjada* prob. for \**jada* from an old \**eta*, f., *a carcass*: *hjadins* from \**jadins*, prop. def. pl. form, orig. \**eturnar* from \**etur*, pl. Cf. No. *eta*, f., and *etur*, f. pl., *bait for beasts of prey; carcass*. For the Shetl. form with breaking cf. O.N. *jata*, f., = *eta*, f., *a manger*. Breaking of *e* to *ja* is found in Shetl. Norn in various words in which it is not to be found in O.N.; see *Introd. V.* (also N.Spr. VII) § 26. Prefixed initial *h* before *j* is found in several Shetl. Norn words, e.g. *hjagl* = *jagl*, vb. (see below), *hjog* from \**jog(a)*, sb., *the eye*.

**hjagl, hjagel** [hjagəl], vb., *to cut with a blunt knife*, = *sjagl*<sup>2</sup>, vb.; q.v.

**hjaket** [hjækəl], sb., *the lower corner of a straw-basket*. U. Poss. the same word as No. *hekel*, m., *a corner, edge*, with breaking of the main vowel *e* to *ja*; see further under *hjokel*, sb.

**hjalpinsten**, sb., see *hjelpersten* and *hjolpinsten*.

**hjams**, **hjamst**, adj., *odd*; *foolish*; see further *hims(t)*, *himset*, adj.

**hjegel**, **hjiel** [hjægəl, hjigəl] and **hjielti** [hjiɛːl̥tiː], sb., *hard stone*, *quartz*, esp. in a soft species of stone. Also in forms with dropped initial h: *jegel*, *jigel* [jægəl, jigəl], *jigelti* [jiɛːl̥tiː]. N.I. (h)jigelti is reported from Y<sup>h</sup>; elsewhere more comm.: (h)jegel, (h)jiel. From U<sup>n</sup> is reported a form *hjogel*, *hjujel* [hjogəl] besides (h)jegel, (h)jigel. *sjoggersten* [ʂɔgːærsten] (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>) from an older \**hjogelsten* with change of *hj* > *sj*, though *hj* here is not the original form (cf. *sjela*, sb., from O.N. *hēla*). — O.N. *hēgeitill*, m., *hard stone*, *white or light grey quartz*.

**hjelpersten** [hjɛːlˈpærstenˀ], **hjelpin** [hjɛːlˈpinstenˀ] and **hjielpersten** [hjiɛːlˈpærstenˀ], sb., *a flat stone*, *lintel-stone*, *at the top in the mouth of a kiln*, *the innermost edge of which projects into the kiln space*, *protecting the corn*, *spread on laths*, *from the fire in the kiln*. Conn. (*hjelper-* and *hjielpersten*). Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.) and U<sup>wg</sup>. (*hjelpin*sten). — Other cognate forms are *hjalpin*sten [hjaːlˈpinstenˀ] (Wh.; L.), *jalpin*sten (Wests. and Du. occas. [Ireland]) and *jalpersten* [jaːlˈpærstenˀ] (Fo. occas.). — From \**hylpr*? prop. *knot*; *hump*? For the supposed etymology of the word see further under *hjolpinsten*, sb.

**hjema**, **hjemelt**, sb., see \**hema*, *hemelt*, sb.

\***hjemis-place**, see *bø1*, sb. 2.

**hjems**, adj., see *hims(t)*, *himset*, adj.

**hjenkl**, **hjenkel**, vb., see *henkl*.

**hjiel**, **hjiel** [hjigəl], vb., *to cut with a blunt knife*, see further *sjagl*<sup>2</sup> and *jigl*, vbs.

**himmelsferd**, sb., see *himmelsferd*.

**hjimp** [hjiˈmp], vb., 1) in boat-fishing: *to haul up the fishing-line with quick, short jerks*; a *hjimpin* (*jerky, unsteady*) way to haul [‘haul’] (U<sup>n</sup>); *to pull up the line a few fathoms when it has reached the sea-bottom, in order to prevent it from sticking fast there*. Y<sup>h,n</sup>; U<sup>wg</sup>. *hjump* [hjoˈmp]: U<sup>mo</sup>. The fathoms, which a line is pulled up in this way, are called “*de hjimpin* (*hjumpin*) *fadoms*”. Occas. the same expr. is used, applied to the fathoms of line hastily given out, preventing a big fish, esp. a halibut, which has taken the bait, from running with the whole length of line and breaking it; “*gi’e de fish de hjimpin fadoms!*” U<sup>s</sup>. Cf. the expr. “*rosin fadoms*” under *ros*, vb. 2) *to draw a straw or (in later times) the back of the blade of a razor up and down the incisions* (bens; see *ben*, sb.) *made by the point of a knife on an injured part of the body*, esp. *the leg*, *to make the blood flow and keep the wound open*; to *h. ower de bens* (*the incisions*); to *h. de leg*. Y<sup>h</sup>. *hjump* [hjoˈmp]: U<sup>mo</sup>. — From an older \**himp*, the root of which is cognate with *hims* (see *hims*, sb. and vb., *hims(t)*, *himset*, adj.), and denotes *quick movement*. Cf. also the foll. adj., *hjimp(et)*. — For *hjimp*, vb., a form *kimp*, vb., q.v., is used in U<sup>n</sup>. in both senses.

**hjimp** [hjiˈmp, hjøˈmp] and **hji**mpet [hjiˈmpət], adj., 1) *that speaks abruptly, giving short answers*; a *hjimp* person. U<sup>s</sup>. 2) *half-insane; wrong in the mind*; *h.-lookin’*. U<sup>n,wg</sup>. Really prob. *with queer, sudden movements (jerks) and whims*, from an older \**himp(et)*; see further under *hims(t)*, *himset*, adj., which is used occas. in same sense, and with the

root of which hjimp(et) is cognate.

**hjims, hjimset, hjimst (hjimpst)**, adj., see hims, himset, himst, adj.

**hjog<sup>1</sup>** [hjög (hjōγ)], sb., a hill, height; occas. (in place-names) of somewhat greater heights. The word is now obsolete in its general sense, but is, however, still found in a few places in the sense of *tumulus*; *old burial ground*, thus in Y. (Y<sup>n</sup>) [hjög] and in Sandw., Du. [hjōγ]. The word appears frequently in place-names; uncompounded mostly with prefixed art. "de" and, partly at any rate, with meaning understood; comm. pronounced: hjög, e.g.: "de mukkel and de piri Hjog (hjog)", *the great and the small hill*, two heights between Baltasound and Haroldswick, Unst. Further: de Hjogs o' Hwefirt' (Nm.), o' Taft (De.), "de Hjog" and "de Hjogins [hjögins] o' Velji" (Fe.), the latter from an old "haugarnir", def. pl., with a later added Eng. pl. s. See Shetl. Stedn., p. 103. The word is noted down in a single compounded place-name *høg* [hög], viz. in the name of a fishing-ground: Rivena-høgena-wi [riw'əna'-hō'gəna'-wī] (U<sup>w</sup>), named after two landmarks, by means of which it is to be found: \*rifan or (accus.) rifuna-hauginn-við, "the cleft in a line with the hill". — O.N. haugr, m., a mound; a cairn.

**hjog<sup>2</sup>** [hjög], sb., in plaiting a straw-basket: *two lengths of straw, plaited*. Esp. in pl.: de hjogs, *the plaited parts of straw of which a basket is made*; de hjogs o' de kessi = de "een" ['eyes'] o' de kessi. N.l. The more widely used "een", pl. of L.Sc. ee, sb., *the eye*, for hjogs, shows that hjog, in this sense, replaces an older \*jog in sense of *eye*; see further \*joga, sb. — O.N. auga, n., *the eye*.

**hjogel**, sb., see hjege, sb.

**hjogelben** [hjog'əlben', hjō'gəlben'], sb., *the shoulder-blade*, esp. *the projecting edge of it, adjoining the collar-bone*, of an animal. Y<sup>n</sup>. [hjog'əlben']. U. occas. [hjō'gəlben']. *hjogel* prob. replaces \*hjokl from an older \*jokl, \*okl. O.N. øxl, f., *the shoulder*, axlarbein, n., *the shoulder-bone*. jokl, jökell [jøkəl] is preserved in Shetl. (Conn.) in sense of *a knotty crag; corner (shoulder) of a mountain or hill*, = O.N. øxl. In Shetl. place-names is found occas. Hjokl- for Jokl- in sense of *knot, corner*, e.g. de Point o' Hjokla [hjákla] (Br.), de Hjoklins [hjóklins] (U<sup>w</sup>g.), two sharp curves in the coast-line (steep coast). Cf. *hjokelsrigg, hjoklarigg*, and see moreover *hökell*, sb., into which "øxl", together with "hækill", has poss. been merged. For the development ksl (xl) > kl in Shetl. Norn, see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 38 g.

**hjogeldarigg** [hjō'gældarig', hjog-əlda-], **hjogetesrigg** [hjō'gələsrig', hjog'ələs-] and **hjogetsterigg** [hjō'gələstərig', hjog'ələstə-], sb., *the high, curved part of a swine's back, nearest the neck*. Y. and occas. U. and Fe. *hjogetda-*, *hjogetes-*, *hjogetsterigg*: Y.; the form *hjogetste-* is reported from Y<sup>n</sup>. *hjogetesrigg*: U. occas. "hjogetesrigg" and *hjogetsterigg* [hjō'gələsrig']: Fe. occas. From Y<sup>b</sup>. is reported a form *hoveldarig* [hō'vældarig', hō'vældərig']. — Poss. an original \*há-geitils (geitla)-hrygg. "-gelda-, -gelste-, -geles-", in that case, for "(O.N.) geitla, gen. pl., and geitils, gen. sing." respectively. O.N. geitill, m., *hard lump*, in Shetl. apparently used in sense of *dorsal vertebra*; see further under *getlarigg* and *gitell* (riggagitel), sbs. Esp. with regard to the first part of the compd. hjo (ho)- cf. Fær. há-

ryggur, m., "high-back", applied to *the foremost part of a sheep's back, nearest the neck*. — Whether the forms *hjakelsrigg* and esp. *hjaklarigg* (q.v.) are to be classed with the Fær. word is doubtful, as in this case a deriv. of "øxl" might be suggested.

**hjoġfinni** [hʲokˈfəɲˈi, -fɲˈi, hʲokˈ-], sb., *a strange, odd-looking object or person; an odd, dwarfish being; brownie*. U., Y. Prop. "eitt \*haugfunnit", *something found in a tumulus*; see further under the foll. *hjoġfinni*, adj.

**hjoġfinni** [hʲokˈfəɲˈi, -fɲˈi, (hʲokˈ-)], adj., *odd; strange; old-fashioned; long hidden; mysterious; auld* ['old'] **h.** tings; dey had some auld **h.** tings gaderd ['gathered'] op aboot dem, naebody kent o' ['nobody knew of'], *they had a collection of queer, old objects, which nobody knew anything about*. Y<sup>b</sup>. — \*haugfunninn, *found in a tumulus* (haugr); No. haugfunnen, adj., a) *found in a tumulus*; b) *odd; strange; queer*.

**hjoġg, hjoġg** [hʲoġ], vb., *to cut; tear; pluck*; de dog is hjoġgin (hjoġgin) at de ro, *the dog is tearing the carcass*; de fish is hjoġgin (hjoġgin) at de bait, *the fish is nibbling at the bait*. U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. hjoġgva, vb., *to hew, cut*, which latter words are now used in Shetl. in proper sense. Cf. hjoġg<sup>l</sup>, hjoġg, sb.

**hjoġel** [hʲokəl, hʲäkəl], sb., 1) *a flap; corner, part of a slaughtered animal's (esp. a sheep's) skin; foot of a skin (sheep's skin)*; occas. also *the skin which has covered the shoulder or the thigh together with the foot*. Also in the form *hjoġelin* [hʲoklɪn], reported from Conn. in the last given sense: "de fore-hjoġelin" and "de hint ['hind']-hjoġelin". 2) *a corner in the bottom of a plaited basket (straw-basket), one of the two bottom corners in a*

*transport-basket*; de hjoġels o' a kessi, bødi or koggi. In this sense a form *hjakel* [hʲäkəl], besides *hjoġel* [hʲokəl], is found in U. (U<sup>n</sup>). — Prob. an original \*hœkill. Cf., esp. with regard to meaning 1, O.N. hœkill, m., *the knee-joint of an animal's hind leg, hough*, No. hœkel, m., id., Fær. hœkil, m., *the two bones (with the flesh) of a slaughtered animal's (sheep's) shoulder, nearest the shoulder-blade*, Icel. hækil, m., *a corner, the extreme end of an object* (B.H.), Sw. dial. hykkäl, m., *the heel*. In sense 2, *hjoġel* may be the same word; cf. Icel. hækil, m., *corner*. *hjakel* might spring from another word with a similar sense; cf. No. hekel, m., *a corner; flap*. For the breaking of e to ja in Shetl., see under *hjada*, sb. As the word "shooder ['shoulder']", however, is occas. used in a similar sense to *hjoġel*, occas. in sense of *corner in the bottom of a basket*, and occas. in the last sense, given under *hjoġel* 1 (fore- and hint-shooder = fore- and hint-hjoġelin), a merging of the two originally quite different words may have taken place in Shetl., viz.: "hœkill" and O.N. øxl, f., *the shoulder*. The word "øxl" assumes different forms in Shetl. Norn: a) \*akkel, okkel; b) with prefixed j: jokl, jokkel; c) further with prefixed h before j: hjoġl, hjoġ(e)l; see further under jokl, sb., and the compds. hjoġelben, hjoġklarigg, sbs.

**hjoġelhjoġ** [hʲokˈəlhʲoġ], sb., *one of the lengths of straw, used for plaiting the bottom corner of a straw-basket*. Esp. in pl.: *hjoġelhjoġs*. See *hjoġel*, sb., and *hjoġ*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**hjoġfinni**, sb. and adj., see *hjoġfinni*.

**hjoġk** [hʲäk], adj., *small*, only used as a tabu-word in fishermen's lang. at sea (opp. to ød, *large*); de

hook is over **h.**, *the hook is too small.* U<sup>wg</sup>. Obscure origin.

**hjokl, hjokel** [hjøkəl, hjækəl], vb., *to tie up one of the forelegs of an animal, esp. that of a sheep, to prevent it from running; to h. a sheep.* Occas. with guttural sound *hjochl, hjochel* [hjoçəl, hjäçəl], doubtless through infl. of the word "hoch ['hough']" in "to hoch-bend", *to tie the foreleg of an animal to the hough.* — \*hækla, vb., from O.N. hækil, m., *knee-joint, hough*; cf. No. hækla, vb. n., *to walk bent.* See *hobend*, vb.

**hjoklarigg** [hjøk'larig] and **hjo-kelsrigg** [hjøk'ælsrig], sb., *the foremost curved part of a swine's back,* = *hjoeldarigg*, etc. *hjoklarigg*: Y<sup>h</sup>. *hjoekelsrigg*: U. occas. *hjoekla-* may here well be explained from O.N. axlar, gen. sing. of *axl*, f., *the shoulder.* A form *hjoegel*, for \**hjoek* (e)l from *axl*, is found in the compd. *hjoelben*, sb.; q.v. A form *hjoegelrigg* [hjo'gælgig], prop. characteristic of U., may stand either for *hjoeldarigg*, *hjoelesrigg* or for *hjoekel(s)rigg*.

**hjoeklet** [hjoeklæt, hjæklet], **hjoeklet** [hjoeklæt], adj., *crooked; ill-shaped; of a strange, repulsive appearance; a h.-lookin' body* ['person']. Y. [hjoeklæt, hjæklet; Y<sup>b</sup>.: hjoeklæt]. \**hjoeklöttr* or \**hyklöttr*, adj., *bent; really having crooked knees*; cf. No. hækla and *hykla*, vb., *to walk with crooked knees.*

**hjolok** [hjä'lk], vb., *to catch hold of, cleverly, to h. onyting* ['something']. h. him (de fish) op! *take in the fish quickly!* (in fishing with hand-line). U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. syn. with No. *holka*, vb., in sense of *to start off; drive on* (with awkward violence).

**hjolkinsten** [hjä'l'kinsten], sb., *a flat stone, lintel-stone at the top of the mouth of a kiln, the innermost edge of which projects into the kiln*

*space, protecting the corn, spread on the laths, from the fire in the kiln.* U<sup>n</sup>. *hjolok*-prob. replaces *holk*-, poss. in sense of *knot, lump*; see *holk*<sup>3</sup>, sb., and cf. the synonym *hjolpinsten*, in which *hjolp*- appears to contain a similar root-meaning.

**hjolpins** [hjo'l'pins], sb. pl., *holes and rents in a garment.* Fe. Is scarcely a compd. with O.N. *hol*, n., *a hole.* Rather a metaphor, applied jokingly: *hollows?* cf. poss. No. *hylp*, m., inter alia appl. to a deep object.

**hjolpinsten** [hjo'l'pinsten; hjä'l'pinsten], sb., *projecting stone inside at the top of the mouth of a kiln,* = *hjolkinsten*; q.v. U<sup>n</sup>, burr.; Y<sup>h</sup>; Nm<sup>s</sup>. *hjolp*- may poss. be referred, partly to Fær. *hölpur*, m., *knot, lump*, partly to No. *hylp*, m., inter alia *clumsy object* (too deep vessel, etc.). There is, however, also a form *kjolpinsten*, in which *kjolp*- refers to another word; see further under *kilpersten*, *kelpersten*, *kelpin-* *pinsten*, which words are the general designations for the stone described under *hjolkinsten*. — The forms *hjolpersten* [hjo'l'pærsten] (Conn.), *hjelpersten* [hje'l'pærsten] (Conn.) and *hjelpin-* *pinsten* [hje'l'pinsten] (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>, U<sup>wg</sup>) might replace an older \**hilpersten*, and in that case the first part of the compd. doubtless points back to an original \**hylpr*, m., which prop. has had the same meaning as \**kilpr* or \**kylpr* from which *kilpersten*, *kelpersten* have arisen. — The form *hjalpinsten* [hja'l'pinsten] is reported from Wh. and L., from Wests. with dropped h: *jalpinsten* [ja'l'pinsten] and in Fo. is found *jalpersten* [ja'l'pærsten], prob. from original \**hilpersten*, \**hilpersten*.

\***hjolosa** and \***hjolskin** [hjä'lskin], sb., properly *health*, but only handed down in the following expletive term:

idla jolsa [idla já'lsa]! jilder hjolskin [jildər hjá'lskɪn]! noted down respectively in Fo. ("idla jolsa") and in Conn. ("jilder hjolskin"): *ill luck take you! the deuce take you!* Now obsolete and superseded by the oath "ill healt"! — \*ill heilsa. O.N. heilsa, f., *welfare; health*. — See helsen, helskin, sbs.

**hjonamen, hjunamen** [hjon'amən', hjun'amən'], sb., a *queer, droll-looking, savage-like person* (e.g. with matted hair); wi' a face like a **h**. Also hjonamel [hjon'aməl', hjon'aməl']. U. The first part of the compd. hjona (hijuna)- is prob. No. haan(e), f., a *fool, wretch*, haan, m., *senselessness, confusion*. The second part men is poss. O.N. mynd, f., *shape; figure; image* (mel, in that case, is a corrupted form; I might be due to dissimilation).

**hjonek** [hjonək, hjo'nək], sb., 1) a *small, emaciated person*; turned op in (atill) a **h**, *shrunken and emaciated*. Y.; Fe. 2) a *poor wretch; a useless, miserable person*. N.I., esp. Y. and Fe. — In sense 1 the word indicates an association with No. hæna, vb., *to become dried up*, from \*hán, \*haan. With hjonek 2 cf. No. haan(e), f., a *fool, poor wretch*. See sjon, vb., sjonin and sjonament, sbs.

**hjongts, vb., and hjongset, adj.,** see hungts, vb., humset<sup>1</sup> (hungset), adj.

**hjónsa** [hjo'nsa (hj'ánsa)], **hjónsi** [hjo'nsi], sb., a *hen* (domestic fowl); only used as a tabu-word in fishermen's language. Also with dropped h: jónsa [jo'nsa, já'nsa] and jónsi [jo'nsi (já'nsi)]. Fo. Original form: \*hœns. O.N. hœna, f., a *hen*, hœnsn and hœns, n. pl., *poultry*. The Shetl. forms with final s in the root indicate that "hœns" was once used as a sing. word.

**hjørken** [hjo'rkən], adj., *greedy,*

*voracious; very hungry*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). From the root \*hark; cf. Fær. herkja, vb., **h**. í seg, *to devour, to eat greedily*, and see harki, sb.

**hjos** [hjos (hjás)], vb., *to devour*; de fish is hjost [hjást] de bait, *the fish has swallowed the bait far down so that the hook is fixed in the stomach*. Fe., Nm. Prob. from the root \*hás, denoting harsh guttural sound (O.N. háss, adj., *hoarse*; No. hæsa, vb., Sw. dial. hásja, hássa, vb., *to pant, groan*). No. haasken, adj., *greedy, voracious*, is doubtless derived from "\*hás", and cognate with Shetl. hjos. For the change of meaning cf. harki (herki), sb., and hjorke, adj.

**hjosi** [hjosɪ] and **hjosen** [hjosən], sb., *swine*, esp. a *young pig*. Fo. The word is used as a pet name or jokingly; formerly used by Foula fishermen as a tabu-name at sea. The ending -en in hjosen is poss. the old def. art.; note the use of the word in def. form without prefixed "de ['the']" in the expr.: Are ye ['have you'] gi'en hjosen ony met? *have you given the pig any food?* — The word is poss. to be classed with hjos, vb., *to devour*, and might, in that case, denote *the greedy one*; cf. harki (herki), sb., with a similar root-meaning as a tabu-name for *swine*. It may, however, be noticed that hyss (huss), hyssing, hysäre, m., in sense of *swine, (young) hog*, is found in Sw. dial., acc. to Ri.

**hjukkisten** [hjuk'isten'], sb., a *grindstone*. U<sup>n</sup>. (Haroldswick). Poss. for \*jukkisten, the first part of which might be No. and Sw. (dial.) jukka, vb., *to move up and down*; cf. No. jukka, vb., *to move slightly to and fro*. For prefixed h, see e.g. hjada, sb., hjagl, vb., hjog<sup>2</sup>, sb., and hjogelben, sb.

†**hjujkl, hjukel** [hjukəl, hjukəl], vb.,



partly to cut, partly to tear up poor corn, not sufficiently grown to be regularly reaped; to **h.** corn; to **h.** op corn. Conn.; Du. Doubtless prop. to grip or to hook, = No. huka, vb. (Aa.: Suppl., and R.).

**hjums**, sb., see hums<sup>2</sup>; sb.

**hjumset** and **hjungset**, adj., see humset<sup>1</sup> (hungset), adj.

**hjunamen**, sb., see hjonamen, sb.

**hnag**, **hnjag** [hnæg], vb., fig., to gnaw; pinch; wrench, esp. appl. to pain; a hn(j)agin pain. O.N. gnaga and naga, vb., to gnaw. Cf. nag (njag), vb., which is used in a wider sense. — From Conn. is reported a form gneg [gnæg, gnæg], in proper sense to gnaw; de dog is gnegin de ben.

**hnapp(i)**, sb., see knapp, sb.

**hnark**, **hnjark** [hnjark], vb., to creak, see knark (knjark), vb.

**hnepp** [hnep, hnæp], vb., to tie; clench; to **h.** de nev, to clench the fist; to **h.** hneppet nev, a clenched fist; to **h.** de mesi, to tie the bearing-bands (de fetels) around the straw-work basket, in transport by a pack-horse; to **h.** a mesi o' hay, o' strae ['straw'], to tie a rope around the middle of a straw-work basket, containing hay or straw. The form hnepp is characteristic of Eastside. On Westside, where original hn and hv change to kn and kw respectively, knepp [knæp] is commonly used. In S.Sh. hnepp and knepp alternate. In a few places, occas. in N.I., snepp [snep, snæp] alternates with hnepp. Cf. the change hj > sj. — O.N. hneppa and kneppa, vb., to press; squeeze; pinch together, properly to make "scant".

**hnif** (**hnjif**) [hnif, hnæf, hnif, hnæf] and **hnof** [hnóf], adj., clever; active. See knif, adj.

**hnokk**, sb., see knokk<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**hnolt** [hnó't, hná't], sb., a strong, well-knit young person (esp. a man),

a **h.** o' a chap. N. Doubtless a clod from an original \*knolt; cf. No. knolte, m., a knoll (O.N. knollr, m., id.). See knolt<sup>1</sup>, sb., used in a different sense.

**ho** [hō], sb., a shark, a species of small shark, squalus acanthias. comm. O.N. hár (Icel. háfr), No. haa, m., Da. haj, a shark.

**hobagi** [hō'bā'gi], sb., a small species of gull, larus fuscus. Fe. Considered to be a special kind, different from the larger, so-called bagi or swartbak, swabi. — ho is here poss. the root "há", which in No. (haa) is found used of a hostile or irritating flock or crowd (sanka haa, háast, to attack fiercely, e.g. of gnats, R.; Icel. há, vb., to plague; attack; disturb). The same first part of compd. is poss. to be found in hoskitek, a species of small cuttle-fish, opp. to the larger skitek.

**hobb** [hōb], sb., 1) commotion in the sea, swell; a **h.** i' de sea. U<sup>n</sup>; Du. 2) a thing or person constantly being disparagingly talked about; to ha'e ane for a **h.**, to expose someone to derision or scorn. N.I. (Y.; Fe.). — hobb for \*opp, deriv. of O.N. upp, adv., up; "\*ypp" with dropped i-mutation; cf. No. ypp, m., a lifting. See further under hobb, vb., and hobbastju, sb., = uppa-stju.

**hobb** [hōb], vb., 1) to bring into conversation, to hint at something in a joking or (mostly) derisive way, to **h.** op to ane ['one'] about some't'in'. Y. 2) to expose someone to disparaging report; to accuse someone, esp. of theft; also to treat one as a veritable thief; dey hobbet [hōbəd] him as a tief, for a tief ['thief']; hobbet [hōbət] ut o' de place, driven away from a place on account of disparaging talk or accusations, esp. of theft. a hobbet

tief, *a veritable thief*. N.I. (Y.; Fe.). — hobb for \*opp, deriv. of O.N. upp, adv., *up*; O.N. yppa, vb., a) *to lift up*; b) *to make known*, etc.; No. yppa, vb., *inter alia to bring into conversation*, Sw. yppa, Da. yppe, vb. The i-mutation is dropped in the Shetl. word. With regard to hobb for \*opp cf. the compd. hobbastju = uppastju, sb. — In Unst hobb is commonly replaced by the word skib [O.N. skipa, vb.].

**hobbastju** [hób·astjū, -stju], sb., *hubbub*; *stir*; *tumult*; to had ['hold'] a h.; to be in a h. U. hobbistju [hób·istjū, -stju]: Y<sup>n</sup>. Is the same word as uppastju, sb.; q.v. — From U<sup>n</sup>. Is reported a form hobbelskju [hób·ælskjū, -skū] in sense of a) *great dilemma, difficulty*; b) *commotion in the sea or a very rough sea*, esp. on account of strong current. The word appears to be L.Sc. hubbilschow, hobbleshow, sb., *tumult, hubbub*, mingled with a) Eng. hobbles in sense of *dilemma*, and b) Shetl. hobb, sb., *commotion in the sea*; see prec. For another hobbelskju, see below.

**hobbaviti** [hób·avit'i] and **hobdiväit** [hób·diväit], sb., *a notorious thief*. Y.: hobbaviti. Fe.: hobdiväit. *to mak' ane a hobdiväit, to charge one with theft, to treat one as a thief*. Prob. an original \*yppt vætr or vætti", in which "yppt" is a perf. part. of O.N. yppa, vb. (pt.), *to lift up; to make known*; see hobb, vb. (2). The second part is viti, sb., corresponding to Fær. vætti, n., *a wretched (small) person* (tjóvsvætti, a *thief*), O.N. vætr, f., *a being*. hodb- prob. springs from "yppt", while hobba- may spring from \*yppað" (vætr, f.) or \*yppat" (vætti, n.); cf. No. yppad = yppt, perf. part. of yppa, vb. See hobnaviti, sb.

**hobbelsk(j)u** [hób·ælskjū, -skū],

-skū], adv., really prob.: sb., *wrong, reverse (wrong or reverse position)*; only noted down appl. to boots and shoes fitting badly, or put on the wrong foot; to ha'e shune ['shoes'] on h.; to put on de shune or boots h. Y. Appears to be a mingling of hobbelskju (mentioned under hobbastju) and hogelsku, og(g)elsku, q.v., applied to worn-out and badly fitting shoes.

**hobbi**, sb., see hovi, sb.

**hobbistobb** [hób·istób], sb., *a bad piece of sea, agitated tide-rip*. U<sup>n</sup>. hobbi- from hobb, sb., *commotion in the sea*; q.v. The second part of the compd. is doubtless O.N. stobbi, stubbi or stubbr, m., *a stub, stump*; see stobb<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**hobend** [hō·bænd·, -bænd·], sb., *a piece of cord tied round the hough of an animal (a sheep, a young cow)*. Y. For \*hoband from original \*háband. See hobend, vb.

**hobend** [hō·bænd·, -bænd·], vb., *to tie a band round the hough of an animal (esp. a sheep or a young cow) to prevent it from wandering far*. Y. \*hábanda. No. haabenda, Icel. hábanda and hábinda, vb., id. (O.N. \*há, f., hásin, f., *the hough*). — For hobend is now commonly used (in any case outside Y.) a form "houghbend, hochbend [hōχ·bænd·, hāχ·bænd·, -bænd·]", the first part of which is Eng. and L.Sc. hough, sb. Cf. L.Sc. houghband, vb., *to tie a band round the hough of an animal*.

**hobi**, sb., see hovi, sb.

**hobiter** [hób·it·ər (hób·it·ər)], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *the horse*. Y<sup>n</sup>.; Br. Prob. for \*hogbiter from an older \*hagbitr or \*hagbitari, *"the one that grazes in (prop. bites) the hill-pasture"*. See hoga, hog, sb., *hill-pasture*. For a compd. \*hogbiter cf. the Fær. expr. "bita hagan", to

*graze in the hill-pasture* (O.N. *bíta*, vb., *to bite*, also *to graze*). — A parallel form *høbiter* [høb'it'ər] is rather a corruption of the vowel-sound in the first part of the compd., and orig. hardly to be classed with No. and Da. *hø*, *hay*.

**hobnaviti** [høb'navit'i] and **hobnavita** [høb'navit'a], sb., *a person exposed to idle reports and mockery*; to ha'e ane for a *hobnavita*. Also with dropped ending: *hobnavit* [høb'navit]. Fe. Poss. an \*yppanar- or yppingar-vætti. Or for \*hobdaviti? See further under *hobb*, vb. [O.N. *yppa*], and *hobbaviti* (hobdivait), sb.

**höbrand** [höbræn, höb'ræn, hö'böræn], sb., 1) *a species of large shark*; esp. *the blue shark*, *squalus glaucus*, acc. to Edm. Zetl. (hobrin). No. *haabrand*, m., id. *höbrand* is sometimes used of "de *hobrigdi*". 2) metaphorically: a) *a big, ugly being (fellow)*, a great, ugly *h.* [hö'böræn]: N.Roe; a *höbrand-slunk* [hö'böræn-slo'ŋk], *a tall, bony fellow, a maypole* (Du.); see *slunk*, sb.; b) *a miserable animal*, a *pør* ['poor'] *h.*: Du. — \*håbrandr. Cf. *ho*, *hokel*, *hokillin*, *homer*, *hørøvi*, *høskerri*, sbs.

**höbrigdi** [hö'brig'di], sb., *the basking shark* (the largest species of shark). De. \*há(f)brugða or -brygða. See *ho*, sb., and *brigða*, *brigdi*, sb. In Unst *sulbrigða* (-brigdi), q.v., is found as a name for the basking shark.

**höch** [(høç) håç], sb., *ability; fitness; skill; handiness*; he has *nae* ['no'] *h.* for de *wark* ['work']. N.Roe. Cf. O.N. *hag-* in *hagleikr*, m., *fitness; skill*; O.N. *hagr*, adj., *handy; skilful*. For the uncommon guttural sound in *höch*, cf. e.g. *dagh*, *dach*, = *dag*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**hödek**<sup>1</sup> [häðək, hä'dək], sb., *the stern-compartment in a boat*. Du.

As the word "hank, aft-hank" is used in the same sense in Shetl., *hödek* is most prob. the same word as O.N. *hadda*, f., *an ear, a handle*, No. *hodda*. Eng. dial. *hud-dock*. Cf. *hörek*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**hödek**<sup>2</sup> [höðək], sb., *a plaited straw-basket*, *kessi*, esp. *a peat-basket, made from straw or mugwort*, *artemisia* (bulwand, bulment), *with two loops, one on each side*. Du. The word can doubtless be explained as a derivative: \*höddungr, *a basket with a handle*, from O.N. *hadda*, f., *a handle*, because "de *hödek*" has two loops in contrast to the common transport-basket or *kessi*, which has only one loop. Cf. the L.Sc. designations "hankie" and "luggie" (from "lug", *ear*), denoting various kinds of *vessels with handles*.

**höfn**, **höfen** [höf'n, höf'æn], vb., *to swell*, to *h.* op. Perf. part. *höfend* [höf'ænd], *h.* op, *swollen*. Rare. The form *höf* [höf], with dropped final n, is now more common; to *höf* op; perf. part.: *höft* op. — \*höfna. No. *hövna*, Da. *hövne*, vb., id. The form *höf* is doubtless due to infl. of Eng. *huff*, vb.

**höfs** [höfs] and **höfsa** [höfsa], sb., 1) *a rushing along, great haste*; to be in a *h.*, *to hurry along, hasten, speed*. 2) *hastiness; agitation of mind*; to be in a *h.*, *to be very excited*. Fe. The word prob. springs from O.N. *öfsi*, m., *presumption; violence; impetuosity* (cf. No. *öfse*, m.); Icel. *öfsi*, m., *agitation of mind; passionate glaring up*. — *höfs* is also found in sense of *irritable or offended state of mind*, but merges here with Eng. *huff*, sb.

**höfs** [höfs], vb., *to cause anything to swell*, e.g. applied to bread; to *h.* op onyting ['anything'], to *h.* op bread or loaf. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. For \*öfs. O.N. *öfsa*, vb., *handed down* esp. in fig. sense: *to exaggerate, do to excess*.

**hofsahellek** [hɔfˈsahɛlːək], sb., see ufsahella, -hellek, sb.

**hofsek** [hɔfsək], sb., a *big, clumsy, unwieldy person*, a great mukkel **h.** ("mukkel", as intensive addition to "great"). De. Doubtless from an original \*hufs (hyfs)-, and parallel form to hifsek, sb.; q.v. No. hufsa, hysa, vb., inter alia *to walk with a jerking, plunging gait*. Infl. from hofs [O.N. ofsa], vb.?

**hofset**<sup>1</sup> [hɔfsət], adj., *big; clumsy; unwieldy*; a **h.** body ['person']. De. Is to be classed with the preceding word. Cf. No. hufsen, adj., inter alia *that walks with a jerking, plunging gait*, and see hifs, vb.

**hofset**<sup>2</sup> [hɔfsət], adj., *excitable; hasty*. U., Fe. Deriv. of hofs (hofsā), sb. In the now more general sense, *touchy; apt to get angry over trifles; easily offended*, hofset assimilates in sense to Eng. dial. huffy, adj.

**hofsi (hufsi)**, sb., *edge-peat*, sb., see ofsi, sb.

**hog** [hɔg], sb., *condition; state*; der 'r a pør ['poor'] **h.** upo dee, *you look poorly*. U. The same word as hag<sup>2</sup>, sb.; q.v.

**hoga** [hɔga, hɔga (hɔga, hɔga, hɔga)] and **hog** [hɔg (hɔg)], sb., a *pasture, out-field*. In U<sup>n</sup>. hoga [hɔga, hɔga] and hog [hɔg] denote a *pasture* in general, both the home-field and the out-field, occas. = okregert (*stubble-field*); de kye ['cows'] will no ['not'] keep de hog, *the cows will not keep to the pasture where they ought to graze*. Otherwise the word esp. denotes *hill-pasture, out-field*, = skattald, thus e.g. in Y. and Nm. occas. "to drive de sheep to de fardest ['farthest'] hoga [hɔga]" (Y<sup>h</sup>). In Nm. [hɔga], esp. *a place where the sheep gather for shelter (in the out-field)*. In Fe. the word is found as a place-name Lam(b)hoga [lamˈˌoga]: \*lamb-hagi. In Conn. and

Sandw. (Du.) is found a form hogi [hɔgi] besides hoga [hɔga, hɔga, hɔga], used as a place-name, e.g. de Hogi or Hoga [hɔga, hɔga] o' Burraland (Sandw., Du.). "hogi" is peculiar to Conn., "hɔga, hɔga" to Sandwick. With long o-sound: de Hoga [hɔga] o' Lunabister (Scousburgh, Du.). — On Wests. the word is found preserved with suffixed def. art.: hōgin [hɔgin] and hōgen [hɔgən, hɔgən]. hōgin: Fo.; otherwise more commonly: hōgen, esp. as a place-name, e.g. de Hōgen o' Fogrigert [fɔgˈrɪgəˈrt] (Ai.): \*Fagragarðs-haginn; de Hōgen o' Greenland, o' Stapnes (W.), o' Kolswik (St.), o' Voe (De<sup>w.</sup>); all these names border on a common noun. In Sa. hōgen [hɔgən], and in Fo. hōgin, are still common nouns; thus, e.g.: put de kye to de hōgin! *drive the cows into the hill-pasture!* (Fo.). de "doon ['down']-hōgin", *the lower part of the hill-pasture (nearest the village)*, opp. to: "de ophōgin", *the higher (farther-off) part of the hill-pasture* (Fo.). — hoga is occas. used of *haunt, place of resort for people*, in an obscure sense of the original meaning of the word (*pasture*); thus, e.g.: he 's come back till his auld ['old'] **h.** [hɔga]: U<sup>wg.</sup> s.; du 's been in a guid [gɔd = 'good'] **h.** [hɔga], *you seem to have had a good time where you have been, you look well and hearty, you have grown fat*, etc. (U<sup>wg.</sup>), prop. *you have been in clover*; he 's come till a bony **h.** [hɔga], *he has come to a fine (i.e. bad) place (iron.)*. N.Roe or Wh. — O.N. hagi, m., *a pasture*; def. form: haginn. — Cf. a) bonnhoga, hemhoga, lam(b)hoga, hogaland, hōgalif; b) hogsted, adj., hogsten, sb., and c) hag-, hoga- as the first part of compds.

**hogaland** [hɔˈgaland], sb., *pasture-land for cattle*. U. Outside U.

now doubtless used only as a place-name, mostly with a short o-sound [hogːˈalandː]. \*hagaland or -lendi. O.N. haglendi, n., *pasture-land*, No. hageland, hag(e)lende, n., id., Fær. hagalendi [hæːˈalænˌdi], n., *a piece of hill-pasture (for grazing)*.

**hogalif** [hōːˈgalif, -lif, hogːˈa-, hōgːˈa-] and **hogaliv, -leave** [hōːˈgaliv, -līv (hogːˈa-, hōgːˈa-)], sb., 1) *leave, permission for a man, for a fixed payment, to cut peats and have liberty of grazing for cattle in the out-field, belonging to another, occas. also to cut tekk (coarse grass and heather for thatching or litter)*. 2) *payment for the permission mentioned under 1; to pay h.* comm. Sometimes with dropped final consonant: hogali [(hōːˈgaliː), hogːˈaliː, hōgːˈaliː]. — \*haga-løyfi. The first part of the compd. is hoga, sb., *pasture, out-field*; the second part lif (liv) is a mingling of forms of O.N. løyfi (leyfi), n., (*leave, permission*), and Eng. *leave*.

**hogelsku, hogelskju** [hōgːˈəlskū-, -skū, (-skjū-, -skjuː), hōgːˈəlskū-, -skū, (-skjū-, -skjuː)], sb., adj. and adv.: 1) sb. (collect.), 1) *worn-out shoes, down at the heels*, reported in the expr. "to geng ['go'] in h."; 2) *worn-out condition*, appl. to shoes; to geng de shune ['shoes'] in h., *to wear one's shoes so long that they become out of shape*. II) adj.: h. shune, *worn-out shoes, down at the heels*; to geng de shune h. = to geng de shune in h. (see prec.); de shune (or boots) is gane ['are gone'] h., *the shoes (boots) have lost their shape*. III) adv.: to geng h. (wi' de shune or boots), *to wear shoes (boots) that are worn-out and down at the heels*. — The pronunciation with (close) o-sound "hogəl-" is reported from N.I. (esp. Y. and Fe.) as used alternately with "hōgəl-"; elsewhere more comm.: hōgəl-. —

From Fe. is given a parallel form hoglaskou, -skjou [hōgːˈlaskouː, hōgːˈlaskouː] or hoglesk(j)ou [hōgːˈləskouː], esp. in the exprs.: "to geng de shune in h." (sb.), "to geng de shune h." (adj.). — As a substantive the word is doubtless an old \*høkulskör = \*økulskör, m., *low shoes*. "in hogelsku (hoglaskou)" prob.: \*i høkulsköróm (dat. pl.). As an adj. and adv. hogelsku, etc., may partly be a) O.N. høkulsúaðr, supposedly = økulsúaðr, adj., *wearing shoes, reaching (or above) the ankles*, partly b) appear as a shortening of the expr. "in hogelsku". to geng in h.: ganga i høkulsköróm; "to geng h." most prob. "ganga høkulsúaðr". — Cf. og(g)elsku, sb.

**hoger** [hōgər], sb., 1) (*bad*) *state or condition*; shø made a puir h. o' him, *she did not look well after him* (U.). 2) *profit; result*, esp. *poor profit; unsuccessful result of something*; hit cam' till a puir h., *it (the undertaking, errand, work) had a poor result* (fairly comm.); he made a puir h. o' it, *he made a muddle of it* (U.). — O.N. hagr, m., *condition; advantage*, etc. -er in hoger is doubtless the old nom. sign in the masc. gender which is grafted into the word. See hag<sup>2</sup>, sb., which prop. is the same word, and to which hoger assimilates in a few phrases (he made a puir hoger o' it = he made a puir hag o' it).

**hogg<sup>1</sup>, hugg** [(hōg) hog] and **hoggi, huggi** [hōgi, hogi], sb., *a blow, push*, only noted down in foll. meanings and collocations: a) *a drubbing; chastisement*; to get hoggi, huggi; N.I. [Fe.: hōgi; U<sup>n</sup>.: hogi]. b) in the expr. "to play h.", *to play "tig"*, a boy's game: A gives B a blow or tap, after which B tries to catch A.; N.I. U.: hogg, hugg (U<sup>n</sup>.) and hoggi, huggi. In Fe.

comm.: hōgi. Cf. pikki-hoggi, sb. — O.N. hōgg, n., *a blow; stroke*.

**hogg<sup>a</sup>** [hōg] and **hoggin** [hōgin, hōgin], sb., *a piece of false keel, piece of rounded keel in the stem or stern of a boat*, in the compd. "keel-h." Reported from U. and Ai. — Doubtless *a hewn piece*, and in that case, originally the same word as, or a deriv. of, hogg<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**hoggistaf, huggistaf, -staff** [hōg<sup>1</sup>-istaf, hōg<sup>1</sup>-istaf], sb., *a gaff by which a large fish is hooked, in order to haul it above the surface of the water*. comm. "hōg<sup>1</sup>-istaf": Y. and Fe.; elsewhere more comm.: hōg<sup>1</sup>-istaf. — \*hōgg-(staf). O.N. hōgg, n., *a blow*, Shetl. hogg(i), hugg(i); see hogg<sup>1</sup>, sb. The second part of the compd. may be either O.N. staf, m., or Eng. staff, sb.

**hogj** [hōdz], vb., *to bend down, crouch*, in the expr. "to h. onesell ['oneself']", *to stoop; crouch down*, esp. over the fire; he is hogjin [hōdzin] him ['himself'] ower de fire; hogj dee ['yourself'] in till de fire! Conn. — O.N. hōykja (heykja), vb., *to crouch on one's haunches*, esp. reflexively: hōykjask (heykjask), *to crouch down*; Fær. hōykja seg, vb., *to sit down for a while*; No. hōykja, vb., *to bend down, hōykja seg, to crouch down*. — The development kj > gj [dz] is rather rare initially and finally in Shetl. Norn words. The development kj > k or g, when final or initial with dropped j, is more common. gi > gj > dz, e.g. in belgjin, sb.

**hogla** [hōgla], sb., *hill-pasture*; truss awaa to de h. go (trudge) along to the pasture! a shout to a cow. Fe. Is the same word as haglet (haaglet), sb., [\*hag(a)-leit]; q.v.

**hogri, hogeri**, sb., see hagri<sup>2</sup>, hageri, sb., and hoger, sb.

**hogsted** [hōg<sup>1</sup>-sted], adj., applied

to cattle, esp. sheep: *frequenting a certain place in the hill-pasture*; h. sheep. Conn. \*hag-stœðr. O.N. hagfastr, adj., of sheep, is found in the same sense as Shetl. hogsted. See \*hagasted, adj.

**hogsten** [hōg<sup>1</sup>-sten], sb., *a boundary-stone* (esp. corner-stone), *dividing pastures in the out-field*. Wh. \*hag(a)-steinn. See \*hag<sup>1</sup>, hagmark and hagmet, sbs.

†**hoid** [hōid, hāid], †**hoit** [(hōi't) hāi't, hōi't], †**hoitt** [hōi'tt, hōl], sb., *a hut*, esp.: a) sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *booth, fisher- men's hut, one of the collection of huts from which fishing is (was) carried on in common, during the summer, away from home*; in this sense comm. in the form hoid. b) *a mean house*; also (e.g. in Sa.) *a smoky, dirty house*. In sense b comm. in the form hoit (hoitt); a h. o' a hole, *a mean hut* (Fe.: hōi't and occas. hōi'tt); in Sa. pronounced "hāi't". — In Fo. is found a form hotti or hutti [hot(t)i] = hoid (sense a). — The different forms indicate that the word has not recently found its way into Shetl. from Eng. (hut). It might be a loan-word from Germ. (Dut.) or from M.Eng.; M.H.G. and Mod.H.G. hütte, Ndl. hut, M.Eng. hotte. For the final d in hoid cf. Sw. hydda, f., *a hut*.

**hoidin<sup>1</sup>** [(hōidin) hāidin], sb., *the ridge of a height, top or uppermost part of a high hill or bank*, esp. in pl.: hoidins; de hoidins o' de hill; we 're gotten to de hoidins, *we have climbed up near the top*. Y<sup>h</sup>. As a place-name, in names of heights, the word is found in different forms; thus: de Hōdens or Hōddens [hōdøns, hōdøns] o' de Kwols (\*Hwols), o' de Ness (Sa.), *heights, elevated pastures*: \*hals-hæðirnar (hæðirnar), \*nes-hæðirnar (hæðirnar); de Hoidins <sup>a)</sup> [hāidins]



(Y<sup>b</sup>.), <sup>b</sup>[hóidins] (Sound near Lerwick, M.), denoting in both cases the uppermost part of a hill; de Hoddins, Hoddjins [hóðʒins] o' Raga [rāga] (Y<sup>h</sup>.), *an elongated height*. — O.N. hæð (and hœð), f., *a height; summit*; No. hædd, hœd) and hœgd, f., Fær. hædd and hœgd [hövd], f., *a height*. The Shetl. forms hoidin, hoddjin (hoddin) rather presuppose "hædd" or "hœgd" as a root-form. -in is the def. art. grafted into the word; hoidin, hodd(j)in, thus prop. \*hæddin or \*hœgdin; de hoidins, hodd(j)ins = \*hæddirnar or \*hœgdirnar.

**hoidin**<sup>2</sup> [hóidín (háidín)] and **hoidin** [hói·diən· (há·diən·, hói·di·n·, hái·-)], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *clergyman*. Also hoitin [hóitin (háitin)] and hoitien [hói·tiən· (há·i·-)]. U. Poss. *he who threatens or waves his arms (in the pulpit)*, from an older \*hotin. Cf. No. hytta, vb., *to threaten; to wave the hand, to reach for* (O.N. hóta and hœta, vb., *to threaten*). Cf. nicknames, tabu-names for *clergyman*, such as loder and uppstander.

**hoidin-fer** [hóidín-fœʀ], sb., *the last trip to the hill* when bringing home the peats (esp. by pack-horse); also *the finishing of a work*, esp. of *harvest-work*. Conn. Prob. \*håttanarferð (\*háttingar-) = \*hættanarferð (\*hættingar-). See further under hottena, etc., adj., sb. and interj.

\***hoilost**, sb., see \*hollost, sb.

**hoittoit**, sb. and adj., see halltott.

\***hoissan**<sup>1</sup>, sb., *the haddock*, gadus aeglefinus. In Low's list of words from Foula. O.N. (Icel.) ýsa (isa), f., No. hysa, Fær. hýsa, f., *the haddock*.

**hoit**, **hoitt**<sup>1</sup>, sb., (*strange*) *behaviour or condition (bodily form)*; see further hott<sup>1</sup>, sb.

†**hoit**, **hoitt**<sup>2</sup>, sb., *a hut*; see hoid, sb.

\***hoitafick**<sup>1</sup>, adj., "applied to good or bad behaviour". Coll. L. L. Bonaparte in E.D.D. See hott<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**hoitt**<sup>3</sup>, sb., (*supernatural*) *fear*; see hott<sup>2</sup>, sb.

\***hoitt**<sup>4</sup>, sb., *deep-sea fishing grounds*; see \*hott<sup>3</sup>, sb. (adj.).

**hoitted**, **hoited**, adj., *conditioned*, see \*hotted and ill-hoited, adj.

**hoitti**, **hoiti**, adj., *touchy*, etc., see \*hotti, adj.

**hoitin** (**hoitena**, **hoitna**, **hoitni**), adj., sb. and interj., see hottena, etc.

**hok** [høk], vb., *to sit squatting or crouching*, esp. in the expr. "to sit hokin [høkin]"; to sit hokin ower de fire, *to sit squatting or crouching close over the fire on the hearth to warm oneself*. U. (U<sup>wg</sup>). O.N. hoka, vb., *to be (sit, stand, go) bent; to creep*; Icel. hoka, vb., *to sit squatting*. Cf. hug, huk and hukl, vbs.

**hokel** [høkəl], sb., a species of *large shark, greenland shark*. O.N. hákarl, m., *greenland shark*, squalus carcharias; No. haakall, m., Da. havkal.

**hoken**, **hokken** [høkən, hækən], adj., *greedy; voracious; very hungry*. comm. A phrase: hit 's ill for a hollow man to ha'e a h. hund, *it is ill when a poor man has a greedy dog* (comm.). — No. haaken (h. 4: R.), adj., *ravenously hungry*, and hæken, adj., *greedy; voracious*. Icel. mathákr, m., *a glutton* (O.N. hákr, m., *an inconsiderate, insolent person*).

**hokillin** [høk'ilin], sb., a species of *large shark*, = hokel. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). For \*hokellin from \*hokerlin. O.N. hákerling, f., *greenland shark* (squalus carcharias); No. haakjerring, f.

**hokken** [hækən], **hokner** [hækner] and **hokni**<sup>1</sup> [hækni], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for *the horse*. U. Doubtless from Dut. hakkeneie, sb., a

*small horse* (Eng. hackney, sb.), but assimilates to the foll. *hokni*<sup>2</sup>, sb. With the form *hokner* there is the peculiarity that it is (was) still partly remembered as the old pl. form of *hokken*, *hokni* (O.N. -ar, -ir: pl. ending); but *hokner* is now mostly used in the sing., and *hokners* in the pl. Cf. the relation between *skekel* and *skekler* (*skeklers*),

**hokl**, **hokkel** [høkəl, håkəl], vb., *to gut and clean a fish*. to **h.** fish. Poss. for \**holk* (by metathesis of *l* and *k*) from and old \**holka*, vb., *to hollow out*. Cf. Eng. *hulk*, vb., and see *hokl*<sup>1</sup> (*hokk*), sb. and vb.

**hokni**<sup>2</sup> [håknɪ], sb., *a greedy, voracious person or animal*. Y.; Fe. Deriv. of *hoken*, *hokken*, adj.

**hol**<sup>1</sup> [hōl, hō<sup>o</sup>l], sb., *a young coal-fish*, esp. a two- (or three-) year-old coalfish, comm. in the compd. *hol-piltek* [pɔl'itək]. U., Y<sup>h-n</sup>. *hol* for older \**ol*, either (and rather) = O.N. *áll*, m., *an eel*, or = O.N. *vølr*, m., *a cylinder, round stick* — in both cases alluding to the longish, narrow shape of the fish. Cf. *ol* in *ollek* = No. *vallonga*, f., *a young ling*. *hol-piltek* thus prob. from an original \**ál* (or \**val*)-*piltr* (*piltungr*).

**hol**<sup>2</sup> [hōl], sb., *a hole*, O.N. *hol*, n.

**hol** [hōl], vb., 1) *to hole*, O.N. *hola*, vb.; in Shetl. in a special sense: a) *to make a hole in a sheep's ear*, to **h.** a lug (Fe.); b) *to cause openings in the clouds*; he is *holin* [hōlin] *de sky*, *there are clear spaces appearing in the cloud-covered sky* (Y<sup>h</sup>). 2) *to hollow out*, to **h.** ut, = O.N. *hola*, vb., *to make hollow*.

**holberd** [hōlbærd, hōlbærd], **holbert** [hōlbært, hōlbært], adj. and sb.: 1) adj., *fleshy; full-figured*; a **h.** *creature* ['creature'] (Wh.). A deriv. *holberdli* [hōl'bærdli] is reported from Wh., used partly of inanimate objects, e.g. *holberdli stens*, *big*,

*shapeless stones*. II) sb., *a big, full-figured person; a big, fleshy creature*; a **h.** *o'* a fellow, *o'* a "quey" (*a heifer*). Occas. of inanimate objects: *holberds o' stens*, *big, shapeless stones* (Wh.). — The pronunc. "hōlbærd, hōlbært" is reported from Wests. (Ai); elsewhere more comm.: *hōlbærd, hōlbært*. — A form *halbært* [həlbært, hāl'bært] is reported from N.I., esp. as a substantive; a **h.** *o'* a man, *o'* a wife ['woman']. — O.N. *holdborinn* and \**holdbærr*, adj., *fleshy, stout*, a meaning not handed down, but found again in No. *holdboren* and *holdbær*, *hollberin*, adj. (O.N. "holdborinn" is handed down in sense of *closely related*, e.g. *a natural brother*, from *hold*, n., *flesh*). Cf. *halderin*, sb.

**holg** [hōlg, hālg], sb., *hollow sea; commotion in the sea with short, high-crested waves*; der 'r ['there is'] a **h.** *i' de sea*. Fo. In the same place also *olg* [ōlg], a **o.** *o'* a sea, of *agitated, crested sea*. Different words? With *holg* it is most reasonable to compare No. "holga sjø", *hollow sea*, and *holga*, vb., *to make hollow sea, topping sea*; cf. below *hokl*<sup>1</sup>, sb. and vb., and *holkin*, sb. *olg* may be either an orig. \**holg-*, or = Icel. *ólga*, f., *swell, ólgusjór*, m., *agitated, billowy sea*. Just as *hokl*<sup>1</sup>, sb., *commotion in the sea*, seems to be associated with \**hulk*, *unevenness, knots* (Shetl. *hokl*, sb., *knot, hunch*), so there might be a similar association between *holg* and L.Sc. *hulg*, *hulgie*, sb., *knot, hunch*.

**holgin** [hōlgin, hōlgin (hōl'gin)], sb., *a tall, big, imposing fellow*. N.I. Also a *big, raw-boned, clumsy person*, a **h.** *o'* a fellow, *o'* a dog (Fe.). Prop. *a bundle of straw, wisp of straw* (or *bundle, wisp of hay*), and the same word as No. *holge* (*halge*), m., *a bundle of straw or hay*, which may be used meta-

phorically of a *big, capable fellow*. Cf. also the use of No. vondul, m., a *wisp of hay*, metaph. a *clumsy, stumpy fellow*. From Y<sup>n</sup>. and U. is reported an i-mutated form hilgin, in U. in a somewhat divergent sense; q.v. In proper sense, *bundle of straw (sheaf of straw)*, an Anglicised form "hallow", q.v., is used in Shetl.

**holi** [hɔli], adj., 1) *holey*, from O.N. hol, n., a *hole*. 2) *uneven, full of hollows*, from O.N. hola, f., a *hollow*. holi grund, *uneven seabottom, fishing-ground* (Nm.; De.). Often applied to the sea: *rough; agitated*; de sea is turnin' very h. (Du<sup>w</sup>). For the latter use of the word, cf. holg, sb., holk<sup>1</sup>, sb. and vb., and No. hola = holga, adj., *concave; steep; precipitous*.

**holk<sup>1</sup>** [hå'lk, hɔ'lk], sb., *hollow sea; heavy swell with crested waves*, a h. i' de sea, a h. o' a sea, = holg, sb. N.I., Nm., De<sup>n</sup>. hå'lk: U. occas. hɔ'lk: U. occas., Y., Fe., Nm., De<sup>n</sup>. In sense of *hollow sea*, holk is either the same word as holg, with hardening of g to k (as frequently in Shetl. Norn), or more prob. an original \*holk-; cf. No. holka, f., a *hollow*, (O.N.) \*holka, vb., *to hollow out*. From U. is reported a parallel form hok or hokk [håk] with dropped l; with this latter cf. L.Sc. houk, howk = holk, vb., *to hollow out, dig*. Otherwise, holk, in sense of *rough sea with crested waves*, might be thought to be associated with No. hulk, n., *roughness*, etc. Note the use of words such as a) holter, hulter, sb.; b) humpi, adj.; c) hums (hungs, hunks), honki, sb., (prop. denoting unevenness, roughness), used of agitated sea. Cf. also holk<sup>2</sup> and hulk, vb., in sense of *to stump*. In holk<sup>1</sup>, sb., two different words seem to have been merged together.

**holk<sup>2</sup>** [hɔ'lk (hɔ'lk), hå'lk], sb., 1) *a wooden vessel made of staves, narrower at the top than below*, esp. for keeping fish-livers in, and for storing train-oil; a øli ['oil]-h. U. [hɔ'lk (hɔ'lk)]. 2) *a big, awkward and clumsy person, unfit for work*. U. [hå'lk]; N.Roe [hɔ'lk]. In sense of *something large and clumsy*, appl. to inanimate objects, the word assimilates to the foll. holk<sup>3</sup>. From U<sup>w</sup>e. is reported holok [hɔlɔk] in sense of *a clumsy, ill-shaped person*, a h. o' a body. — O.N. holkr, m., a *ferrule, a ring-shaped fitting*; No. holk, m., a) *a ferrule; a ring*; b) *a wooden vessel made of staves; a keg*, with the derivative "hylke", n., a *high, narrow wooden vessel*; c) *a stiff, clumsy and awkward person*. — The different pronunc. of "hå'lk" (U.), meaning 2, and "hɔ'lk" (U.), meaning 1, might indicate that "hå'lk" is an original "holkr", and "hɔ'lk" a derived form \*hylki (No. hylke, n.).

**holk<sup>3</sup>** [hɔ'lk], sb., 1) *a knot; bump; hunch*; a h. upo de back or atween de shooders ['shoulders']. U., N.Roe, Du. holk-backed [hɔ'lk-bakɔd], adj., *hump-backed* (Du.). 2) *a lumpy, mis-shapen thing; something large and clumsy*; a h. o' a taati ['potato'] (N.Roe); also *something hastily and loosely built* (e.g. a jerry-built house). Sa., Nm<sup>n</sup>. In Du. esp. applied to something unusually large. In sense 1 holk treated here is doubtless No. hulk, n., *knot (knots)*. Poss. association with the preceding holk<sup>2</sup>, sb. In sense 2 \*hulk (given under holg, sb.) is prob. merged with Eng. hulk, sb., and with holk<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**holk<sup>1</sup>** [hɔ'lk], vb., 1) *to hollow out*; to h. a taati, *to cut a piece out of a potato*; de rabbit is ['has'] holket ut de heart o' de neip ['turnip'], *the rabbit has gnawed the*

*inside of the turnip.* Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). \*holka. 2) of the sea: *to cause hollow sea, and high, crested waves, to be agitated, to h. op*; de sea is holkin op. Nm. In sense 2 occas. a) \*holka (or \*holga, *to hollow out*, occas. b) \*hulka, *to stump; make uneven.* See holk<sup>1</sup>, sb., and holg, sb., as well as the foll. holk<sup>2</sup>, vb.

holk<sup>2</sup> [hó'k], vb., 1) *to walk bent with rounded shoulders, to geng* ['go'] holkin. 2) *to stump, to walk unsteadily and jerkily, to geng* holkin. Du. In sense 1 the word is directly to be classed with holk<sup>3</sup>, sb. 1; in sense 2 it partly assimilates to Fær. hólka, vb., *to be clumsy on one's feet.* The word can hardly be directly associated with No. hykla and høkla, vb., *to walk bent and unsteadily*; "høkla" is found in Shetl. (Du.) in the form hekl<sup>1</sup>, hekel; q.v. (vb.). A form hulka [hu'k] is found in Du. in the same sense as holk, to geng hulkin, prob. originating from a \*hulka, vb.; see holk<sup>3</sup>, sb., from \*hulka.

holket<sup>1</sup> [hó'kæt], adj., *deep; roomy; round-bottomed*, esp. of a boat or pot; a h. boat (Y<sup>n</sup>); a h. kettle (N.Roe). Properly, *hollowed out.* \*holkótr (adj.) or \*holkaðr (perf. part.). Cf. No. holka, f., *a depression*, and see holk<sup>1</sup>, sb. and vb.

holket<sup>2</sup> [hó'kæt], adj., *humped; round-shouldered*; also in a wider sense: *mis-shapen*; a h. craeter' ['creature'] or ting; h. shooders, *round shoulders* (N.Roe). Also holki [hó'ki]; a h. body ['person'] (Conn.). — \*hulkótr? To be classed with holk<sup>3</sup>, sb., a knot; hunch.

holki [hó'ki], adj., *peevish; surly*; a h. body. Conn. No. ulken, adj., *surly; cross.* See holks, sb. pl.

holkin [hó'kin (hɔ'kin)], sb., *heavy swell (hollow sea, crested waves)*, a h. i' de sea = a holk i'

de sea. N.I. (Y.; Fe.). \*holkan (holgan)? See holk<sup>1</sup>, sb. and vb.

holks [hó'ks], sb. pl., *bad temper; peevishness; sulks*, esp. in the expr. "to be or sit i' de h.", *to be peevish; to sulk.* Conn. Prob. for \*olks from \*olk; cf. No. ulka, vb., *inter alia to be sulky, just ready to grumble* (R.).

holl [hò], sb., in the expr. "h. and hollband [hòl'bānd, -band' (-ban')]", *bag and baggage*; he (dey) guid h. and h.-band, *he (they) went and took everything with him (them).* N.I. Prob. from O.N. hǫgld, f., *a strap, fastened to the end of a rope*, No. hogold (hólða, hól). hollband then denotes the rope to which the strap is fastened.

hollball [hòl'bal', -bāl'], adv., *rolling over head foremost, head over heels*; dey guid ['went'] h. U<sup>mo</sup>. For \*kollball or kollboll? See kollifbolli, adv.

hollband [hòl'bānd', -band' (-ban')], sb., see under holl, sb.

holli [håli (hɔli), hòli], adj., 1) *capacious, capable of holding much*; a h. boat; a h. bødi (bjødi, *fish-creel*). U. Cf. holket<sup>1</sup>, adj. 2) *slow to finish*; de grund is h., *longer in getting through than expected, in delving a piece of ground.* U. (U<sup>n</sup>: hòli). — No. holleg, hollig, adj., *solid; copious; substantial*; Fær. holligur, adj., *roomy.*

\*hollost [(há'l'ást) hɔ'l'ást], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *deep-sea fishing-grounds*; de h. Also hoilost, hoillost [håil-(l)'ást]. Fe. Poss. an original \*ál-vøst. O.N. ál, m., *a gutter; a furrow; deep depression*, in poetry also *ocean* (prop. *the course of a stream, current*), Fær. álur, m., *the narrow course of a stream.* In Shetl. "de Olens" [\*álmir], pl., is found as a name for a fishing-ground; see

\*ol, sb. O.N. vøst (Fr.: vøzt), f., *fishing-ground*, in poetry: *ocean*.

**holltott**, **-toit**, sb. and adj., see halltott.

**holm** [hɔl'm, hɔm], sb., *an islet*; see further \*hulm, sb.

**holrag** [hɔl'ræg], sb., *a tether-peg with the hole riven up, esp. tether-peg for a cow*. Fe. \*hol-rek; from O.N. hol, n., *a hole*, and rek, n., *something drifting, a wreck* (No. rek 6: R). See the foll. word.

**holrag** [hɔl'ræg, hól'ræg, hól'ræg], vb., 1) *to chase, to drive from hole to hole, to pursue from place to place, to h. a person or body f(r)ae place to place, ut o' hole and into hole*. U<sup>n</sup>. [hól'ræg]. 2) *metaph.: a) to abuse one like a blackguard; b) to backbite*. Y., Fe. hól'ræg: Fe. hól'ræg and hól'ræg: Y. (and U.). — \*holreka; O.N. hol, n., *a hole*, and reka, vb., *to chase, drive*.

\***holraga** [hɔl'ræ'ga], sb., mentioned with reservation in sense of *sickness, epidemic*. Fe. Must be classed with the preceding word.

\***hols** [hɔ'ls (hå'ls)] and \***hwols** [hwó'ls, hwø'ls], sb., 1) *the neck (part of the body)*; in this sense now only found in compds.; see hwolsben, sb.; otherwise comm.: a) ha(l)s [has (hās)] through infl. of L.Sc. hawse, hawse = the throat, and b) Eng. neck. For ha(l)sin, *end plank in a boat*, the meaning of which originates from Norn, see further hals, sb. 2) "*neck*", *a narrow elevation, esp. a slight depression in a high elevation, a lower ridge projecting from a higher one*; now only found as a place-name, though rather bordering on a common noun, as the name (the word) in various places is understood by the common people, owing to its frequent occurrence, and always with prefixed def. art. "de". Examples: de Hols

(in Noss Hill, Noss near Br.); de Hols o' Lirastakk (Burrafirth, U.); de Hwols o' de Wart (Sandw., Du.): vörðu-hals or \*varða-hals; de Holses (Conn.), pl.; de Holsins [hɔ'lsins] (Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>.; Westafirth, Y<sup>n</sup>.), pl.: \*halsarnir, def. pl.; de Hwolsins [hwó'lsins], the south end of the ridge "Valafell [vā'lafel']", U. Occas. with close o-sound, such as in: Holsinswart [ho'l'sinswa'rt] (W. Isle, Skerries): \*hals(ins)varða or -varði. On Wests. are found foll. forms: a) \*kwols [kwó'ls], with the change of hv, hw to kw, characteristic of Wests., e.g. de Kwols (Sa.); b) esp. in Fo.: \*wols [wó'ls]; de Wols; wolsben (Fo.) = hwolsben. — O.N. hals [Icel. háls, Fær. hálsur [há'lsör], No. hals, haals, m., a) *the neck*; b) *an elevated ridge*. Fær. "hálsur" in sense b esp.: *a narrow ridge; a depression between two elevations of unequal height*.

**holter** [hɔ'tər, hól'tər, hól'tər (hɔ'l-tər)] and **hulter** [hɔ'tər], sb., 1) *a slope, hillock*, only reported in pl.: holters = braes (L.Sc. bra, brae, sb., *a slope, hill*); Y<sup>n</sup>. [hɔ'tər]; mostly applied to unfertile soil. As a place-name in this latter sense also occas. \*holt; thus: de Holt [há'lt] (W.), a stony slope. Otherwise more comm. with suffixed -er. 2) in pl., hulters (holters): *uneven ground with small elevations, esp. with large rifts, clefts and holes*. Y<sup>e</sup>. (Hascosay: hulters). Frequently found as a place-name in senses 1 and 2; thus: de Holters or Hulters, a) between Brae and Voe, De. [hɔ'tərs, hól'tərs]; b) W.Sw., Y. [hɔ'tərs]; c) Strand, Fe. [hɔ'tərs] — stony slopes with broken ground; de Hulters o' de Dale (L.), the southern part of the hill "de Klobb o' Tronaster", full of great rifts and clefts. 3) *a fragment of rock (boulder)*; fairly comm., mostly pronounced "hól'tər" or "hól-

tər", occas. "hå'ltər" (thus: Sa., Wests.). From U. (U<sup>wg.</sup>) is reported "hø'ltər" and "ho'ltər" in special sense: *firmly embedded rock*; a great **h.** 4) more rarely: a) *a heap of boulders which have fallen down from high rocks*, a **h. o' stens** (St.: hō'ltər), occas. also b) *an opening between fallen rocks or in a heap of stones*; a otter's **h.**, *an otter's hole* (St.: hō'ltər), in this sense otherwise more comm.: had [had]. 5) *a big, bulky person or object*, a great **h. o' a man**, a great **h. o' a ting**. N.I. Y. and Fe.: hō'ltər (hō'ltər, hō'ltər); U.: hō'ltər (hō'ltər; hō'ltər, hō'ltər). 6) a) *a very big wave*, a **h.** [hō'ltər (hå'ltər), hō'ltər, hō'ltər] o' a sea (sea = wave); b) (*very*) *agitated sea*, a **h. o' a sea**; c) *commotion (agitated state) in the sea*, a **h. i' de sea**. Fairly comm. in the senses given under 6; the pronunc. "hå'ltər" is peculiar to Wests. (Sa.; P.); U<sup>n.</sup>: a hō'ltər (hō'ltər) or hō'ltər i' de sea. — O.N. holt, n., *dry, barren, stony ground rising to a higher level than the surrounding surface, and usually covered with trees* (Fr.); No. holt and Sw. dial. hult, n., a) *a holt, grove*; b) *a rough, stony hill, a slope*; Icel. holt, n., *a stony slope*. The Shetl. forms, ending in -er, prob. spring from an original \*holtr- or \*hultr-; cf. No. holtra and hultra, vb., *to walk unsteadily, in a stumbling manner*, hultren and hultrutt, adj., *uneven; lumpy*. Meaning 6 of the Shetl. word is preferably explained from the latter given Norwegian words. For the change of meaning (*stony*) *slope* > *fragment of rock, boulder* > *big, bulky person or object*, cf. hordin, sb., and røni, sb., where similar changes of meaning have taken place.

**holterhol, hulterhol** [hø'l'tərhol' (hø'l'tərhol')], sb., *a large fissure in the soil; a wide-mouthed cleft*.

Fo. A compd. of holter, hultër (see holter, sb. 2 and 4 b) and hol, sb.

**holtri** [hø'ltri, hø'l'təri', hō'ltri] and **hultri** [hø'ltri, hø'l'təri'], adj., *very rough*; a) of soil: *hilly, with clefts, rifts and holes*; **h.** grund; more commonly b) of sea: *agitated, very rough*; a **h.** sea. See holter, hultër, sb. 1, 2 and 6, and cf. No. hultren, hultrutt, adj., *uneven; lumpy*.

**hom** [hóm], sb., *an inkling; uncertain rumour regarding something; a suspicion*. Cf. Sw. hum, m. and (dial.) n., *suspicion; an uncertain idea of anything*; No. hymt, m., *a hinted supposition*.

**homæk** [hömæk (hø<sup>ø</sup>mæk), hómæk], sb., 1) *a big, heavy cloud*; a **istek-h.**, *a heavy, lowering cloud in cold weather, snow-laden cloud* (U<sup>wg.</sup>), see istek, sb. U<sup>n., w.</sup> 2) *a shower*, a) *a snow-shower, passing or gathering in the distance*, a **h. o' snaw**; he's comin' or settin' op a **h.**, *a snow-shower is gathering*; U<sup>m., n.</sup>; Y<sup>n.</sup>; b) *a (heavy) passing shower*; he is settin' op a **h. o' a shooer** ['shower'], *a shower is coming on*. U<sup>n.</sup> — The pronunc. "hömæk (hø<sup>ø</sup>mæk)" is peculiar to U<sup>wg.</sup>, "hómæk" to U<sup>n.</sup> and Y<sup>n.</sup> — The word may be a contracted form from an old \*húmbakki; cf. No. humbakke (hombakkje), m., *a bank of clouds*. hom-, in any case, is O.N. hóm, n., *darkness (twilight), gloomy sky*. See hums<sup>2</sup>, humsk, humska<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**homer** [hömər], sb., *a species of large shark, prop. female shark*. O.N. hámer, f. No. and Da. "haamær" esp.: Lamna cornubica (in No. appl. to the female of "haabrand"). — a) homer and esp. b) "ho-midder [hø'mid'ər]" are used indifferently, denoting *an unusually large shark* (midder = L.Sc. mither = Eng. mother). N.I. Acc. to Edm. Orkney "hoe-mother", and acc. to Balfour



Shetl.-Ork. "homer, hoemother" = *basking shark*, the largest species of shark. — From Y<sup>h</sup>. is reported "homuth [hōmup] skark" as the name of a shark, larger than ho-brand; q.v.

**ho-midder**, *hoe-mother*, sb., see under homer, sb.

**homl**, **hommel**, vb., see hum-(me).

**homliband** [hōm·liband· (hōm·liband·)] and **humliband** [hom·liband·], sb., a *grommet* (prop. made from raw hide, now also from rope) for fixing an oar to the thole-pin, de keb, in rowing. comm. Also humlaband [hom·laband·] and hombli-band [hōm·bli-band·] (U.). — O.N. hamla, f., and hōmluband, n., a *grommet*.

**ho-mooth'd** [hō·muþ'd], adj., *having a protruding upper jaw*; a **h.-m.** animal, sheep. Y<sup>s</sup>. Prop. *like a shark's mouth*.

**homs**<sup>1</sup>, sb., see hums<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**homs**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see hums<sup>2</sup>, humsk, sb.

**homs**<sup>3</sup> [hō'ms], sb., *sulky or capricious temper*; he guid ['went'] aff in a h. Fo. See the foll. word.

**homs** [hō'ms], adj., *sulky; irritable; touchy; capricious*. Fo. Cf. No. humskjen and hymskjen, adj., *indisposed; disinclined; somewhat sulky*; L.Sc. hum, adj., *dissatisfied; fretful*, and humstrum, sb., *pettish temper*, etc.

**homska**, sb., see humska<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**homst**, adj., see hims, hims(e)t, adj.

**homuth-shark**, see under homer, sb.

**hond** [hōnd, hōnd], sb., a *dog*, see hund, sb.

**hondigru** [hōn·digrū], adjectival term, noted down in the expr. "to lie h.": a) *lying in a crouching position*; "I'm ['I have'] been lyin' h. 'treeangle' like a marflu"; b) *unoccupied through indisposition*,

*not able to work, and yet not confined to bed*. Y<sup>h</sup>. If meaning I be the original, the word might be regarded as a contraction of an old "(sem) hundr við grúfu", "(like) a dog by the hearth". Poss. to be compared with the Norw. phrase "sitja hund (hoond) i baate", *to sit askew in the boat* (R.).

**hondiklokk**, sb., see honnklokk (hornklokk), sb.

**honds** [hōndz], vb., *to incite, to set a dog (on)*, esp. on sheep; *to drive by means of a dog*; to h. de sheep = the now more common "to hond [hōnd (hōnd)] de sheep". honds is used yet more frequently in a wider sense: *to bully; drive; chase*; to h. ane ['one'] ut. N.I.? A form hunds [hō'ns] in sense of (*to bully*) *to drive; chase; turn out*, to h. ut, is reported by J.I. — \*hundsā. Cf. Da. hundse, Sw. dial. hunnsa, vb., *to hound out*, prop. *to treat like a dog*. For the sound-change un(d)s, on(d)s > ōndz in Shetl. cf. bons, sb., rons and skonzj, vbs.

**hondshol** [hōndz·hōl, hōndz·], sb., a *hole or a widening like a pool in a brook in which pups are (were) drowned*. The word is now esp. used as a place-name, "de Hondshol", e.g. in Wisdal burn (Wd., M.), and in West Sandwick burn (Y.). \*hunds-hol, n., a *dog's hole*.

\***honga** [hōŋga] and \***honge** [hōŋgə], vb., *to hang*; only preserved in a riddle about the cow (see Introd., Fragments of Norn). honga: Fe. honge: U. O.N. hanga, vb., *to hang*.

**honger** [hōŋgər, hāŋgər], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for a *kettle, pot*. Y<sup>n</sup>., Wests. occas. Prop. *the hanging one, that which hangs (in the chain or hook, de kruk and de links)*. \*hangari, m., from O.N. hanga, vb., *to hang*. See \*honga, vb.

**hongs**, vb., see hungs, vb.

**honk (hunk)** [hɔ'ŋk, ho'ŋk], sb., *a lull or interval in bad weather, esp. in rainy weather.* Now also commonly used: hain (anglicised form). See further under the foll. word.

**honk (hunk)** [hɔ'ŋk, ho'ŋk], vb., applied to bad weather, esp. rain (storm- or rain-charged clouds): *to drift over, to cease, clear up, "to h."* and "to h. op"; he honks op, he is honkin op, *it is clearing up, there is a lull in the rainy weather.* Now commonly: "hain" (he hains, he is hainin'), of a lull in rainy weather, from L.Sc. (and Shetl.) hain, vb., *to save, economize.* — honk prob. for \*hogn from O.N. hagna and høgna, vb., *to become serviceable, to turn out profitable.* Cf. hag, vb. 2.

**honki** [hɔ'ŋki], sb., properly *a push (upwards), a shaking*, only reported in pl., honkis, said of the setting in of heavy seas; der 'r honkis gettin' in him nu, *the sea is rising, and the waves are beginning to break.* Du. The word is to be classed with No. honka, vb., *to hobble*, and is cognate with honkl, honkel, sb. and vb. (see below). Cf. a) hunk, sb., and b) the use of the word humpi, adj., of heavy sea.

**honkl, honkel** [hɔ'ŋkəl], sb., *a shoving up*; he ga'e him (himsell = himself) a h., *he raised or shrugged his shoulders.* Y<sup>n</sup>. See the foll. word.

**honkl, honkel** [hɔ'ŋkəl], vb., *to heave upwards, to raise*: a) to h. anesell ['oneself'], *to raise or shrug one's shoulders*; he honkeld him; also "to h. upon anesell"; he honkeld upon him; b) *to get something (one's garments, a burden on one's back) to hang higher up and thereby to fit better*; to h. op de claes (trousers), *to pull up one's garments (trousers).* Y<sup>n</sup>. Is the same word as No. honkla or hongla, vb.,

*to move unsteadily, to stumble.* Cf. hinkl<sup>2</sup>, hinkel, vb.

**honna**, sb., see honnek<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**honnadu** [hɔŋ'adu], interj., *attention! stand still!* cry to the cow to get her to stand still, in milking. U. honna- is prob. the same word as hanna (hannana); -du is doubtless the Da., No. and Sw. pron. du, *thou.*

**honnek**<sup>1</sup> [hɔŋək], sb., *horn*, esp. 1) *horn of an animal; cow's horn, ram's horn.* Ai. 2) sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for a) *a boat's fog-horn, luder-horn*; b) *horn for holding snuff.* Ai. honn [hɔŋ, hãŋ, hõŋ (hõŋ)] is found in sense of *horn (point)* as the first part in a couple of compds.; see honngel, honnklokk, sbs. In a small Norn fragment (see Introd.) are found forms such as honna [hɔŋa], honi [hõni] and horni [hõrni]: the two first mentioned from Ai., the last from U<sup>s</sup>,<sup>mo</sup>. — \*honni [hõŋ, hõni, hãni] is found in place-names in sense of *a conical height*, e.g. de horn o' Honni [hɔni, hõŋ] (Sa.), a conical rock in the sea, near the land; "horn" is, in this case, a tautological addition; further: de Honni [hãni] (Papa St.), an elevation. As the first part in "Honnastakk [hõŋ'-astak]" (U<sup>n</sup>), de hemer and de øter Hondastakk [hɔŋ'dastak] (Burraf., U.), two pointed skerries. In Fo. is found, with a change of rn to dn, "de Hodn [hɔd'n]", as a name for a point of land, and a fissure in a rock (admitting the sea), also called "de gjo o' Hodn" (Fo<sup>n-e</sup>). — In the sense of *corner* a form \*hond [hõŋd] is found preserved as a place-name, bordering on a common noun: de easter and de waster Hond (Huston, Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>), "the eastern and the western corner", two plots of field in the corners of the home-field. — O.N. horn, n., *horn*

in the different senses of this word: *a tapering height, a foreland; a corner, nook*. — The form *honn* in Shetland Norn is regularly developed; horn, on the other hand, with preserved *rn*, is prob. due to Eng. (L.Sc.) infl. See further under horn, sb., which is found preserved in Shetl. in a few special Norn meanings.

**honnek**<sup>2</sup> [hõnək], sb., a disparaging term for *a girl, esp. a slatternly girl*. Fe. From Fe. is reported a pl. form *honneks* as poss. being an obsolete term for *girl, sweetheart*; "is it lang ['long'] since du saw de honneks?" Prop. the same word as the preceding? *honnek, (slatternly) girl*, might be an old \**hyrna* (No. *hyrna*, f., *horned animal, esp. sheep*).

**høngel** [hõn'gel', hån'gel', hõn'gel' (hõn'-'), -gul'], sb., *the garfish*, Belone, = No. *horngjæla*, f. The word is characteristic of S.Sh. (Du.). *høngel* (-gul): Du. See *nebbet geddek*.

**honnin** [hõnɪn], sb., *a sheep having woolly hair growing out of the tip of its horn*. Y<sup>n</sup>. O.N. *hyrningr*, m., *horned animal*. *honnin*, in the sense given, is doubtless an abbr. of \**blohonnin* (reported from Y<sup>s</sup>. and Ai.) [\**(bi-)*loðhyrningr]; q.v.

**honnina** [hõn'ina], interj., = *hannana*. Y<sup>n</sup>.

**honnklokk** [hõn'kløk' (hõn'-'), -klåk'], sb., *nasicornous beetle*, *Dynastes tityus* or *Oryctes nasicornis*. Fe. *hornklokk* [hõr'ɔnkløk, -klåk]: U.; N. Also *hondklokk* [hõn'di-kløk' (hõn'di-), hõn'dzi-kløk' (hõn'dzi-), -klåk]: Nm<sup>n</sup>. [hõndi-klåk]; Y. [hõndi (hõndi)-], and Fe. occas. [hõndzi (hõndzi)-], and *hontklokk* [hõ'nti-klåk]: Y<sup>n</sup>. *honnklokk* (*hornklokk*) is an old \**horn-klokka* or *-klukka*; cf. Fær. *svartaklukka*, f., *ground-beetle*, and Icel. *brúnklukka*, f., *water-beetle*. The forms *hondi-*

*klokk, hontklokk* seem most prob. to spring from a \**hyrnd klukka*; O.N. *hyrndr*, adj., *horned, having horns*.

**hons** [hõ'ns, hån's], vb., 1) *to finger; grab; shake; to turn a thing about*, esp. in searching for something; to rums and *h*. Du. [hõ'ns]. 2) *to pilfer*. Ai. [hån's]. — No. *handska*, vb., *to grab; shake; pull*, Sw. dial. *handska*, vb., *to catch*.

**honsl, honsel** [hõ'nsəl], vb., (*to finger*) *to turn a thing about, to search eagerly for something, to h. t'rough onyting, to h. for onyting*. Deriv. of *hons*, vb., to which (sense 1) the word assimilates.

**hontibak** [hõ'ntibak'], sb., *a poor, hunchbacked person or animal*. Y<sup>n</sup>, b. Hardly directly from Eng. *hunchback*, sb.; see below *hontj* and *hontl*, vbs.

**hontj** [hõ'ntʃ], vb., *to hobble; to saunter about without knowing what to do, to linger; to geng hontjin about*. U<sup>n</sup>. Assimilates in meaning to No. *hunta*, vb., *to saunter aimlessly, waiting for anything* (*huntra*), from which the Shetl. word seems to spring, but, in its form, it is doubtless influenced by the cognate Eng. *hunch*, vb., in Shetl. pronounced "hõ'ns, hõ'ntʃ". See *hontibak*, sb., and *hontl*, vb.

**hontl, hontel** [hõ'ntəl], vb., *to hobble, to walk with a bad carriage*. U<sup>n</sup>, Y. (Y<sup>n</sup>, b.). Mostly applied to a person of little physical strength; a *hontlin* body (Y<sup>b</sup>) = a *bjakki* or *bjaki* body. Deriv. of a \**hont*; see the two prec. words. Cf. No. *hunta*, vb., *to saunter to and fro*, and Sw. (N.Sw.) dial. *huntä*, hunt, vb., *to jump heavily*, esp. of bears (Ri.).

**hontlet** [hõ'ntlæt, hõ'ntlæt], adj., *stumbling; weak; wanting strength*, prop. applied to gait, mode of carriage; a *piri h*. body = a *bjakki* body. U<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of *hontl*, vb.

**ho-pig** [hō'pig], sb., a species of *small shark* (like the blue shark in appearance, but considerably smaller). Du.

**hopp** [hɔp, hâp], sb., *a hop, jump*. O.N. hopp, n., *a hop, jump*.

**hopp** [hɔp, hâp], vb., *to hop, jump*. On. hoppa, vb., *to hop, jump*.

**hord<sup>1</sup>** [hórd (hórd)], sb., 1) *a big boulder*. Fo. [hórd]; U<sup>n</sup>. [hórd (hórd)]. 2) a) *a very large object*; b) *a living thing or being of imposing size*, a **h. o'** a skate (*ray*), a **h. o'** a fellow or wife ['woman']. U<sup>n</sup>. [hórd (hórd)]. 3) a) *a great heap of stones*, a **h. o'** stens; b) *a heap of any objects thrown together*, a **h. o'** tings, o' claes ['clothes']. N.I. occas. [hórd, hórd]. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). In Fe. esp.: hórd. — hörd [hörd], a parallel form to hord, is noted down in N.I. (esp. U<sup>n</sup>., Y. occas.). — As a place-name the word is found sometimes with and sometimes without prefixed h: ord [ord, órd] and hord [hórd] in sense of: a) *a block of stone*; b) *a sloping heap of fragments of rock lying at the foot of a precipice, talus*, e.g.: de Ord [ord] (Br., North Isle, N.), de Ords [órds] (N.Roe; Fitful, Du.), names of rocks fallen down, talus; near "de Ords" in Fitful is found a pasture, called "de Ordihog [ór'dihög]": \*urða-hagi. de Hord (near Lerwick, M.), a block of stone; de Hord o' Brunshamarsland (N.), rocks, talus; de Hords (Ai., Fo.), rocks fallen down, talus; de Hords o' Bloberg (Fo.). de Skrodd Hordins [skród hórdins] (Fo.) = \*skruddu urðirnar, *the rocks fallen down from the mountain side*. Hordifell [hór'dífel'] (Nm<sup>s</sup>., Ai.): \*urða(r)-fell. A rare form urd [ord] is found in "de Fadlurdins [fadlor'dins]" (Hamnafell, Fo.): \*fall-urðirnar. — O.N. urð, f., *a heap of fragments of rock fallen down at the foot of a rocky wall, talus*. See hordin (hordek), sb.

**hord<sup>2</sup>** [hórd, hórd] and more rarely **hurð** [hord], sb., 1) *a great multitude or crowd, great number*; a hord o' folk, = fjord, fjörd. Y<sup>n</sup>., Fe., Conn. Diff. from "hård", the pronunc. of Eng. horde, sb. 2) a) *as much corn as may be dried at one time in a pot over the fire*, a hord o' bursten (q.v.); also b) *the quantity of corn dried at one time in a kiln*, a hord o' corn (Fe.). The form hurð is found in Fo. in the senses 2 a and b: a hurð on the kiln. — Possibly the same word as Icel. urðr, m., *a great quantity*. In No. "yrja", f., denotes sometimes *a crowd, great quantity*, sometimes *a heap, mass* (ur, m. Aa.).

**hord** [hórd], adj., *hard; severe; troublesome*; a **h. day**, *a hard day's work*. Nm. O.N. harðr, adj., *hard, also difficult, troublesome*. The change a > o in hord is in accordance with the current rules of sound in the Shetl. Norn words. Otherwise, "hard" is used in Shetl. as in Eng.

**hord**, vb., see hird, vb.

**horda** [hórdə], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *mare*. U. Poss. syn. with No. hardel, *an animal which consumes much* (is "hardfostrad"), esp. of *a horse* (R.). For o in horda see hord, adj.

**hordek**, sb., see hordin, sb.

**hordeks** [hórdæks], sb. pl., in the compd. "gjöla [gjöla, gjöla]-h.", *sediment, particles of cheese adhering to the inside of the churn, when the whey* (see gjöla, sb.) *is poured out, after the churning*. Fe<sup>e</sup>. The word is prob. to be classed with No. yrda ("yyra"), vb., *to cover with gravel* (R.).

**hordin** [hórdin], sb., 1) *a big boulder*, = hord<sup>1</sup> 1. Fo. 2) *a big, heavily-built woman*, partly = hord<sup>1</sup> 2; also hordek [hórdæk]. More rarely of *a big, stout man* (N.Roe: hor-

dek). — hordin is prob. \*urðin, def. form of O.N. urð, f., (*block of stone*) a heap of large fragments of rock; see hord<sup>1</sup>, sb. hordek is prob. formed from hord with added suffix -ek.

**horek**<sup>1</sup> [hørək] hārək], sb., *compartment in a boat, esp. in the stern*. S.Sh. (Du.), Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). In Esh. esp. *the space between the hindmost knee-timber and the stern itself*. Prop. *the place where the side-planks are fitted to the stern*. “de hole o’ de h.” *the hindmost part of the keelson in the stern-compartment* (Esh.). horek is prob. the same word as No. hork, f., a band, handle, ring (osier ring), because hank and hōdek<sup>1</sup>, prop., a handle, loop, are used in the same sense.

**horek**<sup>2</sup> [hørək], sb., a fissure, small cleft; a h. i’ de rock. Du. Poss. syn. with No. haara, f., chap in the skin.

**horek**<sup>3</sup> [hørək], sb., see hōrin, sb.

**horem (hurem)** [hørəm] and **horm**, **hurm** [horm], sb., *scaly pieces of skin adhering to the wool when plucked off the sheep*. Also with dropped h: orem (urem) [ørəm], orm, urm [ør̥m]. Conn. In N.I. found in the form uram [ūrām]. — \*hárhamr (hár, n., hair; hamr, m., pelt, skin). Icel. hárhamur, m., hairy skin (B.H.); No. haar(h)am, m., grain of leather; the outer hairy skin; Sw. dial. hárrema, f., grain of leather; Fær. hárrama, f., the root of the hair on a skin. The Shetl. forms of pronunciation with close, short o or long u presuppose most prob. a \*hórhamr.

**hōrin** [hōrin], sb., sea-term, fishermen’s tabu-name for seal. N.I. Other forms are: a) horek [hørək]: N.I. occas.; b) wōrin [wōrin, wōrin], for \*hwōrin: Fo.; c) jōrin [jōrin, jōrin, jōrin], for \*hjōrin: Fo.; d) uriin

[ūrriin’] and uriin [ūrriən’]: Wh., Sk. — Prop. *the hairy one*. An older \*háringr (with dropped i-mutation) = hæringer, m., a hairy being. The seal is now also called “de hair-fish” in Shetl. fishermen’s tabulang. For the forms uriin, uriin see the concluding remark under the preceding word.

**horkl, horkel** [hórəkəl], sb., *commotion in the sea, esp. tide-race, waves going against one another; a h. i’ de sea*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. The word is most prob. to be referred to No. hurkla, vb., to roughen.

**horkl, horkel** [hórəkəl, hórəkəl], vb., to make a gurgling or rattling sound in the throat; to gurgle, rattle, hawk; a horklin soond [‘sound’]; to h. and tear ut o’ de trot [‘throat’]. N.I. hórəkəl: Fø. occas.; elsewhere more comm.: hórəkəl. No. harkla and hurkla, vb., to hawk, rattle, gurgle.

**horkli** [hór̥kli] and **horkali** [hór̥kali], adj., *disagreeable; coarse; rough, of weather; h. wadder, weather too rough for boat-fishing* (Fo.); a h. day (Fo.); he is h.-lookin’, a storm is expected (Y<sup>n</sup>). horkli: Fø. horkali: Y<sup>n</sup>. Also with dropped h: orkli [ór̥kli]: Fø. — No. hurklen and hurklutt (harkall and harklen), adj., rough; uneven. Cf. horkl, sb.

**hōrl** [hōrl (hór̥l, hór̥l)], sb., a) *humming or whirring sound; b) (distant) rushing or muffled, rolling sound of the sea; de h. o’ de sea; der’r [‘there is’] a h. i’ de sea*. N.I. c) *rattle, rattling sound; “der’r a h. at his breast”, applied to a person with a bad cold* (Sa.). d) *monotonous talk, nonsense* (Du.). — \*hurl from hurr; No. hurr, m., a dull, purring (humming, whirring) sound. No. hurla, vb., to whirl; hum; tattle; to speak monotonously and inanely.

**hōrl** [hōrl, hór̥l (hór̥l)], vb., to hum; whirl; to rush, to roll with a

*muffled sound*, appl. to the sound of the sea some distance away. N.I. Also to *speak monotonously, to tattle* (Du. and elsewhere). — No. *hurla*, vb., to *whirl; hum; tattle*, etc., from *hurra*, vb.

**horlin** [hórlin], sb., disparaging term appl. to a person; a scald ['scald'] h. See *horl*, sb. and vb.

**horlos** [hórløs], **hor-less** [hórlæs] and **hora-less** [hór'alæs], adj., *deafened with noise or boisterous talk*; du is makin' me **h.-l.**, you make me quite deaf with your noise. U<sup>n.</sup>, burr. \*høyrnar-lauss, from O.N. høyrn (heyrn, Icel.), f., *hearing*; Icel. heyrnarlauss, adj., *deaf*.

**hornd** [hórmnd], perf. part. and adj., = hwermd; see *hwermd*<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**horn** [hörn, hō'rn; hörn, hårn], sb., 1) *horn*, partly a) *horns of the head of an animal*, partly b) *horn (substance)*; c) *horn, fashioned into an object*, e.g. a wind-instrument (see *luder-horn*); a horn for holding snuff; O.N. horn, n., and Eng. horn are used in the same sense. In Shetl. also: d) *pointed dorsal fin of a fish or shark*; de horns o' de ho (*the shark*); e) *feelers of a snail or of an insect*; de horns o' a snail (Fe.: hörn). horn is also a Norw. word in both the latter given senses. O.N. horn, inter alia: *high dorsal fin of a whale*. 2) *the top of the stem (or stern)-post of a boat*; de horns o' de boat. comm. [hörn, hårn]. The compd. hinnispott (honnispott), sb., q.v., indicates horn in the last sense to be a Norn word. 3) *a tapering height; pointed skerry*; now mostly used as a place-name; de **h.** [hårn] o' Honni (Sa.), see *honnek*<sup>1</sup>, sb.; de Horn [hårn], a point of land projecting from the steep coast on the north-western side of the isle of Papa Stour. "de **H.** o' Papa". "de horns (Horns) o' Hagmark", two steep rocks in Klebergswick Hill, U<sup>n.</sup>

Hornshul [hōr'nsuól] (Y<sup>n.</sup>), a tapering hill: \*horns-hóll (see *hul*, sb.). O.N. horn, a *promontory; projecting, high mountain*. 4) *a corner, nook*, esp. in certain phrases: de auld ['old'] **h.** [hårn], *the old nook, the old home or native place* (De.). As a place-name, name of a farm, is reported "de Horn [hårn]" (Skelbre, L.). O.N. horn, a *corner, nook*. — horn is otherwise not the regularly developed form in Shetl. Norn.; for this form (hōnn-) and the meanings in which it has been preserved, see *honnek*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**horn** [hörn (hårn), hōrn], vb., to *procure a discharge of blood from an injured part of the body by means of the horn of an animal, to cup*; the point of the horn is (was) put into the wound, and a piece of skin or a rag is (was) wrapped round the wide end of the horn. Also called "to tak' horn-blød", and "to kopp". N.I. "hörn, hörn": U. (hō'rn: U<sup>n.</sup>). More recent form.

**horn-blød** [hōr'n'blød; hōrn'blød; hårn'-], sb., *blood drawn from an injured part of the body by means of the horn of an animal*. hōr'n'blød: N.I. to tak' **h.-b.** = to horn. See further *horn*, vb.

**horn-gebi**, sb., see *gebi*, sb.

**horni**<sup>1</sup> [hōrni], sb., a *corner, nook*; I harried every **h.**, I searched in every corner. U. The word is O.N. horn, n., in sense of *corner, nook*, or a derivative of this word: O.N. hyrni, n., a *corner*. Cf. *hirnek*, sb.

**horni**<sup>2</sup> [hårni], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *cow*; de **h.** Prop. *the horned one*. Wests. (Fo.; Papa St.). More recent form.

**horn-klokk**, sb., see *honnklokk*, sb.

**horp** [hó'rp], vb., to *contract; to shrink*, esp. owing to drying up or to the action of heating. Mostly used in perf. part.: horpet [hó'rpət], too



*much dried up or burnt*, e.g. of bread. Papa St. No. *hyrpa*, Sw. dial. *hyrpa*, *hörpa*, vb., *to pinch, draw together*.

**horri**, sb. and vb., see *hurr*.

†**horra** [hōra]-**goose**, sb., *barnacle-goose*. U. Also Ork. L.Sc. *horie-goose*.

**horri** [hōrri], interj., a shout by which swine are chased away. Sa. See *harri* and *herr(i)*, interj.

**horro** [hōr'ō', hōr'ō'], sb., *great disturbance, noise and confusion*, a **h.** and a "balloot". Wh. In a somewhat different sense is handed down the form *hurro* [hur'ō', hōr'ō']: *ardour; high spirits; like hurro, ardent and animated* (S.Sh.? Burgess, *Sketches*, 2nd edit. p. 113. — Doubtless accus. "\*hurru" from \*hurra, f.; No. *hurra*, f., *whirling and rushing speed* (*hurra*, vb., *to hum; whirl*; O.N. *hurra*, vb., *to hum; mutter*).

**horse-høv** [hå'rs'høv], sb., *marsh-marigold* (plant). Fe. Prop. *horse's hoof* (O.N. *hófr*, m., a *hoof*). Cf. Icel. *hófblaðka*, f., as the name of the same plant. The common Shell. name for the plant is otherwise *blokka* (*blogga*); q.v.

**horsgok, -guk** [hå'rs'gók' (-gók'), -gók', -guk'], sb., *the snipe, scolopax gallinago*. *hå'rs'gók'*, -guk': U<sup>n</sup>. Elsewhere more comm.: "hå'rs'gök' (-gök)" and "horse-gouk [gök, gök]"; the latter form acc. to L.Sc. *gowk*, sb., *cuckoo*. Also Ork. The name is due to the bird's subdued cry. In Shell. *horsgok*, *horsgouk* is also found used of another bird, viz.: *the green sand-piper* (Jam.). — O.N. *hrossagaukr*, No. *rossegauk* and *horsegauk*, Sw. *horsagök*, m., Da. *horseøg*, *the snipe*.

**horsk** [hō'ršk], interj., a shout by which swine are chased away. Sa. See *hirs(i)*, interj.

**horus, horrus** [horus', horus', hō'r-us'], sb., 1) *bustle; noise; uncon-*

*trolled speed; to be in a h.*; der'r ["there is'] a **h.** upo dee; he cam' wi' a **h.**, *he came rushing and stumbling*. In various places, e.g. in Fe., the phrase "to be in a **h.**" is mostly said of a crowd as distinct from a single individual. *hō'r-us'*: Conn.; *horus'*: Fo.; elsewhere more comm.: *horus'*. Also *hurus* [hurūs', hū'rūs']; to had a *hurus*, *to rush along, to make a noise*. U<sup>n</sup>, burr. 2) *a noisy, rushing crowd, a h. o' folk*. L. [horus']. Sa., Wests. [horus']. — Assimilates entirely in both senses to No. *herraas*, f., which prob. is the same word (the latter part is O.N. *rás*, f., *run, speed, also a crowd*). The first part of the word is prob. influenced by \**hurr*, *horr*, *horro*, appl. to humming, whirring. -rus seems to presuppose a root-form \**rōs* = *rás*. "u" of the first part of *hurus* can most reasonably be explained as having arisen by levelling of sound.

**horus** [horus', horus'], and **hurus** [hurūs'], vb., *to urge one on*, e.g. by noisy shouting; he *hurusd* (was *hurusin*) him to come. See *horus*, sb.

**horøvi** [hō'røvi, hō'røvi], sb., a species of *grey shark, smooth dogfish, mustelus*, in shape like "de ho", but larger, and having a tail of a different form. Nm. Occas. *horøbi* [hō'røbi]. Nm<sup>s</sup>. occas. The name is due to the peculiar form of its tail. For the first part of the compd. see *ho*, sb.; the second part is a deriv. of O.N. *rófa*, No. *rova*, f., *tail*. With *røvi* cf. *rovek<sup>2</sup>*, sb., used, inter alia, of the tail of a shark.

**hosamilla**, adv., see *husamilla*, adv.

**hosopall, -pell** and **-pann**, sb., see *høsapall*, *høsapann*, sb.

**hosek** [høsək, høsək], sb., *an overhand knot made on a damaged fishing-line round the broken parts*

which are laid double. U. Doubtless to be classed with No. hōse, n., an instrument for clinching.

**hoskali** [hōsˈkali], adj., applied to weather: *harsh and disagreeable, unsuitable for out-door work or fishing*; **h.** wadder. U. Cf. No. husk(e)-leg, adj., *ugly; horrible; frightful* (Aa.), *indisposed, accompanied by shuddering* (R.), and husken, adj., id., also appl. to weather: *rough and cold, causing shivering fits*.

**hoskerri** [hōˈskærːi, hōˈskærːi], sb., a species of *big shark*, in shape like the smaller kind called "ho" (*dogfish*). Nm., Wests. From Wests. the word is also reported in sense of *a very large shark*, from Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) understood as the same species of shark called *hobrand*. — O.N. háskerðingr, m., = hákarl and hákerling, *greenland shark*. See hokel and hokillin, sbs.

**hoski** [hōski, hāski], adj., of weather: a) *hazy and also somewhat rough and windy*; **h.** wadder: *cloudy, windy weather*; b) *misty with slight rain*; **h.** wadder. Reported from Nm. and Ai. in sense a [hōski], in sense b from Papa Stour [hōski and hāski]. The word appears to be a parallel form to *haski*<sup>1</sup>, adj., and must, in that case, be distinguished from *hoskali*, adj., applied to weather.

**hoskitek** [hōˈskitæk], sb., a species of *cuttle-fish*, smaller than the common *skitek*; q.v. Du. Food for "de ho" (*the dogfish*)? For another possible definition of ho, first part of the compd., see under *hobagi*, sb.

**hosl, hosel**, sb. and vb., see *hus(e)l*.

**\*hospra** [hōsˈpæra] and **\*hosper** [hōspær], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *wife*. Fe. Also *hesper* [hæspær], acc. to J.I. — O.N.

*húsprøyja* (*húspreyja*), f., = *húsfreyja* (-*freyja*), f., *mistress of the house, wife*. — Cf. *hostan(i)*, *høstani*, sb., which is another form of the same word.

**hoss, hosj** [hōs(ɕ)], sb., 1) (*muffled*) *rush or murmur*, esp.: a) *of waves lapping on the shore in calm weather*, a **h.** about de shore; usually with an implication of the rushing sound, caused by the waves; a **h.** i' de sea; also of the rushing sound of the water in a brook: *der'r a h.* i' de burn. In Fe. also *hossin* [hōs(ɕ)in, hōs(ɕ)ən], a **h.** o' ca' about de shore (*softly breaking surf*). From Sa. is reported *hoss* [hōsɕ] of a louder sound: *rush of waters*, a **h.** o' water. b) *gentle, sougning wind*, a **h.** o' wind. From Sa. of a louder sound: *a sudden burst of wind*. c) *a slight, rustling sound*; de **h.** o' de mice i' (among) de corn (Y<sup>h</sup>). d) *a loud, humming or droning sound, caused by a restless flock or crowd* (Sa.). 2) *a restless, noisy crowd*, a **h.** o' folk. Sa., N. — *høsij*, *höss* [høs(ɕ)] is reported from Y<sup>h</sup>. as a parallel form to *höss*. — Cf. No. *hussa* and *hysja*, vb., *to swing to and fro*, prop. with a loud, rushing sound, lcel. *hossa*, vb., *to swing, to shake (gently), to shove*, No. *hosa* and *hysja*, vb., *to soug, rush along*, as well as L.Sc. *hush*, sb., *a whisper, slight noise, gushing*. The Shetl. form *høsij* [høs(ɕ)] springs from an original \**hysj*. — The verb *hoss*<sup>1</sup> preserves a single sense (sense 1), different from the substantive.

**hoss**<sup>1</sup> (**hossj**) [höss, hōs(ɕ)], vb., 1) properly *to cause a violent swinging or shaking*, esp. in the phrase: *to h.* ane op, *to beat someone*. 2) *to cause a rushing or sighing sound, to rush, sigh* (esp. *gently*); de sea, burn, wind is *hossin*. In this sense comm.

with the pronunc. "hōs(̥s)". 3) *to rustle faintly*; de mice is hōssin i' de corn (Y<sup>h</sup>: hōs, hōs̥s). — Besides hōss, a form hōsj [hōs̥(̥s)] is found in Y<sup>h</sup>. — For the etymology of the word see hōss, sb.

**hoss<sup>2</sup> (hossj)** [hōs̥s̥], vb., *to chase away poultry*, esp. hens, by shouting (hoss! hōss kirr!); to h. de hens awa ['away'] or ut. Fe. huss [hu̥s̥(̥s), hōs̥s̥]: U<sup>n</sup>. No. hussa, vb., *to frighten; chase away*.

**hoss (hossj)** [hōs̥s̥], interj., exclamation by which poultry, esp. hens, are chased away; "shoo!" mostly in the expr. "hōss kirr [hōs̥s̥ k̥err]!" Fe. huss kirr [hu̥s̥s̥ kerr]!: U<sup>n</sup>. See hōss<sup>2</sup>, vb. — A form husseka [hōs̥s̥'ək̥a'], now partly obsolete, is also reported from U<sup>n</sup>. as an exclamation to chase away mice; see under huss, interj.

**hosset, hosjet** [hōs̥(̥s)ət], adj., *untidy; slatternly; shabby; ragged*; a h. bein'. Nm., De. Cf. No. hysjutt, adj., *slatternly; shabby; ragged*.

**host** [hōst, hāst], sb., *coughing, a cough*. O.N. hōsti, m., id.; in Fær. with short main vowel-sound: hosti [hāsti], m. L.Sc. host, sb.

**host** [hōst, hāst], vb., *to cough*. O.N. hōsta, vb., id.; in Fær. with short main vowel-sound: hosta [hāsta]. L.Sc. host, vb.

**hostakk**, sb., see hōstakk, sb.

**hostan** [hōstan], **hostani** [hōs'tani] and **hōstani** [hōs'tani], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *wife, woman*. Fo. Def. form (hústrúin, accus.: hústrúna) of O.N. hústrú = húsfrú, húsfrøyja (-frøyja), f., *mistress of the house, wife*.

**hotask** [hōtask, hō'task] and **hōtosk** [hōtōsk, hō'tōsk], sb., a species of small shark, *smooth dogfish, mustelus (dark-coloured)*; said to be the same kind of shark as the so-called blindho, q.v. Acc. to Edm.:

smooth-hound, squalus mustelus. — \*hātaska. No. haataska, f., a kind of *small shark, dogfish, spinax niger*.

**hots**, vb., and interj., see hits, vb. and interj.

**hott<sup>1</sup>** [hō't], **hoit** [(hōi't) hāi't], sb., 1) *strange behaviour*; der'r ['there is], a h. upo dee de day ['to-day'], *you are behaving queerly to-day*, e.g. applied to a person running about in a confused hurry. 2) (*queer*) *condition, bodily form*; he had a wheer ['queer'] h. upon him, *he was looking odd to-day*. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. hátt, m., *mode or manner in which a thing is done, condition*.

**hott<sup>2</sup>** [hō't, hō't], **hoitt** [hōi'tt], sb., *a kind of supernatural or superstitious fear, or fear of trolls and fairies*; der'r ['there is'] a h. upo me. Nm. — O.N. ótti, m., *fear; dread*. — Cf. ohott, ohoitt, sb., which is another form of the same word.

\***hott<sup>3</sup> (hoitt)** [hā't, hā't (hā't, hāi'tt)], sb., reported in the phrases "to try de h., to geng ut to (ut to try) de h.", *to go (to the high seas) by boat to try the deep-sea fishing*. Fe. As the phrases: "to geng heich, to geng to de heicht" (L.Sc. heich = Eng. high, adj., and L.Sc. heicht = Eng. height, sb.) are used by Dunrossness fishermen in sense of *to go out for deep-sea fishing*, prop., so far as to lose sight of the lower part of the land, the Fetlar form \*hott, in all probability, can be explained from O.N. hátt, neut. sing. of hár, adj., *high*.

**hottabor** [hā't'abər (hāi'tt'abər)], sb., *mode of behaviour, esp. strange conduct*; du has a h. o' dy ain ['of your own']. U<sup>we</sup>. \*hátar-burðr. For the first part of the compd. see hott<sup>1</sup>, sb. The second part is O.N. burðr, m., *a bearing, etc.*, also appl. to *the manner of comporting oneself*; cf. Shetl. bord<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**hottafer** [hátt'afər, háit't'afər (-fer)], sb., = hottabor, sb. Yon puir kribbage [krībədʒ] has a wheer [‘queer] hottafer, *the poor, miserable creature is going on in a strange fashion (will probably not live long)*: I t'ink wi' yon coo's hottafer, at shø will (shø 'll) soon dee, *I expect that cow will soon die, judging from the way she is going on*. U<sup>wg</sup>. \*háttar-ferð. See hott<sup>l</sup>, sb., and ferð<sup>l</sup>, sb., the latter word of which is preserved in the compd. atferð, sb., in sense of *behaviour, manners*.

\***hotted**, now comm.: **hoited, hoitet** [hoit'əd, háit'əd, -ət], adj., *conditioned; of a certain condition (bodily form, carriage, deportment)*, in the compd. ill-hotted, ill-hoited; q.v. — O.N. háttadr, adj., *of a certain condition*.

**hottena** [hátt'əna], **hoittena** [hoit't'əna, hoit't'əna, háit't'əna (hóit't'əna)], **hottin**, **hoittin** [(hoit'tin) háit'tin], **hottna** [hátt'na, hótt'na, hót'na], **hoitna** [háit't'na (hóit't'na)], **hottni** [hátt'ni], **hoitni** [háit't'ni], used as an adj., subst. and interj. in foll. phrases: 1) adjectivally: a) *accomplished; concluding; last*; de ho(i)ttena trip (Y<sup>n</sup>), de hoittin gang (U<sup>n</sup>), *the concluding trip*, esp. *the last trip to the hill when bringing home the peats* (when cut and dried) *by pack-horse*; “hurro [hurrō] for my hoittin (hidmost) gang! hurrah for my last trip! (U<sup>n</sup>); de hoittena [hoit't'əna, hoit't'əna] geng: Y<sup>b</sup>. In the same sense as “h. gang (geng), trip”, is reported from Conn.: hoidinfer [hoi'dinfər], which also is used of the finishing of the harvest-work; see hoidinfer, sb. “de hoitna [háit't'na] piece”, the digging of the earth, esp. by spade: *the last piece of ground (field) which has been dug* (Fe.). de ho(i)t'ni, *the last one in the series* e.g. de ho(i)t'ni calf, *the last calf of a cow* (Y<sup>n</sup>, Fe.?) also as a subst., see be-

low; b) *finished (with a work)*, to be ho(i)ttena, *to have finished*, esp. a big piece of out-door work, as, e.g. hay- and corn-harvest (Y<sup>n</sup>.?); dey were ho(i)ttena. hoittena [hoit't'əna]: Conn<sup>m</sup>.? 11) more rarely as a subst.: *conclusion of a work*; dis is (de) hottna, dis will be hottna, *this will be the finishing touch*, appl. to the accomplishment of any work. U<sup>wg</sup>. [hóit'na, hátt'na]. hurro [hurrō] for hottna, hoitna! *hurrah for the finishing of the work* (esp.: for the last trip to the hill to fetch peats)! U<sup>wg-n</sup>. 111) as interj.: ho(i)ttena! ho(i)ttena horn [hörn, hōʁn]! shout of joy at the accomplishment of a work, esp. on the bringing home the last peats from the hill (Y<sup>n</sup>). — The word is a deriv. of a \*háttá, non-mutated form of “hætta”: O.N. hætta, vb., *to cease; stop*. The suffixes -ena, -na, -ni, -in, may originate, partly from a pres. part. form “\*háttandi and hætandi”, partly from a subst. form “\*háttan, hætтан” (\*háttin, \*hættin), f.

**hotter** [hötər], vb., *to shiver*, e.g. with cold so that the teeth chatter; a hotterin soond [‘sound’]. N. Sw. dial. huttra, Da. dial. huddle, vb., *to shiver*, e.g. with cold; L.Sc. hotter, vb., *to bubble, seethe* (esp. appl. to sound); *to shudder, shiver*.

†**hotti**, sb., see hoid, sb.

\***hotti**, now **hoitti, hoiti** [háit'ti], adj., *touchy; fretful; irritable; easily offended*. Conn., Sandw., Du. Prob. to be classed with No. haatt, m., in sense of *mood, spirits*, from O.N. hátt, m., *mode, condition*; No. ill-haattad, adj., *in bad humour; cross; hot-tempered*. See hott (hoit), sb.

**hov** [höv], sb., *the remaining stubble on a mown grass-field; the field after having been mown*. Also hæv [häv] and høvi [hövi], de mawn [‘mown’] h. U<sup>n</sup>. \*háf- or \*hóf-. Fær.

hógvur, m., from an older \*hóvur = Shetl. hov, høv(i). No. hov, m. and f., haav, f., = haa (ho), f., *aftermath*, O.N. há, f.

**hoveldarigg, hovelsrigg**, sb., see hjogeldarigg.

**hovi** [hōvi, hovi, høvi, hōvi], sb.,

1) *plaited basket*, e.g. of mugwort, straw or dried stalks of dock, esp.

a) *a small fish-creel*, a piltek-**h**. S.Sh. (Du.): hovi. F.I.: hōvi (= bōdi). Occas. høvi [hōvi] (N.Roe).

b) *a straw-basket for holding bait (limpets)*, a bait-**h**., a limpet-**h**. This basket is (acc. to report from Conn.)

a little more square at the bottom than the common "kessi", and is

provided with a carrying-band across the mouth. S.Sh. Y. occas. Du.

(S.Sh.): hōvi, hovi. Y.: hōvi. From Conn. is reported the form høvi

[hōvi] in sense 1 b. c) *a bee-hive-shaped straw-basket for holding salt*,

a saut ['salt']-**h**. Sandw., Du. [hōvi]. In the last sense a parallel form,

hobi, hobbi [hōbi, hābi] is reported from Du., a sauti ['salt']-**h**.

d) *a small basket or muzzle, tied over a horse's mouth to prevent it eating*

*the corn*, a bet-**h**. [be<sup>nt</sup>-hovi, -hovi]. Du. See bet, sb. 2) a kind

of *bag-net*, esp. for trout-fishing in a stream; a troot ['trout']-**h**. [hovi,

hōvi]. This appliance is commonly formed of dried, plaited dock-stalks,

conical in shape, and open at the apex, to which a small bag is fixed;

the wider end is distended by a hoop. In sense 2 more comm.:

høvi [hōvi]. — O.N. háfr, m., No. haav, hov, m., a) *a basket with a long handle (a landing-net) by means of which small fish are*

*scooped out of the water or from the fishing-net*; b) *a bow-net for fishing in a stream*. — See koddi

and kōvi, sbs.

**hovl, hovel** [hōvəl], vb., *to trudge, to drag oneself along*; to **h**. alang

[‘along’]. Nm<sup>s</sup>. No. hofla and hufla, vb., *to trudge, to plod*, e.g. in loose, flopping shoes. Cf. hivl, vb.

**hu** [hū], sb., properly *hide, skin*, but now used only in a few phrases

in which the proper meaning of the word has been partly obscured; thus:

a) by hu or hair, *at all costs, by hook or by crook*; tak’ de coo t’rough

by hu or hair! *make the cow go, drive it along at any cost!* prop.

*“by hide or hair”*. Also: by hook or crook; b) atween hu and hair,

atween de hu and de hair, prop. *“betwixt hide and hair”*: a) *with*

*great difficulty*; I gat [‘got’] him to dø [‘do’] it atween hu and hair, *I*

*had great difficulty in getting him to do it* (reported by W.R.); “atween

hu and hair”! I’m [‘have’] had a terrible day de day [‘to-day’], *I*

*have had a terrible day to-day, I could scarcely manage it*; β) as an

exclamation, expressing doubt about the veracity of an exaggerated or

improbable story: atween de hu and de hair! *that is very strange!* etc.

In the same sense as “atween (de) hu and (de) hair” is also used:

“atween horn and hair” and “atween de hals [has] and de head”.

— O.N. húð, f., *hide*.

**hub** [hub, hōb], sb., *a small, land-locked bay or creek formed by the*

*sea and partly dry at ebb-tide; the head of a bay or creek, esp. where a small stream runs into it*.

N.I. Partly in pl.: hubs. Edm.: hoobs. Ork. hope, sb., *a small bay* (Edm.),

and “hubbin” (A.W.J.). O.N. hópr, m., and (Icel.) hóp, n., *a small, land-locked bay*.

**hube, huba** [hübə, hübə, hūba; hōb-], sb., *a crowd; great number; (large) flock*, a great **h**. o’ folk, o’ sheep.

Conn. O.N. hópr, m., id.

**hube** [hübə, hūbə], interj., *halloo!* a shout by which a dog is called

back from a distance. Papa? (acc.

to J.I.). Is poss. to be classed with No. hua, huva, vb., Icel. húa, vb., to shout, call, and Sw. dial. hovvä, huvvä! interj., *ho! halloo!*

**hud** [hüd], vb., to give a hint, a brief instruction regarding the execution of something (e.g. an errand); I only had to **h.** it till him, and he would geng ['go'], *I had only to give him a hint or say one word, he was off at once to carry out his task.* Conn. Is the same word as O.N. hóta, vb., prop. to raise one's hand, to swing the arm, handed down in sense of to threaten. No. hota, vb., to raise the hand threateningly, and hōta, hōtta, hytta, vb., partly to swing the arm as though to give a blow, partly to threaten. — Cf. hød<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**hudek** [hüdək], **hødek** [hødək], **høder** [hødər, hødər], sb., fishermen's tabu-name, sea-term for "høggistaf, huggistaf", a gaff (a stick provided with an iron hook for securing a large fish when drawn to the surface of the water). N.I., Nm. Y<sup>n</sup>.: hudek. U. (and Y.): hødek. Fe.: høder (and hødek). Nm.: høder [hødər]. hutrikin [hutˈriːkin] (Fe.?) is a rarer double-suffix parallel form. — The word is prob. to be classed with a) Sw. dial. hōta, hōta, vb., to drill holes in the earth with an iron bar (for hedge-stakes), and "hutta", vb., to push, also to spear fish through a hole in the ice with a fish-spear; b) No. hytt, m., inter alia a pike, also a small gaff by which to secure fish (R.). — hudek, etc. appears to be classed etymologically with hwa-di<sup>2</sup>, sb., in the same sense; q.v.

**hudin** [hūdin], sb., a hint, a brief instruction to one regarding what he (she) has to carry out, esp. an errand; to geng ['go'] upo de (first) **h.**: at once; he guid wi' de first **h.**, he went at the first hint; he didno

['not'] tak' a **h.**: he went at once; — to wait de **h.**, to await the opportune moment for carrying out anything. Conn. \*hótan or \*hóting. See hud, vb.

**hufsahellek**, sb., see ufsahella, sb.

**hufsi**, sb., see ofs, ofsi, sb.

**hug** [hūg], vb., 1) to sit on one's hams; to settle on one's hams; to **h.** doon ['down']. Also 2) to creep stealthily along in a bent position, to geng hugin; to **h.** anesell ['one-self']; he huged [hūgəd] him ['himself'] in under de dyke (the wall). Nm<sup>n</sup>. O.N. húka, vb., to sit on one's hams. Cf. huk (hok), hukl, vb., and huker, sb.

\***hugfell** [hokfæl], vb., to like, to be charmed with, a person or thing. U<sup>n</sup>. Edm. has: "huckfail, to like or fancy any thing or person". Another form "hjókfäl" is reported from U<sup>n</sup>. with uncertain meaning; prob. the same word. — \*hug-fella; cf. O.N. hugfeldr and hugfella, adj., according to one's liking, agreeable, prop. "that agrees well with one's mind". "\*hugfella", prop. "to keep in one's mind."

**hugg(i)** and **huggistaf**, sbs., see hoggi and hoggistaf.

**huk** [huk], vb., 1) to sit on one's hams, to sit hukin on de fire (over the fire on the hearth); also hok [hök], to sit hokin ower de fire. 2) to huddle oneself up, esp. from cold; to huk (sit hukin) on de cauld ['cold']. U<sup>wg</sup>. — While hug [hūg], vb. (see above), prob. springs from a form with long vowel-sound, the relation, regarding huk, in this respect, is more doubtful. The form hok springs from a \*hoka with a short main vowel; see hok, vb.

**huker** [hukər], sb., comm. in pl.: hukers, the knees fully bent when in a crouching position; to sit on de hokers, to sit on one's hams. comm. (= L.Sc. hunker, vb.). Deriv.



of huk, vb., or from \*hukr- (see under hukl, vb.).

**huketi** [huk·'æti], adj., in definite form, *curved, bent*; only reported in the current, versified riddle about the meadow and the brook: Huketi, kruketi [kruk·'æti], hwar rinns du? *you bent one, you crooked one, where are you running to?* (the meadow's inquiry of the brook). Klippet tail every year, why spørs du? *you, that get your tail cut every year, why do you ask that?* (the brook's answer to the meadow). — \*húk-ótti, def. form of \*húkóttir, adj., *curved, bent*. See hug and huk, vb.

**hukl, hukel** [hukəl], vb., *to sit on one's hams, to h. doon* ['down'], = to hug, vb.; to hukl on de knees: to sit huklin ower de fire, *to sit crouching over the fire on the hearth to warm oneself*. U<sup>n</sup>. From an orig. \*hukla (or \*hukra). No. hukla and hukra, vb., *to huddle oneself up, esp. from cold* (= Shetl. huk, vb. 2), and hokra, vb., *to limp in a bent position*; O.N. hokra, vb., *to go bent; to creep stealthily along*, = Shetl. hug, vb. 2.

**hul** [hul], sb., *a hillock*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Now almost obsolete as a common noun, but still used in place-names, names of hills in localities, where the meaning of the word is often understood by the common people. In place-names comm. with suffixed def. art.: Hulen (Hulin) [hulən (hulin)], in pl.: de Hulens (in several places), de Hulins (Y<sup>n</sup>). "Hulen" may otherwise also be dat. pl. [\*hólum] with dropped preposition. With added descriptive adjectives, e.g.: Hulen brenda [brænda, brænda] (Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>): \*hóllin brendi, *the blackened hill*; Hulen hjoga [hjōga] (Gluss, Nm.): \*hóllinn hōgi (hái), *the high hill*; Hulna hwessa [hulna hwæssa] (Taft, Burrarforth, U.): \*hóllinn hvassi or \*hólarnir hvōssu (pl.), *the peaked*

*hill*; Hulen (Hollen) kwida [hulən, hoʃən, hólən kwída] (Fladab., Conn.): \*hóllinn hvíti, *the white hill*; Hulen rundi [rundi] (Ness of Islesburgh, Nm<sup>w</sup>.) *the round hill*; Hul or Hulen skarpa (Wd.): \*hóllinn skarpi, *the peaked or dry hill, covered with a thin layer of earth*, now found as the name of a farm; Hulen stura [stūra] (Nunsbrough, Ai.), Hulen stura or sturi (Sandwick and Levenwick, Du.), Ulna [ulna] stura (Fo.): \*hóllinn stóri, *the large hill*. As the second part of compds. in bisyllabic place-names (names of hills), hul is commonly abbreviated to ol [ol, òl, əl] or wol [wól (wəl)], e.g. Bratthul [bratol, bráitwól] (Y.): \*bratt-hóll, *the steep hill*; Grodhul [grōdol, grōdwól, -wəl] (N<sup>s</sup>): \*grjót-hóll, *stony hill*; Kjorkhul [kjór'kol] (Kwarf, S.Sh.): \*kirkju-hóll, "church-hill"; Kwirhul [kwírul] (W.): \*kviar-hóll, see \*kwi, sb.; Lirhul [lírul and lírwól] (Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>): \*hlíðar-hóll, see li, sb.; Skibhul [skjiból] (U<sup>b</sup>, W.): \*skip-hóll (*a hill from which a look-out is kept for ships or boats*); Stenshul [stenswól, -wəl] (Wd.): \*steins-hóll (named after a large stone or rock), now the name of a farm; Sturhul [stüról, stūrəl] (N.): \*stórhóll, *the great hill*; Swarthul [swa'rtol, swa'rtwól] (Br., Y.): \*svarthóll, *the black hill*; Wolvhul (Wolwhul, Wolhul) [wólwəl, wólwól, wól'æwól, wólól] (Tegen, De.: wólwəl, wólwól, "de W. knowe [knoll]"); Wd.: wól'æwól; Fladabister, Conn.: wólol) and Wolver(s)hul [wól'vær(s)ol'] (Y<sup>m</sup>): \*alf-hóll, *fairry-hillock*; for the form "wólver-" cf. Fær. álvar- in "álvarhús" (for "álvahús", *fairry dwelling*). See Shetl. Stedn., pp. 111—112. — O.N. hóll, m., *a height, hill*.

\*hulefer [hul'æfər], sb., *a very big ling*; partly compd. with haser, sb.; a hulefer-haser. Prop. sea-term, tabu-name belonging to fisher-

men's lang. W. Burr. Ai. Etym. uncertain. Fig. application of O.N. úlfr, m., *wolf*?

(\*)**huleferdal, huliferdal** [hul'əfər-däl], adjectival expr. applied to badly-spun worsted: *very uneven, alternately thin and lumpy*; de worsted ['worsted'] is a' ['all'] h. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). Prob. a jocular application of an orig.: \*hóll-yfir-dal, "*hill over dale*", i.e.: *hilly*. Cf. brogget, adj., prop. *hilly*, applied to uneven worsted.

**huleferhaser** [hul'əfər'häs'ær], sb., see \*hulefer and haser, sbs.

**hulk** [hu'lk], sb., *commotion in the sea*, esp. of crested sea; a h. i' de sea. U. The vowel-sound suggests an origin diff. from holk<sup>1</sup>, sb. Prob. to be classed with No. hulk, n., *unevenness; roughness*. See holk<sup>1</sup> and <sup>3</sup>, sbs.

**hulk** [hu'lk], vb., = holk<sup>2</sup>, vb. Du.

\***hulm** [hulm], sb., *a holm, islet*, O.N. hólmr, m. Now only found in a single compd., as: hulmsund [hul'sund'], see below, and as the first part of compds. in some place-names, esp. names of lakes with islets, e.g. Hulmawater (St.), name of a lake: \*hólma-(vatn), Hulmasjøn [hul'masjøn'] (Hamar Ness, Nm<sup>w</sup>), name of a lake: \*hólmatjørn, see sjønn, sb. (*a small lake*, etc.); further, e.g. Hulmkóddi [hul-kód'i], a point of land on the north side of "de Holm o' West Sandwick" (Yell<sup>w</sup>). Elsewhere the word has been anglicised to holm, pronounced "høm (håm)", more rarely with preserved l: høl<sup>ə</sup>m (as e.g. in Du<sup>8</sup> occas.). As the second part of a compd. ho(l)m is often found abbreviated to -om [óm]; thus: Brattholm [brät'óm], Fladholm [fladóm], Nøstholm [nøstóm] (Russeter, Fe<sup>w</sup>): \*bratthólmr, \*flathólmr, \*nausthólmr; Skorholm [skóróm, skórám] (Whalsay Sound): \*skorhólmr; Wedder (Wadder)-

holm [wäd'aróm]: \*veðrhólmr, "*rams-holm*". See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 112—113.

**hulmsund** [hul'sund'], sb., *a small sound between an islet and the opposite mainland; between an island and one or more holms, or among holms and skerries*. Conn. As place-names are found: "de Hulmsund [hul'sund']", a sound between Yell (Y<sup>m</sup>) and Kay holm; further: Hulmsund [hul'sónd'], near Fetlar (Fe<sup>s-æ</sup>). — \*hólmsund "*holm(s)-sound*"; see \*hulm and sund<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**hum** [(hum) hóm], sb., *gloomy sky, (dense) haze*. De. O.N. húa, n., *gloom; twilight*, No. hum, n., *darkness caused by gathering clouds*. Cf. hums<sup>2</sup>, humsk(er), sb.

**hum** [(hum) hóm], vb., *to grow dusk; he is humin, the twilight is coming on*. De. O.N. húma, vb., *to grow dusk*. A mutated form høm, from \*hýma, is more common in Shetl.; see høm, vb.

**humí, hum-y** [(humí) hómí], adj., applied to the air: *somewhat dark, murky, misty, hazy*; he is a kind o' h.-lookin', *the air is hazy, it looks as if it would be misty weather*. De. Deriv. of hum, sb.; cf. No. humen, adj., *obscure; dark*.

**humín** [(humín) hómín], sb., *evening twilight (the early part of evening twilight)*. De., Du. From hum, sb. See further the mutated and more common form, hømín.

**huml, hummel** [homəl] and **homl, hommell** [hóməl], vb., 1) *to chip or to remove corners and edges off something, esp. wood*; de corners is ['are'] hummeld aif o' ['off'] de wood (wreck-wood), *the sharp edges are worn off the wreck-wood* (Du.). Most comm. used in sense: 2) *to thresh the bearded ears of barley (the second threshing)*, to h. bere. In the sense first given the

word is = Sw. dial. hammla, hommla, vb., *to round off, to lop off twigs*; cf. O.N. hamla, vb., *to mutilate*, O.H.G. hamal, adj., *curtailed*, L.Sc. homyll, hummil, adj., *polled* (refers to a hornless cow). In the second sense, huml, homl, is Eng. and L.Sc. hummel, vb., *to hummel bere*.

**humlaband, humliband**, sb., see homliband.

**humlins** [homlins], sb. pl., *whirlpools* (Y<sup>n.</sup>); see further swimlins, swumlins (under swiml, sb.), and hwumlins, sb.

**humpi, hump-y** [ho'mpi], adj., *rough*, applied to the sea; de sea is gettin' (turnin') **h**. Du. No. humputt, adj., *rough, uneven* (hump, m., inter alia: *roughness, unevenness*: R.); Eng. humpy, adj. Cf. hums<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**humpigumpi** [ho'm'pigo'm'pi and ho'm'pigo'm'pi], sb., *rump, buttocks*. U<sup>c.</sup>; handed down especially in a versified riddle, beginning: I sat upo my **h**. The word is a compd. of \*hump- (No. hump, m., *knoll; piece of flesh; rump*) and O.N. gumpr, m., *rump*. Cf. Sw. dial. hynpägypä, n., of *something baggy (in clothes)*.

**hums**<sup>1</sup> [hu'ms, ho'ms (ho'mps)], sb., *surge or swell in the sea, esp. with short, choppy (not breaking) waves*; der'r ['there is'] a **h**. i' de sea. Nm<sup>w.</sup> (Nibon) [hu'ms]. N.Roe [ho'ms (ho'mps)]. Also homs [hó'ms]: Ai. The word is to be classed with No. humsa, vb., *to walk heavily, to stump*; cf. No. humputt, adj., *rough, uneven*, and the use of Shetl. humpi, adj.

**hums**<sup>2</sup> [hu'ms, ho'ms], **humsk** [hu'msk, ho'msk], **humsker** [ho'm-skær], sb., *gloomy sky, dense haze, a hums o' mist* (Wests.; L. occas.; Du.); also of *gathering clouds*. Often used to denote *haze over the land some distance off*; der'r a hums on de land, ower de land

(Nm<sup>w.</sup>; Fo.). — hjums [hju'ms] (Esh. occas., Nm<sup>w.</sup>) = hums. — humsk: Nm. occas. [hu'msk] and Wh. [ho'msk]; a humsk ower de sky or land. humsker: Fo. — In Fo. and a few other places on Wests. is also used homs [hó'ms], *thin vapour or light clouds obscuring the sun to some extent*. — From De<sup>n.</sup> (Brae) is reported hums [ho'ms] in sense of *dusk or dawn*, de **h**. o' de eenin' ['evening'], de **h**. o' de mornin'. In De<sup>w.</sup> (M.Roe) is found homs [hó'ms], and in Nm<sup>n.</sup> (N.Roe) a form hungs (hunks) [ho'ŋs (ho'ŋks)] in sense of *evening twilight*; he is comin' to de **h**. o' de night (in this sense more comm.: hømin). humskin [ho'mskin]: L. — Deriv. of O.N. hóm, n., *gloom; dark air; twilight*; see hum, sb. humska<sup>1</sup>, sb., q.v., is prop. the same word as hums(k).

**humset**<sup>1</sup> [ho'msæt], **hjumset** [hjo'm-sæt], adj., *ill-shaped, having a bad carriage*, e.g. one shoulder higher than the other. Often used with prefixed "ill": ill-h(j)umset. U. Other forms are: hungset [ho'ŋ-sæt], ill-hungset, hunkset and hjongset [hjo'ŋsæt] for \*hongset. U.: hungset (U<sup>c.</sup>) and hjongset. hunkset [ho'ŋksæt]: N.Roe. — The word is to be classed with No. humsa, vb., *to walk heavily, to stump*. Cf. hungs (hunks), vb.

**humset**<sup>2</sup> [ho'msæt], **humsi, hums-y** [ho'msi], adj., of the sky, the weather: *cloudy; misty; hazy*; a **h**. sky, **h**. wadder, a **h**-lookin' day. From hums<sup>2</sup>, sb. See humsket, adj.

**humska**<sup>1</sup> [ho'mska] and **homska** [hó'mska], sb., *fleecy clouds*, esp. in an overcast sky with openings between the clouds. U<sup>n.-w.</sup>, Nm<sup>n.</sup> occas. From Nm<sup>n.</sup> are reported the parallel forms hungska [ho'ŋska], and with i-mutation: hømska [hø'mska]. hømska is besides given by

W.R. in sense of *twilight*; i' de høm ska = i' de høm in. — The word is a deriv. of O.N. húm, n., *gloom; dark air; twilight*. See hums<sup>2</sup>, humsk, sb., and cf. besides No. hymskjen, adj., applied to the sky: *somewhat overcast* (R.).

\***humska**<sup>2</sup> [(hu'mska) ho'mska] and \***hunska** [hu'nska], sb., a *kind of black pudding, made of blood (ox-blood) and meal*. U. (hunska); *ox-blood poured over cabbage in a pot and boiled together with meal*: Fo. (humska). Also with dropped m: huska [huska]: Fo. From Y<sup>n</sup>. is reported a form hungska [ho'ŋska] in the same sense as hunska, reported from U. "hungska" is prob. developed from "humska" by the change ms > ngs in Shetl. Norn. — Prob. the same word as O.Da. humske, hunske, f., (*unclean*) liquid.

**humsker**, sb., see hums<sup>2</sup>, humsk, sb.

**humsket**, [ho'mskət], adj., *dark; murky; hazy; overcast*; de sky is h.; Wh. From Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) is reported a parallel form hømsket [hø'mskət], a h. sky. See humska<sup>1</sup>, sb., and cf. No. hymskjen, adj., appl. to the sky: *somewhat overcast*.

**humskin** [ho'mskin], sb., *twilight*; i' de h. L. From humsk; see hums<sup>2</sup>, sb. More comm.: høm in.

**hun** [hūn (hū<sup>n</sup>, hō<sup>n</sup>) hun], sb., 1) a *wooden handle*, esp. a) *the handle of the lid of a bucket or chest*; b) *a door-handle*. 2) sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for hoggistaf, huggistaf, a *gaff (a stick provided with an iron hook for landing a large fish)*; in this latter sense only reported from F.I. [hun]. 3) *the mast-head with the hole through which the halyard goes for hoisting and lowering the sail*; esp. in pl.: de huns o' de mast.

Fo. [hūn]. 4) *the uppermost end of a rafter*, esp. in pl., de huns, denoting *the joining of the rafters at the top of a roof*; de huns o' de couples. — Beside hun is found a form høn [høn], esp. in the exprs.: "de høn s o' de mast" and "de høn s o' de couples", reported from S.Sh., Sa., Y. and U. (in Fe., on the other hand: hū<sup>n</sup>, hō<sup>n</sup>, hun). Sa.: høn, h'øn. — Icel. hún, Fær. húni, m., a *wooden handle*, e.g. the handle of the lid of a chest or bucket; No. hun, m., a *plank covered with bark on one side*. O.N. hún, m., a *cube-shaped piece of wood, also mast-head (with húnborá = the hole through which the halyard goes)*; Fær. húnar, pl., *mast-head*, esp. in poetry.

**hund** [hond], sb., a *dog*; pronounced with u [o]-sound, e.g. in Fo. Otherwise often: hōnd [hōnd, hōnd], esp. of a *large, ugly dog*. Metaph., hōnd is used as a contemptuous term about or to a person; dy hōnd [di hōnd]! *you hound!* (U<sup>n</sup>, bu<sup>n</sup>). Also hōnd [hōnd]. A dim. form. hōndi [hōndi] is mostly used as a pet name for a dog. — O.N. hundr, m., a *dog*, L.Sc. hund, sb. — Now comm.: Eng. dog. In certain phrases, however, hund, hond or hōnd are still used, as: a hōken [hōkən, hākən] h., a *greedy dog*; see the proverbial phrase given under hōken, adj.

**hundski** [hu'nski], disparaging term of address. U<sup>wg</sup>. Prop. *you currish (fellow)?* Prob. from hundskr, Da. hundsk, adj., *coarse; currish*.

\***hunek** [hūnək] hōnək], sb., a *hen*; kirr [kørr] de huneks! *shoo the hens away!* Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. O.N. hœna, f., a *hen*. Shetl. hunek by dropped i-mutation. For another Shetl. form of this word with the final s of the stem preserved, see \*hjonsa.

**hungs** [ho'ŋs] and **hunks** [ho'ŋks],

vb., 1) *to move with a heavy, rolling gait*. N.Roe: hunks. 2) *to shrug one's shoulders*, to hunks (hunks) upon anesell ['oneself']. Also: to hjongs [hjo'ŋs] upon anesell; he hjongst upon him ['himself']: Y. and Fe.(?) occas. 3) *to push up, to make something sit better by moving it upwards*, e.g. a burden on one's back; to hunks (hunks) op a kessi (*a straw-basket*); to h. op de troosers, *to hūch up the trousers*. — Prob. for \*hums, and to be classed with No. humsa, vb., *to walk heavily, to slump*, with the oft occurring change ms > ngs, nks in Shetl. Norn; cf. e.g. hums<sup>2</sup>, sb., and humset, adj., with the parallel forms hunks (hunks) and hungset (hunkset). Cf. hims<sup>2</sup>, vb., as well as hings (hinks), vb., and the derivatives of these words.

**hungset, hunkset**, adj., see humset<sup>1</sup>, adj.

**hunk** [ho'ŋk], sb., *a lift or heave upwards*; to gi'e a h., to heis (*to hoist*) wi' a h. (cf. J. B., Rasmie's Büddie, p. 104). See the foll. word.

**hunk** [ho'ŋk], vb., *to heave or push higher up*. S.Sh. To be classed with No. honka, prop. hunka, vb., *to walk unsteadily*. Cf. honki, sb., and hunks (hunks), vb.

**hunkers** [ho'ŋkərs], sb. pl., *a pasty mass, a chopped-up mixture (potatoes and bursten; q.v.)*, esp. in the compd. "gili-h."; q.v. Fe. Uncertain origin. hunk- might poss. be a parallel form (with another derivative ending) to No. hump, m., Da. humpel, c., *a knoll; lump; piece*.

**hurem, hurm**, sb., *grain of leather*, etc., see horem, sb.

**hurikuris** [hū'rikū'ris, hur'ikur'is], sb. pl., *half-awake, sulky state*, see further urikuri, sb.

†**hurkl, hurkel** [hu'rkəl, ho'rkəl], vb., *to walk in a bent position, unsteadily and shivering from cold*

(*with chattering teeth*), to geng hurklin wi' de cauld ['cold']. The word is most prob. to be classed with L.Sc. hurkle, hurkill, vb., *to draw the body together*, but has also implied sense of horkl, horkel, vb.; q.v. Cf. also No. hurkla, vb., in sense of *to move unsteadily with a grating or rumbling sound*, and O.N. hørkla, vb., *to drag oneself along*.

**hurr** [horr] and now comm.: **horr** [hōrr], sb., *a whirling; a whirring sound*; also applied to the *purring* of a cat. See hurr, vb.

**hurr** [horr] and now comm.: **horr** [hōrr], vb., *to whirl; whirr (to produce a whirring sound)*; also applied to a cat: *to purr*. No. and Sw. (dial.) hurra, Da. hurre, Eng. hurr. vb.

**hurro** [hor'rō, hor'rō], sb., *liveliness; vivacity; ardour*; laek' ['like'] **h.**, *vivaciously; lively; ardently* (J.B., Sketches, 2nd edit. p. 113). No. hurra, f., *whirling, rushing speed*. hurro prop. represents the old accus. form "hurru". See horro, sb., used in a different sense.

**hurt** [ho'rt], sb., *laying, time for laying eggs*; also appl. to young birds being hatched: to come to de **h.**, *on the point of breaking the shell*. Fo. See further urt, ort, sbs.

**hurus**, sb. and vb., see horus, sb. and vb.

**hus** [hūs (hós), hus], sb., 1) *a house, dwelling*. 2) *a family circle*, in certain phrases, such as: mony ['many'] a feared **h.** was for him, *there was much anxiety for his fate in many families or households* (N.Roe). O.N. hús, n., *a house*, also *family*.

**hus**<sup>1</sup> [hūs (hós)], vb., *to house, to bring into the house or under cover*; to h. de taatis ['potatoes']. O.N. hýsa and húsa (Sw. husa, Da. huse), id.

**hus**<sup>2</sup> [hūs] and **huz** [hūz], vb., *to lift a child up, and rock it to and fro, to make it stop crying.* to **h.** a bairn, to **h.** a bairn op; **h.** him (de boy) op! U. \*husa. No. husssa and hysja, vb., *to rock, hysa*, vb., *to throw high up into the air*; Icel. hossa, vb., *to dandle*; Sw. hyssa, vb., *to throw (into the air), to rock*, e.g. a child. The Shetl. form "hūz" indicates an old form with a single s.

**husamilla** [hus'amil'ā, -mēl'ā, -mēl'ā, hos'a-], adverbial phrase: "to geng **h.**", *to go from house to house, gathering news, gossip.* Fairly common. Among other forms are reported: husamoll(j)a [hus'amōl'ā] (L., Ai.) and husamolli [hus'amōll'i] (Sandw., Du., Conn.). An obsolete form with final n: -millan [mīlan, mēlan, mēlan], reported by J. I. — Prop. *among the houses*; No. husamillom, husemillom, Fær. húsa midlun, *from one house to another.* Cf. O.N. ganga meðal húsa, *to go from house to house, to go a-begging.* See \*milla, prep. and adv.

**husbørd?** [husbørd], sb., *an uncultivated, grass-grown spot immediately in front of a farm, almost = tunwel.* U<sup>3</sup>. The first part of the compd. is hus, sb.; the second part is poss. brød, sb., with r transposed; O.N. braut, f., *a road (cut out through rocks)*, Fær. breyt, f., partly = tún, n., in sense of *courtyard*.

**husel** [(hūsəl) hōsəl], sb., *something of great circumference; a very large fish (esp. a large ling); a h. o' a wife, a very big woman.* Wh<sup>n</sup>. No. husul, m., *a big, strong fellow* (R.).

**husfolk** [husfōk, \*-fō'lk], sb. (pl.), *inmates of a house.* \*húsfolk.

**hushad** [hushad], sb., *housekeeping, management of a house*; No. hushald, Icel. and Fær. húshald, n. L.Sc. and Shetl. had, sb., = Eng. hold.

**husi** [hūsi], in the exclamation "**h.** op!" *heave, ho!* in dragging up a boat to the shed. Sa. Prob. a parallel form to hisi, *hoisting, lifting up.* As to the vowel-sound u, a possible merging with hus<sup>2</sup>, vb., might be suggested.

**husiskräimer** [hus'iskräi'mər], sb., *a creature sneaking about in a house to pick up something for food, esp. a hen.* Br. The first part of the compd. is hus, sb.; the second part is a deriv. of skräim, No. skrima, vb., *to appear dimly.*

**huska**, sb., see \*humska<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**huskis** [huskis]-day, sb., *day on which one is served with huska, \*humska<sup>2</sup>.*

**husl, husel** [husəl, hosəl, hos<sup>2</sup>l], sb., 1) *a sighing, drying wind.* Also hosl, hosel [hōsəl: Y. occas.; hōsəl: Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.]. a h. o' wind, *a steady, drying breeze.* (Esh.). 2) *a person bustling about in a great hurry from one trifle to another, esp. inside the house.* Sa. [hos<sup>2</sup>l, ho<sup>r</sup>s<sup>2</sup>l]. See the foll. word.

**husl, husel** [husəl, hosəl, hos<sup>2</sup>l], vb., 1) vb. n., *to sigh; blow; whirl; of a drying wind; de wind will h. t'rough de strae* ['straw'] (Fe.). U.: hōsəl. 2) vb. a., *to whirl something around or into the air; de wind huseld de sheaves around* (Y<sup>h</sup>). From Y<sup>h</sup>. is reported a parallel form hosl, hosel [hōsəl]. 3) vb. n., *to rush around or away in a great hurry; to bustle about from one trifle to another; to be geng huslin; to be huslin for ever.* Sa. [hosəl, ho<sup>r</sup>səl]. — l-deriv. of a \*hus, vb. Cf. hoss (hosj), sb., and hoss<sup>1</sup> (hosj), vb., as well as No. hysja, vb., in sense of *to stir up something, to put in disorder* (of the wind, entangling the ears of corn in the field): R. No. husla, vb., is used somewhat diff., metaph.: *to play the fool, to trifle, etc.*, but is prop.



the same word as Shetl. husl. L.Sc. hoozle, vb., is found in sense of *to breathe with a wheezing sound*.

**husli, husl-y** [hōsli], adj., *sighing; drying*, of wind; a **h.** wind. U. See husl, vb.

**husrum** [husrum], sb., 1) *house-room*; he had nae ['no'] **h.** for it. 2) *shelter*; to gi'e ane ['one'] **h.** O.N. húsrúm, n., *houseroom; shelter*.

**huss (hussj)** [huʃ(ʃ), hoʃʃ], vb., *to shoo away*, e.g. *mice or poultry*, esp. *hens*; to **h.** awa de hens. U<sup>n</sup>. No. *hussa*, vb., *to frighten; chase away*. See *hoss*<sup>2</sup> (*hossi*), vb.

**huss (hussj)** [huʃ(ʃ), hoʃʃ], interj., exclamation by which poultry (*hens*) are chased away: *shoo!* esp. in the exp. *huss-kirr* [huʃ kerr]! U<sup>n</sup>. A form *husseka* [hoʃʃ'əka] is reported in the expr. *husseka musseka* [hoʃʃ'əka moʃʃ'əka] as an exclamation or a kind of formula (now obs.) in chasing away mice. U<sup>n</sup>. — See *hoss* (*hossi*), interj.

**huss-kirr**, interj., see prec. *huss*, interj.

**hustakk**, sb., see *høstakk*, sb.

†**husvirdin** [hus'vird'in], sb., *a clever housewife, a woman able to manage the house; a guid* ['good'] **h.** U<sup>m,n</sup>. Prop. *hostess*, Germ. *hauswirthin*, f. With *vird-* (*virdin*) cf. No. and Da. *vert*, *vært*, Sw. *värd*, Germ. *wirth*, m.

**hut** [hut], vb., *to threaten; bully; persecute*, = No. and Sw. *huta*, vb., occas. also Eng. *hoot*, vb.

**huten-truten**, adj., see *trøttin*, adj.

**hutr, huter** [hutər (hōtər)], vb., *to threaten someone into silence; to treat contemptuously, to bully*, to **h.** a body ['person']; *to make a dog to stop by threat*, esp. *to stop barking*, to **h.** a dog. No. and Sw. *huta*, vb., id. In No. is found a derived form "*hutra*", vb., in sense of *to drive away with threats*.

**hutrikin** [hut'rikin], sb., 1) = *hudek, hōdek, hōder*: sea-term for *hoggistaf, a gaff*. Rare. Fe.? (reported by J. I.). 2) in pl. in the phrase "*trimmi* [trimi] *hutrikins*", *parcels, small things bundled together, necessary for a journey*. S.Sh. (Conn., Du.). — Prob. to be referred to No. *hytt*, m., partly a *point; spike; top; tip*, partly in a special sense *a small gaff for taking up fish* (R.), *hott, hutt*, m., *a top; tip*. With regard to *hutrikin* 2, cf. also No. *hytta*, vb., *to employ or distribute in very small portions* (R.). For *trimmi* see *trummeks*, sb. pl.

†**hutti** [hoti], sb., *a hut, fisherman's booth*, see further under \**hoid*, sb.

**hwadi**<sup>1</sup> [hwādi], sb., *whirlpool, whirling branch of a main current*; esp. in pl.: *hwadis, whirlpools, small branches*. U<sup>n,w</sup>. Sometimes applied in general to *swirls on the surface of the water*; I saw de *hwadis* o' its tail, *I saw the swirls caused by its (the fish's) tail*. U<sup>wg</sup>. In U<sup>n</sup>. *hwadis* esp. denotes a) *the first or last irregularly running part of the so-called "south fall"* (*southward running tide*), "*de hwadis*", and b) *tide running against the wind* (esp. *the south tide going against the south wind*), *thereby causing a big sea*. In U<sup>wg</sup>. "*de hwadis*" is used esp. of certain parts of the strong tide in Blumul Sound between Unst and Yell. — *hwadis* is the same word as *Mæsogot. hvapo*, f., *foam*, Sw. dial. *hvaa*, f. (West Gothland), and "*vado*", f. (Karleby, East Bothnia in Finland), Bornholm "*hva, vae*", n., *foam*.

**hwadi**<sup>2</sup> [hwadi], sb., sea-term, tabu-name, used by fishermen for *hoggistaf, a gaff (used for securing a large fish when drawn to the surface of the water)*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sulem). Prob.

the same word as O.N. hvati, m., a sword (poet.; Eg.), from "hvatr", adj., orig.: *sharp, keen*; later: *quick, active*. No. kvette, n., a spear, *puncheon*, is derived from the same root (Aasen, 2nd edit. p. 974: Words from old glossaries). See hudek, sb.

**hwag<sup>1</sup>** [hwāg], sb., a kind of liver-cake (Lunn., Wh., Sk.); see further \*kwag<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**hwag<sup>2</sup>** [hwāg] and **hwaga** [hwāga, χwāga], sb., commotion in the sea; see further kwag<sup>2</sup>, kwaga, sb.

**hwag** [hwāg] and **hwak** [hwāk], vb., to shake; quiver; swarm; see kwak<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**hwak** [hwāk], vb., to quack, see kwak<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**hwakk** [hwak], sb., a start, sudden fright, see hwekk, sb.

**hwakk** [hwak], vb., to startle, see hwekk, vb.

**hwal** [hwal], sb., 1) a whale, O.N. hvalr, m., L.Sc. whaal. The pronunc. with ā is characteristic of N.I.; elsewhere now, in proper sense, more comm. pronounced as in Eng. The form with ā, however, is often found in compds. outside N.I., e.g. hwalbak (see below), hwalkrang (L.Sc. krang, sb., the body of a whale divested of the blubber), hwal-sløb (see below). 2) metaph.: long, rolling, unbroken wave; mostly in pl., hwal[s] [hwāls], applied to waves of this description. In the same sense hwalbak, prop. the back of a whale.

**hwal**, sb. and vb., applied to abating of wind and bad weather, see kwal<sup>2</sup>, sb. and vb.

**hwalbak** [hwālbak], sb., 1) the back of a whale. 2) a long, rolling wave, = hwal 2. hwalbak is occas. found as a place-name, denoting rocks or skerries, in shape resembling the back of a whale; see Sh. Stedn. p. 74. \*hwalbak, n., the back of a whale.

**hwalben** [hwālbən (-bən)], sb., whalebone. O.N. hvalbein, n., id.

**hwalgrind** [hwālgʀindʰ], sb., a shoal of whales, see grind, sb. 4. U<sup>n</sup>.

**hwalp** [hwa'lp, hwā'lp], sb., a whelp (puppy). \*hvalpr = O.N. hvelpr, m., Da. hvalp, L.Sc. whalp, a whelp.

**hwalp** [hwa'lp, hwā'lp], vb., to whelp; de dog is ['has'] hwalpet. \*hvalpa = \*hvelpa.

**hwal-sløb** [hwā'sløb, -sløb, -sløb], sb., jelly-fish, medusa. De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe): hwā'sløb, -sløb. A compd. of hwal, sb., a whale, and sløb, sb., glutinous substance, also jelly-fish. Cf. Fær. "kvalspýggj" as the name for jelly-fish (spýggj, n., a quantity belched out). See glont<sup>3</sup>, sb. 2.

**hwal-snurt** [hwā'sno'rt], sb., = hwal-sløb. U<sup>n</sup>. From hwal, sb., and snort<sup>1</sup>, sb., rheum.

**hwamm** [hwam], sb., 1) a small dale; often to be found in place-names in this sense. Colloquially mostly: a round hollow, depression in the ground; de h. o' a corn-rig, de h. o' de rig (rig, corn-rig = cultivated patch). Also hwämm [hwäm] and hwemm [hwæm] (U.). On Wests. and in Nm<sup>w</sup>, Lw<sup>s</sup>. and Conn.: kwamm [kwam]. 2) the hollow or palm of the hand, de h. o' de hand; more rarely = kwerk, sb. 2, of the hollow of the sole, de h. o' de foot; also in the forms kwamm (see above) and hwamp [hwa'mp] — the last form reported from N. — O.N. hvammr, m., a small dale; L.Sc. quamm, wham, whaum.

**hwangi** [hwangi], sb., a non-proli-  
fic ram, see kwangi, sb.

\***hwar**, pron. indef., every, each, any. Noted down in Fo. in the forms \*kwara [kwāra, kwara] and \*kwart [kwa'rt]: a kwara, which is a dat. sing. form in masc., in the phrase "a kwara hala", on each

*tail*, see *Introd.*, *Fragments*, nursery rhymes; b) *kwart*, which is an acc. sing. form in neut., reported in the phrase "flitin [flitn] uppo kwart ura [ūra]", of sheep: *roaming about on every hill-top (from hill-top to hill-top in the out-field)*: \*uppá hveri øyra? — O.N. *hvarr* = *hverr*, as a pron. indef., *every, each, any*.

**hwar** [hwār], adv. 1) interrogative: *where*; also *whither*. 2) rel.: *where, (there) where, (to) where*. — *h. till, h. tō* ['to'], a) *whither, where*; b) *for what, to what purpose, why* (Nm.). On Wests., etc.: *kwār* [kwār]. — O.N. *hvar*, adv., *where, whither*.

**hwarf**, vb., *to turn (turn hay)*, see *hwerf*, vb.

**hwark** [hwārk, hwār'rk], sb., *the throat; narrow pass*, see *kwark*, sb.

**hwarkibos, -pos** [hwār'kibós' (-pós'), hwār'ki-], sb., *a swelling in the throat*, see *kwerkapus*, sb.

**hwarl** [hwarl, hwarəl], sb., *a whirl, something circular*, esp. 1) *hairs growing in a circle on the centre of the crown*, de *h. o'* de *croon* ['crown']. 2) *the fly of a spinning-wheel*. 3) = *hwarlibrøni*. Also *kwarl* [kwarl, kwarəl]: Wests. etc. — For \**hwarvel*. With *hwarl* 1 cf. No. *kvervel*, m., *whirlpool; hairs growing in a circle; the crown of the head*, etc., and "kvarvil", m., given by R. as a parallel form to "kvervel" (O.N. *hvirfill*, m., *a circle; ring; crown of the head*). *hwarl* 2 is L.Sc. "whorle" in the same sense.

**hwarlibrøni** [hwār'librøni], sb., *a round barley- or oat-cake (brøni) with a hole in the middle*. Reported from St. both with *hw* and *kw*: *kwarli* [kwārli]-b. Prob. by comparison with the *fly of a spindle or of a spinning-wheel*. See *hwarl*, sb.

**hwarm** [hwarm], sb., *the frame of the eyelids encircling the eyes, the rim of the eyelids*. Often in a restricted sense: a) *the inner rim of*

*the one eyelid*; thus in Conn.; de upper *kwarm* [kwarm] and de lower *kwarm*; b) *the lower eyelid* in contrast to the upper one (de *ee-lid*); c) *the corner of the eye*, de *h. o'* de *ee*. From Conn. is reported in this sense "de fore-kwarm" of *the inner*, and "de back-kwarm" of *the outer corner of the eye*. Easts. and N.I.: *hwarm*. Wests., etc. *kwarm* [kwarm]. From Nm<sup>w</sup>. are reported the forms of pronunciation: "zwarm" and "k'warm", de *h.* (*kwarm*) o' de *ee-lid*. — O.N. *hvarmr*, m., *the eyelid*. No. *kvarm*, m., a) *a frame, window-frame*; b) *the rim of the eyelid* (*augnekvarm*); Fær. *kvarmur*, m., = No. *kvarm* b. — The phrase "de *hwarm o' de foot*" (S.Sh. occas.) in the same sense as "de *kwark (kwark, hwark) o' de foot*", is doubtless due to a mingling with *hwamm* and *hwark*.

**hwarp**, sb. and vb., see *hwarv*, sb., and *hwerf*, vb.

\***hwart, \*kwart**, pron. indef. in neut., see \**hwar*, pron.

**hwarv**, sb., *swath of hay*, = *skori*<sup>2</sup>. Noted down on Wests. (Sa.) in the form *kwarv* [kwarv]. Another form *hwarp* [hwa'rp] is reported (Ai<sup>e</sup>.?) — \**hvarf*. No. *kvarv*, n., inter alia, *a layer of hay spread out*. See further, *hwerf*, vb.

**hwarv**<sup>1</sup> [hwarv], vb., *to move quickly, to sweep along*, to *geng hwarvin*; *to work at high speed*, to *geng hwarvin t'rough de wark*, de *shearin' o' de corn, to go very quickly through the work, the reaping of the corn*. L. O.N. *hvarfa*, vb., *to move (to and fro), to be in (unsteady) motion*. *hwarv*, however, might also be the same word as the foll., and to be classed with *hwerf*, vb.; q.v.

**hwarv**<sup>2</sup> [hwarv, hwärv], vb., (*to turn*) *to turn or rake hay*; see further under *hwerf*, vb.

**hwas** [\*hwās], **hwasi** [\*hwāsi], **hwasel** [hwāsəl] and **hwasel**, **hwæsel** [hwæsəl, hwæəsəl], sb., *a wheezing sound, hoarse sound in the throat*, esp. of an asthmatic person. The forms *hwas*, *hwasi*, have not been noted down with initial *h*, but in the form of *kwās* [kwās] and more freq. *kwāsi* [kwāsi], both forms in Fo.; "he had a *kwasi* in his breast". The *l*-deriv. *hwasel* (Easts., N.I.) is more common, "a *h. i'* de troc [throat]" (Y<sup>b</sup>.); on Wests.: *kwasel* [kwāsəl]. — The forms *hwasel*, *hwæsel* are reported from Fe. — See the foll. word.

**hwas** [\*hwās], **hwasi** [\*hwāsi], **hwasel** [hwāsəl] and **hwasel**, **hwæsel** [hwæsəl, hwæəsəl], vb., 1) *to wheeze, to produce hoarse throat-sounds, to be asthmatic*. *hwas*, *hwasi* are noted down in form of *kwās* [kwās], *kwāsi* [kwāsi] in Fo. More comm.: *hwasel* (Easts., N.I.) and *kwasel* [kwāsəl] (Wests., Conn., etc.). Fe.: *hwasel*, *hwæsel*. 2) of wind: *to whistle*; in this sense only reported in the derivative *hwasel*, *kwasel* from Sa. — \**hvasa*, \**hvasla* and \**hwæsla*; O.N. *hvæsa*, vb., *to hiss, whistle*. For the vowel-sound in Shetl. *hwas(i)*, *hwasel*, cf. Sw. dial. *hvasa*, vb., *to whistle*. *l*-derivatives are found in L.Sc. dialects., but with deviating vowel-sounds: *whaisle*, *wheasle*, *whosle*, vb., *to wheeze*.

**hwäilet** [hwäilət], **hwäljet** [hwäljət], adj., *having thick, coarse peel*, appl. to potatoes. U<sup>wg</sup>. \**hveljóttr* from *hvelja*, f., *whale-skin*; see further *hwelji*, sb.

**hwäili** [hwäili], sb., *a potato having thick, coarse peel*. U<sup>wg</sup>. The same word as *hwelji*, sb.; q.v.

**hwäitel**, sb., see *hwetel*, *hwitel*, sb.

**hwedaklett** [\*hwed·aklæt], sb., *a whetstone*, = *hwedi*, *hwidi*, sb. Conn. [kwed·aklæt]. See the foll.

word. The second part of the compd. is *klett*, sb., *stone*.

**hwedi**, **hwidi** [hwedi, hwidi] and **hwedisten**, **hwidisten** [hwed·isten, hwid·isten], sb., *a soft whetstone*. Wh., Sk., L., N. *kwedaklett* [kwed·aklæt]: Conn. Deriv. of O.N. *hvetja*, vb., *to whet, sharpen*. Cf. Sw. dial. *hveltja* and "hväddja", f., "hvättjesten" and "hväddjesten", n., Da. "hvættesten" and (dial.) *hvedsten*, n., (*soft*) *whetstone*. Cf. *hwetel*, *hwitel*, sb.

**hweg**, sb., see *kweg*, sb.

**hwekk** [hwæk, hwæk], sb., *a start; sudden fright*; to get a *h.*, *to be startled*; to gi'e ane a *h.*, *to startle one*. Fo. In the same place is found *kwekk* [kwæk, kwæk], which is the more common, and regularly developed, form in the Foula dialect. In Sa. and Ai. are noted down the forms: a) *hwakk* [hwæk] and *kwakk* [kwæk]; b) *swakk* in *amerswakk*, sb.; q.v. — \**hvekk*, m. Cf. No. *kvekk* (gvekk), Fær. *kvökkur*, m., *a start*; No. *kvekka*, gvekke, vekke, Sw. dial. *väcka*, Fær. *kvökka*, vb., *to be startled*. — L.Sc. *gluff*, sb., which is employed in the same sense, is far more widely used in Shetl. than *hwekk*, etc.

**hwekk** [hwæk, hwæk], vb., *to startle to strike one with sudden terror*, to *h.* ane. Also *kwekk* [kwæk, kwæk]. Both forms are noted down in Fo. *hwakk* [hwæk] and *kwakk* [kwæk]: Sa. and Ai.; I *kwak*-ked dem, *I startled them* (Sa.). — \**hvekkja*; No. *kvekkja*, vb., *to startle*. See *hwekk*, sb.

**hwelji** [hwelj (hwəl), hwelj], sb., 1) *whale-skin*. U<sup>n</sup>.; Y<sup>b</sup>. 2) (*a piece of tough skin*, e.g. in flaying an animal: *inner coating, attached to the flesh, difficult to flay off*, "a *h.* underneath". U<sup>n</sup>. 3) *outer covering; film; layer of bark*, e.g. of a walking-stick (U<sup>n</sup>.); *peel of a potato* (Fe.),

esp. *thick, coarse peel*; see hwäili, sb., and hwäilet, adj. 4) *a small piece of flesh with skin attached; a small piece of ham; a bit of loosened skin of a finger*, etc. Fe. — More rarely hwoli [hwöli]. — O.N. hvelja, f., *whale-skin*; No. kvelja, f., *film; crust*.

hwelk<sup>1</sup>, vb., see hwilk, vb.

hwelk<sup>2</sup>, hwolk, sb. and vb., see kwolk, sb. and vb.

hwems, hwims [hwæ'ms, hwø'ms], sb., 1) *a glance, a (quick) look askance*. U. [hwæ'ms]. 2) *fidget, quick or restless movement in turning one's body*. Y. [hwø'ms]; der'r ['there is'] a h. upon him. — \*hvims from \*hvim; see hwems, vb. — hwums (kwums), sb., q.v., is more extended than hwems, hwims in sense 2.

hwems, hwims [hwæ'ms, hwø'ms], vb., 1) *to glance sideways, to look askance*. U. [hwæ'ms]. 2) a) *to fidget, to make quick movements*; b) *to pass quickly by*; he hwimst by ['past'] me. 3) *to vanish suddenly*; he hwimst ut o' my sight. In senses 2 and 3 noted down in Y. and Fe. (Fe<sup>e</sup>) [hwø'ms]. — \*hvimsa from \*hvima. Icel. hvima, vb., *to move quickly and unsteadily; to look round slyly*; No. kvima and kvimsa, Sw. dial. hvimsa (gvimsa), Da. dial. (Jut.) hwimse, vb., *to fidget, bustle about*. In a similar sense No. kvisma, vb.; but sense 2 of Shetl. hwemst (hwimst), adj., indicates a closer association with \*hvims-. — See the more extended hwums (kwums), vb., and cf. hwerml, vb.

hwemst and hwimst [hwæ'mst, hwø'mst], adj., 1) *continually looking from side to side, taking notes, a hwemst body*. U. [hwæ'mst]. 2) *tight-headed; silly; confused, prop. that which makes sudden, strange movements in turning the head or body*; a hwimst body. Fe<sup>e</sup>, Y<sup>h</sup>.

[hwø'mst]. — \*hvims-. No. kvimsen, adj., *restless, confused*, Sw. dial. hvimsen, hvimsk, and Da. dial. hvims, adj., *bewildered, confused*. O.N. hvimsi, adj., is handed down in sense of *blank, dull*. — See hwumset, hwumsket, hwumst, adj.

hwen<sup>1</sup> [hwen, hwæn (hwæn)], sb., *lamentation, woe*, see \*kwen<sup>1</sup>, sb.

hwen<sup>2</sup> [hwæ'n], sb., *a stunt, a ram incapable of procreation*; see kwinn<sup>2</sup>, kwini, and kwingi, sbs.

\*hwenni [hweŋŋ], sb., *a quern*, see kwern, sb.

hwep<sup>1</sup> [hwæp] and hwipp [hwip], vb., *to snatch, twitch*; he hwep<sup>1</sup>ped (hwipped) [hwæpəd, hwipəd] it ut o' my hand; he hwipp<sup>1</sup>ped her in ower. L. (hwep<sup>1</sup>). U<sup>n</sup>. (hwipp). Fo.: kwipp [kwip]. From Fe. is reported a parallel form hwupp [hwop], and from Wests. (Sa.): kwupp [kwop]; he hwupp<sup>1</sup>ped [hwopəd] it ut o' my hand. — \*hveppa. Fær. kveppa, vb. n., *to give a start*, kveppa, vb. a., in the expr. "kveppa seg", *to give a start*, = kveppa, vb. n. No. kveppa, a) vb. a., *to startle*; b) vb. n., *to slip suddenly; to be shaken (with fear)*; applied to wind, smoke: *to drive down in gusts*. No. (Solør) gvepp (gvæpp) = kvepp, m., *moment* (R. Suppl.), indicates an orig. initial "hv".

hwerf [hwæ'rf], vb., *to turn or rake together*; now only applied to new-mown grass, hay: *to turn the hay; to rake together into swaths* (skoris) *the newly cut grass spread on the field*; to h. de hay. U<sup>n</sup>. The forms with dropped i-mutation are more extended: hwarv [hwarv, hwärv] (Easts.; N.I.) and kwarv [kwarv, kwärv] (Wests.; Nm<sup>w</sup>. occas.; Conn.) or kwarf [kwa'rf] (Ai. occas.); to hwarv (kwarv) hay, *to turn the hay*, occas. a) *to rake the hay into swaths*, occas. b) *to spread out the hay, raked together into swaths*

(thus, e.g. in Sa.). In Nm<sup>w</sup>. also pronounced "ɣwarv" or "k'warv". From Fo. is reported "hwarv" beside "kwarv". A form hwarp [hwa'rp] (M<sup>m</sup>., Ai.?) is more rare. — O.N. hverfa, vb. a., *to turn*; No. kverva, vb., *to turn hay* (R.), and kvervla, vb., *to spread hay* (Aa.). See hwarv, sb., and hwerm<sup>2</sup>, hwirm, hwerv, vb.

**hwerk**, sb., see kwerk, sb.

**hwerkapus**, sb., see kwerkapus, sb.

**hwerk1, hwerk2**, vb., see kwerk1, kwerk2, vb.

**hwerm<sup>1</sup>** [hwærm], vb., 1) *to make quick movements in turning one's body*, to **h.** aroond, about a ting. 2) *to cast swift glances about one*, to **h.** wi' de een ['eyes'], to **h.** aroond. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. (esp. as the foll. hwerm<sup>2</sup>, hwirm, is found with diff. pronunc. in U<sup>n</sup>.) arisen by metathesis from a \*hwemr = \*hwimr, orig. \*hvimra from the stem \*hvim-. See further under hwems, vb., to which hwerm<sup>1</sup> chiefly assimilates in meaning. Cf. besides a) Sw. dial. "hvimmer" in the compd. "hvimmer-kant(ig)", adj., *bewildered; senseless*, = Sw. literary language "himmel-kantig" and Da. dial. hvimmelhovedet; b) No. vima with the derivative vimra, vb., *to walk in a maze, to behave foolishly*; c) Shetl. hwink, vb.

**hwerm<sup>2</sup>, hwirm** [hwerm, hwærm, hwirm] and **hwerv** [\*hwærv], vb., 1) *to pass by quickly*, hwerm (hwirm), to **h.** by, = hwems 2; he hwerm2 [hwærm] by ['past'] me. Y<sup>n</sup>. 2) *to disappear; vanish; to be lost*. U<sup>n</sup>. (hwerm, hwirm) and Y. occas. [hwærm]; he hwerm2 ut o' my sight (Y); hwirm2 (hwerm2) doon ['down'] t'rough de flør ['floor'], *disappeared; lost* (U<sup>n</sup>). In this sense the word is noted down in Fo. with final v in the form kwerv [kwærv]; sicc ['such'] and sicc a ting is kwervd, *such and such a thing has*

*disappeared, has been stolen*. 3) *to dwindle; shrink*, hwerm (hwirm); N.Roe [hwærm]; de flesh or fish is hwerm2 in to naet'in' ['nothing']. — O.N. hverfa, vb. n., a) *to move in a circle; to turn about*; b) *to disappear; to be lost*; No. kverva, vb., also: *to dwindle; diminish*. Esp. for the final m in the Shetl. word cf. Da. dial. (Jut.) hvirm, sb., *whirl, whirlwind*, and "hvirme", vb., *to whirl*. The diff. pronunc. of hwerm<sup>1</sup>, *to turn oneself about, to look sideways*, and hwerm<sup>2</sup>, hwirm in Unst, indicate that hwerm<sup>1</sup> and hwerm<sup>2</sup> are two different words.

**hwerm2, hwirm2** [hwærm2], adj., 1) *continually playing foolish tricks; malicious; naughty*; a **h.** craeter' ['creature'], a **h.** ting. De.; L. 2) *shrunken; stunted; crooked; sickly*; a **h.** ting, craeter', body. De.; L. — From hwerm<sup>2</sup>, hwirm, vb. In sense 1 the word has prob. arisen from a root-meaning: *making quick movements or turns*, in sense 2 from meaning 3 of hwerm<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**hwern**, sb., see kwern, sb.

**hwess<sup>1</sup>** [hwæs(s)], **hwiss** [hwis(s)], **hwizz** [hwiz], vb., properly *to sharpen*, but only handed down in the following metaph. senses: 1) of wind: *to increase*; sporadically; he is kwissin [kwissin, kwizzin] op (Conn.), *the wind is increasing*. 2) *to speak sharply and harshly to someone*; sporadically in all the given forns; to **h.** at a body ['person']; freq. with object: "to **h.** a body", by mingling with another word, see kwiss, vb. — O.N. hvessa, vb., a) *to whet, sharpen*; b) of wind: *to increase*; No. kvessa, vb., inter alia *to speak sharply*, Fær. kvessa í ein, *to address someone hotly and angrily*. — The Shetl. form hwizz has arisen by mingling with Eng. whizz, vb.

**hwetel** [hwætəl, hwe'ətəl] and **hwitel** [hw'e'itəl, hwitəl], sb., a *small whet-*



stone for sharpening scythes or knives. Fo. [hwætəl]; U. [hwe<sup>h</sup>təl, hw<sup>e</sup>itəl, hwitəl]. Also hwäitel [hwäitel], hwitli [hwitli] and hwiter-sten [hwit<sup>er</sup>-sten]. U. Deriv. of O.N. hvetja, vb., *to whet*, and formed on analogy of Eng. whittle, sb., which is another word, or of the Eng. slang-word "whittle", vb. Eng. *whet*, vb., has probably influenced the word. See hwedi, hwidi, sb.

**hwev** [hwev, hwe<sup>v</sup>] and **hwevi** [hwevi], sb., *tidal eddy, small branch of the main tidal stream, a h. o' de tide; de hwev o' de tide, point where a current changes direction*, e.g. through meeting a headland. Comm. in pl.: hwevis, *whirlpools, tidal streams*. Y<sup>n</sup>. hwev for \*swev from original \*sveif-. No. sveiv, m., *swirl; whirl; whirlpool*; O.N. sveifla, vb., *to swing; spin in a circle*. For the change sv > hw cf. hwum(b)lins as a parallel form to swum(b)lins, swimlins, *tidal streams*; see further swimlins, sb. pl. (under swiml, sb.). — Cf. hwadi<sup>1</sup>, sb.

\***hwi**, sb., *enclosure, hill-pasture for cattle*, see kwi, sb.

\***hwid** [hwid (hwid)], adj., *white*. Wests. and Conn.: kwid [kwid (kwid)]. Handed down: a) in two fragments of Norn from Y<sup>h</sup>. and Fe. (α) from Y<sup>h</sup>.: \*hwidan, hwigen [hwigən] in "hw. s(w)iglen", *with white sails*, \*(með) hvitum seglum; β) from Fe.: \*hwi [hwi] for \*hwit, \*hwid from \*hvitt and \*hvítu, nom. and dat. sing. in neut.; see Introd.); b) in \*hwida, sb., and brongikwidin, sb. and adj., q.v.; c) in various place-names. Place-names, in which the adjective occas. appears independently after the substantive, occas. as the first part of compd., may be exemplified: α) Hellená hwida [hɛl<sup>er</sup>-əna<sup>er</sup> hwida] (Y<sup>h</sup>), a flat rock containing quartz: \*hellan hvíta, *the white rock*; Hulén

kwida [hulən or ho<sup>er</sup>ən kwida] (Fladab., C.): \*hóllinn hvíti, *the white hill*; Mørna kwida [mørna kwida] (Fo.): \*mýrrin hvíta, *the white bog*. β) Kwidamør [kwi<sup>er</sup>-damør] (De<sup>w</sup>): hvíta mýrr (see prec. Mørna kwida); Hwidanes [hwid<sup>er</sup>-anes] (in Lunna Ness, L.), Kwidanes [kwid<sup>er</sup>-anes] (Papa St.): \*hvíta nes, *the white headland*. Orig. "\*hvíta nes" is anglicised in "Whiteness" (Wd., M.), name of a headland and of a parish, and "Whiteness" (W.), name of a headland. — Forms with preserved t are found in names, such as: Hwitberg [hwit<sup>er</sup>-ibærg] (Fe<sup>w</sup>): \*hvíta berg, and Hwita- or Kwitastakk [χwit<sup>er</sup>-astak, kwit<sup>er</sup>-astak] (Nm<sup>w</sup>, in two places): \*hvíti stakkr, *the white sea-rock*.

**hwid** [hwid], sb., 1) *a turning oneself in different directions, moving head and body while looking sideways*; esp. in pl.: hwids [hwids], *queer behaviour (in turning round, looking askance)*, wheer (queer) "hwids"; der 'r "hwids" upon him; sicca ['such] "hwids" du has de night ['to-night']. Fairly comm. 2) *pique, sudden and senseless grudge or ill-will against a person*; he's ta'en ['he has taken'] a h.; U. (U<sup>wg</sup>, mo.); from U<sup>wg</sup>. also reported in the form hwida [hwida]. — The word is prob., at any rate in sense 2, O.N. hviða, f., *a fit, attack*, in the old language handed down in a special sense as *squall of wind* (Shetl. hwider), but in Mod. Icel. used in a more extended sense, e.g. of *attack of illness, pain or hot temper*. For the group under meaning 1, cf. the verbs hwid and hwider, Icel. hviðra, vb., *to be moved suddenly*; but the word might, however, in these senses have been influenced by L.Sc. whid, quhyd, sb., *quick movement; smart stroke*, or in former times by Celt. (Welsh) chwid, sb., *quick turn-*

*ing*, which may also have been Pictish. For probable Pictish influence on Shetl. Norn, see Sh. Stedn. part C, pp. 219—225. It is conceivable that *hwid*, in sense of *looking askance*, might be associated with Fær. *kveita*, vb., *to look sideways*.

**hwid** [hwid] and **hwider** [hwidər], vb., *to turn head or body quickly in different directions*; also *to glance round, taking note*; to sit *hwidin* or *hwiderin* around. L. (hwid). Y. (hwider: Y<sup>b</sup>). For the form *hwider* cf. Icel. *hviðra*, vb., *to be moved suddenly*, and No. *kvidra*, vb., *to rush to and fro, to bustle*, Shetl. *hwider*, sb., *squall of wind*. *hwid* is somewhat more doubtful, since for the given senses it is possible to think not only of an original \**hviða*, vb., = *hviðra*, but also of an origin from L.Sc. or Celt., in sense of *to look askance*, as well as of Fær. *kveita*, vb.; see above under *hwid*, sb.

\***hwida** [hwida], sb., "*whitefish*", tabu-name at sea for *the ling* (\**longafish*). U., Y<sup>n</sup>., Fe. Prop. adj., in fem. def. form: "*the white one*", \*(hin) *hvita* (understood: *langa*, f., *the ling*). The dative form \**hwido* [hwido], appearing in the phrases below, indicates that a fem. word is understood. When, at ling-fishing by boat, the first ling was hauled up, "*white!*" was cried out, at the second (and the third): "*white upo white!*" or "*white in under white!*"; at the third or fourth: "*white in under hwido!*" (Y<sup>n</sup>.; U<sup>m</sup>.; Fe.), and at the fourth: *hwida ligger o* [lg'·ə̀rə] *hwido* or *hwida!* (U<sup>m</sup>.): \**hvita ligr á hvitu*, "*white (ling) lies upon white!*"

**hwider** [hwidər, hwədər], sb., *sudden squall, whirlwind*, a **h.** o' wind, a black **h.** N.I. (U.; Fe.). In Conn.: *kwider* [kwidər]; der' cam'

a **kw.** The word is to be classed with Icel. *hviðra*, vb., *to set in quick motion*, No. *kvidra*, vb., *to hurry to and fro*. Cf. O.N. *hviða*, f., *squall of wind*.

**hwider** [hwidər], adv., in the phrase "*hwikk* [hwik] and **h.**", *suddenly and completely disappeared, lost*. U<sup>n</sup>. From Wests. (St.) is reported: *kwik* [kwik] and *kwider* [kwidər]. Prob. to be classed with the preceding words, *hwid*, sb. and vb., *hwider*, sb. and vb., denoting quick or sudden movement. See *hwikk*, adv.

**hwidet** [hwidət], adj., *looking around, turning in different ways, with queer tricks of manner*; a **h.** fool. Nm., De., L. \**hviðótt*. See *hwid*, sb. and vb.

**hwiff** [hwif, hwif] and **hwiffi** [hwifi], sb., *a blow; push; box on the ear*. Fe. See further *kwiff* and *kuff*, sbs.

**hwiff** [hwif], vb., *to bustle about*, see *kwiff*, vb.

**hwig** [hwig] and **hwik** [hwik], sb., *a sudden turn of the head or body*; he had a **h.** upon him; he ga'e ['gave'] a **h.** Nm., Wh., Nm<sup>n</sup>.: *hwig*. Wh. *hwik*. From Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Nibon) is reported the form *kwig* [kwig]. \**hvik?* See the foll. word.

**hwig** [hwig], vb., *to walk unsteadily, to make sudden jerks and turns when walking*; to *geng hwigin* [hwigin] about. Nm. Reported from Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Nibon) in the form *kwig* [kwig], to *geng kwigin* [kwigin] about. Prob. from the root "hvik", which in O.N. denotes unsteady, wavering movement; cf. No. *kvika*, vb., *to wriggle, to be restless*, Icel. *hvika*, Sw. dial. *hveka*, O.Da. *hvege*, vb., *to wriggle, waver*. In Shetl. the word is used of more violent and sharper movements.

**hwiga** [hwiga], sb., *quickgrass*, see *kwiga*, sb.

**hwiggade-sura** [hwig'adə -sūra,

-šūra), sb., properly name of a troll (name of a witch), but later used partly as a term of mockery, partly jokingly in addressing, or referring to, a person; a auld **h.-s.**, an old "troll"; oh, **h.-s.**, what news wi' dee de day ['to-day']? Fe. Uncertain compound. **hwig-** might poss. be classed with No. *kvekkje*, n., a *bug-bear*, from \**hvekk-*; see *hvekk*, sb. and vb. *sura* is poss. the same word as No. *syra*, f., a *grinning and whimpering woman*. Cf. *Frig-gati-sura*.

**hwik**, sb., see *hwig*, sb.

**hwikk** [hwik], adv., in the phrase "**h.** and **hwider** [hwidər]", *suddenly and completely disappeared, lost*. U<sup>n</sup>. The word is prob. No. *kvik* (*kveek*, *kvæk*) = *kvakk*, adv., *entirely; completely*. Cf. No. *kvekkja* (*gvække*), vb., *inter alia to disappear suddenly* (R., New Suppl.), from \**hvekkja*, *Shetl. hvekk*. See *hwider*, adv.

**hwikk**, adj., see *kwikk*, adj.

**hwikkins**, sb. pl., see *kwikkins*, sb. pl.

**hwikn**, **hwikken**, vb., see *kwikn*, *kwikken*, vb.

**hwil** [hwil] and **hwild** [\*hwild; *ɰwild*, *ɰwild*], sb., *repose, state of rest*, now certainly only applied to *lull in bad weather, (short) break in storm*; he is a **h. i'** de wadder ['weather']; *dis* ['this'] is only a **h.** Nm. *hwil*: Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Bardister). *hwild* [*ɰwild*, *ɰwild*] and *kwild* [*k'wild*, *k'wild*]: Nm<sup>w</sup>. Also *hwildi* [*ɰwildi*] and *kwildi* [*k'wildi*]: Nm<sup>w</sup>. occas. — O.N. *hvila*, f., and esp. "hvild", f., a *rest, repose* ("hvila" in O.N. esp. a *bed, couch*, but Da. *hvile*, Sw. *hvila*, No. *kvila*, Fær. *kvila*, f., also = O.N. *hvild*).

**hwilk** [hw<sup>e</sup>i'lk] and **hwelk** [hwæi'lk, hwæ'lk, hwə'lk], vb., 1) vb. n., *to move smartly; to jump; to gambol*.

2) vb. a., *to snatch; pull*, etc.; — see further under *kwilk*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**hwilsben**, sb., see *hwolsben*.

**hwims**, sb. and vb., see *hwems*.

**hwin** [hwīn], sb., a *piercing shriek*; esp.: a) a *loud neigh, whinny*, de **h. o'** a horse or foal; U. (U<sup>n</sup>); b) *the whining of a dog*, de **h. o'** a dog. Fo. O.N. *hvinr*, m., a *whizzing, whistling sound*.

**hwin** [hwīn, hwī<sup>n</sup>], vb., *to shriek*; esp.: a) *to neigh loudly, whinny*, de *piri* (*little*) foal *hwins* (is *hwinin*) for its midder ['mother']; de horse *hwins upo* (on) de foal; U. (U<sup>n</sup>); b) *to whine*, applied to a dog; de dog *hwins*. Fo. O.N. *hvina*, vb., *to give a whizzing sound*.

†**hwinder** [hwindər] and †**hwinek** [hwīnək], sb., a *whacking or sharp blow; a crack, smack*. Wests. (St.): *kwinder* [kwīndər]. *hwinek* is reported from Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom) in sense of *the final or decisive blow (on the forehead)* in slaughtering a cow. O.N. *hvinr*, m., a *whizzing or whistling sound*, in Icel.: a *crack; smack* (B.H.); L.Sc. *whinner*, sb., a *whizzing sound; a smart, resounding box (on the ear)*. Prop. the same word as *hwin*, sb.

**hwini** (stenihwini), sb., see *kwini*, sb.

**hwink** [hwī'ŋk, hwe'ŋk, hwə'ŋk], sb., *sudden movement in turning one's head or body while looking sideways*; he has mony ['many'] a **h.** upon him. Mostly in pl.: *hwinks, sudden movements and turns while glancing round*, also occas. of *abrupt mode of speaking or laughing, with grimaces, and with jerks of the head*. See the foll. word.

**hwink** [hwī'ŋk, hwe'ŋk, hwə'ŋk], vb., *to move smartly in turning one's head or body; to look sideways*; to geng ['go'] or sit *hwinkin*; to **h.** (sit *hwinkin*) aroond (Y<sup>b</sup>.: *hwī'ŋk*); — *to turn on someone with digni-*

*fied air* (U<sup>n</sup>.: hwi'ŋk), to **h.** around; — to geng hwinkin, *to walk in a swaggering manner* (S.Sh.: hwe'ŋk, hwə'ŋk). — *to shrug one's shoulders* (Y<sup>b</sup>.: hwə'ŋk). — *to look round with a smile or restrained laughter, to sit hwinkin* [hwi'ŋkɪn]. Fe. and Y. — *to grin foolishly, making faces, and turning round with jerks of the head, to sit hwinkin*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. [hwe'ŋk]. — Prob. an original \*hvimka, deriv. of \*hvim-, of *quick, unsteady motion*. See further under hwems, vb.

**hwinsi** [hwi'nsi], sb., *a pilferer, a nimble thief*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — O.N. hvinnska f., *petty theft, hvinnskr, adj., thievish, inclined to pilfer*, Icel. hvinn, m., *a thief*. — hwinsi is doubtless an adjectival form (*nimble in carrying out a theft*).

**hwipp** [hwəp], sb., *a whipper-snapper, one who is easy to master, a piri (little) h.* o' a ting. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Prob. from \*wipp with prefixed h; cf. the foll. word. — No. vipp, m., *a nimble person*. Cf. Da. vippe, vb., *to throw lightly into the air, or to tip over*, and "vip" in "spirrevip", *a whipper-snapper*, No. vippa, vb., *to fidget; bob up and down; to swing* (Icel. vípurligur, adj., *slender, small*).

**hwippe** [hwɪpək, hwepək] and **hwuppek** [hwopək (hwəpək)], sb., *a short fishing-rod*, see vippek, sb.

**hwirel, whirl**, [hwɪrəl, hwərəl, hwørəl], sb., *a twirl, a disk*, esp.: 1) *barley- or oat-cake, brøni, having a hole in the middle*, for children to play with; also called *hwirli-brøni* [hwɪr'librøni] (Du.); = hwarl and hwarlibrøni, sbs. 2) *hairs growing in a circle on the centre of the crown; the crown of the head, esp. the central point*, de **h.** on de head, de **h.** o' de croon ['crown'], = hwarl 1. In this sense a more original form kwirfil (kwi'rfil) is

reported from Conn., de kw. o' de croon, from \*hwirfil. — O.N. hvirfill, m., a) *a circle; ring*; b) *hairs growing in a circle on the centre of the crown; the crown of the head*. — In other senses, such as *tidal eddy, whirlwind*, Shetl. hwirel, hwirl, has doubtless arisen from an original hvirfill, but has assimilated to Eng. whirl, sb.

**hwirfil**, sb., see hwirel, sb.

**hwiriakses**, sb. pl., see kwiriakses.

**hwirlek** [hwɪrlək, hwərək, hwør-ək], sb., *something closely entangled or bundled together, a tangled knot*. Deriv. of hwir(e)l, sb.

**hwirlibrøni**, sb., = hwirel, hwirl, sb. 1.

**hwirm**, vb., see hwerm<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**hwis** [hwɪs (hwɪz), hwɪs], vb., 1) *to whisper, speak in a low voice*; in this original sense noted down in Fo. in the form kwis [kwɪs]. 2) vb. a., *to try in confidence (in low conversation) to extort secrets from a person, to h.* a body ['person']. U<sup>n</sup>. [hwɪs (hwɪz)]; Y<sup>b</sup>. [hwɪs]. — \*hvisa or kvisa. Sw. dial. hvisa, vb., *to whisper*; No. kvisa and "veesa", vb., *to whisper, to tattle in a low voice*; O.N. kvisa, vb., *to whisper, Icel. kvisa, vb., to whisper about something, to spread a false rumour*. — The form "hwiz" has prob. arisen through influence of Eng. whizz, vb., and poss. also of quiz, vb.

**hwisl, hwisel** [(hwɪsəl) hwesəl (hwəsəl)], sb., *a strong (whistling) wind, a h.* o' wind. Also (Wests.) kwisl, kwisel [(kwɪsəl) kwesəl]. See hwisl, vb.

**hwisl, hwisel** [(hwɪsəl) hwesəl (hwəsəl)], vb., of wind: *to begin to blow (stronger), increase in strength, rise, to h.* op: he is hwislɪn op, *it begins to blow, the wind is gradually increasing*. Also kwisl, kwisel [(kwɪsəl) kwesəl], to kw. op: Wests.

— \*hvisla. Sw. hvissla, Da. hvisle, vb., *to whistle*; No. kvisla, vb., *to ripple swiftly*; Icel. hvissa, vb., *to rush; whistle*. Cf. hwist<sup>2</sup>, sb. and vb.

**hwiss**, sb. and vb., see kwiss, vb.

**hwist<sup>1</sup>**, **hwest**, sb., see twest, sb.

**hwist<sup>2</sup>** [(hwist, hwest) hwæst], sb., *whistling or sharp wind, draught*; der'r a cauld ['cold'] h. aboot de doors (*the outer door*). Fe. The word is derived from \*hvis- and to be classed with hwisl. Cf. Icel. hviss, n., *rush, whistle*, and Sw. dial. hvisp, m., *violent squall of wind*.

**hwist** [hwist (hwest, hwæst)], vb., esp. of a sharp, drying wind or draught: *to whistle; to blow*; de wind 'll h. t'rough it (Y<sup>b</sup>.: hwist). Icel. hvissa, vb., *to rush; whistle*. See the preceding word, and cf. hwisl, vb.

**hwisterester** [hwis'tæres'tər], sb., *a crack; blow; box on the ear*. Fe. Prob. for \*hwister-hester, the second part of which then is O.N. hestr, m., = kinnhestr, m., *box on the ear*. For the first part of the compd. see hwist<sup>2</sup>, sb., hwist, vb., and hwistikaster, sb.

**hwistikaster** [hwis'tikas'tər], sb., *a crack; a sudden, violent blow or push*. Fe. Doubtless *gust of wind*; see above hwist<sup>2</sup>, sb. and hwist, vb.

**hwitel**, sb., see hwetel, sb.

**hwitn**, **hwiten** [hwitən, hwetən, hwætən], vb., *to whiten, to become white or light-coloured*; esp. of growing corn; de corn is hwittend [hwitənd] by sea or blast (Du.). O.N. hvítna, vb., *to become white*. — The form "hwäitən", Eng. whiten, vb., has a more extended meaning and application in Shetl.

**hwoli**, sb., see hwelji, sb.

**\*hwols**, sb., see \*hols, sb.

**hwolsben** [hwó'lsben, hwó'lsben], sb., *vertebra of the neck or occipital bone*, reported in sense of: a)

*the foremost articulation of the neck of an animal, esp. a sheep*; also hwolsaben [(hwó'l'saben) hwó'l'saben]. Lunn. b) with dropped initial h: wolsben [wó'lsben], *neck-bone in fish*. Fo. \*hålsbein; O.N. halsbein, n., *vertebra of the neck, occipital bone*. See \*hols, sb.

**hwom(b)**, vb., see hwuml, vb.

**\*hworm**, vb., 1) vb. a., *to turn; wind; twist*. 2) vb. n., *to turn, wind, twist oneself*. Only reported in the form gworm [gwörm] from Sa. on Wests.; de eel was gwormd doon i' de sand, *the eel had wound itself down into the sand or lay coiled up, buried in the sand*; de eel gwormd roond my finger, *the eel twisted itself round my finger*.

— Doubtless either the same word as hwer<sup>m</sup>, hwirm (hwerv), vb., or closely cognate with this word, which is classed partly with O.N. hverfa, vb., *to turn round, to rotate*, partly with Da. dial. (Jut.) hvirme, vb., *to whirl*. With regard to the change hv > gw, Shetl. Norn has only this example. In certain Norw. dials. (in the south and east of Norway) a change hv > gv is found, and in some Sw. dials. a change hv > gw.

†**hwuml**, **hwumel** [hwoməl], vb., *to turn upside down; to turn a hollow object bottom up*, e.g. a vessel; bucket; a boat; to h. a boat. Also a) hwomb1, hwombel [hwóm-bəl], hwumb1, hwumbel [hwóm-bəl]: U<sup>a</sup>.; b) kuml, kumel [koməl]. — Prop. *to arch*, and developed from O.N. hvelfa, vb., used exactly in the same sense as the word in Mod. Shetl.; hvelfa skipi, báti. hwuml from \*hwulm, \*hwolm for \*hwulv, \*hwolv; the metathesis of l and m probably first took place in the past tense, and the past participle: hwumeld for \*hwulmd. For the final m cf. e.g. hwer<sup>m</sup>, hwirm, vb.

[O.N. hverfa], and for the vowel u (o) cf. hwupp from hwepp, vb., hwums from hwims. hwuml is also L.Sc.; Jam.: quhemle, whommel, whummil, vb., to turn upside down; but otherwise the word in Shetl. Norn is regularly developed from O.N. hvelfa. With the form kuml from \*kulm, \*kolm, cf. No. kolva, kolve, vb., = kvelva, to turn a hollow object bottom up, etc.

**hwumlins** [hwomlɪns], **hwumblins** [hwomblɪns], sb. pl., *small tidal branches* (Y<sup>n</sup>.); see further swim(b)-lins, sb. pl. (under swiml, sb.).

**hwumper** [hwo'mpər], sb., *a low sound, a cursory remark, murmur*; esp. negatively: no ['not'] a **h.**, *not the least disturbing sound or remark, not a murmur*; I never heard a **h.** — kwumper [kwo'mpər]: Wests. (Fo.). — hwumper prob. for \*humper, with dropped i-mutation, from \*hympr, orig. \*ympr. See the foll. word, and imper, sb. and vb.

**hwumper** [hwo'mpər], vb., 1) vb. n., *to produce a low sound, to make a slight remark, to murmur*; esp. negatively: he did no ['not'] **h.**; dø no ['do not'] **h.**! never **h.**! kwumper [kwo'mpər]: Wests. (Fo.). 2) vb. a., *to hush, to cause to keep quiet*; he hwumperd her (Y<sup>n</sup>.). — hwumper prob. for \*humper with dropped i-mutation from an older \*hympra = \*ympra; lcel. ympra, vb., *to begin to mention, to touch upon (slightly)*. See imper, vb.

**hwums** [hwo'ms], sb., *bustle, quick or restless movement of the body*; der'r a **h.** upon him, a) *he is turning and twisting himself*; b) *he is passing quickly by without a greeting* (L.); c) *he is touchy or dissatisfied* (prop. *he makes quick, impatient movements*). I saw de **h.** o' him, *I saw him as he passed by quickly or disappeared* (Fe<sup>w</sup>). Wests. occas., Conn., etc.: kwums

[kwo'ms]. de kwums is on him, *he is peevish and dissatisfied* (Conn.). — \*hvims. See hwems (hwims), sb.

**hwums** [hwo'ms], vb., *to bustle, to make quick and restless movements in turning and jumping about*. Easts. and Du. kwums [kwo'ms]: Wests., Nm<sup>w</sup>. occas., De<sup>w</sup>., C. to geng hwumsin aboot, *to move quickly and restlessly about making turns and leaps*. to kwums aboot, aroond, *to turn suddenly in looking round* (Conn.); what is du kwumsin aboot? he guid ['went'] hwumsin by, *he twisted himself about in passing by* (N.Roe). — to **h.** by (past), *to pass quickly by (without a greeting)*; he hwumst by or past me (L.). — to pass hastily out of sight; he hwumst ut o' my sight (Fe<sup>w</sup>.). — \*hvimsa. See hwems (hwims), vb.

**hwumset** [hwo'msət], **hwumsket** [hwo'mskət], **hwumst** [hwo'mst], adj., 1) *making sudden, eccentric movements in turning the head or body*; occas. also *short-spoken, giving evasive answers*. 2) *not right in the head; bewildered; slightly mad*; a **h.** body, a **h.** fool [føl]. The form hwumsket is reported from L.; elsewhere more comm. hwumset and esp. hwumst. Wests., Nm<sup>w</sup>., De<sup>w</sup>., Conn.: kwumst [kwo'mst] and kwumset [kwo'msət]; a kwumst fool. U.: hwumst and hwomst [hwo'mst]. Fe<sup>w</sup>.: hwums [hwo'ms]; "like a **h.** ting". — \*hvims-. See hwemst (hwimst), adj. With the form hwumsket cf. esp. Sw. dial. hvimsk, adj., *bewildered*. A form kwums [kwo'ms] from U<sup>n</sup>. (Norwick) is more prob. another word, as original hv is otherwise preserved as hw in U<sup>n</sup>.; see kims, kimset, adj.

**hwupp**, vb., see hwepp (hwipp), vb.

**hwoppek** [hwopək], sb., *a short fishing-rod*. hwoppek [hwopək] and



hwippek [hwi:pək, hwepək]: U. See vippek, sb.

**hø<sup>1</sup>** [hø], sb., *something sprouting weakly, checked and stunted in growth*, esp. 1) *downy hair, downy beard*; also *thin hair growing sparsely on the head*, a t'in hø o' hair on de head (Y<sup>b</sup>.); N.I. 2) *thin, sparse corn in the field*; (a "korn" o') t'in hø; tøm (*empty*) hø; (naet'in' ['nothing'] but) a hø upo de eart'. N.I. — O.N. hý, n., *thin hair, down*, in No. (hy) also *short grass*; Fær. hýggj (hý-), n., *mould, fust*. hø 2 might, however, also suggest O.N. høy, n., *hay*, used comparatively of corn which grows badly. Both ý and øy develop into ø in Shetl. Norn.

\***hø<sup>2</sup>** [hø], sb., *hay*, reported by G.G. in the expr. "eker and hø", *corn (field) and hay*. Du. O.N. høy (Icel. hey), n., *hay*. See a) eker and aker, sbs.; b) høstakk, sb.

**høbet** [høbət (høbət)] and **høbi** [høbi], adj., applied to liquid, drink: 1) *cohesive; substantial; full-bodied*, e.g. of rich milk; strong beer; hit ['it'] is t'ick and høbi i' de mooth. U<sup>m,n</sup>. (høbi). 2) a) *slimy; nauseating*; often of something lukewarm and nauseating, e.g. saad (thin broth) in which shell-fish (limpets) have been warmed, also of tea not well-drawn, or tea made with brackish water (see below, meaning c). Nm. and Ai. [høbət]. Sa. [høbət, høbət]; b) *having a disagreeable, stale taste*, of liquid kept too long. U.: høbi and høvi [høvi], **h.**-tasted; c) *brackish in taste*. Nm.: høbet [høbət]. Y<sup>b</sup>.: høbi; d) *rancid; sour*; **h.** milk. Wests. (Fo. and Sa.): høbet [høbət]. In Fo. also with dropped h: øbet [øbət]. — Prob. root-form: \*høepinn. Cf., with regard to høbi 1, Fær. høpin, adj., a) *somewhat stout (in good condition)*; b) *cohesive*, and with regard to høbet, høbi in sense

of *slimy; nauseating; brackish*, cf. Icel. hæpinn, adj., *slippery; uncertain* (B.H.).

**høbiter**, sb., see hobiter, sb.

**hød<sup>1</sup>** [hød], vb., *to hint at something*, esp. *to throw out hints, esp. in order in a sly way to gain an object*, to **h.** aboot or at a t'ing; he cam' hødin aboot it; he keept ['kept'] hødin at me. Sa. Prob. an original "høta" and syn. with No. høta, høtta, hytta, vb., *to lift the hand, to reach out for something* (R. under "hytta"), *to threaten* (Aa.), O.N. høta, vb., *to threaten* (prop. *to lift the hand*). Cf. the verbs hud, hut and hød<sup>2</sup>.

**hød<sup>2</sup>** [hød], vb., *to subdue; ill-treat; bully*; to **h.** a body ['person'], to **h.** ane ['one'] aboot, f(r)ae ae place to de tidder (*from one place to another*); — *to chase away*, to **h.** de animals f(r)ae de dykes (*the fences*). Sometimes in a special sense: *to treat like a thief*. N.I. The word is prob. O.N. høta, vb., *to threaten*, = hōta. Cf. hut, vb.

**hødek<sup>1</sup>** and **høder**, sb., tabu-name for hoggi- or huggistaf, *a gaff*; see further hudek, sb.

**hødek<sup>2</sup>** [hødək, hōdək], **hødi** [hødi, hōdi], **hødin** [hødin], sb., *overhand-knot made on a rope or line enclosing the injured part of it*, esp. on a fishing-line or a cow's tether. hødek: Du. hødi, hødin: C. (and Sw.). Cf. poss. No. hutt, hytt, m., in sense of *rounded top*; in that case the word is orig. syn. with hødek<sup>1</sup>; see hudek and hutrikin, sbs. — Another hødin [hødin] (Du.), in sense of: *a piece of hide joining together the handle and the swipple of a flail*, is, on the other hand, L.Sc. hooding, sb.

**høgert** [høgært, -ærd, høgærd], adj., *bent, stooping, with raised shoulders*; a **h.** body ['person']. Wests. (Sa.; Ai.). — Substantivally, høgert

[høgærd] is found in sense of *a bent, stooping person with raised shoulders* (Sa.). — Deriv. of *hyk-* or *høk-*; cf. No. *hykja*, vb., *to bend oneself, to crouch*, and *høk*, m., *sharp bend, angle*. The derivative ending may be compared with No. *hukra*, vb., *to shrink from cold*.

**høl** [høl] and **hølin** [hølin], sb., *a covering*, esp. 1) *enclosing membrane* (U<sup>n</sup>), now esp. in phrases, such as: "My (his, etc.) heart is ut o' høl", *my (his, etc.) heart is out of its membrane*, i. e. *I am not quite myself, out of sorts, in low spirits, anxious*, etc.; hit ['it'] drave ['drove'] my heart ut o' høl, *it made me depressed, anxious*, etc. 2) in a special sense: *husk on corn*; comm. in pl.: *høls* and *hølin*s, *husks*. The latter form (hølin) is reported from U<sup>n</sup>, together with a parallel form *huljin* [huljin], comm. in pl.: *huljins*. — From the root "hul-" in O.N. *hylja*, vb., *to hide; cover; disguise*; Icel. *hylja* and *hyla*, i., *a covering*. With *høl* (hølin) 2 cf. L.Sc. *hule*, sb., *husk*, and Eng. *hull*, sb., by which the Shetl. word doubtless has been influenced with regard to the meaning. The vowel-sounds ø and u (phonetic u) in *høl*(in) and *huljin* indicate the Norn origin of the word.

**høli** [høli, høli], vb., in the expr. "to **h.** anesell ['oneself']", *to compose oneself, to take it easy*; **h.** dee! **h.** deesell! Conn. (Fladab.). Is prop. the adjectival form *høli*, used as a verb to replace an older, lost \*hø(g). O.N. *hægja*, vb., *to relieve; abate; make easy*.

**høli** [høli, høli, hø<sup>o</sup>li], adj., 1) *leisurely; comfortable*. Fairly comm. 2) *sad; depressed; uneasy*; **h.**-look-in', *sad-looking*. Nm. [høli, hø<sup>o</sup>li]. — With *høli* 1 cf. O.N. *hæglig*, adj., *convenient; leisurely; easy*, No. *høgl*, adj., *easy; comfortable*, L.Sc.

*huly, hoolie*, adj., *moderate; slow*. *høli* 2 is doubtless the same word, with root-meaning *meek*; cf. O.N. *hægssam*, adj., *meek; quiet-mannered* (= *høgsam*, *høglyndr*, *høgvær*).

**høli** [høli, høli, hø<sup>o</sup>li] and **høleli** [hø<sup>o</sup>·lèli', hø<sup>o</sup>·lèli'], adv., *leisurely; slowly*; to *geng* ['go'] **h.** *høli* (høleli)! comm. as a sea-term in pulling a boat: *pull slowly!* *høleli*: Y. and Fe. Elsewhere more comm.: *høli*. Phrase: *høli be wi' dee! take it quietly, peace be with you!* — O.N. *hægliga*, adv., *quietly; gently; conveniently*; L.Sc. *huly*, adv., *slowly*.

**høm** [høm], sb., = *hømin*, sb., to *tak' de h.* = to *høm*. Fe.

**høm** [høm, høm], vb., *to darken; to grow dusk; to become evening*; he is *hømin* (beginnin' to *høm*), *it grows dusk (it begins to grow dusk), twilight is coming on*. comm. Mostly with short vowel-sound; in a few places, such as in Fo., with long ø. From De. is reported a form without i-mutation: *hum* [høm, with short vowel-sound]; he is *hum*. — \**hýma*, vb., from O.N. *húm*, n., *twilight*; No. *hyma*, vb., *to grow dark, to become evening*; O.N. *húma*, vb., *to grow dusk*.

**hømin** [hømin, hømín (hømin)], sb., *evening twilight*, esp. of the early twilight, opp. to *mirknin*, which is the close of the twilight. — In De. without i-mutation: *humín* [hømin, with short ø]. — \**hýming*, f., from O.N. *húm*, n., *twilight*; No. *hyming*, f., *twilight*.

**hømska**, sb., = *humaska*<sup>1</sup> and *hømin*, sbs.; see under *humaska*.

**hømsket**, adj., see *humsket*, adj.

**høn**, sb., see *hun*, sb.

**hørd**, sb., see *hord*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**høsapann**, **-pan** [hø<sup>o</sup>·'apan'] and **høsapall** [hø<sup>o</sup>·'apäl'], sb., *the skull*; (jokingly or mockingly) *the head*. N.I. The form with *pall* is peculiar to Unst. Other forms, likewise

reported from N.I., are: *hosapann* [høsːapanː Y<sup>n</sup>.] and *hosapall*, -pell [høsːapäː, høsːapäː]: U<sup>n</sup>. occas; høsːapelː: U<sup>mo</sup>.]. Edm.: *hoosapaail*.

— The first part of the compd. is O.N. *hauss*, m., *the skull, cranium*. The second part, *pann*, is either Northern (No., Sw.) *panna*, f., Da. *pande*, c., *the forehead*, or more prob. Eng. *pan*, sb., in sense of *brain-pan, skull*. *pall* (*pell*), unless a corruption of *pann*, might be O.N. *pallr*, m., in sense of *the raised floor in the upper end of an ancient hall*. — In place-names O.N. “*hauss*” denotes *hill-top, summit of a rock*, from which comes Shetl. “*de Høs* [høs]” as the name of a rounded, rocky point in Sa. (West.).

**høset** [høsət, høsət], adj., of colour: *dirty-grey; light-grey with dirty shade*. Fo. [høsət] and U. [høsət]. øset [øsət]: Fo. occas. No. *hysjutt* (*hyskjutt?*), adj., *stained in various shades of the same colour; faded in patches* (R.), and “*hyskjutt* (*huskutt*)”, adj., *grizzled*, of hair (Aa.). See *iset* and *isket*, adjs.

**høsj, høss**, sb. and vb., see *hoss*, *hosj*, sb. and vb.

†**høselek** [høslək], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen’s lang. for a) *a hut, straw-thatched house* (Y<sup>n</sup>.); b) *bød: fisherman’s booth*, one of a cluster of booths in which fishing-tackle was kept, when in former times deep-sea fishing was carried on in common in open boats (U<sup>n</sup>.). — Prob. *a small house*; -*lek*, diminutive ending. Prob. a loan-word from L.Germ. (Germ. *häuslein*, n., *a small house*).

**høstakk** [(høstak) høsək], sb., *a corpulent woman; a big, clumsy person (woman)*. Also *høstakk* [høsək] and *hustakk* [hüstak]; the latter form reported from U<sup>n</sup>. Prop. the word *haystack*, O.N. *høystakkr* (*heystakkr*), m., applied metaphori-

cally; cf. *sodi*<sup>2</sup>, *sodek* with the same transition in meaning. *hay-stack* is now in Shetl. commonly called “*cole*” or “*coll*” (L.Sc.).

**høstani**, sb, see *hostan*(i), sb.

**høv**<sup>1</sup> [høv], sb., 1) *the hindmost part of a woman’s cap, shaped like a horse’s hoof*, opp. to the so-called “*muckle croon*” (*great “crown” or back of the cap*); “*would du like a muckle croon or would du like a høv?*” Also *høvi* [høvi]. West. (Sa.). Such a cap (*mutch*, *cap*) consisted of three pieces: a) the forepart, the ruffled brim, called “*de border*”; b) *de kell*: the middle piece, formed like a bandage; c) the back of the cap (ruffled), called “*de croon*”. The cap was tied with a band, under the chin. 2) in the compd. “*horsehøv*” (Fe.), *marsh-marigold*, prop. the leaf of this plant, = *bløkk(a)*, *bløgga*, which is more common outside Fe.

— O.N. *hófr*, m., *hoof, horse’s hoof*. With *høv* 2 cf. a) No. *hov*, m., *a hoof*, used of the leaves of the plants *marigold* (*hovblom*, *hovsoleia*) and *coltsfoot*, *tussilago* (*hovblekkja*), as well as b) Icel. *hófblaðka*, f., *marigold*. The final *v* in Shetl. *høv* shows the word to be Norn and not directly derived from Eng. *hoof*, sb., which now in Shetl. [høf] denotes *hoof* in proper sense. ø, however, is not regularly developed from ó; one would have expected \**huv*. With regard to the vowel-sound, cf. e.g. *flør* [flør] from Eng. *floor*, sb.

**høv**<sup>2</sup> [høv], **høvi** [høvi], sb., *remaining stubble on a mown grass-field* (U<sup>n</sup>.); see *hov*, sb.

**høv** [høv], vb., 1) vb. a.: a) *to raise, lift; to cause to rise*, e.g. of the wind, causing rough sea; b) *to throw, fling*. 2) vb. n., *to rise; heave; swell*; of the sea: *to rise; become agitated*; to *h*, op. — Reflexive: to *h*, *anesell* (op), *to rise, lift*, e.g. of the wind going in a

northerly direction; "he is høvin him [himself] op to de nor'wast" (N.Roe); also of the sea: *to become agitated*; he is høvin him op. — Comparison may be made, partly with No. "høva ("høve"), høvja, hyva", as parallel forms to "hevja (O.N. hefja)", vb., a) *to raise, lift*; b) *to throw, fling*; partly with L.Sc.

høve up, vb., *to lift up*, and hove, vb., *to swell, inflate*.

**høvi** [høvi, høvi], sb., 1) *a plaited basket*. 2) *a bow-net*; see further høvi, sb.

**høvi-brigg** [høv'ibrig], sb., *a bridge, across a burn, to which a høvi (a net to catch trout in) is fastened*. Y<sup>h</sup>.

## I.

**i, i'** [e, ə], prep., *in*, appears unstressed in conjunction with and after "in", adv.: in i [in e, in ə], a) *into* (of motion); b) *in* (of being in a place). to geng in i de hus, in i<sup>r</sup>de kirk, *to go into the house, into the church*; to be in i de hus (kirk), *to be in the house (the church)*. O.N. inn i, *into*, and "inni i", *in*. — For the rest, Shetl. "in i'", prep., is often used indiscriminately with L.Sc. atill, corresponding to Eng. into. See further in, prep., and the applications of this word, originating from Norn.

**ibit** [i'bit], sb., *a bite, a small meal*: a) *a light meal in the morning, taken before the proper breakfast* (Y<sup>b</sup>.); b) *a snack between breakfast and dinner* (Y<sup>n</sup>.); c) *a light meal in the evening* (Y<sup>n</sup>.). — \*i-bit, from O.N. i, prep., *in*, and O.N. bit, n., *a biting, a bite*. Cf. No. aabit, n., and aabite, m., *a meal in the morning, breakfast*; Icel. árbiti (Gísl.), id., with the first part of the compd. different.

**idi** [idi], sb., *whirlpool, backward-running tide*; also *whirl on the surface of the water, eddy*; I saw de i. o' de hwal (*the swirl caused by the whale as it plunged*). Fo. — O.N. iða, f., *whirlpool*. — A form i [i] with dropped ð is found as a place-name in Nm<sup>n</sup>. (Øja, Nm<sup>n-w</sup>.): "de

stakk o' de I", a skerry around which a whirlpool seethes. For another form see edjek [edzək].

**idint** [ident, idənt], **idient** [i'dient], adj., *diligent; persevering; assiduous in work*; i. wark ['work']; a i. warker ['worker']; a i. rooth, *constant pulling* (U.). (L.Sc. eident, ident). Also æident [æidənt, æidənt] and äident [äidənt, äidənt], the latter form with anglicised pronunciation [äi] of original long i. ident: Fo. idient: U<sup>n</sup>. Elsewhere more comm.: æident and (esp.) äident. — As adv. are found id(i)ent-ly, æident-ly, äident-ly, *diligently; perseveringly; assiduously*; to wark hard and idient-ly, *to work hard and assiduously* (U<sup>n</sup>.). — O.N. iðinn, adj., *assiduous; steady; persevering*, Fær. iðin [oijn].

**i-draught** [i'dræxt, idræxt], sb., 1) *one of the bands (straw-bands) making the woof, de waft (weft), in an open, plaited net-basket, mesi*; sometimes in a more restricted sense: *a (thick, double) band forming the edge round the mouth of a mesi (net-basket) or of a rivakessi (coarser straw-basket)*. Applied to the edge of a "rivakessi", noted down in Unst; elsewhere more comm. of the edge of a "mesi". 2) a) *inclination, (favourable) mood; fondness*; to ha'e ['have'] a guid ['good'] or no guid **i-d.** till ane; b) *aim*;

*purpose*. In sense 2 otherwise more comm.: "in-draught (en-draught)" and "in-draw, en-draw"; q.v. — "i-draught" from an original \*i-drag, n., or \*idráttr, m., "a drawing into". No. idrag, n., denotes *anticipation, a vague promise*, and comes near to the Shetl. word in sense 2 a.

**ifarek** [i'fá'ræk], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *shoe*; esp. in pl.: de ifareks, *the shoes*. Y<sup>n</sup>. \*ifar, n., *that which one puts on, a garment*; O.N. fara í, vb., *to put on (clothes)*. Cf. Fær. iferð [oife<sup>3</sup>r], f., *the mouth of the shoe* (Svabo) and Sw. dial. ifarakläder, n. pl., *everyday clothes*.

**ifetlek** [i'fət'læk], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *mouse*. Y<sup>n</sup>. fetlek is a parallel form to fotlin, fotlek, etc., a *mouse*, prop. a *small foot, light foot* (see fotlin, sb.). i- is most probably intensive here, as also in the foll. ifudien (*cat*), denoting the exceedingly light and quick movements of the animal; thus: *the extremely light-footed one*, or something to that effect. It may then be O.N. ið-, in words such as: iðgnógr, adj., *abundant; plenty* (gnógr), and iðgnótt, f., *abundance* (Eg.), iðglíki, n., *the exact image (of a thing or person)* (Eg.), ið(g)líkr, adj., *exactly like*. "ið", n., is found in Icel. as an independent word, in sense of *perpetual motion* (E.J.).

**ifudien** [i'fú'diən], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *cat*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. Intensive of fudin, fudien, *cat (the swift-footed one; tabu-name)*; q.v. For the suggested explanation of the prefix i- as O.N. ið-, see above under ifetlek, sb.

**igg** [ig(g), eg(g)], vb., *to incite, egg*, see egg, vb.

**\*igitel** [i'git'əl], sb., *white quartz* (species of stone); now used only

as a place-name: "de Igitel" (Y<sup>n</sup>), the name of some quartz rocks, a ravine (into which the sea-water flows), gjo, surrounded by such rocks. O.N. hégeitill, m., *white or light-grey quartz*. The word is preserved as a common noun in Shetl. in other forms; see hjigel, hjigelti, hjogel, sb.

**\*iglet**, adj., see ilget, adj.

**igrip** [igrip], sb., on a carrying-basket (kessi): *ear, loop, into which the carrying-band (de berinband, de fetel) is fixed*. N. There is one igrip on each side of the basket; the band is fastened at both ends, and put over the shoulders across the breast; thus the basket is carried on the back. \*i-grip, prop. "*ingrip*", *that into which something fits*.

**\*ikke** [ikə], adv., *not*, preserved in a small fragment of conversation, partly in Norn, from Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>.; see Introd. (Fragments of Norn). O.N. ekki, prop. *nothing*, = eigi, adv., *not*; No. ikkje, Da. ikke.

**il**, prob. eel [(il) il], sb., *a stripe along the back of a horse*; a black il. U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>m</sup>. Is doubtless, in spite of the short [i]-sound, rather an anglicisation, "eel", from O.N. áll, m., *an eel, a narrow channel*, also *a stripe along the back of an animal*, in the same way as O.Shetl. \*ol, *eel* (name of the fish), has now become "eel [(il) il, il (il)]".

**ila** [ila], sb., properly *a stone serving as an anchor for a boat, when fishing (with rod) near the shore*, now commonly in a transferred sense of *the fishing-place* itself, where this kind of fishing is carried on; in exprs. such as: a) to lie at de i., *to angle for small fish (esp. young coalfish, pilteks, with rod) from an anchored boat near the shore*, corresponding to Fær. "liggja firi ila" (*to fish with a rod, e.g. for small cod, from an anchored*

boat), and b) to geng to de i., *to go out fishing (with rod) from an anchored boat*. In the last expr., *ila* is often understood as denoting this kind of fishing. The stone used as an anchor is commonly called *ilasten* or *ilafast*. At "ila-fishing" it is, however, not often the custom now to anchor the boat. Edm. gives "eela, iela, *a fishing-place or ground for small fish near the shore*"; the anchoring of the boat is not mentioned. Here, accordingly, the central point of the original meaning of *ila* has been lost. — From Du. is reported a pl. form *äils* [äils], with anglicised pronunc. of the original long *i*; "to geng to de äils". — O.N. *ili*, m., *a stone with a rope, fastened to a boat and serving as an anchor*.

**ilafast** [i'lafast], sb., *a stone, fastened to a rope, serving as an anchor for a boat at the so-called ila-fishing*; see the preceding word. to lie at de ilafast (Du., Papa). *fast* appears originally to have denoted the rope rather than the stone (comm. called "de ilasten"); see *fast* and *fasti*, sb.

**ilasod** [i'lasod], sb., *a fishing-ground (sod, prop. a seat) near the shore, where rod-fishing from an anchored boat is carried on*. U. \**ilasát*. See *ila*, sb., and *sod*, *sodi*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**ilasten** [i'lasten', -sten], sb., *a stone used as a boat-anchor at the so-called ila-fishing*, see *ila*, sb. \**ilasteinn*. Fær. *ila-steinnur*, m., id.

**ilder**<sup>1</sup> [ildər, ildər] and **ildin**, **ildin** [ildən, ildən, ildin], sb., sea-term, tabu-name, used by fishermen for *fire*. *ilder*: Ai<sup>w</sup>. *ildin*, *ildin*: Fo. Also with prefixed *h*: *hildin* [hildin]: Fo. The expr. \**killi-ildra* [kili-ildra], of *fire in a kiln*, is reported from Fo. From W. (Dale, W.) and Sa<sup>e</sup>. are reported *ilder* [ildər] and *ølder* [øldər] in sense of *red-hot embers*; de fire is *brunt*

*doon* ['burnt down'] to red *ilder* (ølder). From Yb. "a *ild* [ild] o' het [het]" is given as an obsolete expr. without further explanation; het = *heat*. — O.N. *eldr*, m., *a fire*. The above-mentioned Shetl. forms seem to presuppose an original \**ildr*. A form, \**eld*, q.v., is, however, also found. -er in *ilder* (ølder) is the old masc. nom. ending -r, which has been grafted on the root of the Shetl. word. *ildin*, (h)*ildin* is prop. the acc. def. form of the word; -en, -in: the definite article grafted on the word. \**ildra* prop. \**ildrinn*, *eldrinn*.

†**ilder**<sup>2</sup> [ildər], sb., name of a partly mythical fish, believed by fishermen to be able to perforate a boat at sea. Y<sup>e</sup>. See *eder*<sup>2</sup>, sb. Etym. uncertain.

**ilget** [ilgət], adj., applied to sheep, wool on sheep: *mottled with various coloured spots (black or grey)*, esp.: a) *white and grey*; b) *white and black*; c) *grey and black*; a *i*. sheep. Nm. Prob. from \**iglet* by metathesis of *g* and *l*. Cf. Fær. *iglutur* (iglóttur), adj., of sheep: *mottled, having small spots*, esp. of light (white) sheep, beginning to get darker spots and become dirty-grey (Imutur, Imóttur).

\***ilkamoga** [i'l'kamog'a], sb., a jocular term, nickname for *eel*. Fo. *moga* is doubtless the same word as *mogi*, *the stomach*. *ilka* from Eng. *eel*?

**ill** [il(l), əl(l), ʌl(l)], adj., *wicked; bad; ill*, corresponding both to Eng. and L.Sc. "ill" and to Eng. "bad", and used in foll. meanings, handed down from Norn (O.N. *illr*): a) *morally bad*; b) *hostile; inimical*; c) *fatal; harmful*; d) *painful; disagreeable*; e) *repulsive; causing disgust*; f) *troublesome; difficult; disagreeable*; g) *angry; hot-tempered* (cf. e.g. compds., such as *ill-birstet*); h) *trifling; of little value or use*. — e.g.: de *i*. man, "the evil



*man*" = *the devil* (U.); Fær. illi maður, L.Sc. ill man, *the devil*. a *í. vík* [vík], *a bad tendency or inclination* (Du.). a *í. vām* [vām, vām]: a) *a repulsive impression, caused by a person's manners and behaviour*, "der'r a *í. vām* wi' him (her)", see *ill-vamd*, adj.; b) *unpleasantly strong in taste*, "der'r a *í. vām* wi' it". der'r a *í. kast* i' de sea (Du.), *there is a bad commotion, tide, in the sea (preventing the catching of fish)*. *í. wadder, hard weather*, esp. *thunder-storm*; der'r *í. wadder* gaun ['going'], *the thunder rolls* (Fo.); see *ill-wadder*, sb. he is *í. to dø* ['do'] till, *he is hard to get on with or to please* (U.). Proverbial phrase: hit is a *í. wind*, at blows naeboddy guid, *it is an ill wind that blows nobody good*. Often in expletives, oaths, such as: *ill doren!* *ill er* (ill honour!) *ill happ!* *ill stond* (*moment*)! *ill t'riff!* *ill vikster* (*vokster*)! *ill vister!* see the respective substantives. — Two obsolete forms, \**idla* [idla] (Fo.) and \**jilder* [jildər] (C.), are found in the expletive term \**idla* (h)jolsa! *jilder* hjolskin! [\**ill* heilsa] = *ill heal!* see under \**hjolsa*, sb. — O.N. *illr*, *illr*, adj., *bad, ill, evil, wicked; hostile, unkind; harmful; unpleasant; difficult; trifling, of little value*, etc.; in No. and Sw. (*ill*), Icel. and Fær. (*illur*), as well as L.Sc. (*ill*), also, inter alia, *angry; hot-tempered*. — Nowadays Shetl. *ill* is also used commonly in sense of *sick, indisposed*, through Eng. influence.

**ill-berin** [il'bɛərɪn], adj., *unable to bear illness or fatigue*; a *i.-b.* body. U. Prop. "*that bears badly*".

**ill-best** [il'bɛst], adj. (sup.), de *i.-b.*: a) *the best of a bad race or family, and even then not particularly good*; b) *the best of a poor collection of things from which to choose*. Fær. *ill-bestur*. Also L.Sc.

**ill-birstet** [il'bɛr'stɔt], **ill-borstet**

[il'bɔr'stɔt], adj., *angry; cross; malicious*. Also with dropped *r* in the second part of the compd.: *ill-bistet* [il'bɔs'tɔt (-bɪs'tɔt)], *ill-bostet* [il'bɔs'tɔt], *ill-bosten* [il'bɔs'tɔn]; the last form noted down only in Papa St. — \**ill-byrstinn*. Cf. a) No. *bysten*, adj., *hasty* (prop. *bristly, that raises the bristles*), No. *busta* and *bysta seg*, Sw. dial. *borsta sig*, *borstas*, reflexive verb, *to raise the bristles, to become angry or cross*; b) No. and Sw. dial. *illbyste*, n., *a hot-tempered and cross being, malicious person or animal*. See further under *birst*, adj.

**ill-bist** [il'bɪst], vb., *to threaten to do harm*; he *ill-bisted* (was *ill-bistin*) for him, *he threatened to do him harm*. Ai. See the preceding word.

**ill-fen, -fain** [il'fɛən], vb., *to show unkindness to someone, to repulse one by unfriendly demeanour*; comm. as vb. a.: to *í.-f.* a body (person). Also as vb. n.: *to look unfriendly, to have an unkind look*. As an adj., properly perf. part.: *ill-fenin, -fainin'* [il'fɛənɪn], *unkind; unpleasant*, esp. applied to appearance, *look*; he is awfu' "*ill-fenin*", *he has a very unpleasant look*. Conn. — \**ill-(fagna)*. See *fen, fain*, vb.

**ill-gi'in'** [il'gɪ'ən, il'gɪ'ən, -gɪ'ən, -gɛ'ən], pres. part. and adj., *continually grumbling and complaining, discontented*; a *í.-g.* body. N.I. L.Sc. *ill-gi'en*, adj. The forms "-*gɪ'ən*" and "-*gɛ'ən*" are noted down in Unst (U<sup>n</sup>).

**ill-ginket** [il'gɪ'ŋkət, -gɪ'ŋkət (-gɪ'ŋkət)], adj., *wicked by nature; deceitful*; a *í.-g.* coo ['cow']. Y<sup>n</sup>. See *ginket*, adj.

**ill-glum** [il'glʊm', -glɔd'm'], vb., *to have a suspicion*; "he *ill-glum*d at so and so was ta'en [*had taken*] it", *he had a suspicion that so and so had taken it*. U<sup>n</sup>. See *glum*, vb.

**ill-gudet** [il'gɔdət, -gɔdət], **ill-gudet** [il'gɔdət], adj., *in a bad temper, discontented and disoblige-*

*ing, sulky and malicious.* U<sup>n</sup>. See *godet*, adj.

**ill-gru** [il'grū], vb., *to suspect, to have a suspicion of something*; 1 ill-grued [il'grūəd] at dat would be de case. U<sup>n</sup>. Cf. O.N. *illgruna*, vb., *to suspect of evil* (*gruna*, vb., *to suppose*, partly = *illgruna*), and *Shetl. gronin*, sb.

**ill-hagerd** [il'hag'ærd, -hā'gærd, -ært], adj., *unattractive, clumsy and slatternly, having a bad deportment and gait* (Nm., Ai., Fo.); *having repulsive and awkward manners, esp. in consequence of bad treatment* (Nm<sup>n</sup>.); also *mishandled, of a poor, sickly appearance owing to bad treatment* (Nm<sup>n</sup>.). With short a [hag'ærd, hag'ært]: Nm<sup>s</sup>, Fo. With long a [hā'gærd, hā'gært]: Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — For the second part of the compd. see *hagerd*, adj. *ill-hagerd*, in sense of *ill-treated*, might have arisen from an \*illa *hagreiddr*; cf. Fær. *hagreidda*, vb., *to treat*, *illa hagreiddur*, *ill-treated*, and *Shetl. hagri*<sup>2</sup>, sb. Cf. *ill-høgert*, adj.

**ill-haverd** [il'hā'værd], **ill-häiverd** [il'häi'værd], **ill-heverd** [il'hē'værd], adj., 1) a) *ill-grown; clumsily built; unattractive; ugly*; *ill-haverd*: Fe., Y. occas., Nm. *ill-häiverd*: U. occas. (U<sup>n</sup>), Wests., S.Sh. occas. (Conn.); b) *clumsy and awkward in behaviour; having repulsive manners; ill-haverd and ill-heverd*: Y. occas.; c) *slatternly and untidy in appearance, repulsive*; *ill-haverd*: Fe<sup>w</sup>.; d) *of poor, sickly appearance, neglected, esp. applied to an animal; a i.-h. baess* ['beast', here esp. a cow], a *i.-h. coo*; *ill-haverd*: Nm<sup>n</sup>. occas. (N.Roe); *ill-häiverd*: Nm<sup>n-w</sup>. (Øja), Y. occas. 2) a) of a piece of work: *badly and carelessly executed*; *ill-häiverd*: Sa.; b) of worsted: *poor, loose and thin*; "ill-häiverd" worsed ['worsted']: Sa. — Other forms are: a) *ill-haverst* [il'hā'værst] (Y<sup>n</sup>.); b) *ill-haverli* [il'hā'værl]

[il'hā'værl] (Fe.), both reported in sense 1 a. — For the second part of the compd. see *havers*, sb.

**ill-hjumset (-hjungset)**, adj., see *ill-humset (-hungset)*, adj.

**ill-hotted, -hoited** [il'høit'æt, -hāi'tæt], adj., *ill-grown or deformed, clumsy; of bad carriage and awkward demeanour.* N.I. \*illa *háttaðr*. See \**hotted*, *hoited*, adj.

**ill-humset [il'ho'm'sæt], ill-hungset (-hunkset)** [il'ho'ŋ'sæt, -ho'ŋk'sæt], adj., *ill-shaped, having a bad deportment; a i.-h. bein' (cræter)*. *ill-humset and -hungset*: U. *ill-hunkset*: Sa. (and Y<sup>n</sup>.). *ill-hjumset* [-hjo'm'sæt]: U<sup>n</sup>. occas. *ill-hjunkset* [-hjo'ŋksæt]: Y<sup>n</sup>. — See further *humset*<sup>1</sup>, adj. — *ill-kjumset* has a different origin; see *kjumset*, adj.

**ill-høgert** [il'hø'gært, -hø'gærd] and **ill-høgeret** [il'hø'gæræt], adj., 1) *having a bad deportment, slouching.* 2) *cunning; sly; a i.-h. body.* Wests. (Sa.). For the second part of the compd. see *høgert*, adj.

**ill-kint** [il'kæ'nt], adj., *wicked by nature; of ill repute.* Barclay: *ill-kent*, adj., of notoriously bad character. No. *illkyndt*, adj., of a bad disposition; *hot-tempered; cross* (Aa.); Icel. *illa kyntr*, adj., of ill repute (B.H.). No. *kynd*, f., *kind*, and *kynde*, n., *nature*.

**illlek** [il'læk, ællæk], adj., of an ugly, sickly appearance, esp. having an unhealthy complexion. Y<sup>n</sup>. O.N. *illiligr*, adj., *frightful; abominable*; Icel. *illilegur*, adj., *evil and ugly of appearance* ("cruel-looking": B.H.).

**ill-lukket** [il'lok'æt], adj., *unfortunate.* N.I. See *lukk*, sb., *fortune; good luck*, and *lukket*, adj.

**ill-menget, -minget** [il'men'gæt], adj., applied to wool: *not well mixed* (Da. *mænget, mingled*), esp. of wool of various shades. Conn. See further under *menget*, adj.

**ill-minnet** or **-minjet** [il'm<sup>n</sup>in'æt, -m<sup>n</sup>in'æt, -mān'æt], **ill-minget** [il'-

miŋ'gæt] and **ill-mondet** [il'món'ðæt], adj., *evil-natured; malicious; rancorous*. N.I. *ill-minnet*: Fe. *ill-minget*: Y<sup>h</sup>. *ill-mondet*: Y., Fe. and U. (occas.). — Hardly from Eng. "ill-minded". With a) *minnet*, *minjet*, and b) *mondet*, cf. respectively No. *mynja*, f., *disposition; kind*, esp. appl. to impression made on the mind, and No. *mynd*, f., *quality; kind; nature* (O.N. *mynd*, f., *form; shape; kind; mode*). See also *mond*, sb., and the various applications of that word (corresponding both to O.N. *mund*, n., *moment, nick of time*, and to "mynd", mentioned above). With regard to *minnet*, *minjet*, however, there might possibly also be an association with O.N. *minni*, n., *memory*, and *minjar*, f. pl., *memorial*; with *minget* may poss. be compared No. *myngja* (*mynja*?), vb., in the sense of *to brood over something*.

**ill-raget** [il'rā'gæt], adj., *ill-used; bullied*; a **ĭ.-r.** body. U<sup>n</sup>. See *rag*<sup>2</sup>, vb. (*to drive; pursue; bully*, from O.N. *reka*).

**ill-setten** [il'sætən, -sætən], adj., *clumsy and ungraceful, awkward in movements*; a **ĭ.-s.** body (*craeter*). Ai. Cf. lcel. "illa-settur", adj., *in a bad state*. Differs in meaning from L.Sc. *ill-set*, adj., *evil-disposed; ill-natured*.

**ill-sjosket** [il'sjós'kæt], **ill-sjøsket** [il'sjós'kæt], adj., *very slovenly, untidy (in one's appearance)*. U. Intensive of *sjoskie*, *sjusket*, adjs.; q.v.

**ill-sk(j)umet** [il'skū'mæt, -skjū'mæt], adj., *of an unpleasant, gloomy appearance*; see *skumet* (*skjomet*), adjs.

**ill-sluget** [il'slū'gæt], adj., *heavy and clumsy in shape, ungraceful* (Ai.); *having a bad carriage and a dragging, clumsy gait* (Sa.). \**ill-slækinn*? The word may most prob. be associated with No. *sloka*, vb.,

*to walk heavily and draggingly*, and lcel. *slókr*, m., *a dull, indolent person*, *slækinn* (\**slækinn*), adj., *dull; lazy*. The word might also be derived from a \**slóð-*, as original *ð* often changes to *g* in Shetl. Norn; cf. No. *sloda* (*slooda*), vb., *to walk draggingly* (O.N. *slóði*, m., *that which one drags behind one*). — *slud*, in *ill-slud* [il'slūd], adj., *badly and clumsily shaped* (N.Roe), may be a perf. part. of Eng. *slew*, *slue*, vb.

**ill-sneget** [il'snē'gæt], adj., *cunning and malicious*. S.Sh. \**ill-snækinn*? See *ill-snuget*, -*snuket*, adj.

**ill-sneldet** [il'snē'l'ðæt], adj., *malicious; cross; disobliging*, etc.; in the phrase: *de fish is ĭ.-s.*, *the fish will not bite* (fishermen's lang.). Sa. Prob.: \**ill-snældótr*. \**snældótr*, *sneldet*, by *i*-mutation from O.N. *snáldr*, m., No. *snaald*, m., *snout; mouth*. See *snold*, sb.

**ill-snitteret** [il'snit'ærət], adj., *malicious and obstinate by nature, wilful and quarrelsome*. Easts. The second part of the compd. is prob. to be classed with O.N. *snerta*, vb., *to touch*. See *snitter*<sup>1</sup>, sb., *a cold snap*, a **s.** o' cauld, and its derivative, *snitteret*, *snitret*<sup>1</sup>, adj.

**ill-snolket** [il'snól'kæt, -snól'kæt], adj., *cross; peevish; sulky; displeased*. Conn. Prob.: \**ill-snurkinn* or -*snorkinn*. See *snolket*, adj.

**ill-snuget** or -**snjuget** [il'snjug'æt, -snóg'æt (short ó), -snjug'æt], **ill-snuket** or -**snjuket** [il'snuk'æt, -snók'æt (short ó), -snjuk'æt], adj., 1) *having repulsive manners, disagreeable (in behaviour), crafty, wanting in frankness*; a **ĭ.-s.** body. Y<sup>h</sup>.: *ill-sn(j)uget*. Fe.: *ill-sn(j)uget* and -*sn(j)uket*. 2) *cross, disobliging (by nature)*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe): *ill-sn(j)uket*. — The second part of the compd. is rather to be referred, partly to No. *snugg* and *snygg*, m., *suspicion of something; touch; kind; ap-*

*titude*, snøkk, m., *touch* (O.N. snugga, vb., *to hunger for*, prop. *to pry, to snuff around*), and partly to No. snok, m., a) *a snout*; b) *a prying person*; c) *a suspicion of something* (= snak, snugg), No. and Sw. dial. snoka, vb., *to snuff around*, Da. dial. snøkke, vb.; No. snaaken and snæken, snæk, adj., a) *obtrusive; prying*; b) *harsh; sharp; biting*. Fær. ill-snækin [i'l'snæ'tsɪn], adj., *cross; angry; sharp-tongued*, is prob. derived from \*snák-. The Shetl. ill-sneget [i'l'snægət], adj., *sly and malicious* (S.Sh.), may prob. be an original \*ill-snækin, and, in that case, either the same word as, or closely cognate with, ill-sn(j)uget, -sn(j)uket. — The phonology of Shetl. Norn permits two other possible etymologies, viz.: a) sn(j)uget, sn(j)uket from O.N. snikja, vb., *to snuff around, beg for food*, and b) sneget from O.N. sneiða, vb., *to cut off; to walk zig-zag* (Fær. sneiða, vb., *to turn, cut, or shape askant*); original ð in Shetl. Norn, in several cases changes to g (see *Introd. V* — also *N.Spr. VII* — § 29, the end); in Sw. dial. “ill-snediger”, adj., is found in sense of *cunning and evil*.

**ill-snøsket** [i'l'snøs'kət], adj., *cross; peevish; dissatisfied* (Sa.); see snøsket, adj.

**†ill-ti'-pass** [i'l'təpas', -pas(s)'], adj., *out of sorts; indisposed; unwell*. Y. Danicism: “ilde til pas”.

**ill-trive** [i'l'træiv], vb., *to thrive ill*; a ill-trivin' craeter', *a miserable animal*. ill-triven [i'l'triv'ən, -trəv'ən], adj., *ill-thriven; miserable*. — No. illtrivast, vb., *to thrive ill*.

**ill-wadder** [i'l'wäd'ər], sb., *bad weather*. O.N. (\*illveðr and) ill-viðri, No. illveder, Fær. illveður, n.

**ill-vamd** [i'l'vāmd'], adj., *disagreeable (in appearance or in manner), repulsive*. U., Du. See vam, sb.,

*influence emanating from a person, “aura” of a person*.

**ill-wan** [i'l'wan', i'lwān], sb., *a slight hope of something*; esp. in pl.: ill-wans: to ha'e “ill-wans” o' (about) a ting. Somewhat deviating in sense from “ill wan(s)”, in which both parts of the compd. are independent words, denoting: *only a slight hope of something*. See wan<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**ill-vandet** [i'l'van'dət, -va'n'dət, -vāŋ'dət], adj., 1) *badly or carelessly carried out*, applied to work. 2) *misshapen*. 3) *having unattractive manners; with bad, awkward behaviour*. — Also occas. ill-vjanddet [i'l'vjan'dət]. — Cf. Icel. illa vandaður, adj., *carelessly carried out*, applied to work; see vand, sb. and vb., vandet, adj.

**ill-viket, -vikket** [i'l'vik'ət (-vek'ət, -vāk'ət)], adj., 1) *malicious; making (or inclined for) mischief; tricky*; a i.-v. body. 2) *intractable; troublesome*; chiefly appl. to persons, but sometimes also to objects; “de boat was i.-v. to row”, appl. to a boat, troublesome to row; “de road is i.-v.” (Fe.). — The pronunciation “(Δ)-vākət” is reported from U<sup>m.</sup>. — The second part of the compd. is a derivative of vik<sup>2</sup>, vikk, sb., *direction; turning; inclination*; q.v.

**ill-will** [i'l'wil', -wəl'], sb., *ill-will; rancour*; to ha'e i.-w. at anc. O.N. illvili, m., *ill-will; hostile feeling*.

**†ill-willet** [i'l'wil'ət, -wəl'ət (-wöl'ət, -wöl'əd)], adj., *ill-natured; bearing ill-will*. O.N. illviljaðr, adj., L.Sc. ill-willit, adj., *ill-natured*.

**ill-virken** [i'l'vø'r'kən], adj., *wretched; sickly-looking*. Y. Perhaps in a passive sense, *hurt; bewitched?* Otherwise No. illvyrken (illvirk, ill-orken), adj., *idle and careless, carrying out work badly*. Possibly, however, from original \*illa vorðinn, considering the development rō > rd

> rt and the occas. interchange between rt and rk in Shetl. Norn. — No. *illa vor(d)en*, adj. (prop. perf. part.), *poor; slight; bad*; Fær. *illa vorðin*, adj., *ugly; repulsive*; Sw. dial. *illa vuren*, *illvuren*, adj., *un-serviceable; poor-looking*.

**ill-virket** [il'vi'r'kæt, -vø'r'kæt], adj., *malicious; bent on mischief; tricky*; a **i.-v.** body; partly = *ill-vik(k)et* 1. a *ill-virket* *cræter* ['creature'] or body (De.). a *ill-virket* *coo*, a *cow in the habit of attacking other cows*. (N.Roe). — From O.N. *illverk*, *illvirki*, n., *an evil deed, a crime*.

**ill-visket** [il'vis'kæt (il'vis'køt)], adj., *evil-minded; ill-tempered; very irritable*. Y<sup>n</sup>. No. *illvisen* and *illviskjen*, adj., *evil-minded; ill-tempered; angrily and crossly repellent* (R.).

**ill-vistet** [il'vəs'tøt], adj., *enraged; angry; ill-humoured*. U<sup>mo</sup>. Cf. No. *illvisten*, adj., *peevish; biting*, and *illvistug*, adj., *mischievous; malicious*. The word might, however, be regarded as an alteration of *illbistet*; see *ill-birstet*, adj.

**ill-vitret, -vitteret** [il'vet'vøret], adj., *malicious; ill-natured; always inclined for mischief*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). a **i.-v.** *coo* = a *ill-virket* *coo*. Cf. Icel. *illviti*, m., *an evil-minded person* (E.J.), *vita á ilt, bent on mischief*. For the form *vitret* cf. O.N. *vittr*, adj., with radical *r*, *wise*, and *vittra*, f., *sense, insight*, = *vitska*, *vizka*.

**ill-voksen** [il'vøk'søn (-våk'søn), -vøk'søn], adj., *ill-shaped; clumsy of shape*. Conn. \**illa vaxinn, ill-shaped*. See *voksen*, adj., and *vokster*, *vukster*, sb.

**ilmæt** [ilmæt, ilmæt, ilmæt, ilmæt], adj., applied to animals (cows, sheep): *somewhat dark in colour*, esp. a) *striped, having variegated stripes* (Conn.: *ilmæt*); b) *having a reddish-brown back*, a **i.** *coo* (Nm<sup>n-w.</sup>: *il-*

*mæt*). From Ai. is reported "ilmæt", appl. to colour of sheep, but without further definition of meaning; in Conn. and Nm. mostly appl. to cows. — For \**imlet* by metathesis of *l*; cf. O.N. (Icel.) *imleitr*, adj., *greyish, dark of appearance* (from O.N. *im*, n., *dust*), No. *imutt*, adj., *striped*. — See further *imet* and *imsket*, adjs.

**ilset** [il'sæt], adj., of an animal, esp. sheep: *having a stripe of another colour round the neck; dark-coloured (black) with a white ring round the neck*; a **i.** sheep. U<sup>n</sup>. Stands for an older \**helset* from \**helsótttr*, adj., *supplied with a necklace, collar*; cf. Fær. *hölsutur*, adj., of sheep: *having a stripe of another colour round the neck*, and see *bjelset*, adj. (\**bi-helset*).

**ilska** [il'ska, il'ska (il'ska, il'ska), il'ska, il'ska, il'ska], sb., 1) *malice; bad disposition; hatred; enmity*; he did it ut t'rough ill, ut t'rough evil **i.**, *he did it out of mischief or hatred* (U<sup>n</sup>). N.I. (U.). 2) *anger; bad temper; defiance*; partly *simulated cheerfulness, hiding a bad humour* (see the foll. *ilska*); de(r)wer (*there was*) a **i.** upon him; *i-laughter, laughter produced by an irritated frame of mind*. N.I. 3) *a severe or painful illness*; "to cry a **i.-cry**", of very sick or dying animals: *to emit a cry of pain, a death-cry*. U<sup>n</sup>. 4) *damage; misfortune*; in this sense only noted down in the exclamation "evil **i.!**" expressing a wish that evil may overtake one (*a plague upon you, him, etc.*); also merely a strong outburst of anger (*for shame! Oh! the devil!*). U. 5) a) *weeds (grass) among the corn on the field*; b) *thin, empty corn, t'in i.*; c) *new corn among the old, sprouting higher than that which has been laid by the rain or damp; green corn growing among*

*the ripe corn*, green **i**. — The form "i'lska" is reported from Conn. in sense 5 b. "i'lska, 'i'lska" from Sa<sup>e</sup>. and Ai<sup>w</sup>.; elsewhere most comm. "i'lska, i'lska" (i'lska, i'lska, i'lska and i'lska: U<sup>n</sup>). — Other forms are: a) ilsku, ilsko [i'lskō (i'lsku), e'i'lskō, e'ilskō], reported from Lunn. in sense 5 c: "green **i**."; b) ilskæ [i'lskæ], ilske [i'lskæ], reported from Fe. in sense of *malice*; *defiance*: "he did it t'rough **i**." (*in sheer defiance*); c) ilsker [i'lskær] (U<sup>n</sup>. beside ilska), in sense 1: "he did it t'rough **i**. against me"; d) äilksa [ä'i'lska] (N.I. occas. beside ilska), in sense 5 (esp. 5 c). — O.N. ilska, f., a) *ill-will*; *malice*; b) *enmity*; *hatred*; c) *mischievous*; *misfortune*; in Fær. and No. the word is also used in sense of *indisposition*, *illness*, and of *exasperation*, *anger*. — The form ilsku, ilsko, springs from the acc. (gen., dat.) form "illsku" from "illska". ilskæ, ilske, with equally stressed stem and ending, has been regarded as two words (ill skæ or skæ), but is actually the word "illska". Several examples of such stressing are given in Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 41: Stress. Cf. ilskod under ilsket, adj., as well as e.g. bjintar (under binder, sb.), grinsku, greensku (under grøn-ska, sb.), horro and hurro, sb., klovandi (under kløvi, kløva, sb.), stongari, sb., and wostu, sb.

**ilska**<sup>2</sup> [i'lska], sb., *flippancy*; *exuberant mirth*; "he had a **i**. upon him" or "de(r) wer (*there was*) a **i**. on (upon) him", *he was very flip-pant or exuberant*. U. \*ølska? øerska? Prob. the same word as hel-ska, sb.; q.v.

**ilsket** [i'lskæt, i'lskæt, i'lskæt, i'lskæt, e'ilskæt], adj., 1) a) *malicious*; *ill-humoured*; *irritable*; b) *feigning gaiety*, *hiding bad humour or discontent*. **i**. fun: a) *malicious fun*;

b) *fun with which ill nature is combined*. N.I. Reported from U<sup>n</sup>. and Y<sup>n</sup>. in all the above-mentioned forms of pronunciation. 2) of corn (growing in the field): *unripe at harvest time*, occas. of green corn among the ripe; **i**. corn; a piece o' **i**. green (Ai. occas., Ai<sup>w</sup>. and Sa<sup>e</sup>.: i'lskæt, e'ilskæt). — Other forms are: a) elsket [æ'lskæt, æ'lskæt], N.Roe in sense 1; b) äilsket [ä'i'lskæt], N.I. occas. in senses 1 and 2; from Nm<sup>n</sup>. and w. only in sense 1; c) ilskod [i'lskōd (i'lskōd)], reported from Y<sup>h</sup>. in sense 2, and used as a substantive: *new, green corn growing among the ripe, in the field*. — Prob.: \*illskótt, *malicious*; *hostile*; see ilska<sup>1</sup>, sb. The form ilskod seems to have arisen from a form in the neuter: "illskótt"; with regard to the stress, see the concluding remarks under ilska<sup>1</sup>, sb. No. ilskjen (ilskjen), adj., *cross*; *angry* (O.N. illr, illr, adj., *evil*; *hostile*, etc.).

**ilskod** [i'lskōd (i'lskōd)], sb., see the preceding word.

**ilta** [i'ltā, e'ltā, ʌ'ltā], sb., 1) *spite*; *enmity*; (*great*) *ill-will*; to ha'e **i**. (a **i**.) at somebody; to tak' **i**. (*to take a dislike*) at or to a person. 2) *malice*; done t'rough **i**.; fu' [full] o' **i**. U., Conn., Wests. The form "ʌ'ltā" is reported from U<sup>n</sup>. Sometimes with prefixed h; hilta [hi'ltā] and ilta [i'ltā, e'ltā]: Fo. — Acc. to Edm. ilta is found also in sense of *anger* (U.?). — Prob. the neut. form "illt" of O.N. illr, adj., *bad*; *evil*; *hostile*; *unkind*; *harmful*, etc., this form in Shetl. Norn then changing to a substantive, when the adjectives had lost their inflexion of gender. For the supporting final vowel, see e.g. doma, jema, lama (= lem), skalv<sup>2</sup>, skalve, stomna, sbs. — ilta-fu', *full of mischief*, *desirous to do damage or harm*; also ilte-fu' [i'l'təfu', e'l'tə-] (U<sup>wg</sup>.), Occas. as a sub-



stantive, = *ilta*, e.g.: to tak' *i*-f. to a person (Sa.) = to tak' *i*. (*spite*); "he did it ut o' iltevu [\*i] 't'ivu']" (U<sup>wg.</sup>), *he did it out of sheer spite*; *iltevu* doubtless for "ilte-fu'."

**ilta-fa'**? [i'·'tafā, e'l'·'ta- (i'·'ta-, e'l'·'ta-), sb., in the phrase "to tak' *i*-f. at or to ony ane ['any one'], at or to a person", *to take a dislike to one*; see the preceding word.

**im** [im, im], sb., *soot, a layer of soot*, esp. on the under side of a pot. Now much more common in the form *äim* [äim], in which the original long *i* has changed to *äi* through infl. of Eng. — O.N. *im*, n., *dust, a coat of dust; dirt*; Fær. *im* [oim, ðim], n., *soot* (on pots). See *imet*, adj.

**im** [im (im)], vb., *to swarm; teem; swarm with small, crawling things*; *de ebb (the foreshore) is imin wi' whelks (shell-fish)*. Y<sup>b</sup>. Doubtless the same word as No. *ima*, vb., (*to reek, steam to gleam; ripple; move; smoulder; to make a thin sheet of ice*, etc. See *em*, vb.

**imet** [imət, imət], adj., of colour, esp. appl. to cattle: *having a dirty tinge, dirty-grey; ashen; yellowish-grey; reddish-grey, or grey with a reddish-brown tinge; also bluish; bluish-grey; a i. colour; a i. coo* ['cow']. \**imótr*. No. *imutt*, adj., of animals: *having dark-greyish stripes*. See *im*, sb., and cf. *ilmet* (for \**imlet*) and *imsket*, adjs.

**imper** [(e'mpər) ə'mpər], sb., *a low sound, a cursory remark, murmur*; esp. negatively: no ['not'] a *i*, *not a sound (disturbing remark), not a murmur*. \**impr* or \**ympr*. See the foll. word as well as *hwumper*, sb.

**imper** [(e'mpər) ə'mpər], vb., *to make a slight, cursory remark, to hint at something, to murmur*; only used negatively, as in: *du dares no* ['not'] *i*; never *i*! like the now more common "never leet!" (L.Sc.

*leit, leet*, vb.). Also in sense of *to venture, to attempt*; "if du impers to say..."; "dey never could *i*. to geng to the haf (*to deep-sea fishing*) on sicc ['such'] a bad day" (Ai.). — No. *impra* (*ympre*), vb., *to touch upon, hint at*; *lcel. ympra*, vb., *to touch upon, mention*. *imper*, in sense of *to venture, to attempt*, approaches O.N. *impa*, vb., *to set in motion*. — See *hwumper*, vb., which is another form of the same word.

**imsket** [i'mskət, e'mskət], adj., of colour: *having a dark, dirty tinge; mixed, and partly indeterminate, esp. dirty-grey, blackish or bluish*. (Ai.). Deriv. of *imet*, adj., to which *imsket* essentially assimilates.

**in** [in, en], prep., *in*, commonly abbreviated to "i'" [e, ε, ə] when preceding a consonant; the word is mostly used as in English, sometimes differing, however, in certain phrases, originating from Norn, thus by periphrasis for the genitive or the possessive pronoun: *de een* ['eyes'] *i' de boy or lass, the boy's or girl's eyes*; *de een in him, his eyes*, = Fær.: *eyguni i honun*. See *i*, *i'*, prep.

**in-draught** [indræxt, indræxt (en-, en-)] and **in-draw** [indrā, endrā, endrā (ændrā)], sb., 1) *inclination, (favourable) mood, "favourable eye" on someone*; to ha'e a guid ['good'] *i-d.* till (to) ane; he had no guid *i-d.* to me, *he did not look with favourable eyes on me, he had an old grudge against me*. 2) *aim; purpose*. — See further under "*i-draught*" (*i-d.* 2), sb.

**inn** [in(n)], sb., *a dwelling, haunt*, = O.N. *inni*, n., and L.Sc. *inn*, sb.

**inn, in** [in], adv., = O.N. *inn* and Eng. *in*. Note the foll. collocations, originating from Norn: a) *in efter, inward, farther in*, = O.N. *inn eptir*, No. *inn etter*; b) *in tō* [tō = 'to'], of wind: *more in the direction of*

*the land and northerly* (Y<sup>m</sup>, Fe.), prop. *in an inward direction*; de wind is gane ['gone'] in tø; No. inn, adv., inter alia, *in towards the land*; c) op in under, *hidden* (U<sup>n</sup>), see under, prep. and adv. — For the collocation "in i'", see i, prep. — inn, in, is now also commonly used in sense of *in*; see below, \*inne.

**innapi, injapi**, sb., see ennapi.

**innari**, sb., see innri, sb.

**innbigget** [in'big'ət], adj., 1) *reserved*. 2) *obstinate, having an unshaken faith in oneself, sticking to one's opinion*. 3) *selfish*. 4) *morose; cross*. — Doubtless: "built up", "closed in", from bigg, vb., *to build*. It is doubtful whether innbigget has any association originally with No. innebugga (bugga), adj., *well provided, powerful*, though the meaning of the Shetl. word might partly be explained from a depreciatory use of the Norwegian word here quoted.

**innbø** [inbø, in'bø, embø], sb., *a welcome, hospitable reception; encouragement to visit one's home*; mostly negatively, e.g.: he would no ['not'] get mukkel i. dere, *he would not get any particularly kind welcome (no encouragement to come again)*. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*innboð, n. No. innbod, n., *an invitation*. The vowel ø in -bø may be due to infl. of the verb; see the foll. word.

**innbø** [in'bø, inbø], vb., *to welcome, to give a hospitable reception*; to i. de fremd (*the guest*). U<sup>n</sup>. \*innbjóða, vb., *to invite*, Fær. innbjóða, No. innbjóða, Sw. innbjóða.

\*inne [inɛ, enɛ], adv., *in*, = O.N. inni. Noted down in a fragment of conversation in Norn: Morjan, ara du i.?. . . . (Marion, are you in there? . . .). See Introd. inn, in [in] is now used as in English.

**innerli** [in'ærli, ən'ærli], adj., 1) *rather far in*, = No. innarleg, adj.; a i. place, a i. seat (fishin'-seat); see

below innerli, adv. 2) *affectionate; confidential; hearty; very friendly*; a i. body (Fe.). Icel. innilegur, Da. inderlig, L.Sc. innerly, adj., = Shetl. innerli 2.

**innerli** [in'ærli, ən'ærli], adv., *somewhat far in, somewhat near the land*; to fish i., *to fish closer to the land*, opp. to "to fish uterli". O.N. innarliga, adv., *far inward*; No. innarlega, adv., *somewhat far in*.

**inn-fa'** [in'fá'], sb., *shoreward setting tide*, opp. to "ut-fa'". Conn. No. innfall, n., inter alia *shoreward setting tide*.

**innhaf** [inháf], sb., *deep-sea fishing-grounds somewhat near the land*, opp. to uthaf, framhaf, "far haf". See haf, sb.

**innha(l)d** [inhad], sb., *contents*, = O.N. \*innihald, Da. indhold.

**inni**, vb., applied to a ewe: *to year* (Conn.); see enni, vb.

**innkomen, innkomin** [in'kø:m'ən (-en), -in], sb., occas. *coming in, arrival*, occas. *the beginning*, e.g. de i. o' de tide, *the beginning of the inflowing tide* (Fo.), de i. o' de new year, *the beginning of the new year*. O.N. innkoma and innkváma, f., a) *a coming in, arrival*; b) *a beginning*, e.g. innkváma mánaðar (*the beginning of the month*). L.Sc. in-coming, sb., *arrival; entrance*.

**innri, innari** [(in'ari) en'ari], sb., *diarrhœa*, esp. in sheep. Fe., U<sup>n</sup>. Fær. innrið, f., *diarrhœa in sheep*. Icel. innriða, f., *a kind of illness, internal cramp?* (E.J.). For inn-(a)ri are now comm. used the words "scour [skūr]", after L.Sc., and "grass-sickness" (in sheep).

**inn-shot**, sb., see in-shot.

**innsog** [in'sóg], sb., *shoreward setting tide*, = landfell. U<sup>n</sup>. "innsog (in'sóg)-tide", noted down in Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>, in the same sense, is more prob. to be referred to innsog than to "inshot" (q.v.). — \*inn-

sog, n., *sweep of the sea towards the shore*; see under afsuk, sb. Cf. O.N. "sog" and "útsog", n., *the backwash of the breakers* (Fr.).

**inntak** [ɪntak], sb., *taking in; bringing home*. inntakins [ɪn'tak'ɪns, -ɪns], pl., comm.: *reducing the number of stitches in knitting*, esp. *in knitting stockings* = L.Sc. intaks. — inntak, in sense of *a piece of out-field taken in for cultivation*, corresponds to L.Sc. intak, intack, as also to Sw. intaga, (dial.) intaka, O.Sw. intaka, f.

**in-shot** [ɪnʃɔt, -ʃæt], sb., *tide setting in shorewards*, = innsog, sb. Prob. an anglicised form of an old \*inn-skot, n.; cf. the use of the word skod in af(a)skod, otterskod, appl. to *the backwash of the breakers*.

**ir** [ɪr], sb., *a (piercing) cry, shriek*; hear de irs o' her! (Y<sup>n</sup>). See the foll. word.

**ir** [ɪr], vb., *to cry, shriek, squeal*, esp. appl. to swine. Syn. with O.N. ira, vb., *to hint, to say?*

**irast** [i'rast], vb., *to flay, scourge; chastise*. Also used as an expletive: irast! Sa. rast may poss. be No. rasa, vb. a., *to scratch the skin*, = hudrasa (R.). For the final t in rast, might be compared, e.g. fust, vb. The first part of the compd., i-, may stand for \*hi- from O.Eng. hýd, híd, f., *hide* (A.S. hýd, M.Eng. and Mod.Eng. *hide*), or may be the intensive prefix, mentioned under ifetlek, ifudien, sbs.

**iraster** [i'ras:tər], sb., *a flayer, a scourge* (metaph. of a person); a i. o' de puir ['poor], *a scourge to the poor*. Sa. See the preceding word.

**irek** [irək, ɪrək], sb., see the foll. word.

**irepi** [i'rəpi], **irep** [(irəp) ɪrəp], a) *diminutive creature*; b) *a small, ill-thriven, stunted thing*; a little (píri) l. o' a thing (bairn). Du. Also irek [irək, ɪrək] (Du.). — ir-: prop.

diminutive-particle; cf. No. "ør, er, ir-" in a) ørliten, erliten; b) ørande, irende, irande (irrande) liten, *diminutive* (irande: R., Suppl.). See urek<sup>1</sup>, sb., syn. with irek, irepi, prob. arisen from another form of the same particle. The last part (pi) in irepi, irep, may be an abbreviation of pig [pīg], sb., *a small creature or thing, a small cabbage-stalk*; cf. pi and pig in ennapi, ennepig, sb., *a small creature*, etc.

**irp**, vb., see erp.

**is, iz** [(is) iz], vb., applied to sleet; cold rain: *to fall*; also *to snow or rain slightly*; *to begin to snow or rain*. "he is isin, izin" or "he is isin (izin) ut o' him", *sleet is falling, it is snowing or raining slightly*. Nm. (Nm<sup>w</sup>). Otherwise more comm. in the derived form isk [isk]; he is iskin (iskin ut o' him); thus, e.g. in the N.I., Wh., etc. O.N. isa, vb., *to freeze over*, ising, f. (No. ising, m.), *thin sheet of ice (cold rain)*. No. isa, vb., appl. to sleet: *to fall*. Shetl. is, iz, isk, used of fine, incipient rain, possibly also contains No. hysja, vb., *to sprinkle*; with regard to the form, cf. iset (isket), adj., which prob. may be referred to No. hysjutt, hyskjutt, adj. See istek, adj. and sb.

**isbensi? ismonsi?** [(is'bɛnse) iz'bɛnse; (äis'mɔnsi) äiz'mɔnsi], sb., *bitter, sleety weather*. De. Formed from the preceding word. The explanation of -bensi or -monsi is uncertain.

**isd, izd?** [ɪzd? ezd?], sb., *empty, lean, thinly-growing corn*; reported in writing in the foll. collocation: a "ezde" o' corn upo de eart'. Not further confirmed. — Is prob. (given the correctness of the word) an original \*his-; cf. No. his, n., *immature grains of corn*, hisen, adj., of a field: *dried up, withering*, hisk, n.,

*unsubstantial, by being dried up* (R.).

**iset** [isət, ɪsət], adj., applied to colour in animals: *bluish-grey, with spots of darker shade; iron-grey; dark-coloured with many light hairs in between, giving the dark colour a light tinge*, esp. of colour that looks bluish in the distance; *greyish and mottled* in different shades, more definitely denoted by a prefixed adjective: blue-**i**., black-**i**., (Conn.), partly also "red-**i**."; — *having a reddish or bluish tinge* (Y<sup>s</sup>.); — *with small spots* (Sa.). a **i**. coo ['cow'], horse or sheep. comm. Beside *iset* is found a form *isket* [iskət, ɪskət], reported from U., Y<sup>s</sup>., Du. and Fo. U.: "iskət", *closely mottled, occas. black and white, occas. grey (or bluish) and dirty-red*. Fo.: "iskət", *dirty-white with a yellowish or greyish-brown tinge*. Y<sup>s</sup>. and Du.: "iskət" = *iset*. — Prob. to be referred to No. *hysjutt* (*hyskjutt*), adj., *mottled in different shades of the same colour, faded in patches* (R.), *hyskjutt* (*huskutt*), adj., appl. to hair: *greyish, grizzled* (Aa.), Sw. dial. "hyskji", *hyskjutt, hyskjug, hyssjog, yssjug, "ysugar, öisugar"* (Göthl.), adj., *grizzled, shaded in two colours* (Ri.). Cf. *høset, øset*, adj.

**isi** [isi (isi)], sb., a cow of the colour described under *iset*; see the preceding word. Du. Older: \**1sa*. \**Hysja*?

**isk** [isk], vb., applied to sleet: *to fall; to rain (in cold air), or to snow slightly, to begin to rain or snow; to isk and rain; he is iskin* [iskɪn, iskən] ut o' him; he is iskin de rain or snaw ['snow'] (Fe.); he is iskin de snaw (ut) o' him (Y<sup>h</sup>.). Deriv. of *is*, vb., q.v. A form *ist* [ist] is reported doubtfully from Y. and Fe.

**iska** [iska], sb., in the expr. "**i**-

rain", *fine, cold rain*. U. From Y. and Fe. is reported *iskins* [iskɪns], sb. pl., = *iska*. See *is* and *isk*, vbs.

**isket** [iskət, ɪskət], adj., appl. to animals: *having different shades of colour, mottled*, see further under *iset*, adj.

**iskins** [iskɪns], sb. pl., see *iska*, sb.

**?ist** [ist], vb., see *isk*, vb.

**istek** [ɪstək, ɪstək], adj. and sb., 1) adj., appl. to weather: *cold, rainy, i. wadder* ['weather']; may in this instance also be regarded as a substantive and written with a hyphen: **i**-wadder; in Unst esp. of cold, variable, showery weather; "der'r a **i**. track upon him", *the weather looks as if it would be cold and changeable with sleety showers* (U.). a **i**. sky, *a sleety atmosphere full of heavy, dark clouds (thunder-clouds)*, esp. in winter (U.); **i**. clouds ['clouds'], **i**. homeks, *heavy, dark, snow-laden clouds* (U.); see *homek*, sb. 1) as a sb.: 1) *small, soft, cold rain; he is comin' ut i*. (U<sup>s</sup>). 2) usually in pl., *isteks*: a) *sleety clouds; b) sleety showers*. Y<sup>h</sup>. — U.: *istək* and (comm.) *istək*. Y<sup>h</sup>.: *istək*. — Doubtless an adjective: \**isótt*. "*istek wadder*" for "\**iset wadder*" from original \**isótt veðr*. The common suffix -*ek* was prob. added to \**iset* when the latter was changed to a substantive, and the weak-stressed *e* in \**iset* was consequently dropped (*istek* from \**isetek*: \**ɪ'sətək*). Cf. Sw. dial. *issje*, adj. neut., applied to weather: *slightly cold, issje väder; "dä ä issje ute", it is chilly outside* (Ri.).

**\*itta** [ita], dem. pron. in neut., *this, that*, only preserved in a fragment of conversation in Norn from Fo.: ...kwat a ita?, *what is this or that?* Also: kwat e [ə] jada [jada, jāda]? — Cf. a) Fær. *hetta*,

*this*, neut. sing. of *hesin*, *this*, developed from O.N. *þessi*, dem. pron., *this*, in neut.: *þetta*; b) Sw. dial. "ittá (ittáð)" (Dalarne) and *ittä* (Gothl.),

*this*, sing. neut. of "issen (hissen, hessen)", dem. pron., *this*.

**iven**, *even* [ivən], sb., *matter*; *material*; *means* (U<sup>n</sup>), see \**e*ven, sb.

## J.

**ja** [jä], adv., *yes*, affirmative. *ja* well! jokingly, = Da. *ja vel!* (*yes*) *certainly!* "yea" [jæ (jē)] has recently become more prevalent than *ja*. An obsolete form *jo* [jō (jo)] is reported from Unst. — *ja* is No., Fær., Da. and Sw. "*ja*"; *jo* may be an original *já* (O.N. and Icel. *já*). With "*ja* well" cf. O.N. "*já, já! vel, vel!*" (*yes*) *certainly!*

**jabb** [jab], vb., *to harp upon the same topic*, to *j.* upon (on) a ting, to *j.* about a ting; he's *jabbet* upon it for a *hel* (*whole*) day. N.I. Also pronounced "jáb" (Y.; Fe.). No. *jabba*, vb., a) *to speak fair*; b) *to jabber, twaddle* (R.); Fær. *jabba*, vb., *to jabber*. — Edm. has a form with long a: "yaab".

**jader** [jadər, jādər], sb., 1) *the uppermost row of green turf in a built-up fence, or in a fence when being built up*. 2) *a layer, esp. a) a layer of green turf in a fence (when being built up); b) a layer in a dunghill*. "de *jader-feal* (fail)" or "de upper *jader*", *the uppermost layer of green turf in a fence*, also called "de *jaderin* [jad·ərɪn, jād·ərɪn]" or "de *jadren* [(jadɪn) jadɪn]". N.I. [jadər]. L. and De. (*jaderin*). *jadren* reported by J.I. From Nm. is reported a form: *jar* [jār] in the senses mentioned above; de *jar-feals* = de upper *jader*; a *jar o' feals* in a dyke, *a layer of green turf in a fence*. — O.N. *jaðarr*, m., *border*; *edge*, inter alia of a fence. In Fær. a distinction is made between "*jaðar, jaðari* [jæar(ɪ)]", m., *the edge, selvage of cloth*

(*wadmal*), and (acc. to Svabo) *jaður* [jæavór], n., *a layer*. -in, -en, in *jaderin, jadren*, is prob. the suffixed, definite article [O.N. *jaðarinn*]. *jar* [jār] is found in Shetl. also in sense of *selvage of woven stuff*; *jar* and *jard* [jard, jård] for \**jadri* in sense of *an incipient or narrow current rippling at the edges*; see further under these forms of the word.

**jader<sup>1</sup>** [jadər, jādər], vb., *to place one layer of green turf on the top of the other, to build up a fence of turf*, to *j.* a dyke (a *feali-dyke*). De., L. \**jaðra*. See the preceding word.

**jader<sup>2</sup>** [jādər], vb., *to sink down or to stick fast in a bog* (U.), see *jarð<sup>2</sup>*, vb.

**jadikrakk**, sb., see *jala-crack*, sb.

**jafs** [dʒafs], sb., *a greedy snap with the mouth in eating*. See further under the foll. word.

**jafs** [dʒafs], vb., *to make a loud noise with the jaws whilst eating greedily; to eat with vigorous, noisy movements of the jaws, and also loud breathing through the nose; also to make greedy snaps with the mouth in eating*. Cf. No. *jafsa*, vb., *to eat greedily accompanied by loud breathing through the nose; to snatch at something with the mouth, etc.* (R.). The pronunciation "dʒ" is due to Eng. (L.Sc.) infl. *djafs*, vb., q.v., pronounced in the same way, differs from *jafs*.

**jag<sup>1</sup>** (*jagg?*) [jag], sb., 1) *driven dust, esp. floury dust*. Edm.: "*yag, fine dust of flour or meal*." 2) *husks*, also disparaging expr., applied to *poor, immature grains of corn:*

“naet'in' [‘nothing’] but **j.**”. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Prop. *drift, something drifting*, and to be classed with O.N. *jaga*, vb., *to hunt, drive*; possibly a deriv. of this word, as the foll. *jag<sup>2</sup>*, sb., and *jag*, vb. [from O.N. *jaga*], are usually pronounced with long *a*.

**jag<sup>2</sup>** [jäg], sb., 1) *a shoal, esp. of small fry*; de(r) wer (*there was*) just a **j.** o' it (Y<sup>n</sup>.); naet'in' but **j.**, *nothing but small fry* (Y<sup>n</sup>.). 2) *a tiny fish, esp. a small codling*. U. and Y. a *jag-codlin* (U<sup>wg</sup>.). Meaning 1 is the original one, and may be referred to O.N. *jaga*, vb., *to hunt, drive*, etc.; Icel. *jaga*, vb., *inter alia to tumble or loll about* (B.H.), Sw. dial. *jaga*, vb., *inter alia to go at a great speed*. See the foll. word and *jakk<sup>2</sup>*, sb.

**jag** [jäg], vb., 1) in fishing: *to pull up the line (with long and short jerks alternately) and lower it again, with also a backward and forward movement, in order to get the fish to take the bait*, esp. in catching coalfish, sometimes also in cod-fishing. to **j.** for sed (*coalfish*), to **j.** sed: with quick movements of the line. to **j.** for cod: with slower movements of the line. to **j.** i' de keb (*the thole*); to “**j.** in” de line, *to haul in the line (with long and short jerks alternately, and then let it run out again)*: U<sup>n</sup>. Mostly used as vb. n., but also as vb. a., e.g.: **j.** de fish to dee! (U<sup>n</sup>.); to **j.** sed = to **j.** for sed. 2) a) *to be talkative* (Du.); b) *to keep on asking for something, troubling one with repeated requests or inquiries*, to **j.** at ane. N.I. 3) *to quarrel, wrangle*; to **j.** de ane [‘the one’] i' de face o' de tidder [‘the other’]. Du. (Irel., Du<sup>w</sup>.). 4) *to appropriate something to oneself in a sly or dishonest way*, to **j.** aff. Nm<sup>s</sup>. 5) a) *to sell small wares, to hawk pedlar's wares*; b) *to buy up (esp. fish) secretly*; see

*jager*, sb. — O.N. *jaga*, vb., a) *to drive, hunt*; b) *to harp on one subject*; Icel. *jaga* and *jagast*, vb., a) *to repeat constantly*; b) *to quarrel; dispute*.

**jaga** [jāga], sb., *a species of cuttle-fish* (N.Roe), see *aga*, sb.

**jager** [jāgər], sb., *a pedlar, also one who buys in an underhand way*, esp. appl. to a buyer-up of fish, one who forestalls the market. See *jag*, vb. 5. Differing in the compd. *jøljager*, sb.; q.v. Edm. gives a form with short *a*: “*yagger*”.

**jagg** [jag], sb., 1) *continual scolding and reprimanding*. 2) *a wrangle; dispute*. Ai., De. Fær. *jagg*, n., *continual grumbling*. Icel. *jagg*, n., *war of words* (B.H.).

**jagg** [jag], vb., 1) *to scold and reprimand continually*; to **j.** at onybody [‘somebody’]. 2) *to argue; wrangle; dispute*; to stand *jaggin* in ane's face. Ai., De. Fær. *jagga*, vb., *to grumble and reprimand continually, to nag*.

**jagi** [jāgi], adj., *small*, applied to fry (esp. young cod), prop. fish in a shoal; a **j.** mite, *a small codling* (Y<sup>n</sup>.). Formed from *jag<sup>2</sup>*, sb.; q.v.

**jagi-ho** [jag'ihō], sb., *a young, small ho (shark, a small kind of porbeagle, lamna cornubica)*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). The name is doubtless due to the fact of its moving in shoals. See *jag<sup>2</sup>*, sb.

**jagl, jaggel** [jagəl], vb., 1) *to chew with difficulty*; to **j.** upon onyting [‘something’]. N.I. 2) a) *to dispute, contend (continually)*; b) *to grumble, scold*; what is du *jaglin* op i' my face for? c) appl. to swine: *to grunt continually*; de swine is *jaglin* at de door. Conn. No. and Fær. *jagla*, vb., *to chew with difficulty*; in No. also *to tattle, gossip*.

**jakk<sup>1</sup>, jakl** [jakəl], sb., *a molar*. comm. Also Ork. O.N. *jaxl*, m., id. For the change *ksl* (xl) > *kl* in



Shetl. Norn see *Introd. V* (also *N.Spr. VII*), § 38 g. — The word is sometimes used metaph. in Shetl., esp. in pl. *jakkels*, of *small, whitish clouds*, prop. *dentiform clouds*, white “*jakkels*” (N.Sh.).

**jakkell**<sup>2</sup> [jakəl], sb., a) a *swarm of small creatures*, e.g. *gnats*; b) a *shoal of small fish*; c) esp. in pl. *jakkels*: *very small sharks* (small kind of porbeagle, Shetl. ho); a lock [‘lot’] o’ *jakkels*, *jakkell-tings*; see *jagi-ho* and *jakkell-ho*, sb. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.); in sense c also noted down in Nm<sup>s</sup>. — \**jakk-*. Cf. Sw. dial. *jakka*, vb., to *roam*, frequentative form of *jaga*, vb., Mod.G. dial. *jakken*, vb., to *hurry along*. For the development of meaning of *jakkell* in Shetl., see *jag*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**jakkellbitel** [jak‘əlbītəl], sb., jocularly applied to a *molar*; also to a *large tooth* (prop. a *molar*). Wests. (Sa.; Ai.). — The word is a compd. of *jakkell*<sup>1</sup>, sb., and *bitel*, sb.

**jakkell-ho** [jak‘əlhō], sb., a *young, small ho* (a species of *shark*). Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.) and Nm<sup>s</sup>. See *jagi-ho* and *jakkell*<sup>2</sup>, sb. (meaning c), as well as the definitions given under these words.

**jal** [jāl], vb., to *scream, cry*, esp. of *gulls*; “*de maw (the gull) is jalin*”: *harbinger of wind*. Y<sup>b</sup>. No. *jala*, vb., to *shout, yell, cry*; Eng. (L.Sc.) *yaul, yawl, to yell*.

**jalaklag** [jal‘aklāg], sb., a *shouting; noise*; to *mak’ a j.*, to *make a noise; to cry (or shout)*. U<sup>n</sup>. See *jal*, vb., and *klag*, vb.

**jalakrabb**, sb., see *allakrabb*, sb.

**jala-crack** [jal‘akrak] and **jali-crack** [jal‘ikrak], sb., a *loud cry; a noisy quarrel*; also *roar of laughter*; — to *had (mak’) a j.-c.*, to *make a hubbub by crying (or by laughing noisily), to quarrel noisily*, etc. *jala-crack*: U<sup>n</sup>. *jali-crack*: Conn., etc. For the first part of the compd.

see *jal*, vb. The second part is Eng. *crack*, sb. “*jadi [jadi]-crack, a j.-c. o’ laughter*”, reported from Conn., is possibly a corruption of “*jali-crack*”.

**jalder** [jaldər], sb., 1) *babble; noisy talk; a loud quarrel*. 2) (*continuous*) *barking*, esp. of a *hound or sheep-dog*, when the quarry is at bay. N.I. The word is poss. an old \**jaldr* = O.N. *hjaldr*, m., partly *din, clangour*, partly *chatter, talk*. See the foll. word.

**jalder** [jaldər], vb., 1) to *babble; to talk noisily*; also to *dispute with raised voices*. 2) to *bark continuously*, esp. of a *hound or sheep-dog* when the quarry is at bay. N.I. \**jaldra*? See *jalder*, sb. Prob. a deriv. of an old \**jala*; No. *jala*, vb., to *shout, yell, cry*, Shetl. *jal*, vb. Cf. *galder*, sb. and vb., from O.N. *gala*. The word is hardly directly derived from O.N. *hjala*, vb., to *chatter, talk*, as the original *hj* usually changes in Shetl. Norn to *sj* [s], but to *j* in a few instances only (such as in *jarta*).

†**jalk** [ja‘lk], vb., a) of *dogs*: to *yelp*; b) of *persons*: to *babble, to talk noisily*. From a “\**jala*”, like the preceding word? Or only an alteration of Eng. *yelp*? Shetl. *yalp* [ja‘lp], vb., = Eng. *yelp*.

**jalpersten, jalpinsten**, sb., see *hjelpersten, hjilpersten*, sb.

\***jamald, jammel** [jaməl], sb., a *person of equal age to another*, mostly in pl., *jamalds, jammels, persons of equal age*, in a special sense: *twins*. The word is now obsolescent in Shetl., being replaced by “*yeild, yield [jild]*”, L.Sc. *eild (yeild, yield)*. In Ork. the word is still used. — O.N. *jafnaldri*, sb., and *jafnaldra*, adj., of *equal age*. For the Shetl. and Ork. form cf. No. *jamaldre*, Fær. *jamaldri* = *javnaldri*, m., (*person*) of *equal age*.

**jamer**, vb., *to whimper; bleat; mew*, see jarm, vb.

**jams** [ja'ms], adj., *greedy; desirous; eager to get something*; to be **j.** for a ting. S.Sh. The word indicates an association in meaning with No. jafsa, vb., *to snap at something with the mouth*; in its form the word assimilates to No. jamsa, vb., *to chew; munch*.

**japl, jappel** [japəl], vb., *to jabber; to be talkative*. S.Sh. No. japla, vb., = jappa, vb., *to jabber*, etc.; Icel. japla, vb., *to turn the food about in the mouth, to chew* (B.H.). See japp, vb.

**japp** [jap], sb., 1) *a piping, a cheeping sound*, generally appl. to chickens: de **j.** o' a chicken. 2) *whimpering, crying*; a bairn's **j.** (C.). 3) *babble, nonsense*. 4) *continuous, tiresome repetition of the same thing*, esp. of something insignificant; also *quarrel about a trifle*. \*japp. See the foll. word.

**japp** [jap], vb., 1) *to pipe, to cheep*; generally appl. to chickens; de chicken japps. Also appl. to persons: he's been dat ['that'] way (interferin'), i(r)ae he was able to **j.**, *he has been that way (interfering) ever since he could "cheep"*. (Y<sup>h</sup>). 2) *to whimper, cry*; de bairn japps (is jappin). C., etc. 3) *to babble, to talk nonsense*. 4) *to repeat the same thing, esp. something trifling; also constantly to raise senseless objections, quarrel about a trifle*; to **j.** about a ting (reported from Y<sup>h</sup> in the last meaning). — \*jappa. No. jappa, vb., *to jabber, to talk with tiresome repetitions*, etc.; Icel. jappa, vb., *to repeat constantly* (B.H.), Da. hjaappe, a) *to bawl*; b) *to jabber*.

**jappek** [japək], sb., *a cheeping or piping creature* (see jappi, sb.); reported esp. in sense of *a piping, whimpering or crying creature*, e.g.

a child; a **j.** o' a ting (N.Roe). \*japp. See japp, vb. 1 and 2.

**jappel**, vb., see japl, vb.

**japper** [japər], vb., *to whimper, to speak in a whimpering or tearful voice*. Sa. Deriv. of japp, vb.

**jappi** [japi], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *hen*. Prop. *a cheeping or jabbering creature*; see japp, vb.

**jar** [jār], sb., *a border; edge*, esp.: 1) *selvage of wadmal or woven stuff*; de **j.** o' de wadmél, wub ['web'] or claiht ['cloth']. Nm., Wests. 2) *a layer of green turf in a fence, esp. the uppermost layer*. Nm.; see further jader, sb. 3) a) *a narrow or incipient current, appearing as a streak on the surface of the water; a slight current*; a **j.** o' tide. Fo. b) *a current rippling with sharp edges, but calm in the centre*. In sense 2 b the word is reported from U<sup>n</sup>. in the form jard [jard], a jard o' tide. A verb, jard, corresponding to the latter, is reported from U<sup>n</sup>. and Wests.; see below. 4) applied to a boat: to tak' a **j.**, *to take a slanting course*, e.g. in order to catch the wind or to avoid skerries. Y<sup>h</sup>. — O.N. jaðarr, m., *edge; selvage; border*. The form jar has arisen by dropping of ð, jard by metathesis of jad(e)r; see jader, sb. jar 4 is poss. due to a mingling with Eng. yaw, vb.

**jar** [jār] and **jard** [jard, jārd], vb., 1) vb. a., *to place (build) in layers*, esp. *to build up a fence of green turf*; reported in the form jar from Nm.: to jar a dyke; see jader, vb. 2) vb. n., applied to current: a) *to appear as a streak*; b) *to ripple with sharp edges* (while the tide is running gently in the centre); de tide is jarin [jārin]: Fo. de tide is jardin: Wests. (Sa.; Ai.) and U<sup>n</sup>. Wests.: jār. U<sup>n</sup>.: jard, jārđ (esp. in sense

b). — \*jaðra, vb., *to form an edge*, etc. See the preceding word.

\***jaraman**, sb., *the extent of landed property?* The word is found in a judicial letter of the 3rd of July, 1604, with regard to the construction of some fences in Whiteness ("The uter dyke of Quhytnes to be biggit", in "Acts and Statutes"). In this letter it is decreed that the inhabitants were to build these fences "ilk person according to his jaraman" (written *zaraman*; compare the mode of spelling "zeir" = yeir: year), which seems to mean: *every one in proportion to the extent of his property*. \*jarðarmagn? O.N. jarðarmegin, n., *the extent of landed property*; O.N. magn, n., = megin, n., *main; strength; might*.

**jarb**, **jarbind**, sb., see *jarðbind*, sb.

**jarb** [jarb], vb., *to harp upon one subject*, see *jarp*, vb.

**jarð**, sb., see *jar*, sb.

**jarð<sup>1</sup>**, vb., see *jar*, vb.

**jarð<sup>2</sup>** [jarð], vb., *properly to bury*; now esp. in sense of *to press down, squeeze*; he's jarðed him ['himself'] in at de fire, i' de muckle chair, *he has settled himself down in the arm-chair (the "great" chair) by the hearth*, indicating a lengthy visit. N.I. — O.N. jarða, vb., *to earth, bury*; in No. (jorda) also used in sense of *to fell, to lay on the ground*. — From U. is reported *jaðerd* [jādærd], perf. part. in sense of *bogged, sunk down or stuck fast in a bog*: de coo ['cow'] is jaðerd in a jarf. jaðerd prob. by metathesis of jarðed, jarðet, prop. *buried*. — See *jerð*, vb.

**jarðbind** [jarbend, -bænd, jarb'e'nt, -bæ'nt], sb., *a cold and dry, continuous north-east wind* (generally in the spring), prop. "*earthbinder*", because this wind is said to "bind the earth" = to make it dry and

hard, thus damaging the corn (see *bind*, vb.). Conn. In Du. is found a mutilated form *jarb* [jarb]. \*jarðbindi or -bind, "*earthbinder*". In other places in Shetl. (esp. in N.I.) the word is found without the first part of the compd. *jar*(d); see further under *binder*, sb. The word "harr [har]" or "har [här]" (L.Sc. harr, haar), is now mostly used in Shetl. as a designation for this wind.

**jarðbind** [(jar'bind') jar'bäind'], vb., applied to a cold and dry, continuous north-east wind, and also to frost: "*to bind' the earth; to make it very hard*; to j. de eart'. de eart' was just jarðbinded [jar'bäin'-død] wi' frost, *the earth had become frost-bound*. Y<sup>n</sup>. \*jarðbinda. See the preceding word as well as *bind*, vb.

**jarðfast** [jar'fast', jarfast'], sb., *a stone (attached to a rope or simmen) by means of which something is weighted down, "earthfastened"*, esp. *one of the heavy stones fastened to a rope in order to secure hay- or corn-stacks against storm and squalls*; comm. in pl.: *jarðfasts*. N.I. \*jarð-festr (-festi)? See *fast*, *fasti*, sb. The verb *jarðfast* is more common than the substantive; see the foll. word.

**jarðfast** [jar'fast' (jård'fast')], vb., "*to earthfasten*" something, *to load down something*, esp.: a) *to secure corn- or hay-stacks by means of ropes (simmens), weighted with heavy stones*, to j. de corn or hay; b) *to secure a boat from being carried away by storm, squalls or surf, by means of stones and the like placed in the bottom of it, or to fasten it by a rope to an earthfast stone or to any other heavy object*. Fairly comm. The current pronunc. is "jar'fast". The pronunc. "jård'fast", esp. reported in the phrase "to j. de corn", is most

prob. due to influence of the word "jard" (corn-yard, enclosure where the corn is stacked). A parallel form *jerdfast*, *jirdfast* [jerfast<sup>1</sup>], is reported from Fe. — \*jarðfesta, vb., prop. "to earthfasten", to weight down to the ground. For the form fast for \*fest see fasti, vb. — The adjective (*earthfast*, fixed in the ground) is now, by anglicising, commonly "earth-fast" (a e.-f. sten).

**jardpon** [jar'pön, -pö'n, jarpo'n; jär-], vb., in the phrase "to j. a ruiif [rof = roof], a hus", to thatch a house with two layers of green turf, instead of, as usual, with one layer only, and an upper layer of straw. Fe. Is now called "to double-pon [-pön, -pö'n]", at least outside Fe. — Prob. an original \*jarð-spæna, vb., "to earth-thatch", to thatch with green turf (only). Shetl. pon, sb., a piece of green turf for thatching, prob. from O.N. spänn, m., a shingle for thatching. The original i-mutation in the second part of the compd. has been dropped in accordance with the phonetic peculiarities in Shetl. Norn. For dropping of initial s before a consonant, see under pon, sb. — The word *earth* is found in the form *jerd*, *jird* [jærd], in the compd. *jerdiswidl* (*jirdiswidl*); q.v.

**jarf** [ja'rf] and **jarfa**<sup>1</sup> [ja'rfa], sb., 1) broken, swampy ground, boggy soil; swamp, (deep) bog; esp. hollow ground with water underneath. N.I. (jarf). Nm. (jarf, j.-holes). 2) poor, tough (damp) ground, difficult to prepare, choked with old, decayed grass-roots and rootlets. Wests. (jarf and jarfa). Ork. jarfa ("yarfa, yarpha"), sb., a) poor, peaty soil full of grass-rots and rootlets; b) peaty soil, mixed with clay or sand. O.N. jørfi, m., (sand, gravel) sand-bank or gravel-bank; No. jarve, m. (R.), a) = jørve, m., bank; earthen

mound; heap of gravel; b) hard, gravelly or stony subsoil; Icel. jørfi, m., a) mud; dirt (B.H.); b) mould; clay; c) brink, edge (E.J.).

**jarfa**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see "jart-fa".

**jarfi**, **jarf-y** [ja'rfi], adj., applied to ground: a) swampy, boggy; b) poor, tough (damp), choked with old, decayed grass-roots and rootlets; j. grund. Reported esp. from Wests. in sense b. See jarf (jarfa), sb.

**jarg** [jarg], sb., continuous, eager talk with tiresome repetitions; aggressive talk; angry argumentation; criticism and fault-finding. See the foll. word.

**jarg** [jarg], vb., to talk continually and eagerly, repeating the same thing in a tiresome way; to talk or wrangle about something in an aggressive, angry manner; to argue and criticise angrily. Icel. jarga, vb., to repeat in a tedious manner, to tattle. Sw. dial. jarg(a), vb., to chew something tough, and "järg(a), järk(a)", vb., to grumble; to raise objections. See njarg and sjarg, vbs.

**jark** [ja'rk], **jarki** [ja'rki], **jarkin** [ja'rkin, ja'rkin], sb., 1) edge of the sole of the foot (the widest part); also the instep; de j. o' de foot. 2) the edge of the palm of the hand, esp. that along the forefinger and the thumb; occas. also the muscle at the root of the thumb; de j. o' de hand. 3) side-stitch of a shoe, esp. in pl.: jark-ins. L.Sc. yerkin. 4) handful (prop. what one can grip with one's hand), jarki(n); "Oh, Lord, we're a' [all] but a jarkin o' sinners". — O.N. jarki, m., (outside edge of) the sole of the foot. No. jark(e), m., a) edge of the sole of the foot, also the sole at the root of the toes, and likewise applied to the corresponding part of boots and shoes; b) edge of the palm of the hand, esp. the muscle at the root of the thumb.

Icel. and Fær. *jarki*, m., *edge of the sole of the foot*, in Icel. (B.H. and E.J.) esp. applied to the outside edge. — In sense of a) *a push, jerk, blow*; b) *a large draught; a quick, large bite (a snap with the mouth)*, Shetl. *jark* (*jarki*) is quite another word, viz. Eng. *yerk* (*yark*) = *jerk, tug*, sb. **jarm** [*jarm* (*järm*)], sb., *a bleating; mewling; a howling (crying), wail or complaint*. Icel. *jarmr*, m., *a bleating; howling; bawling; crying (screeching of birds)*. See the foll. word.

**jarm** [*jarm*, *järm*], vb., applied to sheep: *to bleat*. Also appl. to a cat: *to mew*. Chiefly with short a-sound: *jarm*. With a long vowel-sound the word is esp. reported from Du. [*järm*]. — O.N. *jarma*, vb., *to bleat*; in Sw. dial. in a wider use (*to howl; cry; lament*). See *njarm*, vb.

**jarmek** [*jarmæk*] and **jarmar** [*jarmær*, *järmær*], sb., sea-term, tabu-name, used by fishermen for a) *sheep*; b) *cat*. *jarmek* (appl. to sheep) reported from Y<sup>h</sup>; elsewhere more comm.: *jarmar*. In Du. pronounced with long a-sound; in other places more comm. with short a. — *jarmar* [*jarmær*] is also reported as a tabu-name, sea-term for *precentor*. — *jarmar* from older \**jarmari*; *jarmek* poss. from a \**jarmingr*. Prop. a “*bleater*”, “*mewer*”, “*crier*”.

**jarp** [*ja'rp*], vb., *to repeat constantly the same questions or demands when wanting something done, to harp upon a thing*; to *j.* upon a *ting*. Sa. From U<sup>n</sup>. is reported a form *jarb* [*jarb*]; to *jarb* *about* or *upo* *somet'in'*. — No. *jarpa*, vb., *to jabber; chatter*; L.Sc. *yarp*, vb., *to whine; to carp at*. The form *jarb*, with change from p to b, indicates *jarp* to be an old word in Shetlandic. See *erp* (*irp*), vb.

**jarta** [*ja'rta*], sb., properly *the*

*heart*, but now only preserved as a term of endearment or friendship: *my treasure! my dear! my friend! "my heart!"* N.I., Fo. *Kwar (where)* is *du gaun* [‘going’], *j.?* (Fo.). Stand at *dee, j.!* *move a little, my dear!* *j. dadna!* (for *j. \*badna!*) *child of my heart!* (Fo.); see \**bjadna*, sb. *j. bodda!* *my (little) treasure! my dear!* (N.I.); see *bodda*, sb. — O.N. *hjarta*, n., *the heart*. With regard to the application of the word *jarta* in Shetl., cf. e.g. No. “(mitt) *hjar-tans barn*”, (old) Da. “(mit) *hjärte barn*, (min) *hjärte ven*, *hjärte moder*”, *child of my heart, friend of my heart, dearest mother*. The development *hj > j* in Shetl. *jarta* is an exception to the rule, as *hj > sj* [*š*] is the common development in Shetl. Norn.

**jart-fa'?** **jarfa** [*ja'rfa*], sb., *nausea; disorder of the stomach with inclination to vomit*; I am gotten [‘have got’] a *jarfa*. Conn. As the same indisposition is expressed by “heart-sickness” in Shetl., the word *jarta* may prob. be an old “*jart'-fa'*” from an original \**hjarta-fall*, n., *paralysis of the heart*. See *jarta*, sb., “*heart'*”. The second part, *fa*, may be L.Sc. *fa'*, sb., *afall*. For the use of “*fa'*” in this expr., cf. *fall* in the compd. *tungefall*, sb., *paralysis of the tongue*.

**jasp** [*jasp*], sb., *a clever, active person*. Sa. The word is more commonly used as an adjective; see the foll. word.

**jasp** [*jasp*], adj., *somewhat smart, active, eager*; I am no *sae* [‘not so’] *j.*; he is no very *j.* N.Sh. Wests. *jasp* is reported from U. in a more special sense, *more smart or agile than might be expected*, applied to a person having but little vigour. The latter might indicate the word to have arisen from an older \**japs* by metathesis of p and s, and to have originally belonged to an old

verb, \*jap-sa (\*japp-sa) or \*jabb-sa. Cf. No. jabba (jabba 2 in Aa.), vb., *to trip, run* (Aa.); *to trip lightly* (R.); also, inter alia *to chew with difficulty* (prop. of repeated, powerless, hacking movements).

†**jatlin** [jatlin], adj., *that indicates noble descent and thoroughbred race, pure and strong*, esp. referring to blood: *of a pure and strong, red colour; dark-red*; j. bluid [bløð]. "As red as j. bluid", said of something having a strong, red colour (U.). The word is found also in other forms, such as: jatl [jat<sup>l</sup>], jatn, jatten [jat<sup>n</sup>, jat<sup>n</sup>], and abbr.: jatt [jat]; more rarely with d: jadl [jad<sup>l</sup>], and jadn, jadden [jad<sup>n</sup>]. — jatlin, in the first given sense, seems to point to O.N. aðal and eðli, n., *kind; nature; quality*, "eðli" also: *family; descent, pure descent*, "aðal", No. adel, m., also *nucleus, the best part of something*. For a development ð (ðr, ðl) > t (tr, tl) in Shetl. Norn, see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 29, the end. But the forms ending in dn, tn, and t (tt) do not correspond to "aðal, eðli", and in the current use, in reference to fresh, strong red blood, the Shetl. forms might be explained in another way, e.g. from "yat", vb., = L.Sc. yet, vb., *to pour*. "yatlin" [jatlin] is found in Shetl. in sense of *a tallow-candle, formed by the repeated dipping of a wick into melted tallow*, and must here be derived from "yat", vb., in sense of *to cast metal* (L.Sc. yet).

**jatter** [jatər], vb., *to jabber; gossip; also to grumble, scold; to find fault unreasonably*. Also L.Sc. "yatter", in both senses. Da. jadre, hjadre, vb., *to jabber, tattle*, Sw. dial. jätträ, vb., *to lisp, babble*.

**je** [jē] jē] and **jæ** [jæ], sb., *a low-lying spit of land covered by water at flood-tide; a longish bank in the*

*sea, which lies (or formerly has lain) dry at ebb, esp. a sand-bank, forming an intertidal way at low water between two places*. Y<sup>m.</sup>, n. "Tildrateng [tl̥ːˌratæŋ] (Mid-Yell), de Point o' Saltnes [sa'ltnæs] (Glup<sup>w.</sup>, Y<sup>n.</sup>) is a jæ." As a place-name the word is also found a) in Unst: de Je [jē] or Jæ [jæ] o' Klugen [klūgən], also called "de Je (Jæ) o' Hune [hūne, -i]" (U<sup>e.</sup>), a sand-bank which forms an intertidal way between the village "Klugen", south of Baltasund (U<sup>m.</sup>), and the islet "Hune"; b) in Northmavine (M<sup>n.</sup>): de Je [jē] or Jæ [jæ] o' Øja [øja], a sand-bank forming a way between the village "Øja", and the opposite "Isle o' Øja" (Nm<sup>w.-n.</sup>). — je (jæ) has arisen from \*e [e, ɛ] by prefixed j, and is O.N. eið, n., *neck of land, isthmus*. No. eid, n., a) *neck of land between two waters*; b) *way of communication; cross-valley or depression*, etc. In sense of *a neck of land, strip of land between two waters*, are also found in Shetl. forms without prefixed j: \*ed, eð, e; mostly used as a place-name; see further under \*ed.

**jeder** [jedər, jədər], sb., properly *venom, poison*, but now only used metaphorically as in: a) *evil speaking; biting, spiteful words*; to spit j. on one, and to vent venom, *to give vent to one's spleen on someone, to talk with biting malice to or about someone*; his words was like j. (*piercing, biting as venom*); b) *biting or bitter cold*; a j. o' cauld ['cold']; he is a j. o' cauld f(r)ae de nort'; hit ['it'] is as cauld as j. (*biting cold*). N.l. (U.). — O.N. eitr, n., a) *venom, poison*; b) *bitterness; malice; enmity*; c) *bitter cold*. See eder<sup>1</sup> and eter, sbs., which are other Shetl. forms of the word here treated.

**jederpadd** [jedːəpadː, jədːəpadː],



sb., *a venomous, malicious person*; also *a very angry, cross person*. U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. eitrpadda, f., *venomous toad*.

**jeffl, jeffel** [(jɛfəl) jɛfəl] and **jevl, jevvæl** [(jɛvəl) jɛvəl], vb., *to falter in one's speech, hesitate for words*; he jeffeld or jevvæld it ut, *he spoke in a hesitating manner, was not able to get the words out*. U<sup>n</sup>. \*jafla. No. javla, vb., a) *to chew*; b) *to jabber* (Aa.); c) *to falter in speech* (R.). The word is hardly from O.N. geifla, vb., *to munch*, as, in this case, the g, acc. to Shetl. phonology, ought to have been preserved; see gevl, vb., and cf. jufl, juffel, vb.

**jegel, jigel** [jɛgəl, jɪgəl] and **jegilsten** [jɛg'ɪlsten', -sten], sb., *quartz, a hard stone in a soft species of stone* (U.); see further hjege, hji-ge, sb.

**jelin** [jɛlɪn (jæln)], sb., 1) *a slight shower, usually with light wind, a j. o' a shooer* ['shower']. Y. 2) *a frosty-looking cloud, a dark cloud in frosty or very cold weather, a frosty j., frosty jelins*. U. — Prob. \*élingr. Deriv. of O.N. él, n., *a shower*; in Icel. esp. *a snow-squall, hail-storm*; in Danish (Jut.) dials. also of *a cloud (without rain)*. No. eling, m., *a shower*, Da. iling, c., *a passing shower*, in Jut. dial. acc. to Molbeck also: eel, eling, c.

**jema** [jɛma (jema, jæma)], sb., 1) *mist lying on the surface of the water* (Papa St.; Y<sup>h</sup>), esp. close to the shore (Y<sup>h</sup>); also *mist lying in the valleys* (Papa), = dalamjork, dalamist. 2) *small, whitish clouds, flying before larger, dark clouds*. Fe. — The pronunc. with close e is reported from Fe. [jɛma and occas. jɛma], with ɛ and æ from Y<sup>h</sup>. and P. [jɛma, jæma]. — From O.N. eimr, m., *steam, (whitish) smoke*. Cf. emek, sb., (tabu-name for) *fire*,

which is another form of the same word.

**†jemelt** [jɛmɛlt, jɛmɛlt], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *woman or girl* (Y<sup>n</sup>); see \*hema and †themelt (hjemelt), sb.

**jenk (jink)** [jɛ'ŋk (jɪ'ŋk), jə'ŋk, jəw'ŋk, jɪ'ŋk], sb., really *property, possession*, O.N. eign, f. (in Shetl. jenk from \*jeng by metathesis of \*jegn), but now only used metaph., and in the foll. senses: 1) *sweet-heart (a person to whom one is engaged)*. 2) *dedication or making over a) of a thing of minor significance, a trifle; b) of something in merely nominal ownership and not as a real possession*, such as a young domestic animal that a child is allowed to call his own: to gi'e ane (to get) de j. o' onyting ['something']. N.I. For the use of the word in sentences, and for the distribution of the different forms of pronunciation in the various localities, see further under enk (ɪnk), sb.

**jenk (jink)** [jɛ'ŋk (jɪ'ŋk), (jə'ŋk), jɪ'ŋk], vb., 1) *to dedicate or make over to someone (esp. a child) something, as a nominal possession*. 2) applied to children: *to be allowed to call something (esp. a young domestic animal) one's own, and let it go by one's name*. N.I. (U. and Y.). For \*jeng by metathesis of \*jegn. O.N. eigna, vb., *to attribute to one*. See further under enk (ɪnk), vb.

**jennapi** [jɛn'api], sb., *a tiny, fragile being* (person or animal), *a small, frail wretch*. U. occas. See further under ennap, sb.

**†jerd, jird** [jɛrd, jɪrd], vb., 1) *to bury*. 2) *to hide, to put aside secretly, to j. awaa* ['away']. 3) *to press down, to squeeze; to j. anesell* ['oneself'], *to settle oneself down firmly*, = to jard anesell. de coo was jirdet in a jarf, *the cow stuck fast in a slough* (Y.; Fe.), = de coo

was *jar*det, *ja*derd in a *jar*f. *jer*d, *ji*rd is prop. a L.Sc. form (L.Sc. *yer*d, *yir*d, older "erd", vb., *to bury*). See *jar*d, vb.

**jerdfast** [jerfast], vb., = *jar*d-fast, vb.

**jerdiswidl** [jær'diswid'əl, jær'diswid'əl], sb., *mud*; *mire*; *slush*, esp. applied to the sloppy state of the ground and roads after rain; "de eart' is a' [all'] in a perfect j." Sa. \*jarðar-skvitl? The first part of the compd. is originally doubtless gen. of O.N. *jörð*, f., *ground*; the second part may be an old \*skvitl; cf. No. *skvitla*, *skvitra* (skvatla, skvatra), vb., *to splash*; *dabble*. See *swidl*, sb.

**jern(i)skäi**, sb., see *jirn(i)skäi*, sb.

**jetel** [jætəl, jætəl], sb., a *gland*; *knot*, esp. a) a *gland in the body* (U.); b) *induration in a stone*, esp. *quartz*; "as hard as j." (U.). In sense of *light-coloured or white quartz* there is also found a form *jetlin* [jætlin], reported from Conn. As adj.: *jetli* [jætli], a white *jetli sten* (Conn.). — Icel. *eitill*, Fær. *eitil*, No. *etel*, Sw. dial. *ettel*, m., a *gland*; *hard lump*. *jetlin* most prob. arises from the old, def. form: \**eitillinn*. — See *getel* and *hjegel*, *hjigel*, *hji-gelti*, sbs.

**jetlin**, sb., see the preceding word.

**jigel** [jigəl] and **jigelti** [jig'əlti], sb., *j*.-sten (*white quartz* (hard species of stone). Y<sup>h</sup>. *jigelsten* [jig'əlstən]: Fe. As adj.: *jigli* [jigli], a *j*. sten: Y<sup>b</sup>. See further under *hjegel*, *hjigel*, *hjigelti* [O.N. *hég eitill*].

**jigl**, **jiggel** [jigəl], vb., 1) *to chew with difficulty*, *to munch*; *to try to loosen*, e.g. a *knot with the teeth*; to *j*. on or at a *ting*. 2) *to attempt to cut with a blunt knife*, *only to do it badly*. 3) *to try to carry out a task beyond one's power*, *but making a poor job of it*,

to *j*. at a *ting* (Nm<sup>n</sup>). — Parallel form to *jagl*, vb.; q.v. Cf. *sjagl*, vb.

**jiker**, **jikker** [jikər (jekər)], sb., a *furious (but brief) quarrel*; to *ha'e* a *j*. wi' onybody. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). See the foll. word.

**jiker**, **jikker** [jikər (jekər)], vb., *to quarrel*, *wrangle*, esp. applied to a *furious and brief quarrel*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). *jiker*, *jikr* (\**jigr*?) has most prob. arisen by metathesis from an older \**jer*k, \**jirk* or \**jerg*, \**jirg*. Cf. Sw. dial. "*järga*" and "*järk(a)*", vb., *to fret*, *grumble*; *to raise objections*, as well as *jarg*, vb. Cf., with regard to the metathesis of r, e.g. *fjamer* = *fjarm*, *slord* = *slodder*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**jilmet** (De.) from *ilmet*, adj.

**jink**, sb. and vb., see *jenk*.

**jipper** [jipər (jepər)], vb., *to pipe*; *jabber*; *to talk monotonously (and noisily)*; also *to yelp continuously*. N.I. (Y.; Fe.). Is to be classed with *japp*, vb.; q.v.

†**ji**rd, vb., see *†jer*d, vb.

**jirnskäi** [jær'n'skäi] and **jirnskäi** [jær'n'skäi], sb., on the old Shetl. wooden plough: a *small board fixed in a slanting position behind (to the right), directly above the mould-board* (de *skäi*, de *mukkel skäi*). Besides *jirn(i)skäi* is also found the form *jörninskäi* [jör'n'skäi]. Conn. Poss. from an older \**hjirn-i*(n)- or \**hjörninskäi*. In that case, the first part of the compd. is a deriv., with i-mutation, of O.N. *horn*, n. (*a horn*; *corner*; *angle*, etc.); cf. O.N. *hyrni*, n., and *hyrna*, f., *a corner*, as well as No. *hyrning*, m., *cross-beam*; *cross-bar in a sledge*. Dropping of h before a later developed j often takes place in Shetl. Norn, and alternation of the forms *jirn-* and *jörn-* may indicate y as being the fundamental vowel in this case; see *hirnek* and *horni* from O.N. *hyrn-*. *skäi* is O.N. *skló*, n.,

or skíða, f., a piece of wood; board; ski, snow-ski. The first part of *erskái* differs etymologically from the first part of *jirn(i)skái*, though both these words are used in the same sense; see *erskái* (S.Sh.) and *erdro* (Conn.), sbs.

**jirp** [jə'rp], vb., to turn up one's nose, to be peevish, to grumble (constantly), and harp on the same thing (Fe.); see *erp* (irp), vb., and *jarp*, vb.

**jo**, sb., see *gjo*, sb.

**\*jo** [jō (jo)], adv., in the affirmative: yes. U. See *ja* and *\*ju* (jusa).

**jog<sup>1</sup>** [jög (jō'g)], sb., a variety of large mussel, horse mussel, *mytilus modiolus*. comm. In Unst esp. in the form *øg* [ög]. — O.N. (Icel.) *aða* (acc., gen., dat.: *öðu*), f., *mytilus modiolus*, No. *odskjel*, *ovskjel*, f., id. (*modiolus vulgaris*), Fær. *øða* [ø'va], f., id. The Shetl. form *jog* has arisen from *\*og*, with later prefixed *j*. For the change *ð > g* in Shetl. Norn, esp. when final, see *Introd. V* (also *N.Spr. VII*), § 29, the end. A gen. pl. form *jogna* [\*aðna] from *jog* is found in the compds. (reported from Fo.): *jognakessi*, and esp. *jognakoddi*, sbs. (q.v.), as well as in the place-name *Jognapøl* [jåg'napøl', jøj'napøl'] (Foula), a small, roundish creek, where these mussels are gathered at low water to be used as bait for fishing: *\*aðna-pollr*.

**\*joga** [jōga] and **\*jog<sup>2</sup>** [jög], sb., the eye (organ of vision). As a pl. form is reported *jogers* [jögərs], the eyes, still partly used as a jocular term. Fo. For *jog* in sense of a hole, opening, see *\*joggird*, sb. A form with prefixed *h*, *hjog* [hjög], is found in the sense of two lengths of straw pleated together (in pleating a straw-basket); see further under *hjog<sup>2</sup>*, sb. — As a place-name *\*joga* is preserved in the sense of a pool of water, thus

in Fo.: "de pøl [pøl = 'pool'] or pøls o' de Jogins [jögins]", pl. — O.N. *auga*, n., the eye, also a hole; depression; small swamp, etc.; No. *auga*, n., a) the eye; b) a pool; bog (in place-names). See a) the compds. *\*rossajoga*, sb., *\*joggird*, sb., *\*joglitt*, adj., and b) "ee" (L.Sc.), which is now the common designation in Shetlandic for the eye.

**joger<sup>1</sup>** [jögər], sb., pain and swelling of the wrist (U<sup>n</sup>. occas.), see *gjoger<sup>2</sup>*, sb.

**joger<sup>2</sup>** [jögər], sb., backwash of breakers; sea-foam on the surface of the water, at some distance from the shore, caused by surf; see further *oger*, sb.

**jogerhjons, jogrehjons**, sb., see *oggerhons*, sb.

**joget** [jögət], adj., soiled; covered with dirty stripes (Du<sup>w</sup>.), from *gjogget*; see *goget*, adj.

**jogg** [jög, jåg?], sb., 1) commotion in the sea, esp. heavy sea with short, choppy waves; a j. i' de sea, a j. o' a sea(?). 2) wind, agitating the sea; contrary wind. Esh.; Nm<sup>w</sup>. A rare word; the vowel-sound is somewhat uncertain. It seems to be syn. with *jagg*, sb.; cf. Fær. *jagg*, n., a) continuous grumbling; b) small waves, cross-sea (F.F.S.). *hakk<sup>2</sup>*, sb., is used in Shetl. syn. with *jogg*.

**\*joggird** [jogerd, jögərd] and **\*jogird** [jögərd, jögərd], sb., the ring or circle on the upper quern- or millstone, immediately surrounding the eye. Reported by J.I. Poss. also a ring of straw (*bjog*) placed round the "eye" or hollow of the so-called knockin'-stane (a stone hollowed out, used for separating the husks from the ears of barley by knocking with a smaller stone): Y<sup>n</sup>. (uncertain in this sense). — *\*aug(a)-gjörð*, f., prop. "eyegirth", "eyeband". See *\*joga* (*\*jog*), sb., the eye. L.Sc. and Shetl. *gird*, sb., a hoop.

**joglit** [(joglet) joglæt], adj., applied to a sheep: *white (having a white head) and with black circles round the eyes, or conversely*; a **j**. yowe ['ewe']. U<sup>n</sup>. \*auglit(t)r, adj., "eye-coloured". Fær. eyglittur [æ'g-littúr], adj., = Shetl. joglit. See \*joga, sb.

**jognakessi**, sb., see the foll. word.

**jognakoddi** [jog'nakód'i], sb., a small basket (koddi) in which horse mussels (jogs) are gathered (to be used as bait for fishing). Fo. \*aðnakoddi or -kuddi. aðna, gen. pl. of O.N. (Icel.) aða, f., *mytilus modiolus*. See jog<sup>1</sup>, sb., and koddi, sb. In the same sense as jognakoddi is used (also in Fo.) jognakessi [jog'nakɛʂ'i]; see kessi, sb.

**John'smass-girs** [-'grass'], sb., *ribwort plantain*. Also called "John'smass-floors [-'flowers']" and "John'smass-pairs". An old superstitious custom is attached to this plant in connection with St. John's Eve, since an omen of the future is taken (at any rate, was formerly taken) from the jutting stamens of the plant, e.g. whether one was to marry one's true-love. In Fær. "Jóansøkugras" denotes the same plant, and the same custom is (was) attached to it on St. John's Eve, and Midsummer-Night. O.N. Jó(a)nsmessá and Jó(a)nsvaka, f., *Midsummer Day, the 24th of June*, Fær. Jóansøka, f., Shetl. John'smass. In No. Jonsokblom, m., denotes a plant, different from "John'smass-girs" and Fær. "Jóansøkugras", viz.: "arnica montana", Sw. dial. Sankt Hans urta, f.

**jok** [jøk (jok)], sb., *wooden door-latch*; generally appl. to a *wooden door-hinge: the bolt with a vertical pin at its head, de sjarl-pin, fixed to the door-post, together with the hook on the door fitting over the pin*. comm. Sometimes in pl., joks, applied to *the hook* as well as

*the pin on which the door turns*. — O.N. oki, m., a *wooden cross-piece*, e.g. on the inside of a door; thus also Icel. and Fær. oki, No. and Sw. dial. oke. — Though prefixed j before an initial vowel is fairly common in Shetl. Norn, here is doubtless an influence from another word, viz.: jok [jøk], sb., *yoke*. In the latter jok, O.N. ok, n., a *yoke*, and Eng. "yoke", may have been merged.

**jokel** [jøkəl], sb., *an icicle*. Conn. O.N. jøkull, m., a) *an icicle*; b) *a glacier*.

**jokl, jökkel** [jøkəl], sb., properly *shoulder*, now esp. 1) *the upper part of the shoulder of a human being or animal, de j, o' de shooder* ['shoulder']. 2) *a crag*; also *the steep end of a ridge, the place where a mountain or hill of some extent turns at an angle, the corner of a mountain*; de j, o' de hill. Conn. As a place-name: de Jok(ke)l o' de Kuml = de Nose o' de "Kuml" (M.Roe, De<sup>w</sup>.): jutting ledge in a hill. de J. o' de Skrø [skrø], de J. o' Tungafell [toj'gafel'] (Conn.): the uppermost part of "de Skrø" and "Tungafell" respectively, two large hills (\*skrø<sup>1</sup> = a spot where a mountain-slide, O.N. skriða, f., *has taken place*). — In place-names appear beside jökkel also older forms, such as okkel (under hjokel, sb.) and akkel, without prefixed j; q.v. — O.N. øxl, f., a) *the shoulder*; b) *a crag*. For the change xl (ksl) > kl in Shetl. Norn, see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 38 g, and jakkel<sup>1</sup>, sb. — For a form hjokl, arisen from jokl, jökkel, by adding h to the prefixed j, see hjoklarigg and hjogelben, sbs. See also the etym. remarks under hjokel, sb.

\***jokol**, affirmative: *yes*, prop. *yes, man!* the word being regarded as a compd. of jo, adv., *yes*, and \*koll<sup>2</sup>,

sb., *carl, man*, thus: an original \*já, karl! Sir Walter Scott mentions the word in chapter XXX of the novel "The Pirate", which is set in Shetland, adding the remark: "Jokul — yes, sir; a Norse expression still in common use." According to this, it may be accepted that the expr. was in use well into the 19th century; it is now, however, obsolete. Edm. gives "yokul" as "yes, sir".

**jolagrot** [jol'agröt, jöl'agrát], sb., properly a "Christmas weeper", nickname for a child who weeps on Christmas Day, when all ought to be cheerful. U<sup>n</sup>. \*jóla-grát (n.?). See the foll. word.

**jolagrot** [jol'agröt, jöl'agrát], vb., *to weep during Christmas, esp. on Christmas Day* (when one ought to be cheerful), applied to a child; "de boy was jolagrotin and sure to greet (*cry*) every day o' de year". U<sup>n</sup>. \*jóla-gráta. O.N. jól, n. pl., *Christmas*; O.N. gráta, vb., *to cry, weep*. In Shetland the form jöl (jòls, pl.), q.v., is now commonly used for \*jöl.

**jolger** [jålgeər, jölgær], sb., *rough sea, cross-sea; commotion in the sea, heavy wash of the waves (esp. near the shore)*. Conn. [jålgeər]. Fe. [jölgeər]. See further under gjolger, sb.

\***jolisting**, vb., see \*golisting, vb., and "jöl-steik", sb.

**jolmet** (De.) = jilmet from ilmet, adj.

**jongla-biter, jongna-biter**, sb., see onglabiter, sb.

**jonsa** [jò'nsa, já'nsa] and **jonsi** [jò'nsi, já'nsi], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for a *hen*. Occas. also jonska [já'nska]. Fo. See further under hjonsa, sb.

\***jora** [jōra], sb., *the ear* (organ of hearing). Fo. Now superseded by the more frequent "lug" (L.Sc.), and "ear". Three different forms,

viz.: \*ōra [\*ōra], \*jōra and \*ōra [ōra], have been preserved in sense of *ear*, in two compds.: a) uppō(m)-jōra [op'a(m)jō'ra], prop. three words: \*upp um øyra, *up around the ear, up behind the ear*, reported from Fo.; for the colloquial use of this compd. see further uppōmjōra, adv. From N.I. uppōmōra [op'amō'ra] is reported as an obsolete form. b) ornaskap, -skæp [ōr'naskæp', -skæp', -skæp'] (Y. and U. occas.), ørnaskæp [ōr'naskæp', -skæp'] (U. and Fe.), prop. *form of ear-mark in sheep* [\*øyrnaskap]. For the further use of this compd. see ørnaskap and ørnaskæp, sbs. O.N. øyra (eyra, lcel.), n., *the ear*. The forms jōra and ørna- presuppose an \*ōura, \*ōra with dropped i-mutation. ørna-, ørna- are gen. pl.: O.N. øyrna.

**jördin** [jördin], sb., *a large lump, large and lumpy object or mass*. Conn. Prob. from an older \*ördin with prefixed j; in that case, the same word as hord<sup>1</sup>, sb., and hordin, sb., *a big boulder, a very large object or being, etc.*, from O.N. urð, f. (urðin: def. form), *a heap of fragments of rock (fallen down), talus*, doubtless also *a block of stone*.

**jorin**, sb., sea-term, tabu-name for *seal*; see horin, sb.

**jorn** [jörn, járñ] and **jurn** [jorn], sb., *hearth, hearth-stone*, also *depression in the hearth-stone*; see further ørn, sb.

\***josa** and \***hjosa**, sb., *a ladle*. Fo. In Low's list of words: heosa. O.N. ausa, f., *a ladle*.

\***ju** [ju], adv., *yes, affirmative*; esp. in the compd. jusa (jōsa); q.v.

**jub** [jüb], vb., *to emit plaintive sounds, to howl, to moan*; see ub (øb), vb.

**jufj**, **jufjel** [jofəl], sb., *a yelping*; see the foll. word.

**jufj**, **jufjel** [jofəl], vb., *to yelp*,

applied to dogs. Sometimes jokingly or mockingly applied to persons: *to grumble*. The word is a parallel form to *jefl*, *jefel* from \**jaflla*; q.v.

**jugger** [jɔgər, jɔgər (short ó)], sb., a large, heavy and clumsy object, esp. a stone, difficult to handle, a *j. o' a sten*. U.; Y<sup>h</sup>. Possibly to be referred to No. and Sw. dial. *jukka*, vb., *to bob up and down*, Fær. *jukka*, vb., *to busy oneself with some work to no purpose*; Da. dial. (Jut.) *jukke*, *jykke*, vb., *to push, jerk*, etc. Cf. poss. also No. *jukk*, m., partly a) a dwarfish boy; partly b) muscle (at the root of the big toe), *jukke*, m., a bunion on the foot (R. Suppl.).

**jugla** [jɔglɑ] and **jugl** [jɔgʷl, jɔgəl], sb., an owl; now mostly in the compd. *kattjugla*, *kattjugl*; q.v. O.N. *ugla*, f., an owl.

**julter, j.-head** [jo'ltər(hɛd)], sb., sea-urchin, echinus marinus. Ai. Now otherwise common in Shetl. as in L.Sc. "scaud-man's-head". — *julter* prob. for \**julker* from (O.N.) \**igulker*, n. Cf. Icel. and Fær. *igulker*, No. *igulkjer*, n., sea-urchin, O.N. *ígull*, m. With the Shetl. form *julter* (\**julker*) cf. esp. Norwegian forms of "igulkjer", such as "julkjer, illkjær and ullkjer" (Søndmøre). Alternation of *lk* (rk) and *lt* (rt) takes place in several Shetl. Norn words; see *brólki*<sup>2</sup>, sb. — Ork. "ivigar", sea-urchin (Wallace, Descr. of Orkney, 3rd edition, p. 17), likewise from "\*igulker". Edm. gives the word as "jvegar" (under *j*, not *i*), but without guidance as to pronunciation. The addition "O. and S." in Edm. indicates not only that the word is characteristic of Orkney, but that it has also been Shetlandic (Unst?). Jam. has "ivigar, sb., the sea urchin", with Sibb. Scot., p. 26, as a source (poss. referring to Sibbald's

Scotia Illustrata, folio, Edinburgh, 1684).

**jungl** [jɔŋgɪ], sb., a young animal, young bird, esp. a) a young horse; b) a young hen, used as a proper name for such a horse or hen. Barclay: *yungie*. Prob. a modernism.

**jumog**, sb., see *umag* (u m o g), sb.

**junk** [jo'ŋk], sb., a push (against a person or thing) through heedlessness or awkwardness, a bump; (awkward, heavy) slap; he cam' wi' a *j.* upon him. Wests. (Sa.). See the foll. word.

**junk** [jo'ŋk], vb., to tumble, bump; to push against a person or thing through heedlessness or awkwardness; also to beat in an awkward or violent manner, to slap; dey junked [jo'ŋkəd] de ane ['one'] atill de tidder ['ither' = 'other'], they dashed against each other; to *j.* at ane, to slap someone. Wests. (Sa.). Cf. Fær. *jánka* [jã'ŋka], vb., to spill through carelessness (also to give an unwilling half-promise), No. *janka*, *jonkla*, *jongla*, *jungla* and *jangla*, vb., to walk with a lurch, in an unsteady, stumbling manner.

**jur** [jūr], sb., udder. Barclay: *yoor*. Now more commonly: *juder* [jūdər, jūdər, jódər]. The form *jur* may spring either from (O.N.) \**júfr* or from O.N. *júgr*, n., udder, also abbreviated "júr". Icel. *júfur* and *júgur*, n., Fær. *júvur* or *júgur* [jūuór], n., No. *juver*, *juer*, *jur*, n., Sw. dial. *jufver*, *jur*, n. The form *juder* has arisen by merging of *jur* with Eng. *udder*, sb.

(\*)**jusa** [jūsa], adv., expressing a slight affirmation: *well, yes!* Also (\*)*jøsa* [jøsa]. Conn. \**jú svá*, *yes, just so!* Fær. *júsá* [jūusáa, jūusa], *yes, indeed!* Icel. and Fær. *jú*, adv., *yes*, O.N. *júr*. The form *jøsa* might have arisen from a "\**jau s(v)á*", as Shetl. *ø* often corresponds to an original *au*; cf. No. *jau*, adv., *yes*, O.N. *jaur*.



**jæ** [jæ], a low-lying spit of land covered by water at flood-tide; a bank in the sea, see further je, sb.

**jøger** [jøgər], sb., pain and swelling of the wrist (U<sup>n</sup>), see further gjøger<sup>2</sup> and jøger<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**jøl** [jøl], sb., Christmas festival; now mostly applied to the last week of December, the time from Christmas Eve till the New Year, but also in an old and more extended sense, of the time from Christmas Eve till the 17th of January, in all, 24 Christmas holidays (not including the day of Christmas Eve). The 17th of January, the extreme limit for Christmas, is now commonly called "four and twentieth (f. and twenty) day", and "up-helli-a", formerly also comm. "Antonmass" or "St. Antony's day". As it is only recently that the new, or Gregorian Calendar, has found its way into Shetland, there are still rural districts where they reckon according to the older, or Julian Calendar, i.e. from the 5th of January to the 29th of January (6th of Jan. was Christmas Day), and this was until quite recently the usual custom outside Lerwick. Beside the sing. form jøl, an older pl. form jøls [jøls] is found, reported from Unst.: de jøls, Christmas, Christmas-time, but, on the other hand, sing. in the phrase: "to had jøl", to keep Christmas. — O.N. jól, n. pl., Christmas, Eng. (N.Eng. dial.) and L.Sc. yule, sb. The pl. form jøls has its origin in Old Northern usage. The vowel-sound ø is not, on the other hand, regularly developed from O.N. ó, but is rather influenced by L.Sc. yule, yuill (cf. the Shetl. pronunc. "blöd, göd" from L.Sc. "bluid, gude or guid" = Eng. blood, good). An older form jøl [jøl (jøl)] is found in the compd. jølagrot, sb. and vb. [\*jólagrát- and \*jólagráta]; q.v. goli [goli] by corruption from \*joli- [O.N.

jóla, gen. pl.] in the compd. goli-sting, vb. [\*jólastinga], to make "Christmas-stitches" or wide stitches; see that, as well as "jøl-steik", sb.

**jølbromek** [jøl'brom'æk], sb., a fat ewe, slaughtered at Christmas-time. Conn.; Fo. See bromek, sb.

**jøl** [jøl]-fire, sb., Christmas-fire, a great, blazing fire.

**jølger** [jølger], sb., rapid motion in the sea (Fe.); see further under gjølg, gjølger, sb.

**jøl-girs** [jølge'rs (-gø'rs)], sb., meadowsweet, spiræa ulmaria. The plant was in former times commonly used for dyeing wadmal black, hence the name blackin' girs or black-girs ['grass']. — jøl in "jøl-girs" has hardly orig. any association with the above-treated jøl, Christmas, but is more prob. the same word as O.N. jóll, m. (see G. Vigf. and Eg.), and No. jøl, m., wild angelica, angelica sylvestris, Fær. jøli (later "njøli") in kvannjòli, m., the stalk of "kvonn" or angelica archangelica; No. kvann-jøl and kvannaule, m., partly of the plant itself (angelica archangelica), partly only of the stalk of the plant. The corolla of the meadowsweet has a certain resemblance to the umbel of umbelliferous plants, to which belongs the angelica. No. (Solør) julgras, n., denotes a species of vetch (A. Larsen in R. Suppl.).

**jøljager** [jøl'jā'gər, jøl'jā'gər], sb., a person, esp. a boy without new clothes or anything new for Christmas; jocular or derisive term. N.Sh. See jager, sb.

**jølskrinkel** [jøl'skre'ŋkəl], sb., a goblin or bogey with which to frighten naughty children at Christmas-time. skrinkel is possibly Icel. skringi, n., a monster, ludicrous being or strange thing (B.H.). From \*skrimkl or \*skrimgl? Might, in that case, be compared with O.N.

skrímsl, n., *a goblin, monster*, Fær. skrímsl, n.

**jøl-steik** [jølstik], **jøl-stik(k)** [jøl-stik], sb., "*Christmas-stitches*", *extremely long stitches taken in sewing*

(during the busy time before Christmas). Fær. jølastingur, m., id. (F.F.S.). See \*golvingst ("\*jolvingsting"), vb.

(\*jøsa [jōsa], adv., *well, yes!* (Conn.); see further under jusa, adv.

## K.

(Under this are also included some words, anglicised in form, beginning with c.)

†**kabbi** [kabi], sb., sea-term for *cod*. Wh. As words with root-meaning *stump, lump, stick, cylinder*, are often recognized in Shetl. as names of fishes (see, e.g. drolti, drölin, kegga-piltek, kelva, stivin, stokk, stukki, welsi, veltrin), Shetl. kabbi is most probably to be associated with No. kabbe, m., *a stump, block, log, cylinder*. There is, however, a possibility that the word is an abbr. of L.Sc. kabellew, sb., *cod*, which word is known and sometimes also heard in Shetland. Ork. "cabbie" denotes *a cod caught near the shore (small cod)*.

**kablin** [kablɪn]-*tree*, sb., see kavlin-tree.

**Kada** [kāda], sb., name of a cow: "K. o' Taft". Fe. Preserved in a fairy myth (of the horseman passing the troll hill, hearing the message and bringing it to the troll's wife who is milking the cow). The word is most prob. an old fem. form of kadi, sb.; q.v. O.N. kati, m., is handed down as an epithet or nickname for males; No. kate, m., *a boy*. Note also, however, Icel. kaða, f., *a hen* (B.H.).

**kadel** [kadəl (ka'dəl)], sb., *a string tied around the neck, or through the ear, of a lamb, serving as a mark*. Y., Fe. and Ai. O.N. kaðall, m., *a rope*; No. kal (from "kadal"), m., *a rope, string*. — In Y<sup>s</sup>. kadel is partly = lagdmark (*tuft of wool*,

*rag or piece of cloth, tied as a mark on a horse or a sheep*).

**kadel** [kadəl, ka'dəl], vb., *to tie a string, kadel, as a mark, around the neck or through the ear of a lamb*; to **k.** a lamb. a kadeld lamb, *a lamb with a kadel*. Y. and Fe. [kadəl; Fe. occas.: ka'dəl]. Ai. [kadəl]. \*kaðla. See the preceding word.

**kadi** [kadi], sb., 1) *a malicious person*. N.I. (Y.). 2) *a naughty, spoiled child*. N.I. (U.). 3) *orphan lamb, fostered or reared in the house*, "kadi", and "kadi-lamb"; comm. — kadi is sometimes used as a call to sheep, syn. with kidi, kid (Du.). — Cf. O.N. "kati", handed down as an epithet or nickname for males; No. kate, m., *a boy*; L.Sc. cadie, sb., *an errand-boy*. Sw. dial. katig, adj., *quick; clever*; also *head-strong; selfwilled; touchy*.

**kaf**, vb., see kav, vb.

**kafa, kafe**, sb., see kavi, sb.

**kallisben**, sb., see kavlisben, sb.

**kafs-** [käfs-], see further under kefs-.

**kagg** [kag], sb., *a keg*, = O.N. kaggi, m. L.Sc. and N.Eng. dial. cag. Now commonly in the form keg [kæg], as in Eng.

**kaki** [käki] and **kakki** [kaki], vb., *cacare; to go to stool*, mostly appl. to children; (also L.Sc.). Sw. dial. kakka, Da. kakke, vb., id.

**kald** [(kald) käl], adj., *cold*, O.N. kaldr, L.Sc. cald, cauld.

**kaldkrogin** [kæld·krog'ın], adj., *susceptible to cold*; a **k.** body ['person'] or animal. U. Prop. *huddling itself up, or seeking shelter against the cold*. See krog, vb. -krogin may either be perf. part. of the verb krog, or an adjective "\*krœkinn", with dropped i-mutation; cf. No. krøkjen, adj., *curved, much bent*.

**kaldward** [kalward] and **kaldword** [kalwörd], adj., *chilly*, appl. to weather; he is **k.**, *it is (fresh and) chilly*. No. kaldvoren (-vorden), adj., *somewhat cold*.

**calf** [käf], sb., *the innermost, soft part of rushes (flos), the pith*, commonly called "de heart o' de flos." Y. Cf. No. and Sw. dial. kalv, m., *inter alia the soft wood surrounding the pith of a tree*. The word is an original "kalfr", merged with Eng. calf, adopting the pronunciation of the latter. The form \*kwolwin, q.v., is handed down as a designation in Shetl. Norn for *calf*.

**calf-skin** [kälfskin], sb., prop. *calf's skin*, but in the pl. often applied to *the surface of the water when ruffled by the wind*; *calf-skins on the water* (Nm.).

†**kali** [kali], sb., *flap of the trousers*. C. Etym. uncertain.

**kall** [kal, (ka) kä], sb., *business, calling, vocation, that which concerns one, or is one's duty to execute*, esp. negatively: *du has nae ['no'] k. to dø dat ['do it'], you had no call to do that*. Nm., etc.: kal. N.I.: (ka) kä]. No. kall, n., *a calling*. (O.N. kall, n., *a call, shout; designation*). In sense of *call, shout*, as well as in the other senses syn. with Eng. call, sb., the L.Sc. "ca'" is now used in Shetl.

**kall** [(ka) kä], vb., 1\*) *to call, call someone*; in this Norn form, originating from O.N. kalla, vb., is only handed down: a) in an exclamation, belonging to a troll myth:

"Dat is my midder kallin [kä|ın] on me", *that is my mother calling me*; in an older form: *my midder "kaller o" me [kä|'ærəmi', kä|'ærəmi:]*, *my mother calls me*, O.N.: \*(mín móðir) kallar á mik — the exclamation of the child in the myth about the troll child in the horn (see Introd.); Fe.; b) in a Norn verse from Unst: ... kalli [kä|ı (kä|li)] in a bambirl, *calling in great excitement* ... (see Introd.). In sense of *to call*, ca' [kä], L.Sc. form of Eng. call, vb., is now always used. 2) *to cry, scream*, esp. applied to gulls; *de maws is kallin*. — O.N. kalla, vb., *to call, shout*, kalla á einhvorn, *to call one*. — In some Shetl. place-names, names of places from which it is (was) necessary to shout in order to be ferried across a sound, firth or stream, the root "kall" is found in the first part of compd.; thus: Kallibrekki [kä|'ıbrek'], a slope on the east side of Wisdal Vo, Wd.: \*kallaðar-brekka (cf. O.N. kallaðarberg, -land, -nes); Kallines [kä|'ınes] (Trondra, W.) from O.N. kallaðar-nes; Kallateng [kä|'atæŋ] (W., opposite to the isle of Vaila, pronounced vela): \*kallaðar-tangi; Kalnateng [kal'natæŋ] (De., near Sulem Vo): \*kallanar-tangi; cf. O.N. kallanarberg = kallaðarberg. Eng. version of an older \*kall- is found in the name "de Cryin'-teng", tongue of land on the east side of Hwalfirt' Vo, Yell. See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 59, 82 and 136.

**kalli** [kä|ı], sb., *a crying, screaming*, esp. applied to the gulls' screaming; *der'r a k.* among *de maws*; *de k. o' de maws is awfu' [-'ful']*. Also kelli, killi [ke|ı (kə|ı)] and kelling, killin [ke|ın]; *de k. o' de maws*. O.N. kall, n., kalla, f., *a calling, shouting*. See kall, vb. 2.

**kallow, callow** [kalo], vb., appl. to a cow, *to calve*. Anglicised form.

**kallu** [kal'ū, ka|'ū (kä|'ū)], sb.,

*the long-tailed duck, anas glacialis.* Also Orkney. Acc. to Barry, Ork. caloo, callow, denotes *pintail, anas acuta.* Prob. an onomatopœic word.

**kalv-tree**, sb., a cylindrical piece of wood with a notch at the one end, for thrusting into the mouth of a fish to remove the hook when swallowed too far down. See patl-tree.

**\*kamb** [kamb] and **\*komba** [kɔmba (komba)], sb., sharp-crested mountain ridge, prop. a comb. Now only as a place-name. "Kamb" is now found as the name of a farm in Y<sup>m</sup>., originally: \*undir kamb, while the large, comb-shaped hill, at the foot of which the farm lies, is called "de Kame (Kaim)" or "de Hill o' Kamb". "Komba" is the old, not quite obsolete name of a hill on the isle of Foula [fula], now generally called "de Kame (Kaim)". "Komba[kɔmba]" is the old, now obsolete name of "de Hill o' Hellister", Wd., only preserved in the name "de Sten o' Komba". A form "komb" is found in Y<sup>n</sup>. in the name "Fellakomb [fel·akɔmb]". With dropped final b, e.g.: Hestakam [hæs·takam] (Nip o' Burrafirt', U.), hill-ridge, pasture-land for horses: \*hestakamb; Brattikom [brät·ekom] (Aithslee, Fe.): \*bratti kamb; Rongakom [rɔŋ·(g)akɔm] (Skaw, U<sup>n</sup>): \*rangi kamb. de Komens [kɔmɛns], def. pl. (N.Roe): \*kambarnir. With lengthened o-sound: Mukla Kom [mɔkla kɔm], and Litla Kom [litla kɔm] (Papa St.): \*mikli, litli kamb. See Sh. Stedn. pp. 115—116. O.N. kambr, m., a comb; a crested ridge of hills. — The L.Sc. form "kame, kaim", has superseded komb, komba, in the colloq. language.

**kani** [kani, kani], sb., (the hindmost part of) the stern-compartment of a boat, esp. the space between the last rib and the stern, the hind-

most part of "de shot" (stern-compartment). Fe. [kani]. U. [kani, kani]. S.Sh. (Du.) [kani]. Cf. Icel. kani, m., something projecting on an object, a trunk, snout, also a kind of boat (B.H.), kanabragð, n., the top of a boat's stem to which the ropes are fastened (B.H.). No. kane, m., a bowl ("kani" in Icel. also a small wooden vessel). Germ. kahn, m., a boat.

†**kankersten** [ka'ŋ·kərsten], sb., (white) quartz, a hard species of stone. Ai.

**kann<sup>1</sup>** [kan (kaŋ, kən)], sb., inspection, counting up, esp. of cows which have been collected in the out-field (to see that none is missing); "ane o' my k., twaa o' my k., t'ree o' my k.", etc.: reported of a woman's counting-up of her cows (St.: kən). \*kann. See below kann, vb. — In the now more general sense: ability in carrying out a task; skill; knowledge; handiness, partly = vand, sb., kann is L.Sc. can, kann, sb.

**kann<sup>2</sup>** [kan], sb., a can as a measure of liquids, esp. of train-oil; = 1/4 bull(e) and 1/36 of a barrel (acc. to Rental of Yetland, 1628); see \*bull, sb. Corresponding to O.N. kann, "justukanna" as 1/4 bolli. Balfour gives "can" as a measure of "1/48 of a barrel." — In general sense, Shetl. kann assimilates to Eng. can, sb.

**kann** [kan, kən (kaŋ)], vb., 1) to inspect; to count up, esp. count the cows (in the out-field) to see that none is missing; to k. de kye ['cows'] or de baess ['beasts', the cattle]. to kain [käin] de kye: Øja, Nm<sup>n-w</sup>. to kand [käŋd (kaŋd)]: U. occas.; to kand de kye, to count the cows; to kand among de kye, to examine or count the cows, choosing out the best (U.). 2) to try to identify by closer examination or

*observance*; "he is tryin' to **k.** de boat", he is trying, by means of a telescope, to recognize a boat, visible in the distance (Conn.: *kän*). 3) to go through; clear up; throw light upon, esp. relationship, to **k.** kin (Ai.: *kän*) = to red op kin, to red op sibred. — *kän*: fairly common (S.Sh., M.Sh., Wests.). *kän* (*kan*): N.I. occas., Nm. occas. — O.N. *kanna*, vb., to search; examine; find out; recognize. No. *kanna*, vb., inter alia to search; examine; go through, esp. in order to know if everything has been collected, or if anything is wanting, e.g. cattle, small stock. In a similar sense Icel. and Fær. *kanna*, vb.

†**kant** [*ka'nt*], sb., 1) *edge*; *corner*; *side*; der wer no a great **k.** upo de boat, the boat was not very deeply or heavily loaded (Fe.). 2) (*right or wrong*) way of treating a person or thing, way of executing something; upo de wrang **k.**, in the wrong manner, upon a wrang **k.**, wi' a wrang **k.**, in a wrong manner (Sa.). 3) *humour*; *spirits*; he was upo de wrang **k.** dis mornin', he was in bad humour (prop. on the wrong side) this morning (Sa.). Recent word. No., Da., Sw. *kant*, m. and c. Eng. obsolete and dial.: *cant*, sb., *edge*; *angle*.

†**kant** [*ka'nt*], vb., to turn over, capsize, = L.Sc. *kant*, vb., and No. *kanta*, vb., Eng. *cant*, vb.

†**kapp** [*kap*], sb., 1) a hole, hollow. 2) a wooden cup or bowl, esp. of the so-called "Norwa-kaps", wooden vessel, formerly imported from Norway; L.Sc. *cap*, *caup*. See further under *kopp*, sb.

**kapp** [*kap*], vb., to cut off, esp. to cut off the heads of fish, and take out the entrails; to **k.** de fish. Da. *kappe*, No. *kappa*, vb., = *kabba*, vb., to cut off.

**kappet** [*kapət*], adj., esp. applied to sheep: white and black or white

and grey, esp. black on the lower part of the body and sides, and white on the back (or conversely?); a **k.** sheep, a **k.** yowe ['ewe']; also appl. to cows: a **k.** coo, a black cow having a white back (Y<sup>m</sup>). Sometimes: having vertical, white stripes on the sides and a black body, referring to sheep (Fo.). From Fe. is reported: a **k.** grice, a pig having a black hind part, and white fore-part of the body (or conversely). — Prop. "wearing a cloak or outer garment". No. *kappa*, f., = *kaapa*, f., a cloak.

**kappi**<sup>1</sup> [*kapi*] and **kappisten** [*kap'isten*], sb., the sinker of a fishing-line. On a long-line *kappi* denotes a larger sinker, fixed to the main line, a "kappi" at each end of the latter. Between the two end-stones, sinkers, are fixed smaller sinkers at definite intervals, the so-called "bighters [*bäi'çters*, *bäi'çters*]", deriv. (with anglicised form of the word) of *bugt*, sb., a certain length of line; q.v. To each "kappi", at the end of the main line, is fixed a buoy-rope. In a few places (as in Du.) "kappi" is used as a sea-term or tabu-name for the sinker of a fishing-line, whilst "steed-sten" or "sinker" is the common designation. — Edm. has a form "caapie" with long a-sound; not further confirmed. O.N. *köppusteinn*, m., a boulder; No. *kapall*, *koppul*, m., a round stone (*kopp*, m., *pebble*). Da. *kampesten*, No. *kamp*, *kampesten*, m., a boulder, also appl. to pebbles; in the same way Sw. dial. *kamp*, *kamper* (*kampersten*), m.

**kappi**<sup>2</sup> [*kapi*], sb., in different meanings, as 1) a kind of funnel-shaped sponge (U<sup>n</sup>). 2) round bird's-nest (acc. to J.I.), is prob., like *kapp*, sb., an alteration of the word *kopp*, sb.

**kapswivl** [*kapswivəl*], vb., to capsize. Fe. A mingling of Eng. *cap-*

size with O.N. sveifla, vb., *to swing; turn?*

**kar** [kar], vb., *to mix*: 1) vb, a., *to mingle heterogeneous things together*. kard [kard], perf. part., *mixed; mingled*. 2) vb. n., *to rot in something; to work with the hands in something dirty, soiling oneself*; to k. in onyting ['something'], f. i. in fish, taatis ['potatoes']. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Cf. No. kara, vb., *to rake, scrape together*, and Icel. kar, n., *dirt; filth*. See also, however, gar, vb., to which kar almost assimilates.

**karl** [karl, kār], sb., 1) *an old man, fellow*. 2) *a big, bulky person, esp. a woman*; see further \*koll<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**karm** [karm, kār], sb., properly *frame*, reported in the foll. meanings and applications: 1) *a heap of something damp or soiled; wet or dirty pile*; "to lie in a k.", e.g. of damp hay or corn, also of drenched clothes; boat-sails. Conn. [kār]. N.I.? Edm. has "kaarm", defined by "a mass of dirt". 2) *state; condition, esp. bad condition*; to be in a pair ['poor'] k. U. [karm]. 3) *humour; spirits, esp. a) very bad humour; b) excited state of mind*; in these senses given under 3, only reported from Fo. in the form karmi [karmi]; he was in a "karmi" (ill k., bad k.). — \*karmr. No. and Sw. karm, m., Da. karm, c., *a frame*. Fær. karmur, m., also of a *drenched suit of clothes, wet clothes (on one's body, or thrown in a heap)*. O.N. karmr, m., is handed down in sense of *breastwork*.

**kasen, kassen** [kasən (kāsen)], adj., *having a disagreeable, stale taste; no longer fresh*; see kasten, perf. part. and adj.

**kassmelt (kass-smelt?)** [kaʃmē'lt, kaʃmē'lt (kaʃmæ'lt)], sb., 1) *collision of two pack-horses loaded with peats*. N.I. 2) *collapse, precipitation; confused tumult; destruction*; hit ['it'] was a' ['all'] in a k. (Sa.: kaʃmæ'lt). 3) sometimes *a heavy*

*downpour of rain, a k. o' rain*. The first part of the compd. — taking meaning 1 as the original — seems to be kass in sense of *load, packing*; cf. No. kass, m., *a basket; a small burden on the back; a small load*. The second part is more uncertain — O.N. \*smellr, m., *crack?*

**kast** [kast (kāst)], sb., 1) *a cast, throw*. 2) *a cast of a fishing-tackle, the setting out of a fishing-net*. 3) *a certain measure of length, as far as one is able to cast*. 4) *quick movement, turning or twisting*. 5) *squall, gust of wind, a k. o' wind*. 6) *a cast; winding; twisting*. 7) *handiness; skill, (right) way or skill of carrying out something*; he has a guid ['good'] k. in his hands; to ha'e a fine k. to dø onyting ['do something'] or in døin' ['doing'] onyting; he has nae ['no'] k. to dø it (these turns of expression are reported from U<sup>n</sup>.); to ha'e de k. about onyting (Nm<sup>w</sup>.). 8) a) *handling over of something*; b) *a loan, lending of something, esp. for a short time*; I will gi'e dee a k. o' it, *I will lend it you* (U<sup>n</sup>.). 9) *a helping hand*. 10) *an attack of illness, esp. in cattle; a k. o' illness*; de coo is ['cow has'] gotten a k. (o' illness). N.I. 11) *habit, esp. of bad habit*; de grice is ['has'] gotten a k. o' gaun ['going'] i' de corn-rigs (*the cultivated patches*): Y<sup>h</sup>. 12) *a change; occurrence*. 13) *opportunity, convenient point of time*; to get or wait a k. 14) *disagreeable flavour, sour or stale taste*; to get a k. (= knagg, nagg): esp. with reference to fish and meat. Du. — Generally pronounced "kast" with short a. "kast" and "kāst, kâst" are noted down from U<sup>n</sup>. in sense 7. — O.N. kast, n., *a cast, throw of a fishing-tackle, esp. of a fishing-net; quick movement, turning, twisting; situation or opportunity when one's turn comes,*



etc. No. and Fær. *kast*, n., also inter alia *a casting as a measure of length; sudden gust of wind; winding; chance; meeting; occasion; time; times*. Sw. dial. *kast*, n., inter alia *chance, luck; handy carrying out of something; trick, mischief*. L.Sc. cast, sb., inter alia *dexterity; cunning, trick; occasion; helping hand*. — For meaning 14 of Shetl. *kast* cf. partly No. *kasta*, vb. (*kasta smaken*), *to lose its taste; to become stale, sour*, partly Icel. *kasta*, vb.: “*kastar í kjötið*”, *the meat is beginning to decay* (B.H.). For the use of the word in compds., such as *about-kast, attikast, mooth-kast*, see these sbs.

**kast** [kast], vb., 1) *to cast, fling*, O.N. *kasta*. 2) *to set out fishing-tackle, esp. a fishing-net*. 3) *to make a quick movement, a cast or turn*. 4) applied to wind: *to chop about*. 5) *to hand one something*, prop. and esp. of a quick action; *k. me here my jacket!* (Conn.). 6) *to reject; cast off*; cf. *kasten, attikassen* (-*kasten*), perf. part. and adj., as well as *attikast*, sb. 7) in the phrase “*to k. de door*”, during a snow-storm: *to heap up snow in the doorway to prevent drifting snow from penetrating into the house* (N.I.). 8) in collocation with certain adverbs. *k. about, to make an exchange*; *dey cuist* [k'øst, kjøst] *about deir kye, they exchanged cows* (Sa.); when de day and de night *cuist* [kjøst] *about, when the nights began to grow longer than the days or conversely, at the equinox* (N.I.); see *about-kast*, sb. *k. op*, a) vb. a., *to propose, bring into discussion, esp. to upbraid, reproach, to k. somet'in' op to ane*; b) vb. n., *to come to light*. — O.N. *kasta*, vb., *to cast, to throw out a fishing-net; to reject*, etc. No. and Fær. *kasta*, vb., also inter alia a) *to make a sudden or quick turning;*

β) (of wind) *to blow unsteadily*; γ) *to carry or bring in a hurry* (with this cf. Shetl. *kast* 5). With Shetl. *kast* 7 (*k. de door*) cf. No. “*kasta ned (nedre)*” in sense of *to cover with things thrown together*. With “*k. about*” cf. No. *kasta um* (about), *to exchange*, and “*kasta seg*”, *to be changed suddenly*. With “*k. op*” cf. O.N. *kasta upp*, *to propose, bring into discussion*, and L.Sc. cast up, a) vb. a., *to upbraid, reproach*; β) vb. n., *to occur (accidentally), to come to light*. — A form \**kasta* [*kasta, kāsta*] with preserved infinitive-a is found in an obsolete Norn verse, belonging to a troll myth (Skere, skere skulma: see *Introd., Fragments of Norn*).

**kastel** [kæstəl], sb., de *k.*, *the castle*, old name for the ruin “*Munes* [mūnəs] *castle, de castle o' Munes*” (U<sup>s-c</sup>). Pronounced diff. from the common word “*castle* [kasəl, kas<sup>3</sup>l]”, and therefore prob. to be derived from O.N. *kastali*, m., *a castle, stronghold*.

**kassen, kasten** [kasən], properly perf. part. of *kast*, vb., but now often used as an adjective, esp. in foll. senses: 1) *rejected; unserviceable; useless*; a *k. ting*; see *kast*, vb. 6. 2) appl. to the state or taste of food or drink: *no longer fresh; stale, sour, disagreeable*, esp. of fish (N.I.) and bland (*whew mixed with water*) or milk. The word, also in this latter sense, is prob. from *kast*, vb.; see *kast*, sb. 14, *sour or stale taste*, as well as No. and Icel. *kasta*, vb., mentioned there. Probably a mingling with another word — No. *kasen*, adj., *sourish, somewhat decayed (no longer fresh)*, esp. of fish; Icel. *kas-aðr*, adj., *beginning to decay by having lain in a heap* (B.H.). “*k. fish*”, however, is esp. applied to fish which has been hung up, and not lain in a heap (O.N. *køps*).

**katta**, see kattamillaskrua.

**kattaiul** [katˈaʊl] and **kattiful** [katˈifʊl], sb., a kind of owl. \*katt-(ar)-fugl. See further kattjugla, sb.

**kattaklu** [katˈaklʉ (-kʉ)], -klʉ, kaʔˈa- and **kattiklu** [katˈiklʉ (-kʉ)], -klʉ, kaʔˈi- (kæʔˈi-), sb., *bird's-foot trefoil*, lotus corniculatus. \*kattarkló, f., *cat's claw*. Da. kattetklo, *trefoil*, lotus corniculatus, No. kattarklo, f., denotes partly the same plant (R.); also L.Sc. catcluke, sb. Fær. kattarklógv, f., denotes, acc. to Landt, *bog-asphodel*, anthericum ossifragum, narthecium ossifragum. — From some places in Shetland (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.) is reported "katti [kati]-flooer" = kattaklu. — kattaklu, in sense of *tangled cluster or lump* (Y<sup>n</sup>: kaʔˈiklʉ), is hardly original, but is most probably a mingling of \*klʉ [O.N. kló, f., *claw*] and Eng. clew, sb.

**kattaklur** [(katˈaklʉr) kaʔˈaklʉr], -klʉ<sup>r</sup> and **kattiklur** [katˈiklʉr], sb., *hubbub, hurry-scurry* (U<sup>n</sup> and Y<sup>n</sup>); *a brawl, noisy quarrel* (U<sup>n</sup> and Fo.); der wer ['there was'] a k. atween dem. U<sup>n</sup>. [kaʔˈaklʉr, -klʉ<sup>r</sup>]. Fo. [katˈiklʉr]. kattagori [katˈagõri], kattigori [katˈigõri (-gãri)], reported from Nm. and Wests. (Sa.) in sense of *quarrel*, is prob. a corruption of kattaklur(i). kattiklu [kaʔˈiklʉ, kæʔˈi-] (Fe.), *a brawl, quarrel*, with dropped final r of the second part of compd. kattaklu [kaʔˈakʉ, kæʔˈa-] (U<sup>n</sup>) and kattiklu [kaʔˈiklʉ, kæʔˈi-] (Y<sup>n</sup>), in sense of *unruly, noisy crowd or flock (a crowd of boys, cats)*, is the same word. — Prop. applied to cats scratching each other. \*katta(r)klór, "cats' scratching"; cf. No. kattarklor, n., *a scratch made by a cat*. The partial dropping of the final r in Shetl. may be due to influence of the preceding word.

**kattamillaskrua** [katˈameʎˈaskrʉˈa, kaʔˈa-, -mõa-], in the phrase "to rin

k.", *to play at hide and seek among the corn-stacks* (de skrus). U<sup>n</sup>. Other forms: kattamilliskru [katˈameʎˈiskrʉ] (U. occas.), kattamollaskru [katˈamõʎˈaskrʉ] (Y<sup>h</sup>. occas.), kattimilliskru [kaʔˈimeʎˈiskrʉ, kæʔˈi-] (Y<sup>h</sup>. occas.), and abbr.: kattamilla [katˈameʎˈa, katameʎˈa, -mõʎˈa, kaʔˈa-] (U. occas.), and katta [kaʔˈa, kæʎ] (Y<sup>n</sup>.); to rin k. For the etymology of this tripartite word see further skottamilliskru(a), skattamilliskrua.

**kathus** [kat(t)õs, kaʔ(t)õs, kat(t)õs (-õs), kãitõs (kãithõs)], sb., *porch in front of the door*. U. The forms "kaʔ(t)õs, kãit(h)õs" are peculiar to U<sup>n</sup>., and "kat(t)õs, -õs" to U<sup>wg</sup>. With katt- cf. Sw. dial. kätte, kett, m., *a small, locked closet*, Da. dial. kiette, kiætte, c., *a narrow corner, closet* (Molb.), No. (and Sw. dial.) kitte, m., *a space surrounded by a wall made of boards*, and Icel. keta, f., = kota, f., *a small compartment or nook in a house* (B.H.). For other names of porch in Shetl., see andor and sjaphus.

**kattiram** [katˈirãr], sb., properly *cat's paw*, now commonly used metaph. of *a small, ragged-looking cloud*, esp. in pl. kattirams, *small, detached, ragged clouds flying before the wind*. Wh. "cats'-krameks [kramæks]" is a more common designation for clouds of this kind. \*kattar-hrammr. Shetl. ram [rãr] and krammek, sb., *paw, cat's paw*; q.v.

**kattjugla** [katˈjõgˈla] and **kattjagl** [katˈjõgˈõl], sb., *horned owl (eagle-owl)*, strix bubo. N.I. Also a) kattjõgl [katˈjõgˈõl, -jõgˈõl], kattioagl [katˈiõgˈõl] (N.I. occas.), and b) kattul [kat(t)ul]. \*katt-ugla. No. kattugla, kattula, Sw. kattuggla, f., Da. katugle, c., *tawny owl*, strix aluco. Fær. kattugla, kattúla, f., a) *snowy*

*owl*, *strix nyctea* (acc. to H. C. Müller); b) *strix passerina?* (Landt). Ork. katogle, sb., *eagle-owl*, *strix bubo* (Barry). — *kattaful* [kat'aful'] is reported from Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) in the same sense as *kattul*. Acc. to another report (from Ai., Wests.), *kattiful* [kat'iful'] is understood as *barn owl*, *strix flammea*. \*katt(ar)-fugl.

**kattmoget** [kat'mō'gət, kat'mog'ət], adj., partly a) *light-coloured* (*grey*, *dirty-grey*, more rarely *white*) with *dark belly*, partly conversely b) *dark-coloured* (*on the back*) with *light belly*; esp. appl. to sheep; a *k. sheep*, *yowe* ['ewe']. The word is quite common, and is occasionally found in both senses in the same neighbourhood or village. This word can scarcely be any other than an original \*katt-mōgōttr, the first part of which is the word *cat* (O.N. kōttr, kattr, m.), the second part is *moget*, adj., *having the belly of a certain colour, differing from that of the body*. In sense a, which seems to be the more frequent one, the first part of the compd., *katt*, probably denotes the ground-colour of the body, somewhat restricted by the second part, *moget*, denoting the particular colour of the belly (see the concluding remark under *golmoget*, adj., and cf. e.g. Fær. reyðriggjutur, adj., "reyðriggjut kúgv", denoting *a red cow having a back of a different colour, esp. white*; now occas. also applied to a *red-backed cow*). From U<sup>n</sup>, where *kattmoget* [-mogət] is found in sense b, as a further explanation the foll. is reported: "The lambs are born dirty-grey or 'cat-coloured' and turn out 'kattmoget' during the summer." — From Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>., is reported a form *kidmoget* [kid'mog'ət] = *kattmoget* b. — *kattmoget* [-mogət] is sometimes used metaph. in sense of *dirty*, esp. of a dirty

face, "a *k. face*"; thus in Y<sup>h</sup>, where the word otherwise is found in sense a.

**kattmollet** [kat'mól'ət], adj., applied to sheep: *having light-coloured nose and jaws*; a *k. sheep*. Fe.? Reported by J.I. The meaning of the word is not quite certain. By J.Inkster it is reported in sense of *wry-mouthed*, appl. to sheep. Doubtless *having a nose like a cat*. The last part of the compd. *mollet* for \*molet from O.N. múli, m., *muzzle; snout; hanging lip*. See *grølmolet* (grølmølet), *kormollet*, *trollmolet*, adjs.

**kav** [kāv], sb., see *kavi*, sb.

**kav** [kāv], vb., 1) *to press on one's way, to walk at a great pace, to stride*; to come *kavin* op, to *geng kavin*. N.I. 2) *to be troubled, esp. with short breath, caused by great exertion; to gasp for breath; to pant*. Ai.; U. to be *kavin* [kāvín], *to be out of breath* (U.). 3) *to rush about, to work in a restless, foolish way, running from one place to another*; to *geng kavin* about. Conn. 4) *to eat greedily, taking large mouthfuls*; to *k.* in (U.; Conn.); *de coo* ['cow'] is *kavin* in. 5) *to grumble; to insist upon something in a tiresome way*; to *k.* about *sovet'in*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Also *kjav* [kjāv] (Nm<sup>w</sup>). 6) a) of the sea during a storm: *to foam in breaking, to throw up spray when a strong gale takes hold of a breaking wave* (N.I.; Nm<sup>w</sup>.); *de sea kavd* over us, *the sea-spray flew about us* (Fe.); b) more rarely as vb. a., of storm: *to raise the sea, to throw up spray*; *de wind* is *kavin* *de sea*. N.I. 7) *to snow in drifts; to snow fast and thick* (in a snow-storm); he is *kavin*, *it is snowing fast and thick, the snow is drifting*; he is *kavin* and *berin*; see *ber*, bear, vb. *kavd* [kāvð] under or in under, *quite covered with snow*; *de*

sheep was kavd in under (Sa.). — From Fe. is reported a parallel form kaf [kaf] with short vowel in sense of a) *to walk hastily (fighting one's way)*; b) *to gasp, pant heavily*; shø ['she'] cam' kafin o pefter. — \*kafa. No. kava, vb., *to toss about, to be uneasy, to be burdened or overcharged; to grasp, to fumble with one's hands; to dive*. Sw. dial. kava, vb., *to fumble with one's hands, to make swinging movements with one's arms*. O.N. kafa, vb., *to dive (into the water); to swim under the surface of the water*. — The word seems originally to have been used partly of plunging (diving) down into or under something, partly, through association with the latter, of eager or violent carrying out of something; burdening, overloading. See kavi, kava, sb.

**kava**, sb., see kavi, sb.

**kavabörd** [käv·vabörd'], sb., *dense snow-storm*, = fogbörd(er). N.I. Reported from Y<sup>n</sup>. in the form kavaborg [käv·vabörg']. \*kafa-burðr. See the foll. word as well as bords<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**kavi** [käv], **kava** [käva], **kav** [käv], sb., 1) kavi: *properly something diving (into the depth)*, noted down in foll. meanings: 1) *the sinker, kappi, of a fishing hand-line or long-line*; esp. as a tabu-name, sea-term. N.I. 2) in rowing out for deep-sea fishing by boat: *de kavi, the land (land, in contrast to the sea)*, esp. *the low land*, which, during rowing, disappears before the heights or high land; the latter is (was) called "de kogi (and kogis, pl.)", prop. "*that which peeps out.*" Often used in pl.: *de kavis*. U<sup>n</sup>. 3) a) *rock by the shore*, esp. in pl.: *de kavis, (the rocks by) the shore*, mostly used of low shore. Chiefly assimilating in meaning to l 2. N.I., etc. b) in a wider sense: *big boulder*, esp. *a stone used for ballast*. N.I. In this latter sense the word has

poss. arisen from meaning l 1, partly from l 3. 1) kavi, kava, kav: prop. *that into which someone or something is plunged, or that which descends closely around one*: 1) *a dense snowfall*, often with added "o' snaw ['snow]": a k. o' snaw, a snaw-k.; fairly common. Also a) kave [kävæ]; b) kafe [käfä], kafa [käfa]. The forms with f are noted down in Conn. 2) *heavy, driving rain, a kavi o' rain*. U<sup>wg</sup>. 11) kava: *eagerness; hurry; violence*; to geng in a k., *to walk fast with violent movements*; to eat in a k., *to eat hastily and greedily*; to be in a k., *to be eager, quick and violent in one's movements*. Conn. — \*kaf-. O.N. kaf, n., *depths of the ocean, a plunging into the water*, also inter alia = kóf, n., *smoke, steam*; "kafi" appl. to *snow-storm* in the combinations "kafaljúk", n., *a thick fall of snow*, and "kafahríð", f., *heavy snowfall accompanied by strong wind*. No. kav, n., *tumult, unrest, bustle*; *diving, swimming; depth (depth of water)*. No. kave, m., *snow-squall, dense fall of snow*; Fær. kavi, m., *snow*. Icel. a) kafi, m., *dense smoke; heavy dew or rain*, and b) kafald, n., *dense snow-storm*. In sense 111 Shetl. kava assimilates to O.N. ákafi, m., *hashtiness; eagerness; vehemence*. In Shetl. kavi, kava, kav (kave, kafe, kafa) are poss. one or more derivatives of O.N. "kaf" merged together with the word "kaf", so that here actually appear more than one word.

**kavl**, **kavel** [kävəl], sb., *the hindmost space in the boat where the fishing-line is hauled over the roller fixed to the gunwale, and where the fish are taken off the hooks*, also called "wed". The man who hauls in the fish is said "to sit i' de k." U. Allied to the foll. word.

**kavl<sup>1</sup>**, **kavel** [kävəl], vb., *to take*

a fish off the hook by means of a wooden stick with a notch on the lower end, the so-called *kavl-tree*, to *k.* de fish. U. Sometimes also metaph. to take hold of one, to collar; "I'll *k.* dee". \**kafla*. See *kavl-tree*, sb., and cf. *kevl*<sup>1</sup>, *kevel*, vb.

*kavl*<sup>2</sup>, *kavel* [kavəl], vb., to wind the snell a few (two or three) times around the hook, when hauling in the long-line; to *k.* op de hooks. U. \**kafla*, prop. to coil up into a roll. No. *kavla*, vb. n., to coil itself up into a roll, *kavle* (R.).

*kavl*<sup>3</sup>, *kavel* [kavəl], vb., to perform work awkwardly, to bungle, to *k.* about onyting. Ai. No. *kavla*, vb., to dive into the work; to move the hands as if to disperse something, from *kava*, vb.

*kavlin* [kavlin, kävlin] and *kavli* [kävli], sb., on a fishing-line: a) the junction of the snell and the main line, the place where the snell, de tom, by winding, is joined to the main line; b) the winding about the sinker, the place where the sinker is fixed to the line (= de fatlin); c) the winding of the snell around the hooks, that part of the snell which is wound about the hooks, de *kavlin* o' de tom. U<sup>a</sup>. In senses a and b the word is noted down in the forms "kävlin" and "kävli", in sense c, with a short a: *kävlin* (more directly to be classed with *kavl*<sup>2</sup>, vb., which has a short a). Deriv. of \**kafla*, to roll or wind up; see *kavl*<sup>2</sup>, vb.

*kavlisben* [käv'lisben] and *kaflisben* [käf'lisben], sb., bone of a halibut: the foremost interspinal bone of the anal fin, more strongly developed than the others. U<sup>a</sup>. The first part of the compd. is O.N. *kaffi*, m., a cylinder, roller, stick, or a deriv. thereof; see *kavl-tree*, sb.

*kavl-tree*, *kavel-tree* [käv'ältri:],

*kavlin-tree* [käv'lintri:], sb., "palate-stick", cylindrical piece of wood with a notch on the lower end which, in fishing, is put into the mouth of a fish to extract the hook, esp. when it has been swallowed too far down. Fairly common. From S.Sh. have been reported the forms "kavli-stick [käv'listuk]" (Conn.) and "kavlin-stick [käv'listuk]" (Du<sup>s</sup>.w.). — O.N. *kaffi*, m., cylinder; stick. No. *kavle*, m., cylinder; round stick; billet of wood (Aa.), and *kavling*, m., a short, round stick (R.). Sw. *kafle* and (dial.) *kavel*, m., a thick stick; a roller. The Shetl. forms *kav(e)l*, *kavli*, spring from \**kafl* and (O.N.) *kaffi*; *kavlin*, most prob. from a \**kaffingr*, a parallel form (without mutation) to \**keflingr*; cf. ante, No. *kavling*. See "pattel-tree" and (the sea-terms) "gap-stick, gum-stick".

*käfs*, see *kefs*.

*keb* [kēb (kēb)], sb., *thole*, wooden pin, serving as a support for an oar in rowing. O.N. *keipr*, m., *thole*.

\**kebb*, sb., see *kepp* (*kepper*), sb.

\**Keddhontla* [kēd'hó'nt-la], sb., the name for a kind of *ogress*, prob. belonging to a certain class of trolls. Fe. Prob. \**kettu-hyndla*, a being which is half cat, female cat (O.N. *ketta*), half bitch (O.N. *hyndla*). O.N. *ketta*, f., female cat, is also found used of an *ogress*, *giantess*. See *ketthuntlin*, sb., as a sea-term, tabu-name for *cat*.

*keel* [(kil) kıl, kıl], sb., 1) the hollow of a horse's back. 2) a stripe of another colour, esp. a black stripe, along the back of a horse, = *il*, "eel", sb. N.l. (Fe.; Y.). Though the pronunciation does not quite assimilate to that of "keel" in sense of *keel of a vessel* [kıl, kil], it must be the same word in a sense handed down from Norn. Note No. *kjøl* (kyl), m., a) a *keel*; b) (long) mountain ridge; c) elevated line or edge;

O.N. kjølr, m., a) *the keel (of a vessel)*; b) *mountain ridge*.

**keel-draught** [kildraʏt (-dr̥āʏt)], sb., *false keel*, = No. drag, kjøldrag, n.

**keel-hogg** [kil'høɡ], sb., see hogg<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**kefl**, vb., see kevl, vb.

**kefs** [kæfs], vb., *to be unhandy, to make awkward, clumsy movements in work or gait, spilling what one is carrying, etc.*; what is du gaun ['going'] kefsin for like yon ['that']? (W.); to k. and work and walk (Du.). Wests., S.Sh. kefst[kæfst] and kefsæt [kæfsæt], perf. part., applied to worsted, a piece of woollen work: *badly or carelessly spun or worked*, kefs(e)t op, = kegeld (Ai.). Also käfs [kæfs (kæ'fs)]; perf. part.: käfst and käfsæt. Sa.; Ai. — No. kafsá, vb., *to grab; to move one's hands continually; to stir something about* (R.). See kav, vb. (kav 3: No. and Sw. dial. kava), with which kefs is related by derivation.

**kefsæt** [kæfsæt], adj., *unhandy; untidy; awkward, spilling what one is carrying*; a k. body, craeter' ['creature']. Also käfsæt [kæfsæt (kæ'fsæt)]. Wests. (Sa.; Ai.). \*kafsótr. See kefs, vb.

**kefsi** [kæfsi], sb., *unhandy, untidy and awkward person (who spills what he is carrying)*. The word is noted down in Sa. in the form käfsi [kæfsi (kæ'fsi)]. See the two preceding words.

**keger<sup>1</sup>** [kegər (k'egər), kegər], sb., *a twisting; winding; turning; sprain; twist (of thread or rope)*; a k. i' de rep (*the rope*). Wh.; U. The word is more extended in the sense of *crick in the neck (nape of the neck) caused by spraining*, a k. i' de neck. Sometimes in a wider sense of *stiffness in a member or joint (caused by spraining)*. Easts. and S.Sh.: kegər and kegər. Wests. (Ai.): kegər. From Sa. (Wests.) is reported a form, kek

[kek], esp. appl. to *a crick in the neck*, a kek i' de neck. This latter form is found used in other senses, differing from keger; see further kek, sb. and vb. — \*keikr. No. keik, m., a) *a bending, twisting; crookedness; dislocation*; b) *stiffness in the neck (from keeping it long in one position)*, halskeik. -(e)r in keger is the fossilized, masculine nominative ending. — keger [kegər] in sense of *badly twisted band or rope* (Du.) may either be classed with keger<sup>1</sup> or may be an original keg(e)l; see kegl, sb. 2 and kegl, vb.

\*keger<sup>2</sup> [kegər], sb., *the stomach of a ling or cod*; prop. *inflated stomach*. Only handed down as a sea-term, tabu-name. "to blaw ['blow'] de k. (its k.)", applied to a ling (or cod): *to blow the stomach out into the mouth*, while struggling to get off the hook; de ling (or cod) is blawn ['has blown'] its k. U<sup>wg</sup>. For \*kig(e)r from an original \*kíkr. Fær. kíkur, m., (*inflated*) *stomach of a whale*, esp. inflated and dried for keeping train-oil in. No. kik (ii), m., *skin of a sheep taken off entire, inflated, and used as a buoy* (R.).

**keger** [kegər, kegər], vb., *to twist; wind; distort; entangle*; de coo or sheep is kegerd (*entangled*) i' de tedder ['tether']. U. [kegər]. Deriv. of keger<sup>1</sup>, sb. — Merges with kegl, kegel, vb. 2.

**kegga-piltek, kigga-piltek** [kega (k'ega) pɑ'ltək, kega pɑ'ltək], sb., *a big, plump, young coalfish, not yet fully developed: four- or five-year-old coalfish, piltek (young coalfish)*. U<sup>n, w</sup>. The period of development for a coalfish is said to be six years. The word is occas. found in the form gegga (gigga)-piltek [gega (g'ega), gega pɑ'ltək] (U<sup>n</sup>). The first part of the compd. is prob. an original \*kek- or \*kikk-. Cf.



Icel. a) kekkur, m., *a lump*, = kökkur (O.N. kökkr, m.); b) kekki, kikki, n., id., in the compds. "hafkikki", *a variety of very plump whale* (B.H.), and "holdakikki" = holdahnoða, n., *a sleek animal* (B.H.). Sw. dial. kikk(är), f., *a lump*.

**kegi-buckle** [keg'ibok'el], sb., *something distorted; tangled lump*; in a **k.-b.**, *entangled*. Ai. kegi is prob. an original \*keikr; No. keik, m., *a twisting, dislocation*, etc.; see further keger<sup>1</sup>, sb. "buckle", often used uncompounded in Shetl. in sense of *tangled lump*, is doubtless Eng. buckle, sb. See kikel-buckle, sb.

**kegl, kegel** [kegəl, ɤegəl], sb., 1) *the thickest part of a fishing long-line*, now esp. *the part next to the sinker*, de kappi (= 20 fathoms). Wests. and Skalowa (Scalloway) [kegəl]. 2) *badly and unevenly spun woollen yarn*; in a wider use of the word: *work badly done*. Conn. [kegəl]. In the senses mentioned under 2 the word is also used in pl.: keglins [keglins] (Conn.). 3) *a tangled lump; tangled state*; in a **k.** Du. [kegəl]. 4) *a talk about a thing without coming to any decision*. Ai. [kegəl]. 5) *toil and toil; struggle*; I had a guid ['good'] **k.** wi' dis piece o' wood, afore I gat ['got'] it hem (*home*). U. [ɤegəl]. Also kigl [kɤgəl]: U. 6) *wrangle, quarrel*. U. [kegəl]. Also kigl [kɤgəl]: U. — No. kjegl, Fær. kegl, n., (prop. *a winding, that which is wound on a wheel of a winch*) *a twisting and turning; quarrel*. Esp. for the first three senses of the Shetl. word, see kegl, vb.

**kegl, kegel** [kegəl, ɤegəl], vb., 1) a) *to twine, to wind in and out*, esp. appl. to an uneven twining; hit ['it'] is kegeld ut and in. N.I. [(kegəl) ɤegəl]. Also kigl [kɤgəl] (Y<sup>n</sup>). b) to **k.** onyting ['something'] op, to

*twine, plait or spin carelessly and badly*; to **k.** op simmens (*strawbands*), to **k.** op worsed ['worsted']. Du<sup>w</sup>. [kegəl]. keglət [keglət] op, perf. part., *twined (plaited, spun) carelessly and badly* (Du.): kegeld [kegəld] op: appl. to worsted, or to a piece of woollen work: *badly and carelessly spun or worked* (Ai.), = kefst. 2) *to entangle*. Wests., U. de lambs is kegeld [kegəld], *the lambs' tethers have become entangled* (Sa.); de corn was kegeld [kegəld], *the corn lay tangled on the ground, blown down by the wind* (Fo.). 3) *to perform a task in an awkward manner, to leave work half finished*; to stand keglin [keglin, ɤeglin] at a ting (Conn.); to **k.** [kegəl] wi' (or aboot) somet'in' (Sa.). 4) *to rock backwards and forwards*. Y. [kegəl]; to sit keglin [ɤeglin] upo de chair (Y<sup>b,n</sup>), = kuglin (see kugl, vb.); to sit keglin at de ayre ['oar'], *to pull slackly* (swaying the body to and fro): Y<sup>n</sup>. The word is also reported in the form kigl [kɤgəl] in sense of *to rock* (Y<sup>n</sup>). 5) *to overbalance oneself, to tumble down*, e.g. by becoming entangled in something; to **k.** ower. Wests. [kegəl]. 6) *to snap at each other or another, to fight in jest or play*; de coo ['cow'] was keglin wi' de bull (Sa.). Wests. [kegəl: Sa.; kegəl and ɤegəl: Ai.]. 7) *to make vain efforts to catch, taking hold and letting go repeatedly*, esp. appl. to a dog, which is pursuing a sheep or some other animal (a rabbit); kegl [kegəl] and kigl [(kɤgəl) ɤgəl]; de dog kigeld [kɤgəld] de sheep. Nm. 8) *to talk about a thing without coming to any decision*. Ai. [kegəl]. 9) *to dispute angrily, to wrangle*, esp. used of a petty quarrel; U. and Nm. [kegəl]. Also kigl (U.: kɤgəl. Nm.: kɤgəl, ɤgəl). — \*kegla and \*kikla. No. kjegla, vb., a) *to spin*,

*twine* (prop. on the wheel of a winch, *kjegla*, f.); b) metaph.: to mouth (words), to wrangle. Fær. *kegla*, vb., to wind yarn badly, and *keglast*, vb. refl., to wrangle, brawl, quarrel. — In a few of the given senses, as well as in the form *kigl*, there may be the possibility of a merging in Shetl. Norn of “*kegla*” with other words, as a) “*kikla*”: No. *kikla*, vb., to make short turns and twists, etc. (R.), and b) Eng. dial. *keggle*, vb., to be unsteady; to stand insecurely. See *kugl*, vb.

\**keita* [kæita], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for *halibut*. U<sup>wg</sup>. The form, esp. the diphthong “*ei*”, indicates that the word is not originally Shetl. Norn, but rather borrowed recently from Norwegian: No. *kveita*, f., *halibut*. — Beside *keita* a still more corrupted form *kreita* [kræita] is reported from U<sup>wg</sup>.

*kek* [kek], sb., 1) a twisting, dislocation; stiffness caused by spraining, a *k*. i' de neck (stiffness in the neck). 2) a bending backwards; stiff, erect bearing with backward-bent head and shoulders; to geng ['go'] wi' a *k*; he's gotten a *k*. upon him, he walks along stiffly (bending head and shoulders backwards). Sa. Is doubtless the same word as *keger*<sup>1</sup>, sb., see this word as well as *kek*, vb. Might, on the other hand, be cognate with *keger*; cf. No. *kikk*, m., a spraining; stiffness.

*kek* [kek], vb., to bend or twist backwards, esp. appl. to the bending backwards of the head and shoulders; he *keked* [kekəd] his head back. Also “*k*. ower”; he is gaun ['going'] wi' his head *kekət* [kekət] ower. Sa. O.N. *keikja*, vb., to bend the upper part of the body backwards; No. *keika*, vb., a) to bend back; b) to dislocate (a member or joint); O.N. *keikjask*, No. *keika*

*seg*, to bend the upper part of one's body backwards.

*kel*<sup>1</sup> [kəl, kē<sup>ə</sup>l], vb., referring to rabbits: to bring forth young. Du., De. \**keila*? May be associated with O.N. *keila*, f., a) female genital parts; b) female creature.

*kel*<sup>2</sup> [kəl (kē<sup>ə</sup>l), kē<sup>ə</sup>l], vb., to move very slowly; to geng ['go'] kelin about; “de mill is kelin (kelin about)”, applied to a water-mill when grinding very slowly on account of the stream being low (U<sup>n</sup>). U<sup>n</sup>. [kē<sup>ə</sup>l] and Y<sup>n</sup>. [kəl (kē<sup>ə</sup>l)]. No. *kjala*, vb., to have difficulty in doing a thing, to drudge (R.).

*kel*<sup>3</sup> [k'ē<sup>ə</sup>l, kē<sup>ə</sup>l], vb., 1) vb. a., applied to sheep: to rub the wool loose against any fixed object, or to tear it with the teeth when the skin itches (on account of parasites); de sheep is kelin ut de oo' ['wool'], her oo'. 2) vb. n., applied to sheep: to lose the wool owing to parasites (sheep-tick); de oo' is kelin aff o' de sheep. Conn. — The word is poss. an original \**kila*. Cf. No. *kila* (kiilla), vb. (R.), = *kitla*, vb., to itch; “*kitla seg*” also: to rub oneself, owing to itching.

*kelda* [kelda, käl'da] and *keldi* [keldi (kældi), kēldi], sb., 1\*) source, spring of water. Fe. (*kelda*). In this sense the word is now found only as a place-name, e.g. de Well *Kelda* [kelda] (Øri, Fe.); *Smorkelda* [smór-, smörkäl'da] (Fe<sup>1</sup>), a spring in which, from olden times, fresh churned butter has been washed: \**smjör* (smær)-*kelda*. Also \**kella* [käl'a], in the name “*Kellabrunn*” [käl'abron'] (Velji, Fe<sup>n</sup>), a spring, well: \**keldu-brunnr*. 2) patch of soft, sandy sea-bottom between the rocks in a fishing-ground. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>: *keldi*. “we're fa'en ['fallen'] upon a *keldi*”. Also used as the name of a fishing-place: de *Keldi* [kældi]

(Stenhus, Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>). — O.N. kelda, f., a) a source, well; b) swamp; morass.

**kelek** [kələk, kə<sup>o</sup>lək], sb., narrow trench, gutter for carrying off waste water (a gutter in the floor leading the water out beneath the outer wall of a house). Fe<sup>e</sup>. kela[kəla] is found as a place-name: de Kela (Sa.), a narrow strait between "de holm o' Melbi" and the opposite mainland. — O.N. keila, f., a fissure (strait); No. keila, f., a channel, a narrow sound.

**kelli, killi** [kɛli], sb., the gull, esp. the three-toed gull, *larus tridactylus*. U. An onomatopœic word; see kall, vb.

\*kellin, sb., see kerlin, sb.

kelmin, sb., see kilmin, sb.

**kelpa-, kelper- and kelpinsten**, sb., see kilper- and kilpinsten.

**kelva** [kɛlva] and **kelvek** [kɛlvək], sb., a well-developed, not quite half-grown ling. Conn. kelva, esp. in the expr. "k. olek" (olek, a small ling), is O.N. kelli, n., a cylindrical piece of wood. kelvek may be either "kefli" or a derivative \*keflingr, \*keflungr. For the use of the Shetl. form of words, cf. No. kjevling, m., a) a small cylinder or (thick) stick; b) a half-grown boy or girl, and kjevlungseid, m., a medium-sized coalfish. Cf. drølin, welsi and veltrin, sbs.

**kem, kaim, kame** [kɛm, kɛm], vb., applied to sea, waves: to rise, to form a crest of foam, see kom(b), vb.

kemp, vb., see kepp, vb.

**keng** [kɛŋ, kɛŋ], sb., a clamp by which something is fastened; see king, sb.

**kengsi** [kɛ'ŋsɪ (kɛ'ŋksɪ, kje'ŋsɪ)] and **kensi** [kɛ'nsɪ (kje'nsɪ)], sb., a small cod, which, after the entrails have been removed, is filled with fish-livers and grilled; liver-k. Fo.

kengsi, kensi, may have arisen through a later developed i-mutation from an older \*kangs, \*kans = \*kams; cf. No. kams (and partly "kangs"), m., a kind of bun or cake, made from fish-liver and meal, kams-hovud, n., fish's head filled with kams and boiled, Fær. kamshovd, n. Sw. dial. kings, kinns, m., lump; knot, approximates more closely to the Shetl. word in form and pronunciation.

**kenn** [kɛn, kɛn], vb., 1) to know; 2) to be aware of; 3) to feel, to be sensible of; in all these senses syn. with O.N. kenna, vb., and in the senses 2 (and 3) also with O.N. vita. I kennit it on me, I had a presentiment of it; O.N. kenna á sér, to have a feeling of. In senses 1 and 2, the word assimilates to Eng. dial. and L.Sc. ken, vb. de sea kenns in it ['itself'], commotion in the sea along the shore, foreboding an approaching storm (Y<sup>h</sup>), = Fær. sjógvurin "veit í"; Fær. vita í, to indicate, forebode, esp. appl. to weather.

**kennin** [kɛnin, kɛnin], sb., 1) a feeling; sensation. 2) identification; recognition; also in pl.: kennins. 3) knowledge (about something), knowledge (of something); k, about or o' somet'in'. Assimilates in all three senses to O.N. kenning, f. L.Sc. kennin, sb., knowledge; acquaintance.

**kennmark** [kɛnma'rk], sb., identification mark, esp. on an animal. Y<sup>h</sup>. O.N. kennimark, n., identification mark.

**kent** [kɛ'nt], adj., properly perf. part. of kenn, vb., partly 1) well known; partly 2) skilful (at something), well acquainted (with something). No. kjend, L.Sc. kent, perf. part. and adj., id.

†keper [kɛpər, kɛpər]-corner, adverbially in the phrase "to cut (or

saw) **k.-c.**”, to cut (saw) diagonally. N.I. (U.). *kepen* [kəpən]-corner: Fe. The first part of the compd. is prob. the same word as M.L.G. *keper*, Da. *kipper*, n., *cloth woven diagonally, twill*, and cognate with O.N. *keifr*, adj., *askew*.

**kepp**, sb., see *kepper*, sb.

**kepp** [kʰæp, kɛp, kʰæp], vb., to try one's strength or skill in a competition, to vie with someone; to strive to be chief or first, e.g. in a race. Conn. In the same senses O.N. *keppa*, *keppask*, vb. (from “kapp”, n., *eagerness, competition*). More common in Shetl. than *kepp* is the form *kemp* [kʰɛmp, kʰæmp (kʰɛmp, kʰæmp)], which is most prob. borrowed from L.Sc. (*kemp*, vb.), though a) “kampast” is found in No. like “kjeppast”, and b) “kampas, kämpas” in Sw. dial. like “kämpas”. — In the sense of to hinder, stop (something or something), *kepp*, on the other hand, is L.Sc. *kep*, vb.

**kepper** [kɛpər, kʰɛpər, kɛpər (kɛpər)], sb., a short stick, billet of wood put into a horse's mouth to prevent it from eating corn, hay, potatoes, etc. The pronunc. “kʰɛpər” is noted down in Conn. Also *kibber* [kɪbər]: Ti.? -er is a fossilized nominative ending. *kepp*, on the other hand, is found in the compd. *berkikepp*; q.v. O.N. *keppr*, m., a cudgel; club. — As a place-name, name of a hill, a form *kepp* [kɛp, kəp] is found in Shetl.; “de Kepp o' Nunsdale”, a hill by Helliness, C. “de Kebb [kɛb]”, name of a conical-shaped hill near Kebbister, Ti., is prob. the same word (name) with change of pp to bb. As the name of a hill the word arises from a root-meaning: *knot*; cf. Icel. *keppr*, m., a) *mallet, cudgel*; b) *knot*.

**kepper** [kɛpər (kʰɛpər), kɛpər, (kɛpər)], vb., in the expr. “to k. a horse”, to put a billet of wood, a kepper, into a horse's mouth to prevent it

from eating corn, hay, potatoes, etc. See the preceding substantive, from which the verbal form (with the fossilized nominative sign -er of the substantive, preserved) is a later derivative. There may poss. have been an earlier form, \**kepp*, vb., from an original \**keppa*.

†**kepperwari**, sb., see *kipperwari*.

**keptet** [kɛptət, kʰɛptət, kɛptət] and **kebdet** [kɛbdət (kʰɛbdət), kɛbdət], adj., having jaws or mouth of a certain shape, in compds. such as *miskeptet*, *skevkeptet*; q.v. Deriv. of O.N. *keptr*, *kjaptr*, m., *jaw; mouth*. — As a place-name, name of some cultivated patches of ground, is found “de Keptatongs [kɛpˈtatɔŋsˈ, -kɛpˈti-]” (Seter, N.Roe), originally “\*kepta (kjapta)-tungur”, prob. named from their outline.

**ker** [kɛr], properly adj., *dear*, but now only as an exclamation in a tender, caressing tone: Oh, *kere* [kɛrə] *ker!* (Wests.). In address to children: *ker for dis* [‘this’] *ting!* *ker cam' I till!* (Sa.): *my treasure! my dear one!* — With the suffixed, grafted possessive pronoun *my*, *ker*, sb. (adj.), is found in *keremi* [kɛːˈrəmiː], *my dear one! my treasure!* (Wests.); oh *keremi!* what is happened? (Fo.). — O.N. *kærr*, adj., *dear*. With *keremi* cf. No. *kjær*, m., and *kjæra*, f., a *dear soul*, in exprs. such as: “*kjæren min*” and “*kjæra mi*”, in address: *my dear!* — *korri* [kɔri], q.v., is another form developed from “*kærr*”, still partly used as a pure adjective. — *ker* may sometimes be confused with Eng. “care”, in exclamations, as “oh, care and dule!” *woe is me! woe worth the day!*

**kerfi** [kʰɛˈrʰi], sb., a bunch, bundle (of rushes). Conn. See further *kervi*, *kirvi*, sb.

**kerlin** [kɛrlɪn, kɛˈrlɪn] and **kerl** [kɛˈrl], sb., properly a *crone*, but now

generally in sense of a *big woman*, and commonly used in the form *kerl*, prob. by mingling with L.Sc. *cairl(e)* = *carl*, sb., *a man*. — In Shetl. place-names the word is applied to detached rocks, mostly by the water-side or in the sea, and then often in the form *kellin* [kelin, ke|in, (kæ|ən) käl|ən], in which word the development *rl* > *ll* is more in accordance with the rules of Shetl. phonology. Thus in several places in Fetlar, e.g. *de mukkel* and *de piri Kellin* [ke|in, käl|ən] (*Hammersness*, Fe<sup>w.</sup>), *the big and the small "crone"*; *de Kellin*: a) in "de Gjo o' Littleland", Fe<sup>e.</sup> [käl|ən]; b) in *Ramnagio*, U<sup>mo.</sup> [käl|ən]; c) by the isle of *Uyea*, "Øja", U<sup>s.</sup> [kelin]. Sometimes also in the form *kerl* as a place-name, thus: "de Kerl", detached rock near "de Loch o' Skellister", N. — O.N. *kerling*, f., (*old*) *woman*.

**kernatansi**, sb., see *kirnatansi*.

**kerro** [kærrø, kærro], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *spinning-wheel*. Ai. The word is to be classed with No. *kirra*, vb., *to tremble, quiver*, Sw. (*Scania*) *kirra*, vb., *to swing*.

**kervi, kirvi** [kervi, k|rvi], sb., *a bunch, bundle, truss; a certain quantity of grass*, and esp. of *rushes*; a **k.** o' *flos*, *a bundle of rushes*. More rarely appl. to *straw*. Reported from Fo. [kervi] in a special sense, *a bundle of rushes*. Edm. has "kirvie" in a wider sense ("a certain quantity of straw or grass"), but especially in the phrase "a k. o' floss". An earlier form with *f*, *kerfi* [k'æ'rfi, k'æ'rfi], "a **k.** o' *flos*", is preserved in Conn. — O.N. *kerf*, *kerfi*, n., *a bunch, bundle*, No. *kjerve*, n., *a bundle of leafy twigs*, etc.; Sw. *kärfve*, m., and Da. *kærv*, c., *a sheaf, sheaf of corn*.

**kēs** [kæ<sup>s</sup>, kē<sup>s</sup>, kēs], sb., *a heap, pile*, esp. in the compd. *bølkes*; q.v. U. No. *kas(a)*, f., and *kase*, m.,

Sw. dial. *kas*, f. and m., *a heap, pile*. See *kjos*, *kus*, sbs.

**kēs** [kæ<sup>s</sup> (kē<sup>s</sup>, kēs)], vb., *to pile up*, esp. appl. to *peats* (to be dried); to **k.** o' *peats*. U. No., Fær., Icel. and Sw. dial. *kasa*, vb., *to pile up*. O.N. *kasa*, vb., esp.: *to bury in a kōs (a heap)*.

**kessi** [(kēsi, kēsi) kēsi, kēsi; kēzi, kēzi], sb., *a carrying-basket, made of straw or dried dock-stalks*, esp. for transport of *peats* or *manure*. Partly appl. to a *basket* for carrying on the back, partly to one used for transport on a *pack-horse*. comm. More rarely *kjess(j)i* [kēsi] (Fe<sup>h.</sup>). In *Papa Stour kissek* [k|sək] and *kisi* [kisi, kizi], "docken-k.", denote a smaller *basket*, esp. a *basket* for holding bait, made of dried dock-stalks. Sa.: *kissik* [k|sik], *a small kessi*. — \**kessa*. No. *kjessa*, f., *an osier-basket*, esp. used on a *pack-saddle*, also a high, narrow *basket* for carrying on the back. Deriv. of O.N. *kass(i)*, m., *a basket*. Ork. and Caithness: *cassie* = Shetl. *kessi*.

**kessibel** [kēsi'ibəl], *an old, worn-out and ragged basket*, *kessi*. U. bel poss. for *pel* [pəl, pæl], *a rag*.

**kessilepp** [kēsi'ilep, kēsi'ilep, -læp; kēzi'ilep, kēzi'ilep], sb., *a piece of a broken or worn-out basket*, *kessi*; occas. *a torn basket with the bottom loose*. From *Papa Stour* the word [kēsi'ilep] is reported in the same sense as *bødi*, *a fish-creel*; prop. appl. to a smaller *basket* than *bødi*. *kessilapp* [kēsi'ilap]: M. Roe, De<sup>w.</sup> — *lepp* is O.N. *leppr*, m., *a small piece or part of something, a patch*.

**kessiriva**, sb., see *rivakessi*, sb.

**kettl, kettel** [kætəl, kætəl], vb., applied to *cats*: *to litter, kitten*. U<sup>n.</sup> \**kettla*. No. *kjetla*, vb., L.Sc. and Eng. dial. *kittle*, vb., id.

**ketlin** [kætlin (kætlin), kætlin (kætlin)], sb., *a kitten*. Also *kitlin* [kitlin (kætlin, kætlin)]. O.N. *ketlingr*, m., *a kitten*; L.Sc. and Eng. dial. *kittling*, id.

**kethhuntlin** [kət'ho'nt'lin], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *cat*. Wh<sup>n</sup>. Originally the word probably denotes a mystic being, something between a cat and a dog [\*kettu-hyndla]. See further under \*Keddho'ntla as the name for an ogress, really the same name as kethhuntlin.

**kev** [kɛv, kɛv], vb., 1) *to struggle with something, to try to execute work, but without success; to k. wi' a ting*. Sa. [kɛv]. 2) *continually to make large but feeble movements with the hands, to k. wi' de hands*. Nm. [kɛv, kɛv]. 3) *to wrestle in fun; to k. wi' ane anidder* ['one another']. Sa. [kɛv]. Nm. [kɛv, kɛv]. 4) *to contend for something in an eager, impudent manner (of one sticking his face close to that of another in eager assertion); to k. op in ane's face; he cam' kevin op in or into my face*. Nm. [kɛv, kɛv]. Also as vb. a.: *to k. ane op; he kev'd me op*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. [kɛv]. 5) *to talk largely, but without any weight, to k. and speak*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. [kɛv]. 6) *to interfere, meddle with another person's affairs, to k. wi' onybody* ['any-'] or *onyting*. Sa. [kɛv]. 7) *to fall on the wrong side*: "de corn kev'd doon i' wir ['our'] face", in mowing corn. Nm<sup>n</sup>. [kɛv]. 8) *to be overcome with weariness or sleepiness, letting the head drop forward, to drop off, to fall asleep*, esp. in conn. with "ower": *to k. ower*. comm.: [kɛv]. As adj.: kev'd [kɛvd], *overcome, quite exhausted*. Wests. — Prob. a deriv. of O.N. "kaf", at any rate, with regard to several of the senses given above. Cf. a) O.N. kefja, vb., *to press down; sink; dive down*, Icel. kalinn, perf. part. of "kefja", and adj., *overwhelmed*, Sw. dial. kävja, vb., *to work eagerly*; b) Shetl. kav, vb., and the senses of No. and Sw. dial. kava, vb., given under this word. Further: No. kava,

vb., *to fumble, to move the hands as if pushing something away*, Sw. dial. kava and kävja, vb., *to fumble with the hands*, Sw. dial. keva, vb., *inter alia to make feeble attempts or efforts*. With kev 3 and 4 may also be compared No. kjevja(st), vb., *to wrangle* — compare with the latter, kegl, vb., in the senses 6 and 8 — and with kev 5 cf. No. kjeva, vb., *to talk vaguely*. A few senses of the Shetl. word, esp. sense 1, may also contain No. keiva, vb., a) *to use the left hand*; b) *to bungle, to work awkwardly*; c) *to throw obliquely; to twist; writhe*; see kevl<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**kevl, kevel<sup>1</sup>** [kɛvəl, kɛvəl (k'ɛvəl, k'ɛvəl)], sb., *a bit, a short billet of wood put into a lamb's mouth to prevent it from sucking the ewe*. kebl, kebel [kɛ'βəl]: U<sup>n</sup>. occas. For the forms of pronunc., see kevl<sup>1</sup>, vb. — O.N. kefli, n., *cylindrical piece of wood, a bit*.

**kevl, kevel<sup>2</sup>** [kɛvəl], sb., *badly and clumsily executed work, muddle*; *to mak' a k. o' a ting*. Sa. From Sa<sup>e</sup> (Snaranes) and Ai<sup>w</sup>. the word is reported in the special sense of *too thickly spun worsted*. Prob.: \*keifl-. No. keivl, n., *a bungle, clumsy work*.

**kevl, kevel<sup>1</sup>** [kɛvəl, kɛvəl (k'ɛvəl, k'ɛvəl)], vb., *to put a billet of wood, kevl, into the mouth of a lamb to prevent it from sucking the ewe; to k. a lamb*. This practice was common in milking the ewes. "kevəl, kevəl" are the common forms of pronunciation. "k'ɛvəl" is reported from Fe., "k'ɛvəl" from U<sup>n</sup>. In U<sup>n</sup> is found a parallel form kebl, kebel [kɛ'βəl]. From Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) is reported a form with preserved, original fl.: kefl [kæfʲ]. — Metaph. kevl is sometimes used in sense of *to take hold of, to collar*; "I'll k. dee"; see kav<sup>1</sup>, vb. — O.N. kefla, vb., *to provide with a bit, kefli*; "kefla lamb"



as in Shetl. No. *kjevla*, vb., *to provide a kid with a bit*. — Cf. *kepper*, vb.

**kevl**, **kevel**<sup>2</sup> [kɛvəl, kɛvəl], vb., *to execute work badly and awkwardly, to bungle*, to **k.** wi' a ting. On Wests. esp. with short e-sound: *kevəl*. — The word is most prob. No. *keivla*, vb., *to bungle*, = *keiva*. See, however, *kav*, vb., and note No. *kavla*, vb., *to strive at something*, = *kava*. — *kefs*, vb., from \**kafsa*, is found in a similar sense to *kevl*, vb.

**kevlet** [kɛvlət], adj., *clumsy with one's hands, awkward, bungling*; a **k.** body. Sa. Prob. \**keiflótr*; see *kevl*<sup>2</sup>, vb. — In a similar sense *kefset*, adj., from \**kafsa*.

**kevlín** [kɛvlín], sb., *a badly tied knot*. Y<sup>b</sup>. Is to be classed with *kevl*<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**kibbek** or **kibek** [kɪbək], sb., *small tub*, esp. for holding butter, buttermilk or sour milk; a **k.** o' butter. Nm<sup>n</sup>. occas. (N.Roe). O.N. *kippa*, f., *a basket*; No. *kipa*, f., a) *a basket (osier-basket)*; b) *(square) tub*.

**kibi** [kɪbi, kebi (kəbi), k'ibi (k'ebi), ɕebi], adj., a) *lively and alert, quick and clever*. N.I., Nm. [kɪbi: U. occas., Y<sup>m-n</sup>., Nm. occas.]. b) *vivacious; quick-witted*. U<sup>n</sup>. [ɕebi]. c) *merry; in good spirits; delighted*. Nm. occas. [kɪbi]. d) *animated, making oneself amiable; coquettish*. Wests. [kɪbi, kebi]. e) *eager; greedy, very k.* for onyting (Nm.); *eager to execute something* (esp. something that one is not concerned with); "du is **k.** at yon wark [‘that work’], but du wouldna dø [‘not do’] what du was bidden to dø" (L.); Nm. occas. [kɪbi]. L. [kɪbi, kebi, ɕebi]. f) *smart and handy*, mostly in a mischievous way. Y<sup>b-n</sup>. [kɪbi]; U<sup>n</sup>. occas. [ɕebi]. g) *cunning, tricky; difficult to govern or have anything to do with*. N.I. occas., esp. Y. and Fe. [(kɪbi) kebi (kəbi)]; Y. and Fe. occas.]. h) *flip-*

*pant; talkative; incapable of keeping secrets, and apt to exaggerate*. Fe. [(kɪbi, kebi) k'ibi, k'ebi]. i) *impertinent, meddling too much with other people's business*. Y. and Fe. occas. [kɪbi, kebi (k'ibi, k'ebi)]. — Common in the expr.: a **k.** body. — In a different sense the word is found in Ai. [kɪbi, kebi]: *having a pleasing, fine appearance; well-shaped and sleek*; a fine **k.**-lookin' baess [‘beast’]. — No. *kipen*, adj., a) *restless from merriment, frolicsome, wild* (Aa.); b) *proud* (Aa.); c) *carrying the head high; difficult to master; hard, obstinate* (R.).

**kidi** [kɪdi, kedi], sb., *a small lamb, reared at home, a k.-lamb* (= *kadilamb* and *ali-lamb*). U. *kidi* [kɪdi, kedi, kədi] is more commonly used when calling a lamb or sheep: **k.**, **k.!** **k.** ma [mā]! Sometimes also *kida* [(kɪda) keda] as a call for sheep. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. *kið*, n., *a kid*. No. *kidla*, f., *a kid*, is also used as a call ("kille"). Sw. dial. *kidde*, m., *a young goat*. Icel. *kið*, n., and *kiða*, f., (*a she kid*). Shetl. (U<sup>n</sup>) *kida* is really a fem. form: \**kiða*.

\***kidn**, **Kidna**, **kidnet**, see *kinn*, \**Kinna*, \**kinnet*.

**kiga**, **kigga**, sb., see *kwiga*, *kwigga*.

**kigga-piltek**, sb., see *kegga-piltek*.

**kigl**, sb. and vb., see *kegl*, sb. and vb.

**kigr**, **kiger** [(kɪgər) ɕegər], sb., *fits of foolish laughter*. Wh., Sk. \**kikr*. See the foll. word.

**kigr**, **kiger** [(kɪgər) ɕegər], vb., *to laugh foolishly and fitfully*; a *kig(e)rin* laugh. Wh., Sk. \**kikra*. Cf. No. *kikla*, vb., *to make short jerks and twists*; also *to laugh in a peculiar, fitful way*, "kikkle og le" ("giggle and laugh"), *Telemarken*.

**kik**<sup>1</sup> [kɪk], sb., 1) *a peeping, peep*.

2) *very short visit*; to ha'e a **k.** alang ['along'] (Du.). See *kik*<sup>1</sup>, vb., and cf. L.Sc. and N.Eng. *keek*, a *peep*.

**kik**<sup>2</sup> (**kikk**) [kik, kik], sb., commonly in pl. *kiks*: 1) *gesticulation; turning and twisting of the body*, esp. in walking; "shø ['she'] had so mony ['many'] *kiks* upon her" (Conn.); *affected manner of movement* (Conn.). 2) *crick, stiffness (in the neck)*, = *keger*<sup>1</sup> and *kek*, sbs.; a **k.** i' de neck. Barclay: *keek*; "he had a *keek* in his neck". 3) metaph.: *a mouthing (vague talk), a making a fuss about a thing*; he has so many *kiks* about it (Conn.). — No. *kik*, n., *sportive turns and twists; jerking, writhing*, *kikk*, m., a *spraining*. — Edm. gives a form "kek", which might also spring from \**keik*-; see *keger*<sup>1</sup>, sb., and *kek*, sb. and vb.

**kik**<sup>1</sup> [kik (k'ik, k'ik)], vb., to *peer*, to *keep a sharp look-out for something*, to stand *kikin*; also to *peep*. The pronunc. "k'ik" is reported from U<sup>n</sup>.; elsewhere commonly: "kik" with short i. No. and Fær. *kika* (ii), vb., to *peep, look out for something (to stretch one's neck in order to see something)*, Da. *kige*, to *peep, peer*. L.Sc. *keek*, *keik*, vb., partly like Shetl. *kik*. Compare *kog*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**kik**<sup>2</sup> [kik], vb., to *make efforts in swallowing something difficult to get down*, to **k.** upo de *kræg* [kræg]. Fe. *kræg* = *throat*. — No. *kika*, vb., to *twist, wriggle*; Sw. dial. *keka*, vb., to *chew something very tough, to struggle*, etc.

**kikel-buckle** [kik'əlbok'əl], sb., *something matted and entangled, tangled mass*; in a **k.-b.**, *tangled*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. *kikel* is poss. a parallel form to *kegl*, *kegel*, sb., to which it assimilates in sense 3 of the latter word; note, however, Sw. dial. (North Sw.) *kikkr* (*kikkär*), f., a *lump*, No. *kikr* (R.). "buckle",

*tangled mass*, is doubtless Eng. *buckle*. See *kegi-buckle*, sb.

**kikhól** [kikhól, k'ikhól], sb., a *peep-hole, chink in a wall*. U<sup>n</sup>. [k'ikhól]. \**kik-hol*. Also L.Sc.: *keek-hole*. See *kik*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**kikin, kiken** [kikin, kikən], adj., properly pres. part., *all alive, animated and vivacious*, in the expr. "alive and **k.**"; he was a' ['all] alive and **k.**, *he was all alive and kicking*. The word is doubtless an old pres. part. \**kykandi* = \**kvikandi* from a verb \**kyka*, \**kvika*; cf. No. *kvika*, vb. (n.), to *become animated* (R.), Icel. *kvika*, vb., to *move*. O.N. *kvikr* and *kykr*, adj., a) *alive*; b) *lively; merry; alert*.

**kilk** [(k'ik) k'ik], vb., to *be full of the joy of life and of mirth, to go about merrily and briskly*, to **k.** about. De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe). *kilk* poss. for \**kirk* (alternation between *r* and *l* is fairly common in Shetl. Norn), and, in that case, to be referred to O.N. *kjarkr*, m., *vigour, courage (spirit), ardour* (Icel. *kjarkur*), No. *kjerk*, m., *spirit*. No. *kirren*, adj., *lively and nimble in movement*.

**kill-rammek, -remmek**, sb., a *lath in a kiln*, see *remmek*, sb.

**kilmin** [kilmín], sb. and adj., I) sb., a) *a person attired in ludicrous disguise*; b) *droll attire, esp. droll head-gear*; he's ['has'] "got on" a **k.** II) adj., *ludicrous; odd*, appl. to dress, esp. head-gear; a **k.** *mutch*. U<sup>n</sup>. *kilm-* prob. for \**kiml-* by metathesis of *m* and *l*; cf. Icel. *kímilegur*, adj., a) *droll; funny*; b) *mocking*, and "kímilyrðii", n. pl., *gibes*.

**kilp** [(k'ip) k'e'ip, k'e'ip], vb., to *catch by means of a rod (kilpin-stick)*: a) to *take up a lamb or sheep from a ledge in a steep, rocky cliff, by means of a rope looped at the end, and attached to a rod*; to **k.** lambs or sheep. The loop is thrown over the sheep's head.

Sometimes also *sea-fowl*, esp. *gulls*, are caught by means of a rod of this description; to *k. weegs* (weeg = *three-toed gull*); b) to catch *sea-fowl*, esp. *guillemots* and *puffins* on a sea-cliff where birds nest, by means of a rod with a hook at the end. U<sup>n</sup>. w. — \*kilpa or \*kylpa. No. (Lister) *kylpa*, vb., to fish with a rod. Deriv. of O.N. *kilpr*, m., *handle of a vessel; loop*. Cf. also Sw. dial. *kälp*, *kjelp*, m., a) *rope-handle*; b) a switch or short stick used as an implement, and Sw. dial. *källpa*, vb. a., to fish with a rod through a hole in the ice.

**kilpek** [kɪ'lpək, kɪ'lpək, kɛ'lpək], sb., *wooden box in which the bait (limpets) is collected and kept*; square box with gable-shaped ends to which a string, serving as a handle, is fastened. Br., Sandw., Du. Deriv. from O.N. *kilpr*, m., *handle of a vessel; loop* (No. *kylp*, m.). No. *kylpa*, f., a narrow (cylindrical) cooking-pot with a handle, is a cognate word, though "kylp", in this case, seems to contain a somewhat different root-meaning (cf. No. *kylpen*, adj., *deep and narrow*, appl. to vessels).

**kilpersten**, **kelpersten** [kɛ'l'pər-stən, kɛ'l'pər-stən, kɛ'l'pər-stən], **kilpinsten**, **kelpinsten** [kɛ'l'pɪn-stən, kɛ'l'pɪn-stən (kɛ'l'pɪn-stən)], sb., a large, flat stone, at the top of the mouth of a kiln, the innermost edge of which projects into the kiln space, protecting the corn, spread on laths, from the fire in the kiln. Of the forms of pronunciation "kɛ'l'pər-stən" is characteristic of Conn., "kɛ'l'pɪn-stən" of Y<sup>h</sup>. n., and "kɛ'l'pɪn-stən" of U. occas. (U<sup>n</sup>. occas.). From Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) is also reported a form *kilpisten* [kɛ'l'pɪstən], and from U<sup>n</sup>. also *kelpasten* [kɛ'l'pə-stən]. In Y<sup>h</sup>. *kilpinsten* is partly used of a projecting stone below, inside the mouth of the kiln. —

Variants of the main vowel-sound in the first part of the compd.: *kjølpinsten* [kjø'l'pɪn-stən, kjå'l'pɪn-stən]; reported from U. [kjø'l'pɪn-]; Nm. and De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe) [kjå'l'pɪn-]. — The first part of the compd. is probably *kilpr* (*kylpr*), m., *the handle of a vessel; loop; stick*, etc., mentioned under *kilp*, vb., and *kilpek*, sb. *kjølpin-* presupposes a \**kylp-*; cf. No. "kjølp, kjøl" as parallel forms to "kylp", m. — Compare the names a) *hjelpersten*, etc., *hjølpinsten*; b) *hjølkinsten*, and the etymological conjectures given under these headings.

**kilpin-stick** [(kɪ'l'pɪn-) k'ɛ'l'pɪn-stɪk, kɛ'l'pɪn-stɪk], sb., a) a rod to which a rope, with a loop at the end, is attached, esp. for hoisting up lambs or sheep from ledges in steep, unapproachable places (by the coast), sometimes also for catching sea-fowl (gulls); b) a rod with a hook at the end, for catching sea-fowl, esp. guillemots and puffins, on a sea-cliff where birds nest. U<sup>n</sup>. w. \**kilp-* or \**kylp-*. See further *kilp*, vb.

**kilpusk**, sb., see \**kinnpuster*, sb.

**kilset**, **kil-set** [kɪl'set], vb., to chase obstinate sheep by driving them into some corner or other (e.g. a bend in a fence) or into a natural enclosure, in order to catch them there. Ai. Prob. for \**kir(r)-set* from O.N. *kyrrsetja*, vb., which is found handed down in sense of to put or lay something in a certain place ready to hand, to sequester. For the change of r and l in Smetl. Norn, see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 38 h, and cf. the foll. word.

**kilsket** [kɪl'skət, kɛ'l'skət], adj., *excessively merry; wild and wanton*; a *k. bein'*. N.l. occas. (U.). Prob. from an older \**kersket*, \**kirsket* by change of r to l — see the preceding word — and originating from O.N. *kerskinn*, adj., *coarsely*

*jocular; skurrilous* (Icel.). O.N. *kerska, kerski*, f., *cheerfulness; mirth; fun*.

**kimek, kimmek** [(kɪmək) kɛmək], sb., *quite a small, grass-grown strip or spot between rocks*, esp. in pl. *kim(m)eks, small, grass-grown spots*, "kim(m)eks" o' girs ['grass']. U<sup>n</sup>. Cf. No. *kime (kimm)*, m., *a strip, small stretch; a narrow, pointed piece of land lying among surroundings of a different sort, skogarkime, small stretch of woodland*.

**kimp** [(kɪ'mp) kɪ'mp], sb., *hasty movement; dash of the waves, commotion in the sea with short, choppy waves*, esp. at change of wind; *cross-sea*; a *k. i' de sea*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). No. *kimp*, m., *jerk, cast or twist (of the body)*, *kimpen*, adj., *inter alia restless*.

**kimp** [kɪ'mp], vb., 1) in boat-fishing: *to haul up the fishing-line with quick, short jerks; to jerk up the line a few fathoms when it has reached the sea-bottom*; this is to prevent the line from sticking there. U<sup>n</sup>. Mostly in the expression "kimpin [kɪ'mpɪn] fadoms ['fathoms], kimpifadoms", partly a) *uneven pulling up of the fishing-line with short jerks; the fathoms, which the line is hauled up in this way*; hail ['haul'] steadily! not dat ['that' = those] short kimpifadoms! (U<sup>n</sup>, Norwick); b) *the number of fathoms which the line is hauled (jerked) up from the sea-bottom*; de kimpin fadoms (Y<sup>n</sup>), kimpin and kimpifadoms (U<sup>n</sup>). While kimpin must reasonably be regarded as a form in the pres. part., kimpifadoms may be a substantive \*kimp- as the first part of compd. (see kimp, sb.) or an adjective: *jerky; unsteady*. 2) *to draw a straw along the incisions (bens; see ben, sb.) made by the point of a knife on an injured part of the body*, esp. *the leg, to make*

*the blood flow and keep the wound open*. U<sup>n</sup>. — From a "kimpa" in sense of *to make quick movements or jerks*. No. *kimpa*, k. (paa) seg, vb., *to start up, making short jerks or turns with the body, kimpen*, adj., *inter alia restless*. — *hjimp* (\*himp), vb., q.v., is closely cognate with kimp, and used in the same senses.

**kims** [kɪ'ms, kɪ'ms], sb., 1) *a sudden or quick movement, turn of the head or body*. 2) *a sudden, capricious whim*. 3) *short, dashing waves; cross-sea*; a *k. i' de sea*, = kimp, sb. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). — The word is to be classed with No. *kimsa*, Da. *kimse*, vb., *to toss the head*, etc.

**kims** [kɪ'ms, ke'ms, kɪ'ms], vb., 1) *to make quick movements, sudden turns of the head or body*, esp. applied to a foolish, somewhat distracted person. 2) applied to the sea: *to become agitated; to rise, dash violently*; de sea is kimsin, kimsin op. U. The verb is now seldom used; see the more common kims, sb., and kims, kimset, adj.

**kims** [(kɪ'ms, ke'ms) kɪ'ms, kɪ'mps (ke'mps)] and **kimset** [kɪ'msət, kɪ'm-sət], adj., 1) a) *making quick movements and sudden turns of the head or body*, esp. of a foolish, somewhat distracted person; a *k. body*. Partly also used (in fishermen's lang.) of fish: *nibbling at the bait without taking it*; de fish is kims, *the fish only nibbles at the bait* (U<sup>n</sup>). U<sup>n</sup>: kims. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) and Conn.: kimset. b) *touchy; sulky, kimset and sulky*. Nm. 2) *restless; unsteady; feverish*; "he has a kimset way about him" (N.Roe), partly including the senses given under 1. 3) *talking abruptly, giving short, dry answers*; a *k. body*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. occas. (N.Roe): kims and kimset. 4) *frolicsome, merry and foolish, flighty*. U<sup>n</sup>. (kims). 5) *silly, wanton, half-witted*. U<sup>n</sup>. (kims, kimslike). — A

form *kwums* [kwo'ms], reported from Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>., is doubtless to be regarded as a parallel form to *kims*, possibly formed by mingling with the synonymous *hwums*- (see *hwumset*, adj.), as original *hw* does not change to *kw* in Unst. — \**kimsinn* or \**kimsótt*. No. *kimsen*, adj., *inclined to twist or toss one's head*. See *kims*, sb.

**kimtjagg** [kim'tjagː, kɪm'tjagː], sb., *continuous teasing; a putting obstacles in the way; lengthy, tedious work*. to keep ane in *k.*, *to tease, hinder someone*. Nm., Ai.? See the foll. word.

**kimtjagg** [kim'tjagː], vb., *to tease continually, to put obstacles in the way in a teasing manner; to keep one at lengthy, tedious work*, = *tiggtagg*, *tjiggjtjagg*. Nm., Ai.? With the first part of the compd. *kim*-, cf. No. *kima*, vb., *to writhe, wriggle*, etc., Sw. dial. *kimmra*, vb., *to tease, irritate*. For the second part *tjagg*, see *tigg*<sup>1</sup>, vb., *to tease*; Sw. dial. *tjagga*, vb., *to grumble continually*.

**king (keng)** [kiŋ, keŋ (kɛŋ); kiŋ; kɪŋ, kɛŋ], sb., *a hoop; rivet; small clamp with which something broken is fastened together*, now esp. applied to a small clamp of lead and tin, or lead and zinc or clay, with which a broken or partly broken object of (earthenware) china is mended. Fairly common. The forms "kiŋ" and "kɪŋ" are reported from U. — "grundking, grund-king" in a water-mill: *a small iron plate with two or three holes in it, which is fixed to the groundsill, and in which the pivot of the axis turns*; see *grundking*, sb. Also *grundkeng*, *grund-keng* [kɛŋ (kæŋ)] (Fe. occas.; acc. to J.I.). — O.N. *kengr*, m., a) *a bight; bend*; b) *a crook of metal with which something is fastened or closed*; No. *kjeng* and *king*, m., *a small iron clamp, to fasten at both ends*.

**king (keng)** [kiŋ, keŋ (kɛŋ); kiŋ; kɪŋ, kɛŋ], vb., *to mend something, esp. broken objects of earthenware or china, by means of a hoop or rivet*, *king (keng)*, sb.; to *k.* a truncher ['trencher', *plate*]; fairly common. "kiŋ" and "kɪŋ": U. — No. *kjenga* and *kinga*, vb., *to fasten with a clamp*.

**kings** [kɪ'ŋs (kɛ'ŋs)], sb., *quarrel; dispute*. U. \**kings* or \**kjangs*. No. *kjangl*, n., *quarrel*. See the foll. word. — *kinks*, sb., differs from *kings*.

**kings** [kɪ'ŋs (kɛ'ŋs)], vb., *to quarrel; dispute; grumble*, to *k.* about onyting. U. \**kingsa* or \**kjangsa*. Cf. a) No. *kjangla* and *kjengla*, vb., partly *to chew with difficulty*, partly *to wrangle*, and b) No. *kjangsa*, vb., *to chew; gnaw*.

**kink** [kɪ'ŋk (ki'ŋk), ke'ŋk; kɪ'ŋk, kɛ'ŋk], sb., 1) a) *a twist, winding, contortion*; to get a *k.*; a *k.* in a rep (*rope*). U<sup>n</sup>.: *kɪ'ŋk* (ki'ŋk, kɪ'ŋk). a *k.* i' de neck (Sa.: ke'ŋk), "he has a *k.* in his neck" (see *keger*<sup>1</sup>, *kek*, *kik*<sup>2</sup>, sbs.). b) *a writhing and wriggling; tossing of the head; haughty and affected bearing*; "der'r a *k.* upon her de day ['to-day']" (Sa.: ke'ŋk). c) metaph.: to *gi'e ane a k.*, *to give one a good drubbing* (Esh., Nm<sup>v</sup>.: kɛ'ŋk). 2) *commotion in the sea, cross-sea*; a *k.* i' de sea (Nm.: kɪ'ŋk, kɪ'ŋk, kɛ'ŋk). — No. *kink*, m., *a (small) bending or turning; tossing of the head*; Sw. dial. *kink*, m., *an intertwining*, etc., also Eng. dial. (*kink*) in this sense. — In the sense of *whooping-cough*, Shetl. *kink*, *kink-host*, is most prob. L.Sc. (*kinkhost*), though the word "*kinkhost*" is also found in Da. dial. (Jut.) in the sense of *whooping-cough*.

**kink** [kɪ'ŋk, ke'ŋk (kɪ'ŋk, kɛ'ŋk)], vb., 1) *to writhe, wriggle; to toss the head, to carry the head high*; to *geng kinkin* (Sa.: ke'ŋk); *de coo*

['cow'] kinks (wi' de head): Sa. 2) to *dislocate a limb*; to **k.** de foot. De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe: kɛ'ŋk). — No. kinka, vb., to *wriggle; rock to and fro; to wag the head*, kinksa, vb., to *toss the head slightly*. — See kinks, sb. and adj.

**kinket** [kɪŋkət, ke'ŋkət (kɪŋkət, kɛ'ŋkət)], adj., *inclined to make wriggling or tossing movements, esp. to toss the head, or carry the head high*; a **k.** body, craeter ['creature']. Sa. [ke'ŋkət] and several places. No. kinken, adj., *restless, wriggling*; kinksen, adj., *inclined to toss the head*.

**kinks** [kɛ'ŋks], sb., *offence, fit of bad humour, touchiness*; to tak' a **k.**, to *be peevish or offended*. Sa. Prop. (*offended*) *toss of the head*. No. kink and kinks, m., a *bending; turning; twisting; toss of the head*. Cf. Sw. dial. kinka, vb., to *be touchy, to whine and scold*, kinken, adj., *touchy*.

**kinks(t)** [kɛ'ŋks(t)], **kinkset** [kɛ'ŋksət], adj., *touchy, easily offended*; to be kinkst at ane ['one']; he looked kind o' kinks. Sa. Deriv. of the preceding word. — kjinsket, tjinsket, reported from Fe., is different from kinks(et); see tinsket, adj.

**kinn** [kin (kɪn)], sb., properly *cheek*, but now found only in a few places in the same sense as the more common "kinn-fish", *cheek-flesh of a fish*; thus in Y. occas. [kin]. From Fo. is handed down an obsolete kidn [kidn, kidʰn], with change from nn to dn, in proper sense *cheek*, used by fishermen as a tabu-word. A.L. (in "Proceedings"): keedin. — The word is found rather commonly in place-names in the sense of *steep slope, steep tract of coast*, still partly on the border of a common noun, understood in several places by the common people, and mostly with prefixed def. art.: (de) Kinn. Sometimes with added, closer designation, such as: de Kinn o' Fjel

[fjel] (Fe.); de Kinn o' Sørrett [sørett] (Wh.) [Sørett from O.N. sauð(a)rét, f., *sheep-fold*]; de Kinns o' Katanes (L.), some sloping tracts of coast. With double pl. ending: de øter (*outer*) and inner Kinnens [kiŋens] (Fe.); -ens from O.N. -rnar [kinnr-nar] with later added Eng. -s. On Wests.: Kidn [kidn, kidʰn]; thus: "de Side o' Sudra Kidn [sodra kidʰn]" (Fo.), from an original \*syðra kinn, the *southern slope*; "de craig ['crag'] o' Kidn" (Sa<sup>w</sup>). In the eastern part of Sandness (Sa<sup>e</sup>), however, is found "de Kinn" without change of nn to dn. See further Shetl. Stedn. p. 116. — O.N. kinn, f., a) *the cheek*; b) *a steep slope or mountain-side*. — See kinn-fish, \*kinnpuster, sbs.

\***Kinna**, sb., the name of a *black cow with white cheek (cheeks) or a white cow with black cheek (cheeks)*; only noted down in Fo. in the form Kidna [kidna]. See kinn, sb., and \*kinnet, adj.

\***kinnet**, adj., applied to an animal, a cow: *black with white cheek (cheeks) or vice versa*. Only noted down in Fo. in the form kidnet [kidnət]; a kidnet coo ['cow']. — \*kinnótr, *having the cheek (cheeks) of another colour*. See kinn, sb.

**kinn** [kin (kɪn)]-**fish**, sb., the *cheek-flesh of a fish*. comm. Icel. kinnfiskr, No. kinnfisk, m., *cheek-flesh* (not only of fish; in No., however, esp. applied to the cheeks of fish and human beings). "fisk", m., is found uncompound in No. in sense of *thick muscle*. In Shetl. this latter word has been confounded with Eng. fish, sb.

\***kinnina(n)silek** [kɪnɪˈnɪnəsɛlˈæk, keŋˈənəsɛlˈæk], \***kinninsilek** [kɪnɪˈnɪnəsɛlˈæk], sb., *quite young coalfish (silek), split, after having the entrails removed, and hung up to be slightly dried, then stuffed with fish-livers*



and *grilled*, mostly in pairs; the word is only handed down in the pl. form: *kinnina(n)sileks*. Fe. Like "liver-silek", *spjolkin* (*spjolket silek*), and *mogildin*, *mugildin*. — "spjolkin, spjolket silek", syn. with "kinnina(n)silek", really denotes a *small, split coalfish, hung up to dry, with a wooden skewer* (*spjolk across the split to keep it open* (in order to dry the fish more quickly). The so-called *kin nina(n)sileks* were doubtless treated in a similar manner, and the word then might be explained as an original "kinnunga- or kinnunga-silungr", in which "kinn-ingr, kinnungr" possibly denotes *side, side-flap*, pl. "kinningar, kinnungar", *the two side-flaps of the split, out-stretched fish*. Cf. Icel. *kinnungur*, Fær. *kunningur*, m., in sense of *the one side of a boat's stem*, O.N. *kinnungr*, m., prob. *the bow of a ship*. Possibly (though not probably) \**kinnin* may be regarded in the same way as *spjolk*, in reference to the skewer, used for holding the fish open; and, if so, it might be referred to No. *kinnung*, Sw. dial. *kinning*, m., *a stick; post (for fitting in, or into which something is fitted), door-post*, Da. dial. (Jut.) *kinding*, *kinning*, c., *tang, the part of the shaft that fits into the carriage* (O.N. *kinnungr*, m., *beam with a groove in the end; groove in the end of a beam for fitting into another beam*).

\**kinnpuster* [kin'pus'tər], \**kinnpus* [kin'pus], sb., properly *cheek-muscle*; only reported in pl., *kinnpusters* and *kinnpuses* [-pus'əs, -pus'is], jokingly of *cheeks, cheek-flesh*, esp. *full cheeks*; fat around de *kinnpusters* (*kinnpuses*), *full in the cheeks*. Y<sup>m</sup>. (*kinnpusters*), and Y<sup>b</sup>. (*kinnpuses*). — From U<sup>m</sup><sup>o</sup>. is reported a form *kilpusk* [k'il'pusk', k'ilpusk', k'ilposk'], only in pl.: fat,

white, etc. around de "kilpusks". Corruption of \**kinnpust*. — In *Hildina-ballad* (the *Foula song*) is found *kidnpuster*, written "kedn puster", sb. sing., in sense of *box on the ear*. — O.N. *kinnpústr*, m., prop. (*full*) *cheek-muscle, cheek-flesh*, but handed down only in sense of *box on the ear*. No. *kinnpust*, m., *cheek-flesh* (*pust*, m., *a swelling*). Cf. Sw. dial. *pus-kinnad*, adj., *having full cheeks*, applied to a hen having feathers sticking out around the beak (No. and Sw. *pusa*, Da. dial. *puse*, vb., *to swell*).

†*kinsked*, †*kin-sked* [kin'skəd', -skə'd'], sb., *accident happening either to oneself or to a relation, one of the same clan*; "geng ['go'] du wi' dy k.!" "du will maybe get dy k. yet!" Y<sup>b</sup>. *kin-* may be either O.N. *kyn* or Eng. *kin*, sb.; *sked*, either O.N. *skaði*, m., or L.Sc. *skaith*, sb., *damage* (Eng. *scathe*).

*kint* [k'i'nt], sb., 1) *contemptuous, disparaging term for a man*. Y. 2) *conceited or haughty person, a person with a provocative behaviour*, esp. applied to a young woman; a *k. o' a ting*. M<sup>l</sup>. — Cf. No. *kynt*, adj., *inter alia pretentious, haughty*, = *kyndig, kyndug*; Sw. dial. *kyndig*, adj., *proud; conceited; wilful*. O.N. *kyndugr*, adj., *cunning*.

*kippek* [k'ipək (kəpək), k'ipək (kəpək)], sb., *small bunch or string, esp. of small fish hung up* (mostly *small coalfish, sileks* and *pilteks*). A *kippek* consists of 3 or more (usually 4) fishes tied together, while a *band* (q.v.) is only two fishes. — O.N. *kippi*, n., *a bundle strung together*; No. *kippa*, f., and *kippe*, n., Fær. *kippa*, f., id.

*kippek* [(k'ipək) k'ipək (kəpək)], vb., *to string small fishes (small coalfish) together in small bundles, kippeks; to k. de sileks (pilteks)*. U<sup>n</sup>. The word has received

the substantival ending -ek, and represents an older \*kipp from (O.N.) kippa. No. kippa, vb., inter alia *to collect; draw together*. O.N. kippa, vb., *to snatch; pull*. See the preceding word.

**kippel** [kɪpəl, k'ɪpəl (kɪpəl)], sb., *a small bunch or bundle*; a k. o' tings; a k. o' herrings. Du. 1-derivative of \*kipp- (*bunch*). See kippek, sb.

**kipper-corner**, adv., see keper-corner.

**†kipperwari, -wäiri** [kɛp'ərwa'ri, -wäi'ri], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *tongs*. U<sup>n</sup>. The first part of the compd. kipper is possibly to be derived from O.N. kippa, vb., *to snatch; pull*. Or poss. kepper-?: from O.N. keppr, m., *a cudgel; stick?* -wäiri: Eng. wire?

**kirikin** [kɪr'ɪkɪn, kɛr'ɪkɪn], sb., see kirki, sb.

**kirk** [kɛ'rk, kɔ'rk], sb., *a church*, O.N. kirkja. kirk is, however, most prob. to be regarded as a L.Sc. form; in place-names the word is generally found in forms as kjork- [(kjó'rk) kʰó'rk], kjørk [kʰɔ'rk] and kork [kʰó'rk], esp. the first mentioned. Examples: Kjorkabi [kʰó'r'kabi] (U<sup>wg.</sup>, Wd.), name of a farm: \*kirkju-bœr. de Kjorkidelds [kʰó'r'kɪdɛlds] (Aith, Ai.) and de Kjørke- or Kjorkidelds [kʰó'r'kə-, kʰɔ'r'kɪdɛlds] (Papa St.), pieces of land: \*kirkju-deildir. Korki [kʰó'rki]-field (Clumlie, Du.). Kjørigert (Korkigert), Korkegert [kʰó'r'kɛg'ɛrt: Hoswick, Du.; kʰó'r'kɛg'ɛrt: Wd.; kʰó'r'kɛg'ɛrt: W.], names of farms, and names of pieces of land: \*kirkju-garðr. ?K(j)orkhul [kʰó'rkol: Fe<sup>l</sup>. and Kwarf, M<sup>s</sup>.; kʰó'rkul: U<sup>b</sup>.], name of a hill and of a farm: ?\*kirkju-hóll. de Kjorkalis [kʰó'r'kalis] (Fe<sup>l</sup>.), slopes, hill-sides: \*kirkju-hliðir. ?Korkasetr [kʰó'r'kaset'ɔr] (Ti.). ?\*kirkju-setr. See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 85 and 179. Words compounded with "kirk" denote either

that a church stood on the site, or that the site belonged to a church. With the Shetl. place-names compounded with "kirk", cf. O.N. (O. Norw.) kyrkja, "kiorkja", besides "kirkja", Mod. Norw. kyrkja, kjørkja, and other forms, as well as Sw. kyrka.

**kirkasukn, -sukni** [kɛ'r'kasuk'ən (-sok'ən), -suk'ni; kɔ'r'ka-], **kirk-sukni** [kɛ'r'k'suk'ni, kɔ'r'k'suk'ni], sb., properly *parish; congregation*, but now only used metaph. in foll. senses: 1) *great crowd of people, multitude*. Y<sup>n</sup>.: kirksukni, with parallel forms such as kirksukna [kɛ'r'k'suk'na] and kirksøkni [kɛ'r'k'søk'ni]. 2) *the buried dead of a parish; the dead, buried in a church or churchyard* (as distinguished from those who perished at sea). U.: kirkasukn and kirksukni. A.L. and Edm.: kirkasucken. 3) *supernatural vision appearing as: a) a multitude of spirits, seen in a churchyard* (esp. at night); b) *a crowd of people, seen at night, esp. a crowd of people coming from a church*; Y<sup>n</sup>.: kirkasukni (kirksukni, -søkni). — Ork. kirk-sookan (Dennison) is used metaph. of a kind of *pillory, strap for the neck in a pillory*. — O.N. kirkju-sókn, f., *parish; congregation*. — See sukni, sb.

**kirkfolk** [kɛ'r'kɔk, kɔ'rk-], sb., *church-goers, church-people*, O.N. kirkjufólk, L.Sc. kirk-folk.

**kirki** [(kɪ'rki) kɛ'rki], sb., *disagreeable, convulsive cough*; he's gotten a k., a k.-host. Wh. The word is also used adjectivally: a k. host (Wh.). — kirikin [kɪr'ɪkɪn, kɛr'ɪkɪn], sb., is doubtless the same word, a) *cramp, stiffness in the neck*, a k. i' de neck; b) *short illness of uncertain kind, some sort o' k.* Wh. — No. kjerkja, f., *cramp in the neck, drawing the head backwards; stiffness, crick in the neck*.

**kirkmark** [ke'rkmark, kə'rk-], sb., *harelip*. U.

**kirkmarket** [ke'rk'ma'r'kət and kə'rk'-], adj., *harelipped*. U.

**kirks** [kɪ'rks], sb. pl., *scissors*; tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea. Levenwick, Du. Is doubtless to be classed with O.N. kyrkja, vb., *to pinch* (prop. *to strangle*).

**kirl** [(kɪrəl) kɛrəl], sb., *sudden rolling over or falling on the back*; to get a k. óp. Wh. See the foll. word.

**kirl** [(kɪrəl) kɛrəl], vb., *to roll over or fall suddenly on the back*, to k. óp or ower. Wh. An l-derivative. Cf. Sw. dial. kirra, vb., *to swing round, roll over*.

†**kirn** [(kɪrn) kern, kərn], sb., 1) *a churn*, = O.N. kirna, f. (kjarni, m.), and L.Sc. kirn, sb. 2) a) = kirn-milk, *butter-milk*; b) *curd in contrast to whey*. The preservation of "rn" is due to Eng. (L.Sc.) influence.

†**kirn** [(kɪrn) kern, kərn], vb., *to churn*, = (O.N.) \*kirna, vb., and L.Sc. kirn, vb.

**kirnatansi** [kə'r'ná'tansɪ], sb., *violent agitation and excitement; great, confused haste*; in a perfect k. U<sup>s</sup>. The first part of the compd. is possibly associated with Icel. kirna, vb., (*to churn*) *wrangle, quarrel*, Fær. kjarnast, vb. refl., *to become greatly excited*.

**kirp, kirpet, kirpin** (kji'rp-, kjerp-) [kə'rp, kə'rpət, kə'rpɪn; kjə'rp, -ət, -ɪn], adj., 1) *compressed, contracted, short*; k(j)irp-faced, k(j)irpet(-faced), kirret [kɪr(r)ət]-faced, *short-faced, contracted and angry-looking*; also *snub-nosed (and having a short, broad face)*. Du.: k(j)irp-faced and k(j)irpet(-faced). N.Roe: kirret-faced. kirr (kjirr)-faced [kjərr-, kərr-] for kirp-faced, *having a short face, snub-nosed* (Conn.). shø has a wheer ['queer'] k(j)irpet way wi' her, *she*

*has a peculiarly sharp and hard expression, and contracted features*. Du. 2) *bent on something, eager and zealous in the execution of something*; kirpin: Conn. 3) *pinched; niggardly; miserly*; kirp: Nm.; a k. measure; dey're k. wi' deir measure or weight. — The word is to be classed with No. kyrpa, vb., *to draw together, to wrinkle*. Cf. O.N. kyrpingr, m., *a weakling*. — kor(p)nibset, q.v., is found in the same sense as "kirp-faced".

**kirr** [kərr], vb., *to quieten; check; to scare away, esp. hens*; to k. de hens (\*huneks). O.N. kyrra, vb., *to quieten; calm*; No. kjørra (kyrra), vb., *to quieten; to frighten, check*.

**kirr** [kərr (k'err), kərr], interj., *hush! be quiet!* esp.: a) repeated exclamation when trying to calm a child, or lull it to sleep. Sa. [kərr (k'err)]. Also korrr [kərr]. kirra-baw [kərr'abā], *lullaby*. Sa. b) exclamation to stop the noise made by cackling poultry (esp. hens and geese), or to scare them away; *shoo! shoo!* In this use of the word the pronunc. is commonly "kərr". — The word may be referred, partly to O.N. kyrr, adj., *quiet* (see the preceding word), partly — in sense a — to Icel. korra, vb., *to sing low to children* (korrró, *cradle-song, lullaby*). L.Sc. baw, *lullaby*. See korrr, sb. and interj.

**kirrnirr** [kərr(r)'nerr, k'ərr(r)'nerr; kɛr(r)-], sb., *a slight sound, murmur*; reported in the phrase "he never wort' said k.", *he did not utter a syllable*. Wests. [kərr(r)-, k'ərr(r)-: Sa. kɛr(r)-: St.]. Also used as interj.: *keep quiet! be silent!* See korrnorr and kərrnorr, sb. and interj., as well as korrr, sb. and interj.

**kirser**, sb., see kisek, kisert, sb.

**kirvi**, sb., see kervi, sb.

**kirvi-bent** [kɪr'vɪbə'nt], adj. (perf.)

part.), appl. to a fishing-hook *the point of which is bent to one side*; a **k.-b.** hook. Conn. kirvi here possibly means *twist, dislocation*, and is then cognate with kirki, sb. Cf. No. kjerva (kyrva), f., *of stiffness of the muscles, due to contortion*.

**kisek** [kisæk], **kissek** [kísæk] and **kisert**, **kissert** [kísært, kesært, kesært], sb., *a cat*; partly as a pet name, partly and esp. as a tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea. N.I., esp. Y. and Fe. The forms ending in -ek are reported esp. from Y<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. kisi, m., *a cat*. Icel. kisa, f., id. Sw. dial. kiss(e), m., and kiss(a), f., *cat*, used as a call; No. kiss, Da. kis (call for a cat).

**kisi** and **kissek**, sb., *a small basket*, see kessi, sb.

**kiss** [kiss, küss] and **kissi** [küssi], interj., a) call for a cat: *puss!* mostly, however, b) exclamation in scaring away a cat: *kiss! be off!* No. kyss!

**kist** [kíst (kest), kíst, kést], sb., *a chest*. comm. O.N. kista, f., L.Sc. kist.

**kist** [kíst, kəst], interj., exclamation by which cats are scared away; *be off!* [kíst]: U<sup>n</sup>, etc. More commonly: [kəst]. Also ksst [k<sup>ə</sup>sst]! — No. kjest! kist! kyss! exclamation with which to threaten or scare away cats.

**kitl<sup>1</sup>**, **kitel** [(kítəl) kítəl], vb., *to prick with a knife*. Esh. Is doubtless to be classed with No. kytel, m., *a wooden knife for scraping off bark* (Aa.).

**kitl<sup>2</sup>**, **kittel** [kítəl (k'ítəl), kítəl], vb., *to tickle; irritate*. comm. a kitlin host, *a tickling in the throat (tickling cough)*. O.N. kitla, vb., *to tickle*, L.Sc. kittle, vb., id.

**kitlin**, sb., *a kitten*, see ketlin.

†**kittel**, adj., see the foll. word.

**kittelsom** [kít<sup>ə</sup>əlsóm (k'ítəl-, kítəl-)], adj., *ticklish; sensitive*. With dif-

ferent suffix No. kitlug, Sw. kittlig, adj., *ticklish*. — kittel [kítəl (kítəl)], adj., partly a) = kittelsom, partly b) *difficult to steer or manage*, (of a boat): *apt to heel over or capsize, crank*, is most prob. L.Sc. kittle, adj., used in the senses mentioned; but No. kitall, adj., is found in proper sense, *ticklish*.

**kitti** [kəti], sb., pet name and call for a hen: *chick*. k-hen, *chickabiddy*. Syn. with Sw. dial. kyttá, f., *a girl?* (Finnish “kotti”, *a boy*). “kittie” is found in L.Sc. partly in the sense of *a loose woman*, and partly as a designation for *a cow*.

**kiv** [kíiv], vb., 1) *to quarrel*; to k. about onyting. Also: 2) *to argue, insisting upon something in a provoking manner*, to k. op in ane's face. 3) *to strive to out-do an opponent, to compete*. U. O.N. kifa, vb., *to quarrel*.

**kjav**, vb., see kav, vb.

**kjob** [kjøb (kjø<sup>ə</sup>b)], sb., 1) *compensation, reward*; to get a k.; I'm awin' ['owing'] dee a k., *I owe you a return*. to gi'e ane a k. o' de glegg (gligg), *to give one a drubbing*, see glegg, sb. 2) *a good gift* (jokingly or mockingly); I'm gotten ['have got'] a k.; *a round sum, something considerable*, mostly ironically, to be wort' a k. Also alms. 3) *something given as an inducement or bribe*; to gi'e ane a k. 4) a) *stake in a wager*; b) *wager*; prop. *bargaining*; to gi'e ane a k., *to lay a wager with someone* (N.I.). — O.N. kaup, n., *compensation, payment; bargain (bargain and sale)*. — A form kop [kop], found in U. besides kjob, but in a somewhat different sense, *good bargain, sale*, is rather L.Sc. coup, sb., id. “der 'r guid ['good'] kop for de kye ['cows'] or horses de year ['this year']”.

**kjob** [kjøb (kjø<sup>ə</sup>b)], vb., 1) *to compensate or reward someone for doing*

a *service*; dey kjøbed [kjøbəd] me for gaun ['going']. Ai. 2) to induce someone to do a thing by promise of a reward; to bribe; to k. ane to dø ['do'] a ting. 3) to make a stake. An imperative kjøb! kjøb! is used in the same sense as "lay somet'in' i(n) my hand!" in a child's game (Nm<sup>n</sup>). One of the children, blindfolded, stretches out his hand saying "kjøb! kjøb!" lay something in my hand (make a stake)! The one blindfolded has then to catch hold of the one who complies, and try to guess who it is. If he guesses rightly, the two change roles. 4) to make a wager. — O.N. kaupá, vb., to make a bargain, to buy; to compensate, pay.

**kjød** [kjød, kjø<sup>o</sup>d (kjø<sup>o</sup>d)] and **kjøder** [kjødər (kjø<sup>o</sup>dər)], vb., a) to show fondness, to be ingratiating and caressing; to talk fondly and cheerfully; to caress; to come kjøderin (Nm<sup>w</sup>.); to kjød [kjø<sup>o</sup>d] about ane (Fe.). kjød [kjø<sup>o</sup>d] and kjød [kjø<sup>o</sup>d] (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.). b) kjøder: to cheer up, to enliven; to give something as an encouragement; to kjøder ane wi' somet'in' (West.s.; Nm.). — More rarely koder [kødər] (Du. occas., esp. in sense a). — kjød (kjøder, koder) may be the same word as No. kada or koda ("køa"), vb., partly to cackle, chirp, quack, babble, partly to trifle, potter about. For the development of meaning in Shetl. cf. kjokl<sup>1</sup>, vb. See kjøs<sup>2</sup> and køli, vbs.

**kjøder** [kjødər] and **kjødos** [kjødös], sb., a) kjøder: ingratiating behaviour; fondness; caressing; effusive kindness; b) kjøder and kjødos: encouragement, enlivenment; something to refresh one, or brighten one up; to gi'e ane a k., to get a k. Nm. The form kjødos is reported from Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. See the preceding word.

**kjøder** [kjødər] and **kjøderet** [kjødərət], adj., ingratiating; fondling; effusively kind; spoony; he looks very kjøder about her (Du.); dey're ower ['very'] kjøderet de day ['today'] (Conn.). Also koder [kødər]: Du. See kjod, vb.

**kjødi (kjodi-oil)**, sb., see gøti and kødi, sbs.

**kjøfset** [kjøfsət] and **kjuiset** [kjøfsət], adj., thickly wrapped up about the neck, k. about de neck; a k. hen, a hen with thick plumage round the neck. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Prob. a deriv. of O.N. kjafr, kjaþr, m., the jaw (jaw-bone). Cf. kjokset, adj., from \*kjaki, m., jaw, partly syn. with kjøfset. For the derivative ending in kjøfset, kjuiset, cf. No. kjaftsa, (\*kjaftsa), vb., to chew with large movements of the jaws (R.).

**kjøga**, sb., see tjøga<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**kjøkl<sup>1</sup>** [kjøkəl, kjækəl, -<sup>o</sup>l; kjøχ<sup>o</sup>l, kjåχ<sup>o</sup>l], vb., to talk in a fond, ingratiating way; to fondle; caress; to k. about ane. Also to show fondness, esp. excessive fondness; to k. about anesell ['oneself'], to flatter oneself. An obsolete infinitive ending in -a is reported by J.I.: \*kjøkla [kjåχla]. Fe. No. kokla, vb., a) to cackle (of birds, esp. hens); b) to pet; spoil. Cf. kjokr and kokr, vb.

**kjøkl<sup>2</sup>, kjøkəl** [kjækəl, kjøkəl, kjøkəl], vb., to cough abruptly or slightly, a kjøklin host, a slight, jerky cough, a dry cough. Fe. [kjøkəl, kjøkəl]. Y<sup>h</sup>. [kjækəl, kjøkəl]. Prob. \*kjakla from \*kikla. Cf. No. kikla, vb., to make short jerks and twists, to laugh in short jerks; "kikkle o læ" (Tel.), and see below kjoks, vb.

**kjokr, kjoker**, vb., see kokr, vb.

**kjokrin**, sb., see kokrin, sb.

**kjoks** [kjåks, kjøks] and **kjuks** [kjøks], vb., 1) to clear the throat

*slightly when embarrassed*, appl. to tickling cough; to **k.** and *host.* comm.: **kjoks.** to sit kjuksin at de fire (*out of sorts, suffering from a cold or slight illness*): Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. 2) applied to a hen: *to try to swallow, or to get something up that has stuck in the throat*, esp. referring to the sound thus produced. Wests. [Sa.: kjåks, kjøks; W.: kjoks]. — With **kjoks** 1 cf. No. **kjakstra** and **kjaaksta** (**kjaakstra**), vb., *to cough slightly*. “**kjakstra**” from “**kjakka**” from “**kik(k)a**”, vb., *to jerk, twist*, etc. See above **kjokl**<sup>2</sup>, vb. Another word is possibly merged with **kjoks** 2; note No. **kjoka** and **kjækja**, vb., *to make efforts to swallow something*, e.g. applied to a hen.

**kjokset** [kjåksət, kjøksət], adj., 1) *having flabby, fat cheeks*; a **k.** body. Applied to a hen: *having long, hanging, red wattles*; a **k.** hen. Fo. [kjåksət]. 2) a) *having thick, long wool down from the jaws*, of a sheep; a **k.** sheep; b) *having thick plumage round the neck*, of a hen; a **k.** hen. Fairly common in sense 2 b. 3) *sulky-looking; sulky*; a **k.** body. Fo. Prop. *having flabby cheeks*. — \***kjaksótt**, \***kjøksótt**. Deriv. of \***kjaki**, *the jaw*; No. **kjake**, m., and **kjok**, f., *the jaw*. For the derivative ending cf. No. **kjaksa**, vb., *to chew wearily*, from “**kjake**”.

**kjolek** [kjölək, kjø<sup>3</sup>læk] and **kjoli** [kjöli, kjø<sup>3</sup>li], sb., *thin, stirred mass*. *blandi k.*, *thin gruel, meal and bland (whey mixed with water) stirred up*; *swatsi k.*, *thin gruel, made from meal and swats* (swats, pl., *the thin part of sowens*, soens: a kind of *oat-gruel*). U. For \***kjorek**, \***kjori** by change of r to l. Cf. a) No. **kjore**, m., *curdled milk*, and “**kjøra**”, f., *mixture (preparation of milk or whey)*; b) Shetl. **gjola**, and the form syn. with **kjolek**, viz.: **kørek** (**kjørek**) with the par-

allel forms **kølek** (**kjølek**), **køli** (**kjøli**).

**kjolok** [kjø<sup>3</sup>lk (kjå<sup>3</sup>lk)] and **kjolka** [kjø<sup>3</sup>lka], sb., prop. *the jaw*, but now used only metaph. of talking organs in phrases as: a) he (shø) has a pair o' **kjoloks**, *he (she) has a good pair of jaws*, i.e. *can jabber* (U<sup>w</sup>.); b) he (shø) has a lock ['lot'] o' **kjolka**, *he (she) has a tongue in his (her) head* (Wh.). — O.N. **kjalki**, m., *the jaw, jaw-bone*, Icel. and Fær. **kjálki**.

**kjolkakast** [kjø<sup>3</sup>l<sup>1</sup>·kəkast, kjø<sup>3</sup>l<sup>1</sup>·kə- (kjå<sup>3</sup>l<sup>1</sup>·k-)], sb., *facility in using one's jaws*; noted down in foll. phrases: to ha'e a **guid** ['good'] **k.**, a) *to be a good trencherman, to have an excellent appetite* (U<sup>n</sup>.: **kjø<sup>3</sup>lka-**, **kjø<sup>3</sup>lkə-**); b) *to have a good tongue in one's head* (U<sup>w</sup>.: **kjø<sup>3</sup>lka-**). he wanted no ['not'] a **guid k.**, *he had no lack of appetite* (U<sup>n</sup>.). a **guid kolkekast** [kø<sup>3</sup>l<sup>1</sup>·kəkast, kó<sup>3</sup>l<sup>1</sup>·kəkast'] (Fe.), *good appetite*. In the same sense **hwolkekast** [hwó<sup>3</sup>l<sup>1</sup>·kəkast'] (Br.) for \***kwolkekast** from \***kolkekast**. — **kjolkakast** (U<sup>w</sup>.) also: *a long gossip*; to ha'e a **k.** — \***kjalka-kast**. See **kjolok**(a), sb., and **kast**, sb.

**kjolki**, sb., see **kolki**, sb.

**kjolphinsten**, sb., see **kilpersten**, **kilphinsten**.

**kjomset**, adj., see **kjumset**, adj.

**kjonki**, sb., see **konk(i)** and **kunki**, sb.

\***kjorek**, \***kjori**, sb., see **kjolek**, **kjoli**, sb.

\***kjork** [kjø<sup>3</sup>rk], sb., *church*, see **kirk**, sb.

\***kjorn** [kjørn], sb. pl., *de k.*, *the cows* (U<sup>s</sup>.), see \***kørn**, sb. pl.

**kjos** [kjøs, kjøs (kjös)], sb., *thrown-up heap*, esp.: a) *heap of dried mould* (used as litter for the cows in the byre), a **muldi** [möldi]-**k.** Y. [kjös]; b) *heap of stones thrown together, under which small fish* (esp. *small coalfish, sileks*) *are kept un-*



*til almost putrid*; also applied to such a *heap of small fish (small coalfish)* in a pit made for the purpose, and under a heap of stones; a **k.** o' sileks. Y<sup>e,m,n</sup>. and Fe. [kjós]. U. [kjøs, kjos]. — O.N. køs, f., a *heap, pile, thrown together*, e.g. of stones. — See kus, which is the more frequent form in Shetl., as well as køs, sb.

**kjos**<sup>1</sup> [kjós, kjøs (kjos)], vb., to *heap up*, to **k.** togedder; esp. to *keep small fish (small coalfish) under a heap of stones*, kjos; to **k.** sileks. Y<sup>e,m,n</sup>.: kjos [kjós] and kosj [kós], to **k.** togedder. U. [kjøs, kjos]. See the preceding word. O.N. kasa, vb., to *bury in køs (heap of stones)*; No. and Sw. dial. kasa, vb., to *heap up, to put or gather into a heap*. See kus and køs, vbs.

**kjos**<sup>2</sup> [kjös, kjøs], vb., to *caress, fondle*, to **k.** aboot ane. Fe. No. "kaas(s)a" and "kausa", vb., id. (cf. Germ. kosen).

\***kjosen** [kjösən], sb., *kiss (kiss on the mouth)*. Fo. Irregular lengthening of o. Properly def. form, \*kossinn, from O.N. koss, m., a *kiss*. See kuss, sb.

**kju** [kjū], sb., 1) a *kind of disease, dropsy, in sheep, making them lean and feeble, and the skin shrunken and hard*. Fo. 2) *offensive, bad taste, of something beginning to decay*. Sa. — In sense 1, doubtless the same word as Icel. kúgr, m., used of *thin, poor marrow* (B.H.). See the foll. word.

**kjud** [kjūd, kjū'd], adj., properly perf. part., 1) applied to dropsied sheep: *lean; feeble; having dry, shrunken skin*; de sheep is **k.** Fo. [kjūd]. 2) *beginning to get a sour taste, no longer fresh*, e.g. of flesh and fish; de fish or flesh is **k.** Sa. [kjū'd]. — In sense 1 kjud assimilates to Icel. kúgaðr, adj. (perf. part.), *emaciated, prop. subdued*

(B.H.), which poss. is the same word (O.N. kúga, vb., to *subdue; compel*).

**kjufset**, adj., see kjořset, adj.

**kjuks**, vb., see kjoks, vb.

**kjulsin**, adj., see kølsin, adj.

**kjumplet** [kjo'mplət], adj., applied to a person: *stout and unshapely (clumsy)*, with implied notion of untidiness. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). The word is doubtless a deriv. of No. kump, m., a *lump, bun*. Cf. No. kumlen, adj., a) *like a bun*; b) *stout, stiff and clumsy*, kumla, f., and kumle, m., a) *a lump*; b) *an unshapely person*.

**kjumset** [kjo'msət], adj., *having a broad and fat face, k.* and **k.**-faced. Wests. (Sa., Ai.). Applied to a face: *broad, fat, ugly*; a **k.** face, a ill **k.**, or ill-**k.** face. U. — Prop. kjomset, "having large cheek-bones or jaw-bones", derived from \*kjammm; Icel. kjammi, m., *cheek-bone* (B.H.). For the s-derivative (kjoms-)kjums- cf. Icel. kjamsa, vb., to *move the jaw-bones* (B.H.), and No. kjamsa, vb., to *chew slowly*. With kjumset for \*kjomset cf. kjufset, adj., = kjořset, and kjuks, vb., = kjoks. With regard to kjumset it is, however, also possible to conceive an older \*kumset, either from an original \*kums-, syn. with \*kump- and \*kuml- (see under kjumplet, adj.), or by metathesis of \*kusm- (No. kuma, f., *swelling in the face*).

**kjurl**, vb., see kurl, kurel, vb.

**kjød**<sup>1</sup> [kjø'd], vb., to *fondle, caress*, to **k.** aboot onybody, to **k.** aboot de grace. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). See further kjod, vb.

**kjød**<sup>2</sup> [kjød] and **kjødi** [kjødi], vb., see kødi (køti) and gøt, vb.

**kjölğ, kjölk, kjölger**, see gjołg, sb.

**kjölí**, vb., see kølí, vb.

**kjørek**, sb., see kørek, sb.

**kjørk**, vb., see kørk, vb.

**kjørnek** [kjø'rnek], sb., *haddock, which is filled with fish-livers and*

grilled, after having the entrails removed; liver-k. De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe). Nm.? kjørn- poss. for \*kjødn-from \*kjødn-. Cf. No. kjøda, f., *trout*, and Shetl. kød (køð), sb., *half-grown coalfish, a large, young coalfish*, mostly in the expr. "liver-kød", *a coalfish, filled with fish-livers and grilled*. For a change  $\delta > r$  in Shetl. Norn see brori, rori, sbs.

**klabunk** [klā'bo'ŋk'] and **klabunks** [klā'bo'ŋks'], vb., *to heap thick clothes on oneself*. a) klabunk is reported as vb. a.: to k. anesell ['oneself'], "I klabunked [-bo'ŋkəd] me" (U<sup>n</sup>.); b) klabunks, on the other hand, as vb. n.: "I klabunksed [-bo'ŋksəd] or klabunkst [-bo'ŋkst]." U. — klabunk(s) for \*klebunk(s) from \*klæðbunka, \*klæðbunksa, *to heap clothes on oneself*. See bunks, sb. and vb. The form kla- for kle- is prob. old and has arisen through influence of A.S. cláð or M.Eng. clath = cloth. A form kled is found in the compd. \*klednabun, sb.

**klabunksi** [klā'bo'ŋk'si], sb., *a heavily-clad person* (U<sup>n</sup>.), partly also a *short, stout person*, = bunksi. U. See the preceding word.

**klag** [kläg], sb., 1) *a crying, cackling*, appl. to sea-fowl, and esp. to hens. 2) *jabber; twaddle*. With short a [kläg] in the compd. rama-klag; q.v. O.N. klak, n., *sound; screeching of birds*.

**klag** [kläg], vb., 1) applied to sea-fowl and esp. to hens: *to cry, cackle; to klagin* hen. 2) *to jabber; twaddle; to k. about onyting* ['something']; to stand klagin. O.N. klaka, vb., *to voice; cry; cackle; twitter; cluck* (esp. appl. to birds); also appl. to people: *to jabber*.

**klag(g)**, sb. and vb., see kleg(g), sb. and vb.

**klakk** [klak], sb., 1) *fragment of rock, very large stone*. N. In place-names also denoting *a mountain,*

*hill or a headland*, e.g.: de Klakk o' de Hwæis (N.), a mountain; a high hill; for "hwæi" see kwi, sb. de Klakk o' Nunsverd [\*nóns-varða or varði] (Wh.), a hill. de Klakk (Little Ham, Fo.), *projecting point of land*. 2) *bank or elevation in the sea-bottom, fishing-ground*, esp. near the land, opp. to haf; fairly common; see klakkskor, sb. 3) *one of the two projecting wooden handles, crossing each other, in a pack-saddle*; de klakks o' de klibber (q.v.). Wests. In this sense other names are used in other places, as: knibi, nibi, nivi (N.I.), nugg, noggin, "horn" (Easts.). On the handles mentioned the load is hung in two halves, one on each side of the pack-horse. — O.N. klakkr, m., *a lump*. Icel. and Fær. klakkr, m., a) *a rising or prominent rock, knoll*; b) *wooden handle in a pack-saddle*; in Fær. also *bank in the sea, fishing-ground*. No. klakk, m., a) *a lump*; b) *a rock*; c) *bank in the sea, fishing-ground*. Sw. dial. klakk, m., a) *a lump*; b) *a rock; knoll; mountain-top*.

**klakkskor** [klakskór] and **klakka-skor** [kla'k'askór], sb., *fishing-ground*. The form klakkaskor is reported from Fe. The word is a compd. of klakk and skor, both words being found uncompounded in the sense given here.

**klaks** [klaks], vb., *to strike; smack; "to k. doon"*, like the more frequent "to clash, clatch doon". Nm. Either a deriv. of \*klakka (No. and Sw. dial. klakka, vb., *to beat*, Icel. klaka, vb., *to smack*), or a metathesis of klask, vb.; q.v.

**klamm**, **clam** [klam], sb., *a wooden vice*. The use of the sing. form is Norse; cf. No. klaamb (klomber) and klaamm, f., Sw. dial. klam(m), m., Da. klemme, c., id. Eng. and L.Sc. "clams" is used in the plural.

**klamp** [kla'mp], sb., a wooden clamp or patch for binding or fastening things together, e.g. on a boat to cover a crack, = No. and Sw. dial. klamp, Icel. klampi, m. In Shetl. also a patch to be sewn on something.

**klamp** [kla'mp], **klamper** [kla'mp-ər], vb., to make a noise with the shoes in walking, esp. in clogs, = No. and Sw. dial. klampa. Also L.Sc.: clamp, clamber, vb. Cf. klimper, klump and klumper, vbs.

\***klamper**, sb., see klimper, sb.

**klapp** [klap], sb., a tap, a gentle blow, = O.N. klapp, and partly Eng. clap, sb., in Shetl. commonly applied to a lighter blow than Eng. clap, and more like Da. klap, a tap. klapp is especially Shetlandic in the sense of slight surf (light waves breaking against the shore), a søl o' a k. upo de sand (Fe.); see søl<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**klapp** [klap], vb., to tap, to strike (gently), = O.N. klappa. The word has a wider application than Eng. clap. Besides it is found in some special exprs. and phrases, as in: he klapped [klapəd] him ['himself'] doon i' de muckle chair, he flopped down (placed himself) in the arm-chair (prop. the great chair): N.Roe. I never klapped my een ['eyes'] upon it, I never saw or observed it. Also L.Sc. clap.

**klask** [klask], sb., a stroke, a (dull) blow, esp. with something soft or damp; he t'rew it wi' a k. against de wa' ['wall']. uncommon (Fe.?). Da. klask, n., a smack. See the foll. word.

**klask** [klask], vb., to strike, to give a dull blow, esp. with some damp or soft object. Da. klaske, and No. kleska, vb., id.

†**klass** [klas], sb., slush; mire, = No. klessa, klesja, f., from "klass-", and L.Sc. clash, sb. Now more commonly: clatch.

**klass** [klas], vb., to splash, splash;

to go splashing, to geng klassin doon de road, = clatchin'. The word assimilates to No. klassa and (esp.) klessa, vb., to splash, splash, soil, but has certainly been influenced in later times by L.Sc. and Eng. clash, vb.

**kläim** [kläim], vb., to paste; smear, e.g. butter on bread. Du. Cf. a) No. kleima, vb., Sw. dial. klema, kläima, vb., to paste; smear; stick, and b) Shetl. kläin, vb.

**kläimiwick**, sb., see kläiniwick and klemmiwick.

**kläin** [kläin], vb., 1) to paste; smear, e.g. butter on bread; to k. butter on bread. comm. 2) in spinning wool: to guide some wool along the taut strand, letting the two intertwine, so that the strand appears to be double, to k. de worsed ['worsted']. U. de t'read is kläind, the one strand of wool is twisted around the other (not exactly twined together). — From \*klin [\*klīn] by anglicising of long i to äi. — O.N. klina, vb., to smear.

**kläinin** [kläinin, kläinin], sb., a piece of bread and butter, esp. thickly buttered. comm. O.N. kliningr, m., (piece of) buttered bread.

**kläiniwick** [kläi'niwik], sb., a small tallow-candle, made by dipping a wick repeatedly into melted tallow. Also kläimiwick [kläi'miwik]. From kläin (and kläim), vb. In the second part of compd. (O.N.) \*veikr, Fær. veikur, No. veik, m., a wick, have been merged with Eng. wick. See klemmiwick, sb.

**kläip** [kläip, kläi'p], sb., properly something squeezed in, used in foll. meanings: 1) fissure in a rock; now mostly used as a place-name: de Kläips (Sa.). 2) a miserable, emaciated creature, esp. an animal, a puir ['poor'] k. (Nm.). 3) a stingy, miserly person. N.I. — From \*klip [\*klīp] by anglicising of long i to äi.

— \*klýp-. No. klypa, f., a) *narrow space*; b) *fissure in a rock* (bergklypa); c) *a miser*, and "klype", n., *a narrow ravine*. See klip, sb.

**kläip** [kläip, kläi'p], vb., *to pinch, to be stingy*, = No. klypa, vb. O.N. klýpa, vb., *to pinch; squeeze*. See the preceding word. klipi, vb. (q.v.), which is found in a different sense, is prop. the same word as kläip, vb.

**kläipet** [kläipət, kläi'pət], adj., 1) *pinched; lean* (N.). 2) *stingy; miserly*; see klipet, adj.

**kläit** [kläi't], interj., properly sb., *smack!* he fell k. upon his back or face, *he fell heavily on his back or face*. N.Roe. L.Sc. clyte, adv., *with a heavy fall; heavily*. No. klett, m., *a crack, cracking blow or fall*. Cf. kloit, sb., and compare klons and kloss, sb. and interj.

**kleberg** or **kleber** [klebər, klebər], sb., a kind of soft stone: *steatite, soap-stone*. Nm. and several places. Du<sup>m</sup>.: klevær [klävər]. Also kleber(g)sten [kle'bərsten', kleb'ərsten']. a) klevær [klävər], kliversten [kliv'ərsten'], and b) kløbersten [klø'bərsten'] are reported from Fe. and Ai. respectively, in sense of *a stone tied before the horns of a bull apt to charge* = klø, sb. — That the second part of the compd. kleber(g) is most prob. an original "berg" (*stone, rock*) is apparent from a couple of place-names: Kleberg [klebærg]: Fe<sup>n</sup>.; Klebergswick (U.), now pronounced: [kleb'ərswik'], but in a deed dated the 4th of March, 1360, (issued in Sandwick, Unst) it is called "i Klebergi". Cf. also No. klybberg, n., *steatite* (R.). Possibly, however, a kleber, different from kleberg, has merged with the latter; cf. Da. klæber, No. klæbbr and klabberstein (see R. under "klybberg"), which is to be classed with "klæbe", and (No.) klabba, vb., (*to adhere*), as well as L.Sc. and Eng.

dial. (Cumb.) clabber, sb., *soft, sticky mud*. With kle in kleberg cf. e.g. No. kli, n., *fine (soapy) mass; fine, tough clay*, etc., Da. klæg, c. and n., *adhesive kind of earth, (alluvial) clay*, A.S. clæg, sb., *clay*, Germ. klei, m., *alluvial clay; mire; marshy soil*. Shetl. kle- is prob. synonymous with O.N. \*kléi, (later) klé, m., *one of the stones fastened to the ends of the warp hanging from a loom*, since originally this word seems to have had the meaning *steatite*; cf. Icel. "kljagrjót", applied to *steatite, soap-stone*, and see further under Shetl. klibi<sup>1</sup> (klibisten), klibbi, sb., as well as klebi, vb. — Other Shetl. names for *steatite* are klem(m)el and (in Conn.) berdel (\*berg-talg); q.v.

**klebi** [klebi, klēbi], vb., *to tie a stone on something in order to weight it down*, e.g. on a fishing-line, esp. *to put an additional stone on a line*; to k. de line. Also metaph.: to k. a body (person), *to burden one with a difficult task*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — The word is prob. associated, partly with O.N. \*kléa, (later) kljá, vb., *to fasten stones* (kléi, klé, m.), e.g. *on the ends of the warp hanging from a loom*, partly with Shetl. klibi (klibisten), klibbi, a) *a stone, sinker of a fishing hand-line*; b) *a red-hot stone dropped into the milk, during churning, in order to separate the curd from the whey*, probably *steatite*. klebi may be an older \*klebbi, which, as a substantive, originally denoted *steatite*, and etym. is to be classed with Sw. dial. klebbig, adj., *adhesive*, No. klabba, vb., *to adhere*. See further klib(b)i, klø, sb.

**kled** [kled], vb., *to dress, to put on a garment or clothes*; to k. de bairn (*the child*); to k. anesell [*oneself*]; to k. de skøvek, *to put something on one's feet* (Ai.). O.N. klæða, vb., *to dress oneself, put on clothes*; L.Sc. cleed, vb., perf. part., cled.

\***klednabun** [klɛdˈnabun̩ (klɛdˈna-)], sb., a *garment*. Conn. O.N. klæðnabúnaðr = klæðabúnaðr, m., *clothes, apparel*.

**kleg, klegg** [klɛg, klæg], sb., *loamy, adhesive mass; mire*. To this the adjectives: kleg(g)et and kleg(g)i. Cf. Da. klæg, sb., *loam*, adj., *loamy*, and No. klæk, adj., *loamy, adhesive*. — Now commonly: clag, sb., and claggy, adj., from L.Sc.

**kleg, klegg** [klɛg, klæg], vb., *to adhere*, of a sticky mass. Now comm.: clag, from L.Sc.

**klek** or **klekk** [klɛk, klæk], vb., *to flock, crowd together*, to k. together; de folk is a' ['all'] klek(k)in to de kirk de day ['to-day']. Sa. klek(k) poss. for \*krek(k) from an older \*krik(k), vb., *to swarm*. Cf. No. krykkja (krykja), Fær. kryka [krika], vb., *to swarm*. Alternation of r and l is common in Shetl. Norn.

**kleks** [klæks], sb., *sticky or adhesive mass*, esp. *very fine meal which settles on the edges of the millstones*. Du. No. kleksa, f., = klessa, f., *soft lump, soft mass*. Cf. klemmin, klesgord, klisgord and don<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**kleksi**, sb., see kliksi, sb.

**klem** [klɛm (klɛm)], **klemm** [(klɛm) klæm], vb., *to adhere*, applied to a damp, soft and sticky mass. U.: [klem]; Fe. (and Y.) [(klɛm) klæm]. de snaw ['snow'] klems (is klemd) to de feet, upo de face; de claes ['clothes'] is klem(m)d to de skin; "my tongue is klemin [klemin] to my mouth wi' trist ['thirst']" (U.). — No. kleima, Sw. dial. klema, vb., *to paste*; No. "kleima" also *to adhere*, e.g. of meal, sticking to a quern.

**klemel** [klɛmɛl, klɛmɛl (-ɛl)], **klemmel** [(klɛmɛl) klæmɛl] and **klemer** [klɛmɛr], sb., *steatite, soap-stone*, = kleberg. The forms klemel, klemmel, are more frequent; mostly with

short vowel-sound. U. and Conn.: klemɛl and klɛmɛl, -ɛl. Y., Fe. and Du.: klæmɛl (klɛmɛl); k.-sten (Du.). klemer is noted down in Yell and in Conn. besides klem(m)ɛl. Ork. clemel, clemmel. — klemel prob. from older klemer, originally \*kleimr, n. Cf. a) No. kleimra, vb., *to adhere* (from "kleima") and kleimer, n., *mucus*; b) No. klim, m., *mire* (klima = kleima, vb., *to adhere*). See klem(m), vb.

**klemi** [klɛmi (klɛmi)], **klemmi** [(klɛmi) klɛmi], adj., *adhesive; loamy*; a k. substance. No. kleimen, kleimutt, adj., *adhesive*. See klem, vb.

**klemmin** [(klɛmin) klæmin], sb., *fine, adhesive meal or meal-dust which, in grinding corn, settles on the edges of the millstones*. Du. No. kleima, f., and kleim, m., *paste; exceedingly fine meal, also meal which sticks to the quern*. See klem(m), vb., and compare kleks, klesgord, klisgord, don<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**klemmiwik** [(klɛmˈiwi:k) klæmˈiwi:k], sb., *a wick (rag), dipped repeatedly into melted tallow or fat, serving as a tallow-candle; also a small tallow-candle, made in the same way*. Wests. From klem(m), vb. See kläniwik, sb.

**klepp** [klɛp (klɛp, klæp; klɛp)], sb., 1) *a gaff: wooden stick with a large iron hook at the end of it, used by fishermen in spiking a large fish when drawn above the surface of the water*. Now esp. used as a tabu-name at sea. The name commonly used is hoggistaf, huggistaf. 2) *a crooked piece of iron, fixed to a wooden handle, used for tearing up tormentil by the root*. Wests. (Sa.: klɛp, klɛp). U<sup>n</sup>. See barkklepp and berkiklepp. 3\*) *crag; hill*; now only used as a place-name, e.g. de Klepp [klɛp], projecting part of the promontory Fitful Head, Du. de Nort' and Sooth

Klepp [klæp], two hills in Fladabister, Conn. de Klepps [klæps] o' Kollaster (Sa.), hills. — O.N. kleppr, m., *a lump; block; knot* (the root is handed down in sense of *crag, rock*, in the compds. "klepparnes, kleppu(r)nes"). No. klepp, m., a) *a lump; b) crag; elevated point of land; c) a staff, supplied with an iron hook, by which large fish are hauled into the boat*; in sense c to the North of the Dovrefjeld. Sw. kläpp, m., *elevated height*. The form of pronunc. "klæp" in Shetl. points most prob. to L.Sc. clip, sb., = klepp 1.

**klesgörd** [klægörd, klægörd; klæs-kær], sb., 1) *the edges of the two rotating millstones where the adhesive meal-dust settles during the grinding of the corn; de k. o' de mill.* Nm<sup>n</sup>. [klægörd, klægörd]. 2) *adhesive meal or meal-dust which, in grinding corn, settles on the edges of the millstones.* Nm<sup>n</sup>. [klægörd, klægörd]; Ai. [klæs-kær]. \*kleis-garðr (and \*kless-garðr), m., "(surrounding) adhesive edge". No. kleisa and klessa, vb. n., *to adhere, stick*, Sw. dial. klessa, vb. For the second part of the compd. see \*görd, sb. Cf. klis(s)-görd, sb.

**klester** [klæstær, klæstær], sb., *something pasted or smeared on*; see the foll. word.

**klester** [klæstær, klæstær], vb., *to paste on; to smear on*, esp. in an untidy or careless manner, e.g. paint or tar on a boat, whitewash on a stone-wall. Deriv. of \*kleisa or \*klessa, vb., *to adhere, stick* (see the preceding word). The word is most prob. a \*kleistra; No. kleistra, vb., *to squeeze the juice out of something*, = klistra, vb., which also is used in sense of *to deposit fluid*, applied to sticky objects. Cf. klistr, vb. In meaning and use of the word, Shetl. klester, klistr, is

more closely allied to Da. klistre, *to paste*, than to No. kleistra, klistra.

**klett**<sup>1</sup> [klæt, klæt], sb., 1) *detached rock, esp. on the sea-shore*; kletts, pl., *sea-rocks; low-lying rocks on the coast*; to dry fish on de "kletts". In place-names, in which the word has a wider application (*cliff, rock*), it is sometimes found with more or less perfectly preserved, old terminations, e.g.: Klettin rø [klætən or klætən rø] (Hillswick, Nm<sup>w</sup>.), prop. name of a red rock, "\*klettinn rauði", but now only preserved as the name of a farm: \*undir klettinum rauða. Kletterne [klætərne:] (W. Sw., Y.), def. form in the pl.: \*klettarnir. de Kletters [klætərs] (Noss near Bressay): \*klettar, O.N. pl. form with added Eng. pl. -s. "de Klettings", fishing-bank near M.Roe (De<sup>w</sup>): "\*klettarnir" with added Eng. pl. -s. Elsewhere commonly: "Klett" and (in pl.) "Kletts". A form "Kletta [klætə]" (Ai.), name of a rocky hill, corresponds to No. klitta, f., = klett, m. 2) *a large stone, intended for a certain purpose, esp.: a) (large) ballast-stone* (Nm.); b) *sinker of a fishing-line*, mostly used as a tabu-name (Du.); see kappi, sb.; c) *a whetstone* (Du.), = glanklett, glan(i). 3) *a pike; pointed fin*, esp. of a shark (or whale) and of a ray; de k. o' de ho, de kletts o' de skate (Nm<sup>n</sup>). — O.N. klett, m., (*detached*) *rock; cliff; crag*, prop. and originally in a more extended meaning *clod*. In Ork. and Caithness dial. esp. of a *detached rock in the sea*.

**klett**<sup>2</sup> [klætt], sb., *a tough lump; small, sticky mass*, in pl., kletts, esp. appl. to too damp and badly ground meal, which settles in lumps on the edges of or between the millstones; also appl. to tar, badly smeared (in lumps). "de corn comes ut in kletts", in grinding of imperfectly dried corn. N.I. (U., Fe.). Cf. Sw.



dial. kladd, m., (*damp*) lump; a piece of dough; a moist lump of clay, No. kladd, m., a lump. In form, however, the word assimilates more closely to Da. klat, c., No. klatt, m., a lump; mass.

**klett** [klæt], vb., appl. to a quern or mill in grinding of damp corn: to crush the corn insufficiently, pressing it into tough, sticky lumps; de mill kletts de corn. U.; Fe. Also as vb. n.: to form tough lumps, appl. to corn, not properly ground, and to damp meal; also of tar, badly smeared. de corn or meal kletts (U.). de corn is klettet (*forming lumps*) in under or about de mill; de meal is klettet at de sides o' de basin (U.). de tar is klettet, *the tar is badly and unevenly smeared* (U.). Syn. with Da. klatte, vb.? (*to daub*, etc.). Cf. also No. kledda, vb., = kladda, to adhere, and Sw. dial. kleta, vb., to spread, smear on.

**klett** [klet, klæt]-fish, sb., a species of whale with spinous fins like the shark (de ho), squalus acanthias. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (Ske.). See klett<sup>1</sup>, sb. 3.

**klev** [klév], sb., 1) a brink or steep slope over which a path leads; now almost obsolete in the spoken language, but often used as a place-name, the meaning of which is still partly understood, e.g. de K. o' Mangister, o' Olnesfirt' (Nm<sup>w</sup>). On Wests. is found a form klevi [klévi] in sense of a steep path; thus in Ai. (Onnefirt'). In Fo. klev and klevi as (common noun and) place-name (de K.) de Klevi o' Tresta (Fe.). 2) barren ground, a spot where the soil has been taken off the surface, leaving only the gravel or the rocky ground. Y<sup>h</sup>. — O.N. kleif, f., steep, rocky slope; steep ascent; Icel. kleif, No. and Fær. kleiv, Sw. dial. klev, f., partly a rocky slope, partly steep ascent; steep, rocky path.

**klever**, sb., see kleberg, sb.

**klevi** [klévi (klé<sup>a</sup>vi)], sb., a hollow in the ground caused by trampling; a place trampled up by animals; a sheep-k., sheeps' k.; tramped like a sheeps' k. (Fe.). N.I. Prob. for \*kløvi by change of ø to e (cf. e.g. er<sup>s</sup>, sb., from ør), poss. by influence of klev (klévi), steep slope or track. In that case, prop. a place trampled up by cloven-footed animals; cf. Fær. kleyva (orig. \*klaufa), vb., to trample, prop. appl. to cloven-footed animals: to trample up the ground, from O.N. klauf, f., a cloven hoof.

**klewel** [kléwəl], sb., a strap, band, plaited from horse-hair (or straw), which goes (went) under the neck of a plough-ox, and is (was) tied on each side with the so-called besels (pieces of wood, fixed to the yoke) in ploughing with the old, now obsolete, Shetl. wooden plough. Nm<sup>s</sup>, Conn. Deriv. of O.N. klafi (No. klave, Sw. klafve), m., collar for an animal. "collar put round a cow's neck to tie it up in the stall" (Fr.).

**klibasten**, sb., see klibbi<sup>1</sup>, klibi<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**klibbatengs, klib(b)itengs**, sb. pl., see klipitengs.

**klibber** [klībər], sb., a pack-saddle: two flat pieces of wood (one on each side of the horse) with projecting handles, crossing each other over the horse's back, on which the carrying-baskets (de kessis) are hung. comm. Also in Ork. and in Caithness. O.N. klyfberi (No. klyvbar, "klybbar", klyvbere, Fær. "klibbari"), m., a pack-saddle.

**klibbi<sup>1</sup>** [klībi] and **klibi<sup>1</sup>** [klībi, klībi, klibi], sb., a roundish stone (prop. *steatite*), used in foll. senses: a) a stone, made red-hot in the fire, plunged into the milk, in churning butter, in order to separate the curd from the whey; this procedure is (was) used when the water, poured on, is (was) not hot enough or insufficient in quan-

tity. **klibbi** and **klibi** [klibi], **klibi-sten**: Fe. **klibi** (**klibisten**) [klibi-]: Y. occas. **klibi** and **klibasten** [kli'-basten]: U. Also **klipi** [klipi], **klipi-sten**: U. (and Fe. occas.), as well as **klivi** [klivi]. b) *sinker of a fishing hand-line*; **klibi** [klibi]: Fo. Also **klivi** [klivi, klivi]: Fo. — From Fo. is also reported **klivi** or **klivvi** [(klivi) klivi] in sense of *a stone, easy to handle or throw*. — The root-meaning of the word is probably *steatite*. Cf. Sw. **klibba**, vb., *to adhere, stick*, and (dial.) **klebbig**, adj., *sticky; tough; adhesive*, and see further under **kleberg**, **klø**, sbs., as well as **klebi**, vb.

**klibi (klibbi)**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see **kli-pitengs**, sb. pl.

**klifastikk** [klī'fastuk], sb., *quarrel*; de(r) wer a **k.** atween dem. U<sup>n</sup>, burr. With the first part of the compd. **klifa-** cf. O.N. **klifa**, vb., *to harp upon the same subject*. With **stikk** cf. No. **styk** (**stuk**, **stok**), n., *noise*; **din** (Sw. **ståk**, n.).

**klifen**, **kliffen**, sb., see **klovi**, sb. †**klikk** [kɪk, klək], vb., the word may still be heard used in an older sense, *to give a light fillip*, = Fær. **klikkja** (No. **klekkja**, vb., *inter alia to strike*), but is now chiefly used like L.Scottish "**cleik**, **cle(e)k**", vb., in sense of *to pull (hastily), to snatch*.

**kliksi** [(kleksi) klæksi], sb., magic name and tabu-name (sea-term) for *eagle*. U<sup>n</sup>. Commonly used in former times in the following magic formula, reported from U<sup>n</sup>, recited to get an eagle to let go its prey:

Klikxi, klikxi! fire i' dy tail!  
water i' dy nest!  
tar-barrel abune dee!

[abune = above]. — The word must be derived from \***klikka**, vb., *to make a cracking sound, to cry*; No. **klikka**, vb., *to smack, to smack with the tongue*, applied to the eagle: *to cry*

(O.N. "**klaka**", vb., *to cry*, used *inter alia* of the eagle).

**klimper** [klī'mpær (kle'm-), klə'm-pær], sb., *rough or pointed rock; bare, uneven, rocky ground*; de bare **k.** (Fe.). **klimpers**, pl., *sharp stones or fragments of rock in the subsoil* (Ai.). [klī'mpær]: Fe. [klə'mpær]: Ai. \***klimpr**. No. **klimp**, m., *barren crag* (R.), = **klepp**, m. Da. **klimp**, c., on the other hand, *clod of earth*. — A form \***klamper** [kla'mpær], syn. with **klimper**, is sometimes found as a place-name; thus: de **Klammers**, pl., as a name of a rocky ridge, now esp. name of a farm, in Seter, Walls. With this cf. No. **klamp**, m., *log, piece of wood*, and the cognate Icel. **klömbrur**, f. pl. (from **klambr-**), "*a stony place, difficult to pass*" (B.H.). — See **klump** and **klumper**, sbs.

**klimper** [klī'mpær (kle'm-), klə'm-pær], vb., *to walk noisily with heavy footing*, esp. *in a pair of clogs*; to **geng klimperin** about in a pair o' clogs (Ai.), = **klamp**, **klamper**, vb. Cf. Da. **klimpre**, vb., *to strum*.

**klinger**, **klinger** [klīŋær], vb., *to turn round*; only reported in the imperative: "**k.** dee!" "*turn round!*" exclamation belonging to fishermen's tabu-language at sea, and addressed to a halibut or other large fish, when hooked, and threatening to run out the whole length of line and break it. U<sup>n</sup>. Cf. \***haltagonga**. — **kling(e)r** for \***kringl** by metathesis of r and l. Sw. dial. "**kringla**" and by metathesis "**klingra**, **klingär**", vb., *to wind about, to turn or roll around*. O.N. **kringla**, f., *a circle; ring; disk*, in Fær. and some No. and Sw. dials. by metathesis: **klingra**.

**klink** [klī'ŋk, kle'ŋk], vb., *to clinch, rivet*, = No. **klinka**, Da. **klinke**, L.Sc. **clink**, vb. Also fig. *to clinch*.

**klink-seam** [klī'ŋksim, klī'ŋksim; kle'ŋk-], sb., *clinch-nail*.

**klip** [klip], sb., ear-mark in sheep:

*incision in the top of a sheep's ear, partly also in the side of the ear.* Du. \*klýp (\*klip)-. No. klype, n., a *cleft*, klypa and klipa, f., *narrow space*, etc. (O.N. klýpa, vb., to *squeeze*; *pinch*). The pronunc. [klip — not: klip] makes a derivation from \*klýp (\*klip)- more probable than a derivation from \*klipp- (klippa, vb., to *clip*). See klipí, vb., and kläip, sb.

**klipet** [klipət; klipət, kləpət], adj., 1) *pinched (lean)*. Now mostly: 2) *pinched*; *stingy*; *miserly*. \*klýpótr or \*klýpinn. No. klypen, adj., a) *narrow*; *pinched*; b) *stingy*; *miserly*. See kläipet, adj.

**klipi**, **klipisten**, sb., see klibbi<sup>1</sup>, klibi<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**klipi** [klipi], vb., to *jam*, now esp. "to k. a dog", to *jam a dog's tail in a crack in a piece of wood, thus imprisoning the dog or hampering it in its movements*. Conn. O.N. klýpa, vb., to *squeeze*; *pinch*. Cf. kläip, vb., which is found in a different sense.

**klipitengs**, **-taings** [klip'itəŋs; -təŋs], sb. pl., a *pair of tongs, a piece of bent iron or wood (piece of a hoop) used as tongs*. Fe.? (reported by J.I.). More common in the forms: klibi [klībi, klibi]-taings, klibbi [khibi]-taings, klibba [kliba]-taings (the last form reported from U.). Edm. gives "klibba-taings" with the definition "tongs made of two bits of wood". kløbi [kløbi]-taings, "kløbi [kløbi]-taings" and kløbi: Conn. klibbi [klibi] (Br.), with the second part of the compd. dropped, is found as a tabu-name, sea-term, for *tongs*. klip-pers [klipərs] (Glup, Y<sup>n</sup>), sb. pl., sea-term for *tongs*, is doubtless originally the same word with association to klipp, vb., to *clip*. — lcel. klýpitöng, klipitöng, Fær. klipitong, kliputong, f., *pincers*. The second

part of the Shetl. word is L.Sc. taings, = Eng. tongs, pl. — See klovi, sb.

**klipp** [klip (klep), kləp], vb., to *clip*, O.N. klippa, vb., to *clip*. to k. de bait, to *cut the bait into small, square pieces* (U.: kləp).

**klippers**, sb. pl., see under klipitengs.

**klippstolin** [klip'stō'lin], **klippstollin** [klip'stōl'ən] and **klippstolnin** [klip'stāl'nin], sb., *not fully developed (hermaphroditical) he-lamb, non-prolific ram; a lamb, neither male nor female*. Ai. The form klippstolin, with long o in the second part of the compd., is best testified (Anthony Doull, W.Burr., Ai.), and stolin then, in this connection, might be O.N. stauli, m., a *boy, toddler* (sveinstauli); the same stem as in Fær. stoyla (\*støyla), f., *bridesmaid*, and O.N. (lcel.) staulpa, f., a *girl, lass*. The first part klipp- indicates a restricting or disparaging term, and might be looked upon as being Da. dial. klep, kləp, Sw. dial. kläpp, m., a *child* (partly disparagingly), a *toddler*, No. klebb, m., a *little boy, toddler*. As r and l frequently alternate in Shetl. Norn, klipp-, however, might also be supposed to represent \*kripp- from older \*krypp-, denoting something stunted.

**klir** [klir] and **kliri** [kliri, kliri], sb., partly a nickname, partly tabu-name, sea-term for *the cock*. U<sup>n</sup>. w. klir: U<sup>n</sup>. kliri: U<sup>wg</sup>. The word is either a deriv. of O.N. klíðr, m., *bird's cry*, or a metathesis of kriel, which is also handed down as a tabu-name for *the cock*. For a change ð > r in Shetl. Norn see brori, rori, sbs.

**klisgord**, **klisgord** [klisgərt, klisgərt], sb., *fine, sticky meal or meal-dust which, in grinding corn, settles on the edges of the millstones*. Du. \*klis(s)-garðr. No. klissa, f.,

*sticky mass*, and *klissa*, vb., *to adhere*, etc. Cf. *klesgord*, sb.

**klister** [klistər], sb., partly jocular or mocking term, partly tabu-name, sea-term for *butter* (*churned butter*). Fo. Cf. Da. *klister*, n., *paste*, and see the foll. word.

**klister** [klistər], vb., *to paste, daub, smear, coat*, esp. in an untidy, careless manner, e.g. paint or tar on a boat, whitewash on a stone wall, = *klester*, vb. The meaning of the Shetl. word is more closely allied to Da. *klistre*, vb., *to paste*, than to No. *klistra*, vb., *to squeeze the juice out of something*.

\***kliv<sup>1</sup>** [kliv], sb., *brink; steep slope or cliff*, almost = *klev*. Now only used as a place-name: de Klivens [klivəns] (N.Roe<sup>w.</sup>), pl., *elevated, steep, rocky tract*; de Hedliktiv [hæd·li·kliv] (Fo.): *\*hellu-klif*. — O.N. *klif*, n., = *kleif*, f.; see under *klev*, sb. Fær. *kliv*, f., *a steep place; a brink*.

\***kliv<sup>2</sup>** [kliv], sb., partly a) *cleft in a rock*, partly b) *stretch of coast containing a cleft*. The word is only preserved as a place-name: de Kliv (U.). O.N. *klyf*, f., prop. *a cleft or something cloven*, handed down in sense of *the pack for a horse* (*horse-load, divided into two parts, pack-saddle*. — A form *klivi* [klivi, klivi] is reported from St. [klivi (kli-)], and from Fe. [klivi] as belonging to the colloquial language in sense of *fissure, cleft in a rock*. It is, however, uncertain if this latter *klivi* springs from O.N. *klyf*; it may, like *kliva*, *klivi*, in sense of *a cleft piece of iron, tongs*, spring from O.N. *klofi*, m., *a cleft in a hill*, through infl. of L.Sc. *clivvie*, sb., *a cleft in a branch of a tree or in a piece of wood*. — *kliv*, in sense of *hoof* (*cloven foot*), springs from an older *kløv<sup>1</sup>*, *kløv<sup>1</sup>*, sbs.

**kliv<sup>3</sup>**, **klivi**, **kliva**, sb., *cleft im-*

*plement* (*a piece of iron, tongs*); see further *klovi*, sb.

**kliv<sup>4</sup>**, **klivek**, sb., *hoof*; see further *klov<sup>1</sup>* and *kløv<sup>1</sup>*, sbs.

**klivaben**, sb., = *klovaben*.

**kliven**, sb., I) *cleft implement, tongs*, see *klovi*, sb. II) tabu-name, sea-term for *sheep*, see *kløvin*, sb.

**kliversten**, sb., see *kleberg*, *kleber*, sb.

**klivgeng**, sb., see *klovgeng*, sb.

**klivsi**, sb., see *klovsi*, sb.

**-klo** (-\**klu*), sb., properly *claw*, in *lungklo*; q.v.

\***klobb<sup>1</sup>** [klób], sb., *crag; rugged hill-top*, often found in place-names, esp. in Mainland (M<sup>m.</sup>, n.): de *Klobb*. See Shetl. Stedn. p. 118. Also found as a name "Klobba [klóba]" (Nm<sup>w.</sup>). No. *klubb*, m. (and *klubba*, f.), *round lump; crag; height*; O.N. *klubba*, f., *a club*. — In the collocation *møldin* or *møldoin* (*møldo-in'*) *klobb*, *a long wooden handle to the end of which is fixed a flat, slanting piece of wood, by which to smooth the mould after the sowing*, "klobb" may be either O.N. "klubba" (see *klubb*, sb.) or Eng. *club*. The same applies to *klobb* as a sea-term (in L.) for *hoggistaff, a gaff*.

**klobb<sup>2</sup>** [klób], sb., *a worm for baiting the hook in trout-fishing*. Y. occas. Poss. originally synonymous with the preceding word. No. *klubb*, m., *a lump; dumpling*.

**klobi, klobi-taings**, sb., see *klipitengs*.

†**klodi** [klōdi], sb., (*small*) *hillock, mound*. The word is to be associated with No. *klot*, m., Sw. *klot*, n., *lump*, Da. *klode*, c., *globe, ball*; but it is often found as a place-name, denoting mounds or hills, and may here, in all probability, be derived from Celt.: Cymr. (Welsh) "clodd-, clawdd", Irish "clad", *raised earth-wall or mound*, frequently found in place-names, names of mounds. In

Shetl. there is also found a form *kload* [klåud] as a place-name (Kloaden: Vela Isle, W.), corresponding to Cymr. *clawdd*. See Shetl. Stedn. p. 240.

†**klogg** [klɔg (klåg), klɔg], sb. and vb., = *klegg*, sb. and vb.

**kloit** [kløi't], sb., *a smack; splash*; he fell wi' a **k.** i' de gutters (*in the mire*). U<sup>mo</sup>. The same word as *kläit*, adv., prop. sb.

**klokk**<sup>1</sup> [klɔk, klåk], sb., *a beetle*, esp. in compds. as *hornklokk* (*hornklokk*, *hondiklokk*), *nasi-cornous beetle*, *witchi-klokk*, *a species of large beetle*, and "water-klokk", *water-beetle*, *dytiscus*. Icel. and Fær. *klukka*, f., Eng. dial. and L.Sc. *clock*, sb., *a beetle*. Icel. *brúnklukka*, f., corresponds to Shetl. "water-klokk".

†**klokk**<sup>2</sup> [klåk], sb., *bract of rush*; de **k.** o' de flos. N.I. In the same sense also *bøti* [bøti]. N.I. — O.N. *klokka*, f., *a cloak* (M.Lat. *cloca*).

†**klokk**, vb., see *klukk*, vb.

**kloks**, sb., *a kind of milk-pottage*. U<sup>n</sup>? Edm.: *cloks*, "a preparation of milk, milk boiled for hours until it acquires a dark colour and a peculiar taste". \**klaks(a)* or \**kluks(a)*, *a soft or pulpy mass*. See *glaks*, *gluks*, etc.

**klombong(i)**, sb., see *klumbung(i)*.

**klonger** [klɔngər], sb., *wild brier, wild rose*. N.I.; Conn. (Fladabister). — Sometimes (as in Bastavo, Y.) = *klonger-berry, flower-bud of the wild brier, klonger-floer, brier-bloom*. O.N. *klungr*, m., *brier*.

**klonk**<sup>1</sup>, sb. and vb., see *klunk*<sup>1</sup>, sb. and vb.

**klonk**<sup>2</sup>, sb. and vb., see *klunk*<sup>2</sup>, sb. and vb.

**klons** [klø'ɲs], sb., 1) *a lump*; Edm.: *klunsh*. 2) *a stroke, dull blow*. \**kluns*. With *klons*, in sense 1, cf. No. and Sw. dial. *kluns*, m.,

*a lump; big knot*. See the foll. word as well as *kloss*, sb.

**klons** [klø'ɲs], vb., *to smack, to give a dull blow; to strike a soft or damp object against something*; he *klonst* it op alang de wa' ['wall']. Fe.? No. *klunsa*, vb., *to strike with a stubby object*.

**klont** [klø'ɲt (kløi'nt)], sb., 1) *a lump; piece of wood*, esp.: a) *log of wood, a k. o' wood; a piece of wood, badly hewn; a k. o' a tree*; b) *a shapeless stone, a k. o' a sten*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *a corpulent, clumsy person; an obese, dull person, a k. o' a fellow*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Cf. Da. *klunt*, c., *log of wood* (No. *klant*, m., *a clod*, No. and Sw. dial. *kluns*, m., α) *a lump, log of wood*; β) *a corpulent, clumsy person*, Sw. dial. *klunn*, m., *a stumpy piece of wood*).

**kloss** [klɔs], sb., 1) *a lump; a clumsy object or person*. Fo. 2) *a fall of something heavy and clumsy, a thud*; to fa' ['fall'] wi' a **k.** Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Also as interj., *smack! splash!* = *kläit*; he fell *kloss* upon his back or face (N.Roe). — Prob. from *klons* by assimilation of *ns* to *ss*. See *klons*, a) *a lump*; b) *a stroke*, and cf. No. and Sw. dial. *kluns*, m., a) *a lump*, etc.; b) *a corpulent, clumsy person*.

**klosser** [klɔsər], sb., *a species of large beetle, witchi-klokk, found in the out-field, esp. in dry, peaty soil*. Conn. Prob. for \**klonser*, and prop. the same word as *kloss*, sb. 1, and \**klons*, sb. 1.

**klosset** [klɔsət] and **klossi** [klɔsɪ], adj., *stout and clumsy*. Deriv. of *kloss*, sb.

**kloster** [klɔstər (klɔstər)], sb., *tabu-name, sea-term for chapel or church*. Wests. Also *kluster* [klustər (klɔstər)] (Fo.) and *kløster* [kløstər, kløstər] (Sa. occas., Sa<sup>e</sup>. and Ai<sup>w</sup>). O.N. *klaustr*, n., *a convent, monastery*.

**klov**<sup>1</sup> [klɔv], sb., *hoof, cloven*

*hoof of animals.* More rarely kløf [kløf] and kløv [kløv (klöv)] (U. occas., U<sup>n</sup>). Now mostly: kliv [kliv], klivek [klivæk]. Jocularly or esp. mockingly also appl. to *the foot of a human being.* — O.N. klauf, f., a hoof.

**klov<sup>2</sup>, klova**, sb., see klovi, sb.  
**klovaben** [kløvˈabenˀ], sb., partly a knob, with a small hollow, on the top of the thigh-bone of an animal (U<sup>n</sup>), partly = gløbiben: a small, round bone, with a socket at the top, between the thigh-bone and the shin-bone of an animal (U. occas., U<sup>s</sup>). Also kløvaben [kløvˈabenˀ]: Norw., U<sup>n</sup>. From Fe. is reported klivaben [klivˈabenˀ, kløvˈabenˀ] = gløbiben. — klova- prob. springs from O.N. klofi, m., a cleft; angle; kløva- may spring from O.N. "klauf" or "klyf" in the same sense, and kliva- from "klyf", unless kliva- happens to be a variation of kløva-, which same possibility applies to kløva-; see klovi, sb.

**klovamark<sup>1</sup>** [kløvˈamaˀrkˀ, kløvˈamaˀrkˀ], sb., inside cavity in the hindmost part of the back of an animal. N.I. (U.; Y.); Fo. Also wedge-shaped piece of flesh, cut from the groin of an animal. U. [kløva-] and [kløva-]: N.I. (U.). [kløva-]: Fo. — \*klofa-mark. The first part of the compd. is O.N. klofi, m., a cleft; angle. See klovi, sb.

**klovamark<sup>2</sup>** [kløvˈamaˀrkˀ, kløvˈamaˀrkˀ], sb., 1) a print made by a hoof (cloven foot). U<sup>n</sup>. 2) a peculiar or characteristic form of hoof in an animal, esp. in a young calf. Y<sup>n</sup>. \*klaufar-mark. See klovi<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**klovek** [kløvæk], sb., cleft, fork, esp. between the buttocks, = rovek<sup>1</sup>. Fe. O.N. klof, n., a cleft (esp. between the legs of a human being), the fork.

**klovgeng** [kløvgɛŋ, -gɛŋ], sb., 1) a herd of cloven-footed animals in

motion; a herd of driven cows, or esp. a flock of driven sheep. Also metaph. of a crowd of people, a flock of horses (in motion or being driven). [kløvgɛŋ]: U<sup>n</sup>. 2) tracks, foot-prints of a flock of cloven-footed animals, also (fig.) of a crowd of people or a flock of horses. In this sense noted down in N.I. in the form klivgeng [klivgɛŋ (-gɛŋ), -gæŋ]. Also in sense 1 (at any rate outside U<sup>n</sup>) is now commonly used the form klivgeng. — O.N. klaufangr, m., the motion of the hoofs during the going of a cloven-footed animal. Sense 1 of the Shetl. word indicates klov to mean a cloven-footed animal; in O.N., klauf, f., not only denotes hoof, but also a cloven-footed animal. With the second part of the compd. geng (a flock in motion), in klovgeng 1, cf. esp. O.N. ganga, f., (a going, gait), in sense of advancing flock, procession, and Fær. gonga, f., in sense of a flock of sheep grazing together in one place, and being driven into the sheep-fold at one time.

**klovi** [kløvi, klovi, kløvi], **klova** [kløva (kløva)], **klov** [kløv, kløv], **kloven** [kløvən (kløven)], sb., cleft tool (of iron), esp.: 1) tongs, only preserved as tabu-name, sea-term. The word is found in many different forms besides those mentioned above, viz.: kliva [kliva (kløva)], kliven [klivən (kløvən, klivən)], klivi [klivi, klivi], kløvi [kløvi, kløvi], kløv [kløv], kløvni [kløvni], kløvandi [kløvənˀdi], kløvann [kløvˀvanˀ, kløvənˀ], kløvendi [kløvənˀdi], and with preserved original f: kløfen [kløfən (kløfən)], klifen [klifən (kløfən)]. For the distribution of the different forms of pronunciation in the different localities heterogeneous facts prevail. The following forms in different places are predominant: [kløvi,



klövi]: Nm<sup>w</sup>. [klövi]: L. occas. [klövi (klövi), klöv, klövæn, klövæn]: Conn. [klöv]: Y<sup>n</sup>. occas. [klövæn, klövni, klövæn, klövæn]: Y<sup>h</sup>. [klöva, kliva; klövæn, klövæn]: Fo. (West.). [klövi, klöv]: Wh<sup>n</sup>. [klövi]: Nm. occas., U. occas. [klövi, klövæn'di (klövæn'di), klivi, klivi]: U<sup>wg</sup>. The forms with *f* (klöfen, klifen) are peculiar to U<sup>n</sup>. and burr. A pl. form klivens [klivæns] in singular sense is reported from Ai.; the pl., in this case, is due to infl. of the now prevalent L.Sc. taings, pl., *tongs*. The form klövandi [klövæn'di] is contained in a rhyme from Unst, partly in Norn, partly in Scottish, originating from the 18th century (about the lad who made a journey to Caithness; see Introd.). 2) klövi [klövi]: on the old wooden Shetl. plough: *a long piece of iron, in shape like a horse-shoe, passing under and above the place where "de merkal", i.e., the piece of wood on which the plough-share is (was) fastened, goes (went) into the hindmost part of the plough; a piece of iron (cleft or shaped like a horse-shoe) under de merkal*. Du<sup>s</sup>. Reported in this sense from Conn. and Sandwick (Du<sup>n</sup>.) in the form klivi [klövi, klivi], and from Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sulem) in the form kliv [kliv]; see \*ordikliv. — O.N. klofi, m., *a cleft; angle; cleft implement, pincers*. Fær. klovi, m., *tongs*. No. and Sw. dial. klove, m., Da. klov (dial., Jut.: klove, klow), c., *cleft implement; fire-tongs*. — The Shetl. forms, ending in -ann, -andi (-endi) spring from O.N. "klofann", accusative with added, definite article. The forms in -en and -ni may spring either from "klofinn", nominative, definite form, or from "klofann".

**klovin** [klövin], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *sheep*. Y<sup>n</sup>., Lunn. (Skelbre). \*klaufingr for \*klöyfinger, m., *a cloven-footed animal*, from O.N.

klauv, f., *hoof*, Shetl. klov. See klövin, sb.

**klovmark** [klövma'rk], sb., *hare-lip* = kirkmark. St. \*klof-mark: O.N. klof, n., *a cleft*. See klovamark<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>, sbs.

**klovsi** [klövsj], sb., 1) *cloven-footed animal*, esp. *sheep*. 2) *a person (man) with clumsy feet, a club-footed person*. In both senses now more commonly: klivsi [klivsi (klevsi), klövsi]. Deriv. of klov<sup>1</sup> (kliv), sb., *hoof*.

\***klu**, sb., *a claw*, in the compds. kattaklu and lungklo; q.v.

**klubb** [klob], sb., *a long wooden handle to the end of which is fixed a flat, slanting piece of wood, by which to smooth the mould after the sowing*, in the expr. "møldoin (møldoin) k." U. The pronunc. [klob] with close o indicates the word to spring from O.N. klubba, f., *a club*, and is not the Shetl. pronunc. "klöb" of Eng. club. See \*klobb<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**klud** [klud], sb., (*a cloth*) *neck-cloth, neckerchief*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). In proper sense, *a clout*, is commonly used the form klut [klut]. O.N. klútr, m., *a clout, rag (for tying around something)*. See the foll. word.

**kludet** [kludət], adj., applied to stockings: *figured, striped*, esp. *having such stripes (or spots), as are produced by tying bands around the stocking before dyeing so as to prevent the dye from taking; k. sokks*. Nm., Fe. From klud, sb., in the former sense of the word, *a clout, rag (for tying around something)*; see the preceding word.

**klug**, vb., see the foll. word.

**kluk** [kluk (klök)], vb., *to build up loosely and temporarily*, esp. *a fence; to k. op a dyke*. U<sup>n</sup>. \*klug [klög], to klug op a dyke: Y. \*klúka, *to pile up (loosely)*. Fær. klúka, vb., in hay-making; *to put*

*up hay in small, loose heaps*; Icel. klúka, vb., *to sit on a rickety seat* (B.H.). — Some place-names seem to spring from \*klúk- with root-meaning *pile*, such as "Klukistakk [kluk'istak:]" (Foraness, Du<sup>w.</sup>), name of a rock in the sea, and "Klugen [klugən]" (U<sup>e.</sup>, Fe<sup>e.</sup>); see Shetl. Stedn. p. 118. Icel. klúka, f., *small stack or heap*; Fær. klúkur, m., *small, loose heap of hay*. — Cf. klunk<sup>2</sup>, sb. and vb.

**kluki** [klukij], adj., *wily, sly*; now mostly used in a disparaging sense. Sometimes also in sense of *ingenious and dexterous or nimble*; reported from U<sup>n.</sup> — O.N. klókr, adj., *wily*. In sense of *dexterous (nimble)*, kluki has been merged with L.Sc. cleuch, adj., in the same sense.

**klukk** [kluk, klok], vb., applied to a hen: *to cluck, to call the chickens*. The pronunc. with u [kluk] is reported from N.Roe (Nm<sup>n.</sup>); elsewhere more comm.: [klok]. \*klukka. Also L.Sc.: clouk, vb. — A form klökk [klák] in sense of *to cluck in the hatching-season, to desire to hatch*, is L.Sc. clock, vb.

**klumber** [klombər], vb., *to walk noisily with heavy tread (with clogs)*; to geng klumberin. Sa. See klump and klumper, vbs.

**klumbung (klumbungi)** [klom'boŋ] (klom'boŋ'gi), sb., *a thick-set, clumsy (short) person*. Du. klombongi [klóm'bóŋ'gi]: Fe. In Fe. esp. of an undersized or thick-set person. The word is a compd. of klump, sb. (see the foll. word), and bungi, sb., *a bump; lump; bundle*, No. bunga, f., *a bump; a small heap*.

**klump** [klo'mp], sb., *a lump*, esp. 1) *a log of wood*, a k. o' wood. 2) *a clod of earth* (Ai.). b) *a large, square peat* (Fo.). 3) a) *a big boulder, fragment of rock*; in this sense also klumper [klo'mpər] (Sa.); as a place-name: de Klum-

pers o' Hogster [håkstər] (Sa.); b) *mass of rocks* (Ti.). 4) *a thick-set, clumsy person*, a k. o' a fellow (U.). (O.N.) \*klumpr. No. klump, m., *a lump*.

**klump** [klo'mp], vb., *to walk noisily with heavy footing, esp. with clogs*; to geng klumpin. Also klumber [klo'mpər] and klumber [klombər] (Sa.). See klamp (klamper), vb. klump is prob. an old \*klumpa (= \*klampa), as klumper, sb., *clog*, seems to be an original \*klumpr.

**klumper** [klo'mpər], sb., *clog*; esp. of old, clattering clogs, and commonly in pl.: klumpers. Fe. \*klumpr. No. klump, m., *a lump*, also a kind of *wooden shoe*. Eng. dial. clump and clumper, id. Either the same word as klump, sb. (the ending -er then is the fossilized nominative, masculine ending), or a derivative of the verb klump. For a klumper in a deviating sense, see klump, sb. 3 a.

**klumper**, vb., see klump, vb.

**klumpet** [klo'mpət], adj., *lumpy, thick and somewhat clumsy*; "a k. shield" (L.Scottish chield). N.I. \*klumpótt. No. klumputt, adj., *lumpy*.

**klums** [klo'ms], vb., *to make speechless, to deprive one of speech*; esp. by swearing: "Sorrow" (De'il) k. dee! — de nort'wind klumsd de grey-fish, *the north wind kept the coalfish from taking the bait* (prop. *closed the mouth of the coalfish*): De<sup>w.</sup> Sometimes in the neuter or intransitive: *to become speechless, unable to open the mouth*, besides: *to expire, to die*; de horse klumsd, *the horse could not open its mouth (could not drink)*, or *the horse expired*: De<sup>w.</sup> (M.Roe). Also klumps [klo'mps] (U<sup>n.</sup> occas.). — klumsin, commonly regarded as pres. part. of klums, vb., is properly and originally an adjective; see

the foll. word. — \*klumsa. No. klumsa, vb., to make speechless.

**klumsen (klumsin)** [klo'msən], adj., parched in the mouth, that cannot open the mouth, esp. when choked with thirst. I am k. wi' trist ['thirst'], I am nearly choked with thirst, prop. I am parched, or my throat is closed from thirst. Also klumst, klumsd [klo'msd]. de fish was a' ['all'] klumst de day ['to-day'], the fish would not take the bait (would not open the mouth) to-day (Fo.). Sometimes metaph.: blocked, (too) firmly packed; too klumst (klumsd): originating from the meaning: having the throat blocked. — No. klums, klumsa (klumsad), adj., speechless; Icel. klumsa, adj., unable to open the mouth from cramp (B.H.); Sw. dial. klumsen, klummsen, adj., a) stiff and numb from frost; b) excessively thirsty and hungry.

**klunk<sup>1</sup>** [klo'ŋk], sb., a gurgling sound, e.g. of a liquid, when gulped down greedily; a draught. Also klonk [klo'ŋk]. (L.Sc. clunk). See klunk<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**klunk<sup>2</sup>** [klo'ŋk], sb., the top of a wall or fence (a fence of stone or earth), a k. on a dyke. Esp. in pl.: klunks, applied to the uppermost part of a fence. Fe. No. klunk, m., a lump of something rather soft; Fær. klunkur, m., Sw. dial. klunk, m., a (large) lump. Cf. kluk, vb.

**klunk<sup>1</sup>** [klo'ŋk], vb., 1) v. n., to gurgle, to make a gurgling or gulping sound, appl. to a liquid, when shaken. 2) vb. a., to drink eagerly (producing a gulping sound), to swallow greedily, to k. doon ['down']; he klunked [klo'ŋkəd] doon a lock ['lot'] o' water. Also klonk [klo'ŋk]. — \*klunka. No. and Sw. klunka, L.Sc. clunk, vb., to gurgle (of a liquid when shaken), in No. and Sw. also to drink greedily with a gurgling sound.

**klunk<sup>2</sup>** [klo'ŋk], vb., to build something, esp. a wall or fence, temporarily and loosely; to k. op a dyke. Fe. \*klunka. See klunk<sup>2</sup>, sb., and cf. kluk, vb.

**klur** [klūr (klōr)], sb., a scratch, a mark, made by a cat's claw. \*klōr. No. klor, n., a scratch, made by a claw.

**klur** [klūr (klōr)], vb., 1) to scratch, esp. appl. to a cat. comm. 2) to harrow the earth unprepared by spade or plough, esp. of earth in which potatoes have been planted; to k. op de grund; klurd [klūrd, klōrd] grund: U. — O.N. klōra, vb., to scratch.

**klurek** [klūrək, klurək], sb., jokingly of a claw, cat's claw. Deriv. of klur, vb. 1.

**klurer** [klūrər] and **kluri** [klūri], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for a cat. klurer: Hoswick, Du. kluri: W. Properly a scratcher. See klur, vb. 1.

**kluster**, see kløster and kløster.

**klut** [klut], sb., 1) a clout, rag, piece of cloth. comm. 2) sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for sail, a boat's sail. Y<sup>n</sup>. O.N. klútr, m., a clout. Cf. klud, sb., a neckerchief, and kludet, adj.

**klø** [klø], sb., a stone, esp. a piece of steatite (or a piece of wood), hung down the face of a butting cow, and tied with a piece of cord round the horns. Fe., Y<sup>n</sup>. Prop. a stone for weighting down. O.N. klé (\*kléi) and kljár, m. In O.N. esp. a stone for keeping the warp straight in the old, upright loom. — In Fe. is found a parallel form klør [klø'r] with preserved nom. -r, originating from O.N. "kljár", and used similarly to klø, appl. to a stone hung down the face of a cow.

**klø** [klø], vb., to tie a stone (or a piece of wood), klø, down the face of a cow, apt to butt; to k.

a coo. Fe., Y<sup>h</sup>. O.N. (\*kléa) kljá, vb., esp. *to fix weight-stones on a loom*. See klebi, vb.

**kløbersten**, sb., see klebersten.

\***kløbi** [kløbi], sb., *badly spun, uneven, lumpy worsted*. Y<sup>h</sup>. Poss. *lump, something lumpy*, and in association with Norw. words, such as "klubb" and "klabb", a *lump*, etc.? The pronunc. with long ø seems, however, to contradict this adoption. It is also possible to conceive that the word is related to Germ. klauben, vb., *to trifle with something (taking to pieces or putting together)*, or to No. klob (klov?), n., *ball of thread*.

**kløbitengs**, sb. pl., see klipitengs.

**kløf** [kløf], sb., *cleft hoof*. U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. klauf, f., id. See klov, sb.

**klør**, sb., see under klø, sb.

**kløster**, sb., see kloster, sb.

**kløv<sup>1</sup>** [kløv (kløv)], sb., *cleft hoof*; see kløf and klov, sbs. — In sense of *heading-tool*, kløv is found in the compd. "sem-k."; q.v.

**kløv<sup>2</sup>** [kløv], sb., *narrow cleft in a rock*. Conn. The word is found repeatedly as a place-name: de Kløv, in names of clefts. Kløv prob. springs from O.N. klauf, f., (*narrow cleft*), though a derivative of "klyf", in sense of *cleft*, is not improbable. Cf. klov<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**kløv<sup>3</sup>** [kløv], sb., = klø, sb. Fe.

**kløvhammer** [kløv·ham·ər, kløv·ham·ər], sb., *claw-hammer*. Also kløvi [kløvi, kløvi]-hammer. Icel. klaufhamarr, m., id.

**kløvi<sup>1</sup>**, sb., *fire-tongs*, see kløvi, sb.

**kløvi<sup>2</sup>** [kløvi, kløvi], sb., *claw of a hammer (claw-hammer)*. Prob. \*kløyf- (from "klauf") of a *piece hewn off*. See kløvhammer.

**kløvin** [kløvin, kløvin], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *sheep*. N.I. (U., Y.), etc. klövin [klövin]: Y<sup>n</sup>. occas.,

L. (Skelbre), etc. Also in forms such as kløver [kløvær (kløvær)], kliver [klivər, kløvær], klivin [kliv·in (kløvin), klivin], noted down esp. on Eastside. — kløvin is an old \*kløyfingr, m., *cloven-footed animal*, deriv. of O.N. klauf, f., *cleft hoof*. klövin is a form with dropped i-mutation. See klov<sup>1</sup> (and kliv), sb.

**knab** [knāb], vb., *to crunch; gnaw, gnaw off*, esp. *to gnaw audibly, making a sound with the teeth*; de dog knabs de ben (*the bone*); de horses is ['are'] knabin de tangles (*the stalks of seaweed*). Perf. part. knabet [knābət], *gnawed, eaten off*. de neeps ['turnips'] is ['are'] knabet by de sheep. U<sup>n</sup>. Besides knab is found a form knob [knō<sup>2</sup>b] (U<sup>n</sup>). — No. knapa, "knaapaa", vb., *to gnaw hastily and audibly*.

\***knabb** [knab], sb., *projecting knoll, rock*; now only used as a place-name: de Knabb = de Nabb (Lerwick, M.). No. knabb, m., *knoll, crag*. Cf. nabb, sb.

**knabi** [knābi], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *cod*. Fo. O.N. knapi, m., *a man, fellow*, No. knape, m. Cf. knavi, vb.

**knabsi** [knabsi], sb., *a thick-set, well-knit person*. No. knabbe, m., *a knoll, crag*.

**knag(g)** [knag, k'nag], sb., 1) *a sore, wound (metaph.), gnawing grief, smart*; "dat will be a k. at my heart"; Sa<sup>e</sup>. and Ai<sup>w</sup>. [k'nag]. 2) *foul, stale and mouldy taste*; der'r a k. wi' de bread, etc. Conn. [knag]. — No. knag, n., *trouble*, to be classed with "knaga", vb., *to gnaw*, parallel form to "gnaga".

**knapp** [k'nap], sb., *a (button) round top, a knob*; de k. o' a staff, *the knob of a staff*; de k. o' de elbog, *the bone of the elbow*, de k. o' de knee, *the knee-cap*. The form with "kn" is peculiar to Wests. and Conn. On Eastside commonly:

hnapp [hnap]. — knapp and knappi [k'napi], hnappi [hnapi], are found as place-names, names of hills: de Knapps (Sa., Taft, Ai.). de Knappis or Hnappis (Ti.). de Knappis o' Stabaness (M.Roe, De<sup>w.</sup>), two rocky heights. — O.N. knappr [Icel. hnappr], m., a knob, round top; in Norw. place-names "knapp", m., inter alia denotes *mountain-top, crag*. Eng. and L.Sc. knap, sb., a knob, protuberance; hillock. Cf. snapp<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**knark, knjark** [(kŋa'rk) k'ŋa'rk], sb., a) *creaking sound*; b) *loud and noisy gnawing, crushing between the teeth*; c) *a snatching with the teeth, a bite*, esp. and prop. in producing a chattering or creaking sound with the teeth; de horses ga'e ['gave'] a k. de ane at de tidder ['the one at the other'], *the horses snapped at each other (as if to bite)*: U<sup>n</sup>. See the foll. word.

**knark, knjark** [(kŋa'rk) k'ŋa'rk], vb., a) *to emit a creaking sound*; b) *to rub two rough and hard objects against each other, producing a creaking sound*; c) *to gnaw loudly, to crunch between the teeth*; also mockingly of hasty and greedy eating; to k. and "snite" (U<sup>n</sup>.); to k. a sugar-lump; de dog is kn(j)arkin op de bens (U<sup>n</sup>.); d) *to snatch with the teeth, making quick bites*. Also hn(j)ark [hŋa'rk] (Easts.), reported in the senses a and b. — Sw. knarrka, vb., *to creak*, and dial.: *to chew something which produces a crunching sound*, No. knarka, vb., a) *to creak* (Aa.); b) *to gnaw (to grin; growl)* (R.). — Cf. knirk and snirk, vbs.

**knarp** [kna'rp, k'ŋa'rp], sb., = knark, sb., esp. in sense c. U.

**knarp** [kna'rp, k'ŋa'rp], vb., = knark, vb., esp. in the senses c and d. U. The word is doubtless a deriv. of \*knarra in the same way as knark.

**knav** [k'nāv, k'ŋāv], vb., a) *to gnaw off*, e.g. meat from a bone; de dog is knav in de ben; b) *to scrape off*, e.g. encrustation from the inside of a kettle. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Cf. No. knavla (from \*knava, orig. \*knafa), vb., *to importune, plague*, prop. *to gnaw*, and see knab, vb.

**knavi** [knāvi], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *cod*. Fo. Parallel form to knabi, sb.; q.v. For the form knavi, cf. A.S. cnafa, = (old) cnapa, m., a boy, Eng. knave.

**kne** [knē, k'nē], sb., ear-mark in sheep: *a slanting cut down from the top of the ear, a piece cut on the slant out of a sheep's ear*; a k. afore, a k. ahint ['behind']. U., Y<sup>h.</sup>, b. Prop. *the knee*, O.N. kné, n. In proper sense, *knee*, the Eng. pronunc. [knī, older: k'ni] is now always used. From Conn. is reported "knee" in sense of *knee of a plough* (the old wooden plough), *the bend in the plough-beam into which the plough-share fits*. — Cf. knee-head, sb.

**kned** [knēd, knē<sup>o</sup>d], adj., appl. to a sheep's ear: *marked with a kne (a slanting cut above in the side of the ear)*; a k. lug ['ear']; k. afore, k. ahint ['behind']. U., Y<sup>h.</sup>, b. See kne, sb.

**knee-buks** [knī'boks'], vb., *to keep a vanquished man down by placing one's knee on his abdomen*; see buks, vb.

†**knee-head** [hnī'hæd'], sb., in a boat: *a knee, knee-timber, which below is scarfed together with the frame-timber or cross-timber, de band, and above is scarfed into the cleft end of the thwart*, de taft. Between two opposite "knee-heads", and resting on top of each, is fastened a cross-beam (bekk, fastiband, hadiband) underneath the thwart. — Prop. "*knee-timber-head, or frame-timber-head*". O.N. kné, n., *the knee*,

also *knee-timber in a vessel*; Mod. No. kne, n., Da. knæ, n., id. Cf. \*kragek and "kraga-tae", sbs.

**knee-shall** [knīʃäl, knīʃäl'], sb., *the knee-pan*, O.N. knéskel, f.

**knapp** [knɛp, knæp, k'n-], vb., *to bind, clench or fold, to tie together*; to k. de nev, *to clench the fist*, to k. de hands, *to fold the hands*, e.g. at prayer (U<sup>n</sup>. occas.: k'n-); to k. a mesi (o' hay), *to tie the carrying-bands, de fetels, around a straw-net basket (with hay) in transport by pack-horse*. Also hnepp [hnɛp, hnæp] and snepp [snɛp, snæp]. The form knapp is characteristic of Wests. and M<sup>n</sup>., partly also of N.I.; hnepp esp. of Easts., partly of S.Sh. (alternating with knapp); snepp of N.I., alternating with hnepp and knapp. — O.N. kneppa and hneppa, vb., *(to make scant) to press; squeeze; to pinch*. See hnepp and snepp, vbs.

**knapp** [knɔp], adj., *scant; close; (too) short*. Fo. No. kneppen, Icel. (O.N.) hneppr (= Icel. hnapp), adj., *scant; short*.

**knibb** [knɪb], vb., in play, competition: *to strike the knuckles against those of another person*. Fo. Cf. No. knobba, vb., *to push; shove* (knua, vb., *to knuckle; knead, press with the knuckles*), Da. knobbe, vb., *to beat*, and knobse, vb., *to thump, drub*; Sw. dial. knybbä, vb., *to beat (slightly)*.

**knibbi** [knɪbi], sb., *a pointed stone, sharp point on a stone or on a fragment of rock*. Conn. No. knobbe, m., *sharp stone* (Wille), *pointed crag* (R.).

**knibbi** [knɪbi], adj., *stumpy, small of stature but well-knit*. Fo. \*knybb- by i-mutation from \*knubb-. Cf. No. knobben, adj., *thick-set* (from knobb, m., *block; log of wood*), knybbä, f., and knybbe, n., *small lump; piece*

*of wood*; Sw. dial. knobbe and knybbel, m., inter alia *a small ox*.

**knibi** [knɪbi, knibi], sb., *a handle or peg in a pack-saddle, one of the two projecting handles (in a pack-saddle), crossing each other*; de knibbis o' de klibber. Y<sup>n</sup>., Nm<sup>n</sup>. occas. The long, pure i-sound in the main syllable indicates knibi not to be the same word as the before-treated knobbi, sb., but an original \*knip-. Cf. No. knip (ii), m., and knipa (ii), f., Sw. dial. knip, m., *steep mountain-top, crag*. For the development of meaning of the Shetl. word cf. e.g. klakk, sb., partly *rock (hill), fragment of rock, bank (in the sea)*, partly *peg in a pack-saddle*, and cf. besides nibi and nivi, sbs., = knibi.

**knif** [knɪf, knɔf (knɔf), knɪf, knɔf (k'ɪf, k'ɔf)], adj., *quick (in action and movement), clever, active and able*; a k. body. In some places (as in U<sup>n</sup>.) esp. applied to old, yet able-bodied, active people. U<sup>n</sup>., Y<sup>h</sup>. [knɪf]. Y<sup>m</sup>., Fe. [knɔf]. Y<sup>b</sup>. [k'ɪf (k'ɔf)]. Wests. (Sa.) [knɪf, knɔf]. S.Sh. [knɪf]. With hn: hnif [hnɪf, hnɔf, hnɪf, hnɔf, hnɔf], esp. on Easts. Fe. occas. (J.I.): [hnɪf, hnɔf]. Lunn. [hnɔf]. knifi [knɔfi, knɔfi]: U<sup>ba</sup>. [knɔfi] and several places. Also in forms with o [ó]: knof [knóf] and hnof [hnóf], reported by J.I. — Icel. knæfr (næfr), adj., *brave; active; ardent* (B.H.); *quick, clever* (E.J.). Da. (dial.) knøv, adj., *clever*. L.Sc. kneef, kneif, knief. Cf. O.N. næfr, adj., *clever; skilled*. — The now comparatively rare forms with o [ó] (knof, hnof) are, as a rule, older in Shetl. than the forms with "i", which must be due to influence of L.Scottish. Without initial k (h) is found in Shetl. nof, njof, adj., q.v.

**knikr, knikker** [knɪkɔr (knekɔr)], vb., *to emit a grating or snickering*



*sound*. Cf. No. knikra, vb., *to laugh continually, to snicker with laughter* (Aa.), *to giggle* (R.). L.Sc. and Eng. dial. nicker, vb., *to neigh, whinny*, is cognate with the word.

**knipp** [(knɪp) k'ɪp, k'nɛp], vb., *to pull to pieces, to break asunder with a jerk*; de coo ['cow'] knipped [k'ɪnɪpəd, k'nɛpəd] de tedder ['tether']. Wests. (Sa.). No. knippa, vb., *to snatch, pull, cut off (pinch off) with a smart nick*.

**knippe** [knɪpək], sb., *a (small) bunch, (small) bundle or parcel*. Conn. Edm. gives "knippach" as "two or three small fish tied together" (compare kippék). The derived forms are: a) knípsek [knɪpsək, k'nɪpsək], reported from Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe), and b) knipsel [knɪpsɛl (k'nɪpsɛl)], reported from De. — Fær. kneppi, Icel. hneppi, No. kneppe, knippe, Da. knippe, n., *a bundle*.

**knipsek, knipsel**, sbs., see the preceding word.

**knirj** [knɪrdʒ], vb., *to squeeze; crush; pinch; press*. U<sup>n</sup>. \*knyrja. No. knyra and knyrja, vb., *to squeeze; crush; press*; the form "knyrja" from W.Tel. (Mo.) is reported by S. Bugge in R., Suppl.

**knirjin** [knɪrdʒɪn], sb., *a squeezing; crushing; pressing*; to gi'e ane a k., *to press (press on) one, to give one a drubbing*. U<sup>n</sup>. See knirj, vb.

**knirk** [(knɪ'rk) knɛ'rk, knə'rk, k'n-, kɪ-, k'ɪ-], sb., *a creaking*.

**knirk** [(knɪ'rk) knɛ'rk, knə'rk, k'n-, kɪ-, k'ɪ-], vb., *to creak*. Cf. knark and snirk, vbs.

**knirk** [knə'rk], adj., *scant; short*, appl. to measure. Fo. Is doubtless to be classed with No. knurk, m., *stunted in growth*.

**knit** [knɪt, knet, knət; k'nɪt, k'net, k'nət], vb., is used partly like Eng. knit, partly in sense to tie; to k. de corn,

*to bind the corn into sheaves*. In a special sense: to k. de coo, *to tie the cow in the byre*, in contrast to "to bind [bind] de coo", *to tether the cow in the home-field*. Shetl. "knit" is doubtless Eng. (L.Sc.), as O.N. knýta, vb., *to tie*, has a long vowel.

**knob** [knō<sup>b</sup>], vb., *to gnaw, gnaw off*, esp. *to gnaw audibly*, = knab, vb.; deyowe ['ewe] or coo is knobin aff o' de kail-stock (*the cabbage stalk*). U<sup>n</sup>.

**knobb** [knøb (k'nøb)], sb., 1) *a log, short cudgel, small club*. 2) *projecting lump, bump, knob; also a bump caused by a blow or knock*. 3) *a short, thick-set person; a k. o' a "chield", a stout little fellow*. 4) *a thump; knock; smart blow*. — No. knubb, m., *log of wood; stub of a tree*; Sw. knobbe, m., a) *short, gnarled stick*; b) (dial.) *large protuberance, bunion*; c) (dial.) *a short, thick-set person*. For knob 4 see the verb knob, and cf. Eng. dial. knob, sb., *a (gentle) push; nudge*.

**knobb** [knøb (k'nøb)], vb., *to push; strike; thump*. No. knubba, vb., *to press; push; shove*; Da. knobbe, vb., *to beat*.

†**knobb** [knøb, k'nøb], vb., *to make a hitch (half-hitch) on a snell around the hook, to "k. on" a hook*. U<sup>n</sup>. Cf. M.H.G. knôp, Dut. knoop, *a knot*, No. knop, m., *a hitch on a halyard(?)*, Sw. knop, Da. knob, c., *hitch on a log-line*, and knobe, vb., *to make a hitch on a rope (line), to splice*.

**knobbi** [knöbi, k'nöbi], sb., *protuberance*; de k. o' de elbog, *the prominent bone of the elbow*; de k. o' de knee, *the knee-cap*. U. In both applications = knapp, sb. Either (No.) knubb, m., *log of wood; stub of a tree*, or No. knop, m., *a*

*bone of the human frame*, knope, m., *a knot; gnarl of wood; lump.*

†**knobbín** [knóbin, k'nóbin], sb., *a hitch, half-hitch on a fishing hand-line; snell.* U<sup>n</sup>. See knobb, vb.

**knof** (**hnof**), adj., see knif.

**knoggi** [knódzi, k'nódzi] and **knoggi** [(knódz) k'nódz], sb., *a short, square-built, well-knit fellow.* Y<sup>h</sup>. (knoggi). Fe. (knoggi). \*knyggi? No. knugg, m., a) *protuberance on the body;* b) *a short, thick-set fellow* (R.). See snøggi, snøggi, sb.

**knoggiæt** [knódzæt, k'n-], adj., *small in stature, but stout and square-built;* a **k.** fellow. Fe. — No. knuggjen, adj., *thick-set.* See the preceding word, and cf. snoggiæt, adj.

†**knokk**<sup>1</sup> [knøk, knæk, k'n-], sb., *a bundle of carded wool, a certain number of carded tufts of wool, wound and tied together,* a **k.** o' rowers ['rollers'], *carded tufts of wool rolled up cylindrically* = "a ba' ['ball'] o' rowers" or "a head o' rowers". On Easts. occas. hnøk [hnøk, hnæk]. The expr. "a head o' rowers" rather suggests Fær. knokkur, m., *the head* (Gael. cnoc, *roundish hill, knoll*); but Shetl. knokk is, however, in the given sense, most prob. originally the same word as Sw. dial. knoka, f., *a bundle, bundle of flax*, Germ. (L.Germ.) knocke and knocken, *bundle of flax, skein of flax*, M.Eng. kno(h)che, cnücce, cnicche, *a bundle*, which words assimilate to the Shetl. word in sense as well as in application.

†**knokk**<sup>2</sup> [knøk, knæk, k'næk] and †**knokkin** [knøkin, knåkin (k'n-)], sb., *the head of two couples joined together;* de knokk(in)s o' de "couples". [knåkin]: Fo. Also "de heads o' de couples". The same word as Fær. knokkur, m., *the head?* (Gael. cnoc; see under the preceding

word). The word might also be referred to \*knuk- (whence O.N. knykill, m., *protuberance;* in the same sense No. knugg, m.), esp. as nugg and noggin, sbs., in Shetl. are used partly in the same sense as knokk<sup>2</sup>, partly of *a projecting peg or handle in a pack-saddle;* cf. knibi, nibi, nivi and klakk (sense 3), sbs.

**knolt**<sup>1</sup> [knó't, k'nó't], sb., *a knoll; lump; log of wood;* a **k.** o' wood. Also metaph. of living things, e.g. a **k.** o' a codlin, *a well-developed (large and firm) cod* (U<sup>n</sup>). Sometimes appl. to persons: *a strong, well-knit, young person (a man);* in this sense reported from N. in the form hnolt [hnó't, hnå't]; q.v. Reported from Conn. [knó't] in sense of *small, knotty, undeveloped horn of an animal.* — No. knolt, knolte and knult, m., *a knoll (crag), unevenness;* Sw. dial. knollt, m., *a lump.*

**knolt**<sup>2</sup> [knó't, k'n- (knó't, knå't)], sb., *a thrust or blow with the knuckles;* to gi'e ane a **k.** wi' de knuckles. Occas. in a wider sense: *a stroke* (esp. *a slight stroke*), *a buffet.* On Easts. occas.: hnolt. knult [k'no't] (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>), *a smart blow.* See the foll. word.

**knolt** [knó't, k'nó't] (knó't, knå't)], vb., *to thrust, strike, esp. to knuckle;* to **k.** wi' de knuckles. On Easts. occas.: hnolt. knult [k'no't]: Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — No. knolta, vb., *to push,* and knultrast (knaltrast), vb. refl., *to buffet each other.*

**knoltin** [knó'tin, k'nó'tin], sb., *a stroke, (repeated) thumping with the knuckles;* to gi'e ane a **k.** N.I.

\***knorin**, sb., *a vessel, boat.* Fo. In Low's list of words. Prop. def. form. O.N. knørr, m., *a kind of merchant ship,* Fær. knørrur, m.

**knoss** [knós, k'nós] and **knossi**

[knøsi, k'nøsi], sb., *a protuberance; an object of a coarse, knobby appearance; a k. o' a tail.* De. Cf. No. knust, m., and knyste, n., *knobby log of wood*, Sw. (dial.) knyst, m., Da. knyst, c., *bunion*, and Sw. dial. knose, m., *protuberance*.

**knott** [knɔt, knát, k'nɔt, k'nát], sb., 1) *roundish lump*. 2) *a person with a short and stout body, a k. o' a man (chield, fellow).* The word, esp. in sense 2, is to be derived rather from Old Northern than from Eng. knot, sb. No. knott, m., *a short, stout body* (prop. *a ball; log; cone*); O.N. knøttr, m., *a ball; globe*. Originally the same as the foll. word.

**knotti (knutti)** [k'noti], sb., properly *a ball (for a game of ball), football*, in later use *a cork, a cork-stopper, used in football-playing, replacing a proper ball; to play k.* Wh. A boy's game. Instead of using the feet in hitting these corks, hooked, wooden sticks are (were) used, but otherwise the game is (was) essentially the same as football-playing. — O.N. knøttr, m., *a ball*, inter alia for a game of ball (*football*). The word, however, is lost in this application in the Scandinavian countries.

**knubbi** [knobi], sb., tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *potato*. Fe.? Prop. *a log, club*, and the same word as knob, sb.

**knugl, knugel** [kn'ogəl (k'nogəl), k'nogəl], sb., *protuberant knot or unevenness*. Wests. (Sa.). Cf. O.N. knykill, m., *a small knob or swelling*, Fær. knykil [knitsil], m., from \*knuk-, a) *lump; protuberant knot*; b) *small projecting crag*; further: No. knoklar, pl., *lumps, as on frozen ground*. — The form knugl with gl indicates the word to be an old Norn word, and not Eng. knuckle. — snukkel, snjukkel, snikkel,

q.v., are prop. syn. or closely cognate with the word here treated.

**knuglet** [kn'oglət (k'noglət), k'noglət], now more comm.: **knugli, knugly** [kn'ogli (k'nogli), k'nogli], adj., *full of projecting knots, knobby, uneven; a k. staff, a k. sten (knobby, useless for building purposes), a k. hand*. Wests. (Sa.). Deriv. of the preceding word. Cf. No. knoklutt, adj., *lumpy, uneven*, and Da. knoklet, knoglet, adj., *bony*.

**knurr** [knorr], sb., *a slight sound, a murmur*; no ['not'] a **k.**, *not the slightest sound or indication*. U<sup>n</sup>. \*knurr. See the foll. word.

**knurr** [knorr], vb., *to produce a slight sound, to whisper, murmur*; esp. negatively. U<sup>n</sup>. More comm. as a substantive; see preceding. No. knurra, Da. knurre, *to produce a sound, to grumble, murmur*.

**kobb** [kɔb, kɔb], sb., *a young seal*. Papa Stour. O.N. kobbi, m., *a seal*. See kub, kubi, sb., which is another form [O.N. kópr].

**kobbi** [kɔbi] and **kobbek** [kɔbək], sb., 1) kobbi: *the hollowed stone or wooden box from which a pig eats its food*. U<sup>n</sup>, Fo. 2) kobbek: *a wooden vessel, small tub*. Fe. May be either O.N. koppr, m., *a cup, small vessel* (for a change pp > bb in Shetl. Norn see Introd. V — also N.Spr. VII — § 38 a), or No. kubbe, m., *a log of wood; stub of a tree*, Sw. kubb, m., in dial. inter alia applied to *a flat-bottomed cargo-boat*, Icel. kubbi and kubbr, m., *a stump*. kobbi, however, easily merges with kupi, sb.; q.v.

**kobbirobbis** [kɔb'irɔb'is], sb. pl., *small, detached, ragged clouds*. Br. Prop. *seals' tails*. See kobb, sb. robbis for rovis through influence of the preceding word kobbi. rovi, rovek, sb., *a tail*. See tovi-rovins, sb. pl., = kobbirobbis. A more

common designation for such clouds is "cats'-krammeks" (partly kattirams), literally "cats'-paws", and "mares'-tails".

**kodd** [kɔd (kåd)], sb., 1) *a pillow, cushion*. comm. From Wests. (Sa.) the older parallel forms *koddi* [kådi] and *koddin* [kådin] have been reported. 2) *the fleece of a sheep*; a new **k. o' oo'** ['wool'] on a sheep. Fo. 3) *kodds* [kåds], pl., *a piece of plaited straw through which goes the spindle of a spinning-wheel, de mukkel wheel*. Wests. (Sa.). — O.N. *koddi*, m., *a pillow*. The senses 2 and 3 doubtless spring from a root-meaning *cod, sheath*. Cf. Sw. *kudde*, m., a) *a pillow*; b) *a small bag or sack*; c) (dial.) *sheath, cod, capsule*. — The form *koddin* contains the suffixed, definite article grafted on the word (O.N. *koddinn*).

**kodd** [kɔd, kåd, kɔd], vb., 1) vb. a., *to make lumpy*; de cairds (*the wool-cards*) only *kodds de oo'* ['wool']. 2) vb. n., *to become lumpy*, esp. appl. to wool; de oo' is *koddin* on de sheep, i' de cairds. The word is to be classed with *kodd*, sb., *a pillow*.

**koddi** [kɔdi, kɔdi (kådi, kodi)], sb., 1) *a small plaited basket, e.g. of straw or dried dock-stalks*; esp. a) *a basket for holding bait* (limpets); a *limpet-k.*; b) *a bee-hive-shaped straw-basket for holding salt, sauti-k.*; a *similar basket for spoons, spoon* [spøn]- or *spooni* [spøni]-**k.**; also "spoona-k. [spøn'-akɔd'i, -kåd'i]": U. In Du. *koddi* [kɔdi] esp. denotes *a small, round basket (made from dock-stalks) for gleaning potatoes in* (in Du. is mostly used *kubi* and *hovi* in sense of *basket for bait, limpets*, and *hovi, hobi* or *hobbi* in sense of *salt-basket*). 2) *a small bag for holding bait*. Wests. (Sa.) [kɔdi]. A form

*køddi* [kødi] is reported from Sa. in sense of *a small basket for bait*. 3) = *kodd*, sb. 1; Sa. [kådi]. — Prop. the same word as the preceding, and denoting *a bag, something bellied or baggy*. See the etym. given under *kodd*, sb., and besides, cf. L.Sc. *coodie, cudie*, sb., *a small tub*, No. *kudde*, m., *a nest, bird's-nest (containing a dozen eggs or more)*.

†**koddins** [kɔdins], sb. pl., *the foundation-stones of a chimney*. Also *koddings* [kɔdiŋs]. U.

†**kodd-skew** [kɔdskjū, -skū], sb., *a large, square stone, forming the upper corner of the main-wall and the gable-wall in a house, at the foot of "de wind-skew"*. U.

**koder**, vb., see *kjød, kjoder*, vb.

**koder** [kɔdər] and **kodi** [kɔdi], adj., *ingratiatingly kind, confidential*. *koder*: Du. and Wests. occas. (Sa.). *kodi*: Wests. occas. See further *kjød, kjoder*, vb., *kjoder(et)*, adj.

**kodi (kodi-oif)**, sb., see *gøti* and *kødi*, sbs.

**kodn, koddn**, vb. and adj., see *konn, vb. and adj.*

**kofil, kofel**, sb. and vb., see *kovel, kovel*.

**kog<sup>1</sup>** [kɔg], vb., *to peer, to look out cautiously*. comm. In the same sense O.N. *kaga*, No. *kaga* and *koga*, vb.

**kog<sup>2</sup>, kug** [kɔg], vb., *to swallow, to drink in large draughts*; to **k.** aff o' a can o' bland (*whey mixed with water*). Y., Fe. Cf. Icel. *koka* and *kykja*, vb., *to devour*, and No. *kjøkja*, vb., *to make efforts in swallowing something*, from *kok* (Icel. *kok*, f. and n., No. *kok*, n.), *the throat*, O.N. *kók*, f.

**kogabrøl** [kɔg'abrøl], vb., *to howl; to mew loudly and continuously*, applied to cats in pairing-time; de cat is *kogabrølin*. Conn. The first

part of the compd. is prob. No. kauka, vb., *to shout, cry*, Sw. dial. kauka, kâka, vb., also *to try to allure by calling*. The second part is brøl, vb., *to bellow; howl*.

\*kogi<sup>1</sup> [kōgi, kōgi], sb., sea-term, name in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea for *seal*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). Prop. *the peeping one*, from kog<sup>1</sup>, vb., owing to the manner in which the seal, with its head above the surface of the water, watches the boat from a distance.

kogi<sup>2</sup> [kōgi], sb., sea-term, name in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea for *land* (in contrast to sea), esp. *the high land (ridges of hills)* in contrast to the low land (see kavi, sb. 1 2). U<sup>n</sup>. "I saw de tap ['top'] o' de k. loomin'." Often used in the pl., de kogis, *the high land, the hills*. Also partly gogi [gōgi], gogis (U<sup>n</sup>). Prop. *that which peeps out* (as the high land is the last to disappear and the first to appear when the boat-fishermen row out towards the high sea, or in towards the land respectively); see kog<sup>1</sup>, vb.

kogl, kogel [kōgəl, kōgəl], sb., *something round and unshapely, a round, lumpy stone*; see further under kugl, kugel, sb.

kogl, kogel, vb., see kugl, kugel, vb.

koglet, kogli, adj., see kuglet, adj.

koil, sb., see koll, sb.

kojak(k) [kōjak, kō'jak], vb., *to chatter, to have a long gossip*; to sit kojak(k)in. Fo. Poss. an extension of a \*koja, like e.g. bisnakk, vb., *to be occupied with useless trifles*, from \*bisna (No. bisna). In that case, the word can be referred to O.N. kœja, vb., *to disturb by talking?* or to No. skoia, vb., *to bawl, to make a noise* (some examples of dropped, initial s before a consonant are found in Shetl. Norn).

It might also be conceived that kojak(k) has arisen by extension of a \*kjak(k): No. kjaka, vb., a) *to wrangle*; b) *to talk with tiresome monotony*, and kjakka, vb., a) *to carp at*; b) *to grumble, wrangle*.

kok (kjok) [kōk], vb., *to caress, to fondle in a rough manner*, to k. about ane. U<sup>n</sup>. \*koka? No. kaka and koka, vb., a) *to bungle*: b) *to fondle*.

\*kokk, sb., see \*kukk, sb.

kokkasœdi [kōk'asœ'di, kāk'asœ'di] (kōk'asœ'di) and kokkasœti [kōk'a-, kāk'asœ'ti, -sœ'ti], sb., an onomatopœic name, prop. tabu-name, sea-term in fishermen's lang. applied to various kinds of sea-fowl. N.l. Acc. to some people, the name for *an auk*, alca torda, acc. to others, *a cormorant (large, grey, white-breasted cormorant)*, again acc. to others (Y<sup>h</sup>), *the long-tailed duck*, the so-called kallu (q.v.); finally acc. to some, used of the *shearwater*, liri. Also kokkinsœti [kāk'insœ'ti] (Fe. occas.) and kokkasœna [kāk'asœ'na] (Y<sup>h</sup>). The cry of such a sea-bird was taken as an omen of bad weather, when heard by fishermen rowing out to the high sea. — to sing like a k., *to sing out of tune* (N.l.).

kokkel [(kōkəl) kākəl], sb., tabu-name, sea-term, used by fishermen for *the compass*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. Prop. *a lump*, icel. kökkull, No. kogle (kokul), Sw. dial. kokkel, m.

kokkeluri [kōk'œl'uri, kāk'œl'uri], sb., *daisy*, Bellis perennis. comm. Sometimes called "de piri (*the little k.*)" in contrast to "de mukkel (*the big k.*)", *ox-eye daisy* (Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum), L.Sc. horse-gowan. Is the same word as No. kokkelur(e), m., *pine-cone (seed-capsule, kokul)*, with which doubtless are connected "kukkelur(e)", m.,

*snail-shell*, Icel. kukulur, m., *snail* (= fjörukungur. B.H.). Prop. *a lump*; see kokkel, sb.

**kokr, koker** [køkər (kåkər)] and **kukr, kuker** [køkər], vb., *to cheer up, to revive, to k. ane op*; also *to talk gently; to fondle, caress*. Wests. occas. (Sa.): [køkər]. Elsewhere more comm.: [køkər (kåkər)]. Also commonly with inserted j: kjökr, kjöker [kjøkər]. More rarely used as vb. n., *to become revived, to recover, to k(j)ökr op*. — No. kokra (kukra), vb., inter alia *to fondle; to talk gently* (prop. *to cackle; whinny; to emit monotonous, detached sounds*); Eng. cocker, vb.

**kokrin, kokerin** [køk'ərɪn] and more comm.: **kjokrin, kjokerin** [kjøk'ərɪn] sb., sea-term, fishermen's tabu-name for *hen*. Wh. In Papa Stour the word is found with close o-sound: (kukrin) kjukrin [(køk'ərɪn) kjök'ərɪn]. — Prop. *the cackling one*. No. kokra (and kukra), vb., *to emit monotonous, detached sounds; to cackle, whinny, etc.* See the preceding word.

**kol** [køl], sb., *a small piece of partly burnt, glowing peat on the hearth, small brand* (q.v.) or *piece of a brand*. O.N. kol, n., is handed down in sense of *coal*; prop. *fire or something burning* (from this "kola", f., *a lamp*). See tand, sb.

**kolgrof** [(kølgróf) kólgróf], **kolgref** [kølgref, kålgref], sb., *a piece of ground very carelessly delved*; "to dell ['delve'] or lay onyting (a piece, a 'rig') in k.", in delving a piece of ground with a spade: *to prepare the ground roughly, leaving it in an uneven state*. In a wider sense: *to lay onyting in k., to execute a piece of work carelessly and badly*. Y. (kolgrof: Y<sup>b</sup>; kolgref: Y<sup>m</sup>). — de Kolgref or Kolgrev [-grev] is found as a place-name on the east side of the isle of Hascosay

[has'kose], situated between Yell (Y<sup>m</sup>) and Fetlar. The said place is of a very rough character, uneven and full of depressions. From this is derived the name of the sound "Kolgref or Kolgrev Sund" (between Hascosay and Fetlar). — O.N. kolgröf, f., *a charcoal pit*. See gref, sb.

**koli** [køli (kåli)], sb., *a small, cup-shaped, open lamp* (made of iron), *a train-oil lamp*. comm. From F.I. is reported a form with long å [kåli]. — O.N. kola, f., *a small, open lamp* (train-oil lamp).

**kolihekk** [køli'hæk (kål'i-)], sb., *a wooden frame for the lamp, koli, to hang in*. Fo. See hekk, sb.

**kolirag** [kø'irag (kål'i-)], sb., *the wick in a train-oil lamp, koli*. The word is now only used in exprs. in which the original sense has become obscure, as: riven (torn) i' kolirags, *torn into strips, rags*, applied to a piece of cloth, a garment — with reference to Eng. rag. — O.N. rak, n., *the wick of a candle*; Fær. rak, n., also *wick in a train-oil lamp* (kola).

**kolket** [kø'kæt (køi'lkæt)], adj., *knobby, unshapely, out of its proper shape*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). Doubtless perf. part. of a verb \*kolka, *to bring out of shape*. Cf. No. kolka, kulka, vb., *to work badly, to bungle*, and see the foll. word.

**kolki** [kø'ki (køi'iki)], sb., 1) *a protuberance, knob or lump*: a) de k. o' de kettle, *the protuberance (round little swelling) on the outside of the bottom of a kettle*. N.I. (in Unst, U<sup>n</sup>, also kjolki [kjø'ki] and kulki [ku'iki]). Wests. occas. (Ai.) and Easts. occas. (L.; Wh.; Sk.): kulki [ku'iki, kø'iki], de k. o' de kettle; b) *the hindmost curve of the stomach of a fish*; de k. o' de mogi. N.I. and several places (U<sup>n</sup>. occas.: kulki [ku'iki]). 2) *small hollow in the centre of the hearth*



in the horizontal, midmost hearth-stone; de k. o' de heart'-sten, = de kuli. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). 3) (*dented*) corner of a plaited straw-basket; "de k. o' a kessi", esp. referring to the corner of an old basket, which has lost its shape (see kolket, adj.). U. occas. (U<sup>ba</sup>). 4) *short stem of a pipe*; de k. o' de pipe. Fe. — In sense 1 a are found also without k-derivation: kuli and kulek (-ek is the diminutive ending in the latter); in sense 2 also kuli. — \*kulkr. Deriv. of \*kúl-; O.N. kúla, f., a *bump*; *swelling*; No. and Sw. dial. kul (uu), m., and kula, f., a *bump*. No. kolk (kulk), n., is doubtless the same as the Shetlandic word, but used in a different sense: a *bungle*; *badly done work*, prob. originally *something knobby or lumpy*.

**koll<sup>1</sup> (koil)** [kɔl, kɔil], sb., 1) sea-term, a name in fishermen's tabulang. at sea for *head*, esp. *head of a fish*; smite de k. chop its (*the ling's*) head off! Ai. Also in the compd. grókoll [gr̥ɔ'kɔl] or with anglicising of the first part: greykoll, grey k., sea-term, tabu-name for *mouse*, prop. *grey-head* [O.N. grár kollr, \*grákollr]. Ai. (W. Burr.). 2) a *protecting cover of straw, placed over the top of a hay- or corn-stack*, esp. against rain; chiefly in the compd. "head k."; Nm<sup>s</sup>. [(kɔl) kɔil (kåil)]. In the same sense: koll-tap ['tɔp'] and "koll-tett (-tate)" (L.Sc. tate, tatte, sb., a *small quantity*; *tuft of wool*; *lock of hair*, etc.; O.N. páttir, m., a *single strand of a rope*; a *part of something*); Nm<sup>s</sup>. — In sense of *hay-stack* a form koll [kɔl (kɔ'l)] is found, alternating with "cole [kɔl]". The latter form is doubtless L.Sc. (Jam.: cole), and the use of koll in sense of *hay-stack* is probably due to L.Scottish influence (N.Eng. dial. and L.Sc., N.Scottish: coll, sb., *hay-stack*), though a derivative \*kyllingr,

from O.N. kollr, is found in sense of *small hay-stack* in No. (kylling, m.), and in Fær. (kyllingur [tʃɪd-lygðr]); the word "kollr" itself is not found in this sense in the Northern languages, but certainly it is found in sense of the rounded top of a hay-stack. Original words in Shetl. for *hay-stack*, such as hōstakk and sodi, sodek, are found only in a metaphorical sense, used comparatively; see further under these words. 3\*) *round-topped hill, knoll*; now found only in place-names, chiefly as the first part of compd., and pronounced in many different ways [kɔl (kɔ'l), kɔl (kɔl), kål, kól, kòl, kɔil (kòil)]. Examples: Kollafirt' [kɔl'af'e'rt'] (Nm.): \*kolla-fjörðr; Kollevo [kɔl'əvo'] (Y<sup>n</sup>, Papa St.): \*kollavágr; Kolliefell [kɔl'əfel'] (Sa.): \*kollifell; Kollerøn (Ai.: kɔl'ərən; Nibon, Nm<sup>w</sup>.: kɔl'ərən), rounded, rocky hills: \*koll-hraun. Uncompounded with suffixed definite article: de Kollen (Kullen) [kɔlɔn] (on the isle of "Vela", Vaila, near "Was", Walls): \*koll(r)inn. In "Fula", Foula is found a form with change of l to dl; thus in the names: a) de Kodl [kɔdɔl, kɔdɔl] o' de Nup: \*gnúpskollr, and b) Kodlefell [kɔd'lefel']: \*koll(a)-fell. See Shetl. Stedn. p. 121. — O.N. kollr, m., *the head*; *rounded top, summit; crag, knoll*.

\***koll<sup>2</sup>** [kál], sb., a *man, an old man*, noted down only in a sea-song in Norn from U<sup>n</sup>. in the expr. "sagde k. [ʃagðə kál]", sagde kolle gambli or kolla gamla [ʃa'də (ʃagðə) kálə gambli, ʃagðə kálə gamla], *the old man said so*, \*sagði karl, sagði karlinn gamli. O.N. karl, m., a *man*. The now current form karl [karl, kār] in Shetl., in spite of its likeness to O.N. karl, or rather on account of its inconsistency with Norn phonology (esp. r1 for l1, softened, palatal l), is scarcely Norn-

Shetlandic, but a loan-word from L.Sc. (L.Sc. *carl*, sb., *a man, churl*). *karl* is sometimes used, by mingling, in the same sense as *kerlin*, *kerl* (*a big woman*). For the relation between "karl" and *koll*, cf. the relation between *kerlin* (*kerl*) and \**kellin*.

**koll** [kɔl], vb., *to clip, to take off the top, to k. onyting aff; to k. de light, to snuff the candle*. No. *kolla*, vb., *inter alia to clip, to take off the top*; L.Sc. *coll*, vb., id. A form with long o: *kol* [kɔl, kɔ<sup>o</sup>l], which must be L.Scottish, is now more common in Shetl.; see under *koll*<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2.

**kolla** [kɔla (kɔja)], sb., *sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for a buoy (made from sheep-skin)*. Conn.; Fo. Prop. *something clipped and rounded, a roundish or "polled" object*. Cf. No., Fær. and Icel. *kolla*, f., *a wooden vessel without ear or handle*, Sw. dial. *kolla*, f., Shetl. -*koll* in the compd. *rømikoll* (q.v.). O.N. *kolla*, f., *a polled animal, a female*, also *a woman*, is prop. the same word.

**kollek** [kɔlək, kɔlək (kɔlək)], sb., 1) *a roundish, lumpy object*, esp. *an unshapely stone* (useless for building purposes), = *kog(e)l* and *kug(e)l*, sb.; a *vilde* ['vile'] *kollek* o' a sten. Du. [kɔlək]. 2) a variety of *oval-shaped mussel*; acc. to L. Edm.: *Mactra solida*. In Neill: *Venus Erycina*. Acc. to Th. Edm. (Glossary): *Tellina rhomboides*. *kɔlək*: Y<sup>h</sup>. occas. *kɔlək*: Sa. occas. Elsewhere more comm.: *kɔlək*. In Wh.: *kolli* [kɔli]-*shall*. Deriv. of O.N. *kolrr*, m. (*rounded top; the head*)? See *koll*<sup>1</sup> and *kolla*, sbs. The word might, however, also suggest an older \**koglek* or \**koklek*; see further *kugl*, *kugel*, sb.

**koller** [kɔlər], sb., *young gull* (esp. *the three-toed gull*). Sa. Ono-

*matopæic* word; see *kelli*, *killi*, sb., and *kall*, vb. 2.

**kollet** [kɔlət (kɔlət, kɔilət, kɔilət)], adj., 1) applied to cattle, esp. cows: *polled*; a *k. coo*. In Fo.: *kodlet* [(kɔdlət) kɔdlət], now partly superseded by, and alternating with, the more common *kollet* [kɔlət]. Nm<sup>m</sup>. (N.Roe): *kɔlət* and *kɔilət*, *kɔilət*. Of a hard storm it is said: "hit ['it'] is enough [enɔʒ] to blaw ['blow'] de horns aff o' a *k. coo*". 2) *bald-looking, having the hair cropped closely*; du is very *k.-lookin'*. N.Roe [kɔlət, kɔilət, kɔilət]. 3) in the phrase "a *k. cap*", a *skull-cap*. N.I. [kɔlət]; corresponding to O.N. *kollhetta* (-høttr), Icel. *kollhúfa*, No. *kollhuva*, Fær. *kollhúgva*, a *skull-cap*. — O.N. *kollótr*, adj., *polled (bald)*, appl. to animals.

**kolgrøt** [kɔlgrøt], sb., *a lead, with a rope attached, for sounding the depth of the sea*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. The second part of the compd. is *grøt*, sb., *a stone*. The first part is poss. O.N. *kaðall*, No. *kal*, *kall*, m., *a rope; cable*. Or *koll*, *head*?

**kollifirbolli** [kɔl'firbɔl'i], adv., *headlong, topsy-turvy*; *dey guid* ['went'] *k. doon* ['down'] *de hill*; *dey tumbled k.* N.Roe. \**koll fyrir bøll*? *kolli* here prob. means *head*; see *koll*<sup>1</sup>, sb. *bolli*: *globe; lump; hind part*?

**kolmirk** [kɔlmɛrk], adj., *pitch dark*. No. *kolmyrk*, Sw. *kolmörk*, adj., id.

**kolli** [kɔ'li], adj., applied to a stone: *round and lumpy, useless for building purposes*; a *k. sten*. Conn., Du. No. *kulten*, adj., *resembling a kult (log of wood; crag; a small, stout, round figure), somewhat convex, stoutish*.

\**kolv*-, sb., see \**kwolvin*.

**kom**<sup>1</sup>, *come* [kɔm], vb., *to come*, used in collocations with certain preps. and advs. in some exprs. originating from O.N. (Norn). Thus:

**k.** aff, see af, aff, adv. — **k.** at, a) *to come to an end, to have nearly finished some work or other*, = Fær. koma at enda; we 're comin' at; Sa. b) *to happen*, of a misfortune or accident; som'tin' is ['has'] come at him; what's come at de coo? O.N. koma at, inter alia a) (impers.) *to come to a certain point, so that something is at hand*; ß) *to come over one, to overwhelm*; Icel. and Fær. koma at e-m, *to happen* (of an accident). — **k.** frae, inter alia of a fishing-line which has chanced to stick fast to the seabottom, round, or under, a stone, and is carefully jerked up: *to become loose, to slip out (with a jerk)*, = gloit, vb.; de line cam' frae (Fe.). — **k.** on, *to happen, occur*, = Fær. koma á, No. koma paa (up-paa); in other senses see "**k.** upon (upo)". — **k.** op, *to get on, to become known*, = O.N. koma upp. — **k.** till: a) *to grow, to become something more or greater*; esp. jokingly or ironically: du is comin' till, *you surpass my expectations*. U<sup>n.</sup>; No. and Fær. koma til, inter alia *to grow to manhood*; O.N. koma til e-s, inter alia *to become something*. b) *to recover; to regain strength*; in a similar sense No. koma til (tee), *to revive, to come to (of a person in a swoon)*. — **k.** tø ['to'], in the phrase "ill come tø", perf. part., properly *to come off badly*, esp. of a cow calving before due time, or applied to a woman who has been confined before her time; "shø's ill come tø" (Conn.). O.N. koma til, inter alia *to happen, occur*. — **k.** upon (upo), a) *to meet, to run across*, O.N. koma á; b) *to come over one*, applied to frame of mind, = Fær. koma á; der 'r a ilska come upon him. — **k.** wi', *to occur in a certain manner (well or ill)*, to **k.** weel

or ill wi', = Fær. koma (væl, illa) við; O.N. koma við, inter alia *to happen, occur*. — In fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea is used the phrase "come till itsell ['itself']", of the fishing-line, in sense of *to break*; mostly in perf. part.: de line is come till itsell, *the line is broken*.

†**komb**(b) [kɔm, kom], vb., of waves: *to form a crest (of foam)*; of the sea: *to form crested waves, combers*; de sea is komb(b)in op. Wests. (Sa., Papa). Also kem, "kame, kaim [kɛm, kem, kɛm, kɛm]", with L.Sc. form of the word; thus on Easts. (Wh.: kɛm); to **k.** op. — Denoting, in contrast to Eng. comb, vb., not the breaking but only the lifting of long, high waves, and may then be an old \*kamba, *to form crest or top*. See \*kamb and \*komb(a), sb., *sharp-crested mountain ridge*, and compare faks, sb. and vb.

**komin** [kɔmin], sb., *that which is suitable for one to do, is one's duty*; to be in ane's k., *to be one's duty*; hit ['it'] is guid or ill i' dy k. to dø it, *it becomes you well or ill to do that*; hit is ill i' dy k., *it is ungrateful of you, it is a poor return*. Also in pl.: komins; hit is ill i' dy komins (N.I.). — Cf. O.N. koma, vb., in sense of *to be one's duty, something one is obliged to do* (koma 6 in Fr.).

\***kongalu** [kɔŋ'galu, kɔŋ'gəlu], sb., *a bush, heather-bush*; under (a) **k.** U<sup>n.</sup>,<sup>bu</sup>. Only preserved in a riddle in Norn; see Introd. Prob.: \*kɔŋglu, acc., gen., dat. of \*kangla, f. O.N. kɔŋgull, m., *a cluster of berries*; No. kongla, f., *a fir-cone* (kongul, m., *a cluster of berries*), Sw. dial. kangel, m. Cf. also Sw. dial. kang, m., *a long, drooping, leafy twig or branch of a conifer*, No. kangla, vb., *to strip off leaves or seed*. — For the stressed ending in the Shetl. word see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 41.

**kongel** [kɔŋgəl (kåŋgəl)], sb., 1) *a piece of dough made into a brøni or circular, thick cake (barley- or oat-cake), raw brøni*. Nm. 2) *a small piece of peat (piece of burning peat)*. U.? Edm.: "kongl, a piece of burning peat". Fær. kongul, m., *a small piece of peat*. No. kongul (East Norw.), m., kongla, f., Sw. dial. kangel, m., *a fir-cone*, "kongul" also means *a cluster of berries* (West Norw.). See the preceding word, and konglalavin, sb. The root-meaning of the word is doubtless *lump*. For the relation between the two different meanings of kongel cf. the relation between Shetl. bogel, sb., and Ork. boglo, sb.

**kongi** [kɔŋgi], sb., *sea-snail, spiral-formed shell*. Y<sup>h.</sup>, Fe. No. kong, m., and lcel. kongur (fjörukongur), m., *sea-snail*.

**konglalavin** [kɔŋˈglalāˈvin], sb., = kongel, sb. 1 (*a piece of dough made into a brøni*). Nm. For the second part see lavin, sb.

**konk, konki** (kjonki), sb., *illness, a very bad cold*, see kunki, sb.

**konn**, vb., *to become acquainted or familiar with something (a place), to become accustomed to a haunt*, esp. referring to cattle, kept in a certain pasture, in order to get them accustomed to the place. Only reported in the form kodn, kodden [kɔdɔn] from Sandness on Wests. "keep de coo dere, untill shø koddens", *keep the cow there till she gets familiar with or used to the said pasture*. — O.N. kynnask, vb. refl., *to become acquainted, to make acquaintance with someone or something* (kunnr, adj., *known*); No. kynna, vb., *to let a person get familiar with one*, and kynnast, vb. refl., *to make oneself familiar (with someone)*. — In the Shetl. verb the i-mutation is dropped. Change of nn to dn, especially prominent in

the Foula dialect, has formerly been common on the greater part of Westside (Sa., W., Ai<sup>w.</sup>, St<sup>w.</sup>, Foula and Papa). Examples of the changes ll > dl, nn and rn > dn, on Wests., are found in Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 42; note further the Foula forms, such as kidn from kinn- (O.N. kinn, f., *the cheek*), and in the Hildina ballad (Foula ballad), e.g. kadn from O.N. kann, *can*, 3rd pers. sing. of kunna, vb. In Norn <sup>a)</sup>ll and <sup>b)</sup>nn, rn, are found as ll and nn respectively in the other parts of Shetland, often (esp. in the N.I.) with softened, palatal pronunciation.

**konn**, adj., *acquainted with; familiar with; accustomed to*, esp. referring to cattle having become accustomed to a certain pasture. Only reported from Sa., Wests., in the form kodn, kodden [kɔdɔn]. "de coo is no k. yet", *the cow is not yet accustomed to the pasture*. O.N. kunnr, adj., a) *known*; b) *familiar (with), being acquainted with or having knowledge of*. For the change nn > dn in Shetl. Norn on Wests. see under the preceding word.

**\*konnmerki** [kɔnˈmæˈrki, kɔnˈmæˈrki (kɔnˈ-)], sb., a kind of *corn-worm* (that creeps into the ears of corn, ruining them), zabrus gibbus. Y<sup>h.</sup> \*korn-maðkr, *corn-worm*. merki: derivative, with i-mutation, of older \*mark, O.N. maðkr, m., *maggot; worm*. For the change ðk > rk cf. No. and Sw. dial. mark = makk, m., *maggot; worm* (Sw. literary lang.: mask). Another Shetl. name for the said worm is oks-worm, "*ear (of corn)-worm*"; q.v.

**konta-plucker** [kɔˈŋˈtaplokˌɔr], sb., *small marul (the angler), Lophius piscatorius*. U<sup>n.</sup> — O.N. kunta, f., *cunnus*. See †plukker, sb.

†**kop**, sb., see kjob, sb.

**kopp** [kɔp], sb., 1) *a somewhat precipitous hollow, roundish depression in the landscape.* Ai. (Fogrigert). Often found as a place-name: de Kopp, de Koppes. Holokopp [hɔl'okɔp] (Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>): \*holu-kopp; de Kukopp [kukɔp] (de Biggins, Papa St.): \*kú-kopp, and "Koppena kør [kɔp'əna'kɔr]" (Nm<sup>w</sup>., near the lake of "Kørwater"): \*kýr-kopparnir — small dales, haunts of the cows. de Koppadelds (Semblister, St.): \*kopp(a)-deildir. Koppifell [kɔp'ifel] (Ai.), a hill, the one side of which is concave: \*koppfell. de Koppahwæis [kɔp'ahwæis] (Sulem, Nm.): \*kopp(a)-kvjar (see kwi, sb.). de Koppa-"rigs" (Tangwick, Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>., Huster, Ai.); rig (L.Sc.) = *cultivated patch* (older Shetl. teg, deld). — Sometimes kopp (in place-names) denotes *a roundish elevation*, e.g. de Smokopps [smɔkɔps, -kops] (Conn<sup>w</sup>.), some small, round hills with level top; cf. O.N. "smákoppr" in a contrary sense *small vessel; small hollow*. 2) in a water-mill: *one of the (two or three) holes, bored in the iron plate fixed to the ground sill, and in which the pivot of the axle turns*; see grundking, sb. In sense 2 now often a) with the pronunc.: [kɔp], like Eng. "cup", and b) in the form kapp, "cap" [kap], after L.Sc. cap, sb., *a wooden bowl*. 3) *stern of a boat or ship?* In this sense a form "kupp" is given in Edm. Not further confirmed. — kapp is commonly used in Shetl., partly in sense of *wooden bowl*, a Norwa-k., *a wooden bowl made in Norway (and imported from there)*, partly (esp. in S.Sh.) in sense of *boat's scoop*, = ouskerri, but in contrast to the latter, mostly used as a sea-term, tabu-name; see \*kupa, sb. Also in place-names the form kapp has sometimes replaced kopp; e.g. de

Rossikapps [rɔs'ikaps] (Fitful, Du.), depressions in the ground, pastures for horses: \*hrossa-koppar. — O.N. koppr, m., a) *a cup, small vessel*; b) *a cup-shaped hollow*; c) *semi-spherical elevation*. — It may be doubtful, in several cases, whether in Shetlandic place-names there is any evidence of an original "koppr" or \*kop-, \*kopa (No. kōp and kopa, *small hollow*), or a \*kúpa (No. kupa, f., *a bowl, something cup-shaped*), esp. where the pronunc. is [kɔp] with close o. Examples: Bergkop(p) or -kup [bæ'rkɔp] (Brough, Wh.), hollow in a rock; de Koppek or Kupek [kɔpɔk] o' de Wart (Scousburgh, Du.), hollow in a mountain-side. Kop(p)ja [kɔpa] (L.), an overhanging rock, concave at the foot, may be an original \*kopa. See \*kupa, kupi, sbs.

\*kora-mussi [kor'amosʃ], sb., reported from Sa. as being the last words of a dying Aithsting man to his wife: "Oh, puir k.-m., I'll t'ink lang for dee", *oh, poor --, I will long for you* (Ai.). As the expr. "krøl-mooth" or "krølet mooth", prop. "*curly mouth*", is still used as an endearing term to or about someone, kora-mussi may possibly be explained in a similar manner from O.N. kárr, m., *a curl* (or No. kaure, m., id.), and Fær. mussur, m., endearingly = munnur, m., *the mouth*. With Fær. "mussur" compare No. munsá, Sw. dial. and Fær. mussa, vb., *to kiss*.

**korf**, sb., see kurf, sb.

**korgl, korgel** [kårgəl], vb., *to tell strongly exaggerated stories.* Prop. *to emit throat sounds?* in this case, there may be compared with the Shetl. word, Fær. gorra and gorpa, vb., a) appl. to the raven: *to croak (hoarsely)*; b) *to babble, to talk nonsense*; Fær. gorpur, m., *the raven*, = O.N. korpr, No. korp, m. No. karkla, vb.,

to *cackle*, almost assimilates in form to Shetl. *korgl*.

**korhird**, vb., see *gordhird*, vb.

**kork**, vb., see *kørk*, vb.

†**korka** [kå'rkɑ] and †**korkin** [kå'rkin], sb., *oats*. Fo. (*korka*) and U<sup>n.bu.</sup> (*korkin*). Used as a tabu-name, sea-term in U. *korkakost*, *oaten bread* (Fo.); see \**kost*<sup>1</sup>, sb. — O.N. *korki*, m., *oats*, from Irish *coirce*, *corca*.

**korkalit** [kå'r'kalit' (kå'r'ka-)], sb., *red dye (purple)*, produced from *crab's-eye lichen*, *korki*, = Fær. *korkalitur*, No. *korkelit*, m. Fe. Otherwise more comm.: *korkelit* [kå'r'kelit', kå'r'ke-] or *korkilit* [kå'r'kilit', kå'r'ki-]. See below *korki*, sb.

†**korki** [kå'rki, kå'rki], sb., *crab's-eye lichen*, *lichen tartarea*. From this lichen is extracted a purple colour. comm. *korki* and *korka* [(kå'rka) kå'rka]: Fe. Fær. *korki*, No. (West Norw.) *korke*, m., id., from Gael. *corcar*. L.Sc. (obs.) *corkes*. Shetl. *korki* denotes also a *red (purple) colour*, prepared from *crab's-eye lichen*.

**korki** [kå'rki, kå'rki]-*ba'*, sb., a *round lump (ba' of prepared korki, a lump of red (purple) dye*, = Fær. *korkaleivur* (O.N. *hleifr*, m., a *round loaf*).

**kori**, sb., see *korr*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

?**kormoget** [kårmõ'gæt], adj., *having an impure, light grey colour, with a darker coloured belly*, applied to animals; a *k. sheep*. Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup> For *gormoget*? see *gor*, sb. Or a parallel form to *kidmoget*? see under *kattmoget*, adj.

**kormollet** [kårmõl'æt, kårmõl'æt, kårmõl'æt (kå-r-)], adj., 1) *having a large, ugly mouth*, esp. a) used by children and young persons of old women who are (were) harsh with them, and b) of cows; a *k. coo*. Sa. [kårmõl'æt]. 2) *ill-looking, having a disagreeable, repulsive ap-*

*pearance and a queer, ugly face*; a *k. body*. U. [kårmõl'æt; U<sup>n.</sup>: kårmõl'æt (kå-r-)]. Fo. [kårmõl'æt]. — The word may be an original \**kýr-mýltr* or \**múlótr*, "*having a mouth (muzzle) like a cow*". The first part of the compd., in this case, is gen. sing. (*kýr*) of O.N. *kýr*, f., a *cow*. For the second part mollet see *grólmolet*, and *grólmolet*, *kattmollet*, \**trollmolet*, adjs. — Different from the *kormollet*, treated here, is another *kormollet* [kårmõl'æt] = *kormolget* [kårmõl'gæt], *having a dirty face, soiled* (Nm.; [kårmõl'gæt]: N.Roe), which is a parallel form to *gormolget*, *gormollet*; see further under *gormolg* (*gormoll*), vb. In sense 2 (*ugly and disagreeable in appearance*), the two words are, however, merged together; likewise in sense c of the word *gormollet* (*kor-*), *surlly and peevish*, which poss. is a *kormollet*, "*cow-mouthed*", "*ugly-mouthed*", *repulsive*.

**korn, corn** [kårn, kån'rn, kårn], sb., *corn*, still commonly used in a sense handed down from the old language: a *morsel*; *grain*; a *tiny part of anything*, a *piri (little) corn*, = O.N. *korn*, n. The older Norn-form of the word was \**konn* [kå'n, kån, kån]; see under \**konnmerki*, sb. Cf. forms as \**honn*- from O.N. *horn*, \**bonn* from O.N. *barn*.

**corn-deld, -djeld**, sb., see *deld*, (and *skebb*<sup>2</sup>), sb.

**corn-gild** [kårn'gild' (-gild-)], sb., *payment, gild, for the damage done by one man's sheep on another man's corn*. U. \**korn-gild* (*gjald*). See \**gild*, sb.

**corn-skepp** [kårn'skæp, kårn'skæp, -skæp], sb., a *large straw-basket for stamping corn in*. See *skepp*<sup>2</sup> (and *skebb*<sup>2</sup>), sb.

**corp** [kå'rp], vb., *to emit rattling sounds, to be dying*. Fe. \**korpa*,



to *croak hoarsely*, applied to the raven; O.N. korpr, m., *the raven*. Cf. Fær. gorpa, vb., to *croak* (appl. to the raven, Fær. gorpur).

**korpnibset** [kɔrɲib'sæt], adj., *snub-nosed, short-faced*. Fo. kirpnibset [(kɔrɲib'sæt) kɪrɲib'sæt]: Sa. Like "kirp-faced". — Properly "*short-beaked*". For the first part korp- see further under kirp (kirpet, kirpin), adj. The second part is a deriv. of \*nebb, *beak* (No. nebb and Sw. näbb, m., Fær. nebb, n., O.N. nef, n.).

**korr<sup>1</sup>** [kɔr (kɔrr)], sb., in the expr. "de k. o' dimm", *the quietest part of the midsummer-night, the dead of the midsummer-night*. N.I.; Nm. occas. In Nm. also korl [kɔrl], de k. o' dimm. — O.N. kyrð, f., *rest, quietness* (kyrr, adj., *quiet, still*). — Cf. No. kurr, adj. (= kyrr, kjørr, *quiet, still*), in exprs. as "paa det kurraste", *in the middle of the night*, and "kurraste natti", *in the dead of night*.

**korr<sup>2</sup>** [kɔrr], sb., *a slight sound, a murmur*, esp. negatively "no a k.", *not the slightest sound or indication*; der' wer (*there was*) no a k. ut o' his head; der' wer no a k. among dem. N.I. Also referring to *a cooing or clucking sound*, e.g. of hens; Wests. (St.); see korr, vb. — O.N. kurr, m., *a murmur*, prop. *a grumbling, growling*.

**korr** [kɔrr], vb., *to coo, to cluck*, e.g. of hens perceiving something that fixes their attention. Wests. (St.). — O.N. kurra, vb., *to murmur; grumble, growl*, etc.

**korr** [kɔrr], interj., *hushaby!* Cf. Icel. korra, vb., *to sing low to children* (korríró, *cradle-song, lullaby*), and see kirr, interj.

**korri** [kɔri], sb., *a small, lively fellow*; applied to children and small animals. "My k.!" *my treasure, my honey!* (Sa.). Occas. also of *dogs* (Conn.), esp. in fondling address,

and as the name of a dog. In the first given sense korri is prob. the same word as Sw. dial. kurre, m., a) *the squirrel*; b) *a small, lively boy*. In sense of *dog*, and as the name of a dog, another "kurre" is found in Sw. dial., with which cf. Eng. cur, sb. For a possible merging of \*kurri" and O.N. kær, adj., *dear*, in the expr. "my kor(r)i", see the following word.

**korri** [kɔri], adj., 1) *small, lively, cheerful and quick*, commonly applied to children and small animals; a k. little fellow. Nm<sup>a</sup>. (N.Roe), Conn. 2) in fondling address to a child: my k. ting (lamb)! my piri k. ting! *my sweet little honey!* Sa. Edm. gives kurrie: "pretty, dear, amiable".

— For the etymology of the word in sense 1 see under korri, sb. In sense 2 there seems to be a mingling of \*kurri with O.N. kær, adj., *dear*, in Shetl. partly ker, as "my kor(r)i!" (see the preceding word) is also used syn. with keremi! *my dear! my treasure!*

**kornorr** [kɔrnór], sb. and interj.: I) sb., *a murmur; mutter*, esp. negatively; he never said k., *he never said a word*. Nm. II) interj., *be quiet! be silent!* Fe. — The first part is korr<sup>2</sup>, sb., *a murmur*; the second part is poss. knurr, sb., (q.v.) in this compd. merely intensive, noted down in the same sense. The initial k in the second part might easily be dropped in the said compd. See kirrnirr and kørnrørr, sb. (and interj.), in which "i" and "ø", in the second parts are, respectively, due to adjustment of sound.

**kors, cors** [(kɔ'rs) ká'rs], sb., 1) *fiery-cross in shape of a small, wooden cross-pin*; formerly used especially when tithes were to be collected, and was stuck above the door when sending round from house to house. Also Ork. 2) *express*

*message, very important tidings or errand*; to send a **k.**; N.I. (Y.; Fe.). 3) korses, pl., *two pieces of wood laid crosswise and fixed at the end of the churn-staff*, for butter-churning; (a pair o') kirn-korses; comm. 4) *a cruciform mark on a steelyard by which to distinguish the centre*; comm. in pl. of two such marks on a steelyard; de bismar-korses, half a lispund korses. 5) exclamation in swearing: kors! "cross"! **k.** upo dee! **k.** upo dat! — Kors-mass, *cross-mass, the 3rd of May* (Inventio Crucis), and the 14th of September (Elevatio Crucis), = O.N. Krossmessa, L.Sc. Cors(e)-mass. — The form of the word is L.Sc. (cors), but the meanings spring from O.N. kross, m., *a cross, cross-pin*, which, inter alia, is found in sense of *a circulating fiery-cross*, = Shetl. kors 1; Fær. tingakrossur, m., *fiery-cross*. Meaning 2 of Shetl. kors has been developed from meaning 1. With kors (korses) 3, "kirn-korses", cf. No. kirnekross, m., *wheel in a wheel-churn* (R.). — In place-names commonly in the older form kross [krəs, krās; krəs, krəs], esp. as the first part, and denoting a cross, in former times placed on or near the spot where e.g. the passers-by performed their devotions. See Shetl. Stedn. p. 124.

†**kort** [kɔ'rt, kâ'rt, kó'rt], adj., *short*; also *scant*. Prob. a more recent word. Da. (and No.) kort, Ndl. kort, adj.

**koss** [kôs], vb., *to scare away poultry (hens) by shouting*; see kuss and køss, vbs.

**koss** [kôs], interj., *outcry, by which to scare away poultry (hens)*; see kuss and køss, interj.

**kossi** [kôsi (kôsi)] and **kotsa, kotsi** [kôtsa, kôtsi], sb., *a calf or cow*, used as a call or fondling term. kotsa: U<sup>n</sup>. occas. kotsi: U. and

Fe. Elsewhere more commonly: kossi. See kussi, sb.

\***kost**<sup>1</sup> [kɔst], sb., 1) *bread*; handed down in the compds. boga [boga]-**k.**, *barley-bread*, and korka [ká'rká]-**k.**, *oaten bread*. Fo. In Low's list of words (from Fo.): Coust, Boga coust and Corca coust. 2) in former times: *a certain tax of corn*, acc. to D. Balfour commonly paid in  $\frac{1}{3}$  meal, and  $\frac{2}{3}$  malt or corn (Ork. and Shetl.). cost: Balfour. — Cf. O.N. kost, m., in sense of *sustenance* (in provisions), *food, corn*, and Ork. cost, coist, sb., a) *sustenance or duty payable in kind, tax in kind*; b) in a special sense: *meal and malt* (Jam., Edm.).

\***kost**<sup>2</sup>, **kjost** [(k)óst, kóst, kjóst], sb., *tumulus*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Bard.). As a place-name, names of hills, are found: de Kostins [kóstins] or de Kóstins [kóstins], a lumpy hill in Bonidale, Lunn.; de K(j)ostins [kóstins, kjóstins], sea-term for a (steep) tract of coast in Westing, U., forming a height; de K(j)osta [kóstá], sea-term, used by Yell fishermen of the promontory "Tonga [tɔŋga]" in Unst (U<sup>w</sup>.); Kostifell [kɔs'tefel'], sea-term for the hill Sulmisvird [\*-varða], Nm. — O.N. kōstr, m., *a heap, heterogeneous mass*. Fær. kōstur, m., Ork. kaest, sb. (Jam., Suppl.), *a dunghill*.

**kotl, kottel** [kótəl, kóitəl], vb., 1) *to tickle* (U<sup>n</sup>.), = kitl<sup>2</sup>, kittel, vb. 2) *to put aside secretly, to pilfer*. U. Cf. a) No. kutla, vb. (Dal.), = kitla, *to tickle*, and b) kitla, vb., in sense of *to poke, rake up the fire* (R.).

**kotti** [kóti], sb., a pet name and call for a hen: *chickabiddy*; piri (little) **k.**! Fe.? (acc. to J.I.). See kitti, sb.

**kovl**<sup>1</sup>, **kovel**, sb., see kuvl, kuv-el, sb.

**kovl**<sup>2</sup>, **kovel** [kóvəl], sb., *thick, warm clothing*, esp. *head-covering*. Also

kofl, koffel [kófəl]. O.N. kufil and kofl, n., *a cowled cloak*.

**kovi, kovel** [kóvəl], vb., to **k.** anesell ['oneself'], to **k.** anesell op, *to dress oneself warmly, to wrap oneself up carefully, esp. about the head*; shø ['she'] kovels her (her head) op. Also kofl, kofel [kófəl]: U<sup>n</sup>. occas., Conn. koveld (kofeld) op, *closely wrapped up (esp. about the head)*. \*kuffla or \*kofla. See the preceding word.

**kra** [krā], sb., see \*kragek and kraga-tae, sbs.

**krab** [krāb], sb., *a collection of small, worthless objects*, e.g. small, ill-thriven potatoes; small pieces of peat, etc.; a lock ['lot'] o' **k.** U<sup>n</sup>., Y<sup>n</sup>. (of potatoes). Also *a collection of small creatures*, esp. small, testaceous animals (very small limpets, patella, unserviceable for bait), small mussels. U<sup>n</sup>., Nm<sup>s</sup>. (mussel-**k.**). Sometimes appl. to small fish, disparagingly. U<sup>n</sup>. — No. krap, n., a) *copse; small, stunted trees*; b) *small, ill-thriven animals* (R.).

**krab** [krāb], vb., *to scrape, to be dragged over an uneven surface while scratching and gripping hold*, e.g. of an anchor or grapnel, dragged over the sea-bottom; de anchor or dregg krabs (is krabin). U<sup>mo</sup>. \*krapa? Cf. O.N. krafsa and krapa, vb., *to scratch, scrape*, No. krabba, vb., a) *to crawl, creep*; b) *to grab, snatch, scrape* (krafsa), Sw. dial. krabba, vb., *to creep*.

**krabbaliri** [krab'aliri], sb., *barnacles*, lepas anatifera; commonly in pl.: krabbaliris. Esp. of barnacles on driftwood. U<sup>n</sup>. The first part of the compd. is, in all probability, O.N. krabbi, m., handed down in sense of *crab*, but doubtless originally used in a wider sense of a *creeping creature*; cf. No. krabbe, m., a) *a crab*; b) *a small, creeping thing*, and No. and Sw. dial. krabba, vb., *to crawl*,

*creep*. liri is possibly the same word as, or cognate with, No. lira, f., *a thin cake*. Otherwise Shetl. liri is found in sense of *shearwater*, Puffinus (a species of sea-fowl). Other names for *barnacles* are spikkaliris (spiggaliris) (U<sup>n</sup>.) and "tamminoris", the latter otherwise denoting the sea-fowl *puffin*, Fratercula arctica. The name "tamminori" for *barnacles* is prob. due to a comparison of this animal with the beak of the puffin. On the other hand, a comparison with the beak of the shearwater does not agree quite so well.

\***krabbi**, \***krabbe** [(krabi) krabə], sb., *a crab*, in the verse about the crow and the crab (see Introd.: Fragments of Norn). Fe. Now always: crab. — O.N. krabbi, m., *a crab*.

**krabbi** [krabi]-*lines*, sb. pl., *a variety of stringy seaweed, fucus filum*. Fe.? (J.I.). Doubtless "*creeping strings*"; No. and Sw. dial. krabba, vb., *to crawl, creep*; see krabbaliri, sb. Another name for the same variety of seaweed is "lokkislines".

**krag** [kræg], sb., 1\*) *a collar*. 2) *the throat, neck*. Conn. O.N. kragi, m., *the collar of a coat*. L.Sc. crag, craug, sb., *the neck*. In sense 2 the L.Sc. form "craig [kræg]" is now more common in Shetl.

**kraga** [krāga], sb., *a black cow with a white stripe round the neck, or conversely*. Used esp. as the name for such a cow: Kraga. Fo. See kraget<sup>1</sup>, adj.

**kraga-tae** [krā'gate], sb., in a boat: *the top of a frame- or cross-timber; a bent piece of wood, which stretches from the end of the cross-beam under a thwart up to the gunwale* (antiquated construction). Y<sup>n</sup>. Elsewhere more generally in the abbreviated form: "kra [krā]-tae", now used of a somewhat dif-

ferent construction: *short knee-timber, a piece of wood which, underneath, rests on the end of a cross-timber, and on top of which is scarfed the so-called "knee-head"* (q.v.). In Wh. found un-compounded: kra [krā], denoting a *knee-piece scarfed to the bottom timber (de band) below, and to "de knee-head" above*. — "kraga-tae", prop. "*knee-timber-toe*" (L.Sc. tae, sb., = Eng. toe). For the first part of the compd. see the foll. word.

\***kragek** [krægək, krægək], sb., *knee-timber in a boat*; the word assimilates partly to "kraga (kra)-tae"; q.v. Edm.: "cragacks, the knees in a boat". — O.N. kraki, m., a *pole, stake*, also (as Icel. kraki, m., No. krake partly) a *crook, hook*.

**kraget**<sup>1</sup> [krægət (krægət)], adj., appl. to an animal: *having the neck (partly also the cheeks and head) of a different colour from that of the body, with light (white) body and dark (black) neck, or conversely*; a **k.** *coo* or horse, a **k.** *sheep*. Prop. *having a collar round the neck*, and derived from O.N. kragi, m., a *coat-collar*. \*krögótt? One might have expected a form \*kroget, similar e.g. to moget [\*mögótt], *having a belly of a different colour from that of the body*, from O.N. magi, m., *the stomach*. The word is possibly not quite old, though absence of u-mutation in kraget may be due to influence of the word krag, sb., whilst o in moget is supported by the form mogi, sb., *stomach, stomach of a fish*. Cf. bjelset (\*bi-helset), adj.

**kraget**<sup>2</sup> [krægət], adj., *very lean and miserable*, esp. applied to cattle; a **k.** *sheep*. Wh. Cf. No. krakutt, Sw. dial. krakig and krakligr, adj., *feeble; miserable; sick* (krake, m., inter alia a *very emaciated animal*), O.N. krakligr, adj., *thin, slim,*

*slender of frame*, and see below krak(k)<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**kragklut** [kraklöt, kräklöt (-klöt)], sb., a *cravat, neckerchief*. From krag and klut, sbs.

†**kragsi** [kragsi], sb., a *person with a long neck*, esp. as a nickname for such a person. Fo. From krag, sb. 2.

**krak** or **krakk**<sup>1</sup> [krak], sb., a *small, thin and weak person who has reached maturity, but is stunted in growth*; a **k.** o' a *ting*. Cf. a) O.N. kraki, m., (a *stake, pole*) *thin and spare-limbed person*, No. and Sw. dial. krake, m., also a *stunt; a weak, emaciated being*; b) No. krakk, m., a *poor wretch*. See kraget<sup>2</sup>, adj.

**krakk**<sup>2</sup> [krak], sb., 1) a *three-legged wooden stool*, = No. krakk, Fær. krakkur (O.N. knakkr, m., L.Sc. crackie, sb. Also k r o k k [kråk]. Sometimes 2) a *foot-stool (wooden foot-stool)*, = No. krakk (O.N. knakkr).

**krakk-grice** [krak-gräis], sb., a *pig with very short, poorly developed hind legs*, on account of disease in the joints. U<sup>n</sup>. With krakk, in this compd., cf. No. krakall, adj., *stiff and feeble in the feet*, kraken, adj., *that moves stiffly and wearily* (to be classed with kraka, vb., *to creep, crawl along*).

**kram**<sup>1</sup> [kräm], sb., a *paw, cat's paw, cat's claw*. Jocular or mocking term, also applied to a *hand*: "paw". Wh., Lunn. O.N. hrammr, m., *bear's paw*. The Shetl. form, however, possibly springs from an original \*kram-; see kramm, vb., and krammek, sb. Cf. ram, sb.

**kram**<sup>2</sup> [kräm], sb., a *heap of small objects or tiny creatures* (shell-fish for bait, small potatoes, etc.). Nm<sup>s</sup>. Is doubtless the same word as O.N. kram, n., *goods, small wares*. See krama, sb.

**kram** [kräm], vb., *to pack into*

a heap; kramd [krāmd] together, kramd op. Nm<sup>s</sup>. The long vowel-sound indicates kram to be a Norn, and not the Eng. word. No. krama, vb., a) to grab; b) to cram, stuff. A form with short vowel-sound is now commonly used in Shetl.

**krama** [krāma], sb., a collection or heap of small objects, such as very small potatoes, small clods of earth, pieces of peat, etc.; gane ['gone'] i' k., lyn' in a k., crumbled, crushed. Conn. Derived form from kram<sup>2</sup>, sb., see ante. — The same word as krama is doubtless grama [grāma], sb., heap of small objects, esp. small potatoes, (dirty) heap of potatoes, many of which are bad ones. to lie in a grama, to lie in a partly decomposed state, appl. to small objects (potatoes) in a heap.

**kramm** [kram], vb., 1) to grab; to k. i' de taatis ['potatoes'], i' de peats; to k. ut. 2) to scrape; scratch; de cat kramms or klurs (is krammin or klurin) to de wast ['west']: considered to indicate that the wind is going to be westerly (Fe.). — Cf. Da. kramme, vb., No. kremma, vb., to crumple; crush; handle; squeeze; paw (No. krama and kramsa, vb., to grab, snatch; "kramsa" also to scratch).

**krammek** [kramək], sb., the paw of an animal, esp. cat's paw. Mockingly also appl. to a hand: "paw". "cats'-krammek's" is also used metaph. in sense of small, detached, drifting clouds; see kattiram, sb. — O.N. hrammr, m., bear's paw. The Shetl. form is, however, possibly an original \*krammr; see the preceding word, and cf. kram<sup>1</sup> and ram, sbs.

**kramp** [kra'mp], sb., cramp, contraction of the sinews; see krapp<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**krampi** [kra'mpi], sb., commonly in pl., krampis, liver-krampis: meal

from bursten, burstin (corn, dried over the fire in a pot), crushed together with fish-livers, esp. livers from small coalfish (see sillek<sup>2</sup>, sb.); barley- or oatmeal crushed together with fish-livers (from small coalfish) or with the train-oil extracted therefrom; usually prepared by boiling in a pan. krampi, sing., partly also = liver-brøni, barley- or oat-cake crushed with fish-livers and grilled, or brøni with livers in the middle (U. occas., U<sup>wg</sup>). — The word is to be classed with No. krampa, vb., to press; squeeze (esp. clothes in washing. R.). — In Wh. and in L. occas. a form krumpas, q.v., is used in the same sense as krampis. Cf. krappin, sb.

**krank** [kra'ŋk], adj., sick, feeble. O.N. krankr, adj., sick, L.Sc. and Eng. dial. crank, Germ. krank. See kronk, sb. and adj.

**kranset<sup>1</sup>** [kra'nsət], adj., applied to cattle, esp. sheep: dark-coloured (black or brown) with partly light (white) face (esp. round the eyes), and frequently also with light (white) neck. Also conversely. Wests. Doubtless, having a wreath (crown, ring). O.N. krans, kranz, m., a ring; garland; crown.

**kranset<sup>2</sup>** [kra'nsət], adj., cross; fretful; malicious. Prob. for \*krangset. Cf. No. krange, m., a cross, dis-obliging person, "krangl", applied to anything twisted or crooked (kranglen, adj., twisted, gnarled, krangla, vb., to quarrel).

**kransi** [kra'nsi (krānsi)], sb., (the common) coral, millepora polymorpha. O.N. krans, kranz, m., a wreath; ring; crown, in No. (krans) also a cluster of berries.

**krapp<sup>1</sup>** [krap], sb., cramp, contraction of the sinews, in compds., such as tungekrapp, sandikrapp; q.v. N.I. Also kramp [kra'mp] (U. occas.). Sw. kramp and (in dials.)

krampe and krappe, m., *cramp, contraction of the sinews*.

**krapp**<sup>2</sup> [krap], sb., *the angular space in the interior of a house between the upper part of the stone wall and the lower part of the roof (the rafters)*; de k. o' de wa ['wall']. F.I. This space above the wall is a general depository for small things. — Doubtless *narrow space*; see **krapp**, adj., and cf. O.N. krapparúm, n., handed down in a different sense of a space (the third from the stern) in an ancient ship-of-war. No. krepp, m., *a narrowing*. L.Sc. crap, sb., *the top of any thing*. Cf. esins, sb. pl.

**krapp** [krap], adj., 1) *close; scant*, esp. of wind, *mostly contrary wind, making it difficult for sailing*; a k. wind. In the same sense No. krapp, adj., 2) of the sea: *choppy, with short, crested waves*; k. sea. 3) of the stem of a boat: *sharply bent upwards*; of a boat: *having the stem sharply bent upwards*, = No. kroppstemd, adj.; k. stems; de boat is ower (*very*) k. i' de stem. — O.N. krapp, adj., *strait; narrow*.

**krappin** [krapin], sb., *meal and fish-livers crushed together* (U.; Sa.); *meal-dumplings, filled with fish-livers* (Swinister, De.). Mostly in the form kroppin [krâpin, krâpən], and esp. denoting *meal and fish-livers crushed together, stuffed into the head of a fish and boiled*; k-head. — Originally doubtless the same word as krampi, sb. (q.v.), with change mp > pp (cf. kramp and krapp<sup>1</sup>, sb.). The word merges with L.Sc. "crappit head", *head of haddock, stuffed with oatmeal, suet, etc.*, from "crap", vb., *to fill, stuff*.

**kravi** [kravi, krâvi], sb., *a swarm, large (collected) flock, crowd*; a k. o' dogs, a k. o' fish. Nm<sup>n.w.</sup> (N.Roe; Esh.). Also appl. to inanimate objects: *a heap; mass; great pile*; a k. o' waar [L.Sc. ware, sea-

*weed*]. Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup> [krâvi]: Esh.; [krâvi]: N.Roe. — Possibly to be classed with No. krade, m., *dense crowd* (R.), Icel. kraðak, n., *a swarm, crowd* (B.H.). v (-vi), in that case, raises some difficulty, and therefore an original \*kraf, in sense of *crawling, creeping things*, might be indicated; cf. Sw. dial. krava, vb., *to crawl, creep*.

**craw-pil** [krâpīl (-pil, -pil)], sb., *a kind of testaceous animal, to be found on the foreshore*. Mostly used collect.: *small, black shell-fish on the foreshore*. Cf. O.N. kráku-skel, No. kraakeskjel, f., *mytilus edulis*; L.Sc. craw, sb., = *crow*. Shetl. pil, sb., *small shell-fish*; No. pile, m., *a particle; grain*. See kroklin, sb.

**craws'-court** [krâs-ko'rt], sb., 1) "*crows' court*", *a gathering of crows holding conference and judgement* (generally resulting in an attack on one of the flock, leaving it dead on the spot), = Fær. krákuting, n. 2) comparatively and mockingly: *boisterous assembly discussing insignificant matters with much and useless talk*, = Fær. krákuting, No. kraaketing, n.

**craw-siller** [krâ-silør], sb., *glimmer*, a kind of mineral (stone, cleavable into very thin, glittering, flexible plates), mica. No. kraakesylv, Da. dial. kragesølv, n., id.

**craw-sten, -stane** [krâsten, -sten], sb., = *craw-siller*.

**craw-tang** [krâtaŋ], sb., "*crow seaweed*", *a variety of yellowish seaweed, growing in small clusters on a single stalk among the so-called golatang (q.v.) on the sea-shore*. Y<sup>h.</sup>, Fe. Reported from Fe. appl. to the kind of seaweed growing on the sea-shore above the so-called bongtang or sea-wrack. Fe.: *craw-tang* = Y<sup>h.</sup>: *golatang*?

**krechin**, sb., see *krekin*.



†**kreg**, sb., see *krigi*, *krik*, sbs.  
**kregasod**, **craiga-sod** [kræˈga-sōdː, -sōˈdː], sb., *a rock on the sea-shore from which angling is carried on*. U. The form of the word is partly L.Sc., partly Norn. L.Sc. *craig*, sb., *a rock*; Shetl. *sod*, sb., *a seat*. See \**bergset* and \**bergsodi*, sb.

**krek**<sup>1</sup> [kræk, kræk], vb., *to spit, hawk, to cough up phlegm*. [kræk]: Conn. O.N. *hrækja*, vb., *to spit*. Common in the derived form *kreks*; see *kreks*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**krek**<sup>2</sup> [kræˈk], vb., *to move slowly and falteringly, to stumble along*, usually complaining in a whimpering voice; *to geng krekin about*. Du. Poss. syn. with No. “*kreka*” or “*kraka*”, Sw. dial. *kråka* (*kreka*), vb., *to creep, crawl (to walk slowly and badly)*. Owing to the long *e*, however, the word, in its form, is closer allied to Icel. *kreika*, vb., *to walk slowly, to stagger along*.

**krek**, **kræk** [kræˈk, kræˈk], sb., *an animal with very short, poorly developed hind legs*. Fe. See “*krakk-grice*”, sb., and *kreks*<sup>1</sup>, adj.

**krekin**, **krechin** [kræχɪn, kræχən], sb., sea-term, used in fishermen's *tabu-lang*. for *whale*. U. Cf. No. *krake*, m., as the name of a large marine animal (and in Aa. Suppl.: *krakunge*, m., a kind of *marine animal*?).

**kreks**<sup>1</sup> [kræks (kreks)], vb., 1) *to hawk, cough up phlegm; to clear one's throat*, esp. in a forcible manner; *to k. ut o' de craig or t'rot (the throat)*, *to k. ut ane's t'rot*, *to k. i' de t'rot*. 2) *to grumble*; more rare in this sense. — *kræks*: comm. *kreks*: Wests. occas. — Cf. No. (Helgeland) *kraksa*, N.Sw. dial. *kraaks*<sup>1</sup>, vb., *to hawk, cough, cough up* (O.N. *hrækja*, vb., *to spit*). See *kreks*<sup>1</sup> and *bruks*, vbs.

**kreks**<sup>2</sup> [kræks], vb., *to walk in a bent position with crooked knees*,

*to stagger*. Du., etc. \**kreksa*. See the foll. word as well as *krik*<sup>1</sup>, *krikel*<sup>2</sup> and *kriks*, vbs.

**kreks**<sup>1</sup> [kræksət (kræˈksət)], adj., applied to foals and pigs: *having feeble, crooked and stiff legs* (owing to disease in the joints); a *k.* foal or grice. Appl. to the legs of foals and pigs: *feeble, crooked and stiff*; *k. legs*. Fe. Cf. No. *kreks*, m., *a stunt*, and *kreksa*, f., *a crooked object (a branch)*. Deriv. of \**krak(k)*; see “*krakk-grice*”. *krikset*, adj., q.v., differs somewhat in sense from *kreks*.

**kreks**<sup>2</sup> [kræksət], adj., *grumbling; cross*. Uncommon. Deriv. of *kreks*<sup>1</sup>, vb. 2.

**kreksi** [kræksi], sb., *a disease in foals and pigs, causing the legs to become crooked and stiff*. Fe. See *kreks*<sup>1</sup>, adj.

**krell**, **krill** [krej], sb., *a clinking sound, the sound of any hard object (as glass or china) breaking into pieces*. U. See *skrell*, *skrill*, sb.

**krem** [kræˈm], vb., 1) *to be ailing, always unwell and sulky*. Fe.; Y<sup>n</sup>. 2) *to complain*. Fe.; a *kremin* body. — \**kreima*(sk) or *kremjask*? The long *e*-sound in Shetl. rather indicates an original \**kreim*-. Cf. a) No. *kreimskjen* and *kreimslen*, adj., *ailing, weakly and eating little*, from \**kreim*-, Icel. *kreima* (*kreyma*?), f., *a weak person*; b) O.N. *kremjask*, vb. refl. *to pine away from a wasting sickness* (*krøm*, f.). — Hardly developed through a \**krøm* from \**krauma*; see further *krom*, vb.

**krest** [(krɛst) kræst], vb., *to exert oneself, walking wearily, bending under a heavy burden (on one's back)*; *to k. under a burden*. U<sup>n</sup>. Also *krist* [*krist*, *krest*] (U<sup>n</sup>). — O.N. *kreista*, vb., *to squeeze; pinch; press*. No. *kreista seg*, *to exert oneself in order to bring out some-*

*thing*, e.g. the voice in singing or speaking.

**krestin** [(krɛstɪn) kræstɪn], sb., *hard toil and struggle*, e.g. in carrying a heavy burden (on the back), also of laborious rowing; we 're had a **k.** U<sup>n</sup>. See *krest*, vb.

†**kribb**, sb., see *krobbek*, *kruff* and *krib(b)i*, sbs.

**kribbage** [krɪbədʒ], sb., *a poor wretch, emaciated creature* (person or animal); a *puir* ['poor'] **k.** U<sup>n</sup>.w. May be either a \**krypp*-appl. to *something shrunken or stunted* (No. *kryppa*, vb., *to shrivel up*, O.N. *kryppill*, m., *a cripple*) or \**krepp*- (No. *krepp*, m., partly *a narrowing*, partly *a falling-off in condition*). Cf. poss. also Sw. dial. *kripp*, m., *a little child*. For a change pp > bb in Shetl. Norn see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 38 a. Edm. gives "cribbage, the person, the body of a person", syn. with *kruppin*, from O.N. *kröppr*, m.

**kribbi, kribi** [krɪbi], sb., *an oblong, flat wooden vessel in which the fisherman keeps his fishing-line (esp. haddock-line) when going a-fishing*. Ai. (W.Burr.). Prob. a form arisen by i-mutation or through infl. of Eng. *crib*, sb., from an older \**krubb*; see further *krobbek*, sb.

**kriel** [krɪəl, krɪ'ɪl] and **krier** [krɪər, krɪ'ər], sb., sea-term in fishermen's *tabu-lang*. for a *cock*. U. Cf. Icel. *kria*, f., as the name for a *sea-swallow*; No. *kria*, vb., *to shout*; *rejoice*.

**krig(g)** [krɪg], vb., *to hook, to grip and let loose again*, e.g. of an anchor or sinker on a fishing-line, catching the sea-bottom, and having to be loosened again; *de kappi (the sinker on the line)* was *krig(g)et*; we could feel *de anchor krig(g)in*. Y<sup>n</sup>. O.N. *krækja*, vb., *to hook*. The vowel is developed irregularly in Shetlandic.

**krigga** [krɛgɑ], sb., *cover or shelter against bad weather*, prop. *crouching position*; to stand in **k.** Fe. Prob. \**kryk-* or \**krykk-*. Cf. No. *krykja*, vb., = *kroka*, vb., *to crouch (against bad weather)*, Da. dial. *krække*, vb. "krykja" from "kruk", *crouching position*. See further *kroga*<sup>1</sup>, sb., and *krog*, vb.

**krigi, kriggi** [krɪgi, krɛgi], sb., *corner, sharp angle in a wall or fence*; a **k.** in a *dyke (fence)*. U. [krɪgi; U<sup>n</sup>. occas.: krɛgi]. As a place-name sometimes appl. to a creek; thus: "de Kriga (Krigga) [krɪgɑ]": a narrow creek in the isle of Muckle Roe (De<sup>w</sup>). — O.N. *kriki* and *krikr*, *krikr*, m., *a bend*; *curve*; *angle*; No. *krik* and *krikk*, m., *a sharp angle, corner*. — A rare form *kreg* [krɛg], *curvature*, in place-names may have arisen from "krikr", as long e in Shetl. Norn is sometimes a development of O.N. i; thus e.g. "Krega [krɛgɑ]-burn", name of the bend of a stream, winding part of a stream, running into Vidlin Loch, Lunn. Different from this \**kreg*, though etymologically connected, and similarly pronounced, is the L.Scotish loan-word *craig*, sb., *the throat*. *krik*, sb., *a narrow pass*, q.v., is prop. the same word as *krigi* (*kreg*).

**krigi-set, kriggi-set** [krɪg'isɛt, krɛg'isɛt, -sɛt], vb., *to drive an animal into a corner, esp. into a sharp angle, krig(g)i, in a fence in order to catch it*; to **k.-s.** a horse or sheep. U. [krɪgi-; U<sup>n</sup>. occas.: krɛgi-]. \**krik(a)-setja*, *to put into a corner*. See the preceding word, and cf. *krogset*, vb.

**krik** [krɪk], sb., *a defile in the landscape, narrow pass, cleft*. Fo. Also fig.: *a trap* (prop. *corner or angle of a fence in which to catch an animal*; see *krig(g)i*, sb., and *kriggi-set*, vb.). As a place-name is found "de Krig [krɪg]": a

narrow valley in Fo. On the other hand, *kreg* [kræg], in the expr. "de **k.** o' a loch", a *narrowing, or a narrow, neck-shaped part of a lake*, is prob. L.Sc. *craig*, sb., *the throat*. See further *krigi* (*kriggi*), sb., which prob. is the same word.

**krikI, krikel<sup>1</sup>** [krikəl], vb., *to crumple or crush*; de paper was a' [all] *krikeld* op. Y., Fe. Cf. No. "krikI" appl. to *something crooked and winding*, *krikla*, vb., *to make crooked designs, e.g. in sewing*.

**krikI, krikel<sup>2</sup>** [krikəl], vb., *to walk unsteadily and feebly, to stagger along with bent knees*; "to **k.**", or "to geng *kriklin*". \**krikla* or \**krykla*. Cf. a) No. *krikel*, m., *a feeble creature*, *kekla*, f., *a poor, bent wretch, stiff in the limbs*; b) No. *krykla*, f., α) *lameness in the feet (in cows)*, = *krypla*; β) *something stunted or weak and shrinking*, *kryklen*, adj., *weak and shrinking (krykjel, m., a crouching wretch)*.

**kriklet** [kriklət, kriklət], adj., *stiff in the limbs; bent; having a feeble, stiff and staggering gait*; a *puir* ['poor'] **k.** *cræter*. U<sup>n</sup>. Is to be classed with the preceding word.

†**kriks** [kriks, kriks], sb., *stiffness in a limb or in a part of the body; pain in the sinews* (from remaining too long in the same strained position); to get de **k.** (Du.); *temporary lameness or numbness in the legs or arms accompanied by tingling sensations, "sleeping"*; I 'm gotten de **k.** (Conn.). [kriks, kriks]: Wests. [kriks]: Du. and Conn. See the two following words as well as a) *kreks<sup>2</sup>*, vb., and *kreksi*, sb.; b) *krikI<sup>2</sup>*, vb. Cf. Eng. *crick*, sb.

**kriks** [kriks (kriks)], vb., *to walk bent and unsteadily with a feeble, staggering gait*; to geng ['go'] *kriksin*. In Du. also *krisk* [krisk (krisk)], by metathesis of **k** and **s**. Cf. No. *kriks*, n., *a poor, feeble*

*creature*, and see *kreks<sup>2</sup>*, *krikI<sup>2</sup>*, vbs.

**krikset** [kriksət (kriksət)], adj., *bent, crooked, having raised shoulders and humped back* (Easts. occas.: N., etc., Nm<sup>n</sup>.); *having bent knees* (De<sup>w</sup>.); a *puir* ['poor'] **k.** *body*; to geng **k.** See the preceding word and *kreks<sup>2</sup>*, vb.

**krikst** [krikst (krikst)], adj., *having a stiff limb, suffering from a temporary stiffness of the sinews, from remaining too long in the same strained position* (Du.); *having a numb limb, that "sleeps"* (Conn.). I 'm **k.** = I 'm ['have'] gotten de *kriks*; see *kriks*, sb.

**krimm** [krım, krəm], vb., *to cough (slightly), to clear one's throat, to k. ut o' de *craig* (*the throat*). Fe. \**krim*- or \**krym*-? Cf. the following derived forms: No. *krymta* and *kremta*, vb., *to hawk slightly, to clear one's throat*, Icel. *krimta*, vb., Sw. dial. *krimta*, vb., *to squeeze; wring*. The word is doubtless to be classed with O.N. *kremja*, vb., *to press*, *kremjask*, a) *to be squeezed, pinched*; b) *to be afflicted with illness*. For the development of meaning cf. No. *kremta*, vb., a) *to press, squeeze*; b) *to hawk, to clear one's throat*.*

**krimp** [krı'mp (krə'mp)], vb., *properly to squeeze, press*: 1) *to shrink; to narrow; to restrict*; now often used metaph.: a) *ye maun no k.* yoursell, *you must not sacrifice so much that you will suffer want* (Fe.); b) *to be too stingy* (in measure or weight), *to give too short measure and weight* (U<sup>n</sup>.). 2) a) *to wince; complain; whimper*; a *krimpin* body. U. (U<sup>wg</sup>.). Applied to cows in the byre, *longing for fodder*: to ød (nød) and *krimp*, *to emit a low, long-drawn, plaintive sound*. Wests. (St.?): b) *to desire, to long for something*, intensive in the phrase "to ød (nød) and *krimp*" (Wests.:

St.?). — No. krympa, vb., *to squeeze; press*, Da. krympe, vb., *to shrink*; Sw. krympa seg, Da. krympe sig, *to wince*.

**krimpet** [kri'mpət, krə'mpət], adj., *having a scalloped edge, pinked* (Du.). A form krimp [kri'mp, krə'mp], in sense of *scarce, scrimp*, is L.Sc. Jam.: crimpe, adj.).

**krimpi** [kri'mpi], sb., *a whimpering person, a person that is always complaining*. U. From krimp, vb. 2.

**kring** [kriŋ], sb., 1) *a halter round the neck of an animal by which to lead it, esp. a rope binding or tying two animals (sheep, horses) together, either by passing it round the neck or feet of both, or (esp. in case of horses) by tying the one animal to the tail of the other the better to drive them*. 2) *two animals (sheep, horses) tied together by means of kring* (k. 1); a k. o' sheep, o' horses. — O.N. kringr = hringr, m., *a circle; ring*; No. kring, m., also inter alia *a chain (of connected links or osier)*.

**kring** [kriŋ], vb., 1) *to tie two animals (sheep, horses) together by means of kring* (sb. 1; see the preceding word); to k. horses or sheep (lambs). 2) appl. to rope, tether, *to become entangled*; de tedders o' de two kye (cows) kringd togedder ['together'] (U.). — O.N. kringja and hringja, vb., *to encircle, surround*.

**kring** [kriŋ], prep. and adv., *around; about*. Fo. O.N. í kring and "kring", adv., *about; around*, (i) kring um, *about* (prep.).

**kringband** [kriŋband, -bänd], sb., = kring, sb. 1.

**kringl-** or **kringel** [kriŋəl]-**bread**, sb., *a kind of round loaf, brought from Norway*. Edm.: kringle-bread. Brand (Zetland): cringel-bread. — No. kringla, f., a) *a round disk, a*

*circle*, = O.N. kringla; b) *a twisted roll of bread or cake*, Sw. kringla, Da. kringle.

**kripmaliri** [krip'mali'ri], sb., *nickname for the so-called sandilu, a kind of plover, charadrius hiaticula*. Metaph. applied to *a person having an uneven gait, now running, now stopping*; to geng like [lek] a k., *to walk like a plover*. Fe. or Wh. The first part of the compd. is prob. an original \*krymp (\*krypp-), denoting *a small, feeble creature*, prop. *a stunted creature*. kripma- may be a metathesis of krimpa-. The second part is to be classed with No. lira, vb., *to move forward in jerks, to sneak along*, Sw. dial. lira, vb., *to turn and twist; to move in a lively but quiet manner*.

**krisk**, vb., and **krisket**, adj., see kriks and krikset.

**krist** [krist, krist], vb., 1) *to exert oneself, to take great pains without making progress*; du's kristet [kristət] as lang wi' it (Fe.). 2) *to walk wearily, groaning under a heavy burden on one's back*. 3) *to whimper, complain slightly and continually*; to sit kristin at de fire. N.I. Parallel form to krest, vb., q.v. While krest springs from O.N. kreista, vb., krist is most prob. an original \*krysta; cf. No. krysta, vb., = kreista, Da. kryste, Goth. kriustan. Ork. kreesst, vb., *to squeeze; pinch; press* (Denn.), = O.N. kreista.

**kro** [krō], sb., *a corner; nook; small space in which something is kept, esp. a) a space in a corner of de but (kitchen and living-room) for storing potatoes, a taati-k. [taati: 'potato']; see lodi<sup>1</sup>, sb.; b) a corner of de but for keeping peats; de peat-k.; now more comm.: peat-nook [L.Sc. nook, a corner]; c) in a boat: a small box fastened under de stamron (knee-timber of the stem)*. Sometimes by transference: *a heap*

of potatoes or peats in a corner of de but; see the senses a and b. — In sense of a fold, small enclosure (= krø), kro is found in the obsolete compd. \*lambakro (sheep-fold). — O.N. krá, f., a nook; corner.

**krobb** [krøb], sb., small enclosure, esp. a) for young cabbage-plants, planti-k., = planti-krø; b) for pigs, and adjoining the sty, grice-k. (U<sup>n</sup>). Prop. a narrow space. \*krubba; see the foll. words.

**krobb** [krøb], vb., to narrow; confine; to pinch for room. In a special sense: to keep (a child) in check, to k. a bairn; de bairn is never krobbed [krøbəd], the child is never ruled, always gets its own way. The word is also found in Eng. dial., but in Shetlandic it may be of Norn origin (\*krubba); see below krobber, adj.

**krobbek** [krøbək], sb., a crib, box, esp. a) lamb's crib, a box for holding fodder for lambs (Conn.); b) a wooden box in which bait (esp. limpets) is gathered and kept (mostly square, with gable-shaped ends between which is fastened a string, serving as a handle), bait-k., limpet-k. (= kilpek and kupi). Conn. In Du., occas. (Ireland) krobbi [króbi], bait-k. — No., Sw., Fær. krubba, f., a crib, a box for holding fodder; Icel. krubba, acc. to B.H.: a jar, and krubbufat, n., a deep dish, deep bowl. Eng. dial. (and L.Scottish) crub = crib, sb.

**krobber** [krøbət], adj., narrow; confined; pinched for room, = No. krubben, krubbutt, adj.

**krobbi** [króbi], sb., a small hollow, hole in which plants, esp. potatoes, are planted. U.? Edm.: krubbie, a place or hole in which potatoes, etc., are covered up. Prop. confined space, and the same word as krobb and krobbek, sbs.

**krod** or **krodd** [kröd], vb., to cram together (living beings), to crowd; esp. in perf. part. krodde [krödəd], krodde op, crowded (with something living), swarming; de room or path was krod(d)ed op wi' folk. Fo. The word is pronounced diff. from Eng. (and L.Sc.) "crowd", and can therefore be referred to No. kryda (\*krjóda, kruda) or "kroda seg", vb., to crowd; swarm. No. kroda, f., a crowd. See krodni and krødni, sbs.

**kroder** [krödər], sb., properly a murmur, slight indication of sound, reported in sense of a small piece of news, in the phrase "a k. o' news". "Ony [any] k. o' news de day ['to-day']"? Fo. O.N. krytr, m., a gentle sound (a murmur, grumble). Closer in form to the Shetl. word is O.N. krutr, m., given in Fr. as noise, tumult, doubtless, like "krytr": a murmur, grumble.

**kroddins** [kröd'ins], sb. pl., small particles of curd floating in the whey after churning. Papa. In the same sense as the Shetl. word is found No. krodde, m. (prop. grit or small, hard particles floating in a liquid, = krot, n.; also greaves, = krota, f.). Otherwise L.Sc. crowds, sbs, sb. pl., which is Eng. curd(s).

**krodni** [krödni], sb., a crowd, multitude, a k. o' folk, o' horses, o' sheep; in a k. (forming a dense crowd). Fe<sup>e</sup>. No. kroda, f., a crowd. See krod(d), vb., krødni, sb., and cf. krøkni (krökni), sb.

**krofi**, sb., see kruff, sb.

**krog** [krog, krög, krög], sb., shelter against bad weather; to tak' k., to take shelter. See krog, vb., and krog<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**krog** [krog, krög, krög, krög], vb., to crouch (to bend the back) against bad weather, rain or cold; to shelter against bad weather (rain); to k. f(r)ae a shoer ['shower']; to

**k.** in under; to stand krogin (for de cauld). comm. Also as vb. a.: to **k.** a shooer, to *dodge a shower by taking shelter*. Sometimes to *crouch so as to hide oneself in order to spy, sneak about in a bent position, spying upon another*; dey 're krogin aboot (said of two persons watching each other). Conn. — Mostly with short vowel; reported with long vowel from e.g. Conn.; Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.); Ai. occas.; Easts. occas. (L.; Wh.); Fe. occas. — O.N. (Icel.) kroka, vb., to *bend*; No. kroka, vb., to *bend oneself, to huddle oneself up (against bad weather, esp. appl. to cattle)*; Fær. kroka, vb., to *take shelter from the rain and bad weather*; Da. dial. krukke, krøkke, vb., to *bend one's back, huddle oneself up*.

**kroga**<sup>1</sup> [kroga, krōga, krōga], sb., *shelter against bad weather*; to tak' **k.**, to *take shelter*; to stand in **k.**, in a **k.**, to get atill ['into'] **k.**; in under **k.** Deriv. of the preceding word.

\***kroga**<sup>2</sup> [krōga], sb., a *crow*. The word is quite obsolete, and the memory thereof, preserved in Du<sup>n</sup>, is due to the fact that a skerry off Noness in Sandwick parish, Du<sup>n-c</sup>, is called Krogaskærri [krō'gaskær'i] (by people in Sandwick), and "Crawskerri" (by people in Levenwick). O.N. kráka, f., a *crow*. L.Sc. and Mod. Shetl. crow = *crow*. Kroga- and Craw-, in the said place-name, have scarcely any connection originally with the name of the bird, any more than with many of the Northern place-names beginning with \*Krák-.

**krogabøl** [krog'abøl], sb., *enclosure, bøl, for giving shelter to animals against bad weather*. Nm., De. See krog, vb., and kroga<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**krogen, krogin** [krogən, krōgən (krogin, krōgən)], adj., *that huddles*

*itself up against bad weather, or esp. against the cold; susceptible to cold, unable to stand the cold; a k.* body or craeter ['creature']. Icel. krökinn, No. kroken and krøkjen, adj., *crooked; bent*. See krog, vb., and kaldkrogin, adj.

**krogg** [krōg], sb., *raised, curved back, esp. the high, curved part of a swine's back nearest the neck*. Also grogg [grōg]. S.Sh. No. krugg, m., *the top of the back; raised, humpy back*. See krugi<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**krogg** [krōg], vb., to *raise one's back and shoulders, to shrug one's shoulders, to k.* upon oneself; he krogged [krōgəd] upon him. N. \*krugga. Derived from the preceding word.

**krogi**, sb., see krōgi (krugi<sup>2</sup>), sb.

**krogset** [krōgset', -sæt'], vb., to *drive one or more animals into a corner, and catch it (them) there; to k.* de sheep. U. Also krukset [kruk'sæt']: N. Prop. \*króksetja, to *put into a corner*. See further krig(g)i-set, vb.

**kro** [krō]-**head**, sb., "*rib-head*" in a boat (U<sup>n</sup>), = "*knee-head*"; see further under that word as well as kragek (*knee-timber*), and kragatae, sbs. kro- is prob. another form of kra- in "kra-tae" = kragatae.

**kroil**, sb. and vb., see kroll, sb. and vb.

**kroitel**, sb. and vb., see krotl, sb. and vb.

**krok** [krok, krøk], sb., a *heap; cluster, esp. of potatoes forming a single root; der 'r a k. o' taatis* ['potatoes'] under dat "shoe" (potato-top). De<sup>n</sup>. May be O.N. hraukr, m., (*conical*) *pile or heap* (No. rauke, m., *ridge of earth covering a row of potatoes*), or a word cognate with hraukr, m. (cf. e.g. O.N. hroki, hrokr, m., handed down in sense of *heaped measure*, and No. kroka, f., a *cluster, a small quantity of*



*sheaves of corn on a stake*). The vowel-sound of the Shetl. word tallies better with O.N. hraukr than with O.N. hrúga and (Icel.) hrúka, f., No. ruk, m., and ruka, f., *a heap*. "hrúga" is also found in Shetl. in the current form rug [rūg].

†**krok** [krok, krøk (krók)], vb., *to be in a state of utter exhaustion, emaciation and misery, to starve*, esp. of cattle in the out-field owing to a long spell of severe or stormy weather; *de baess* ['beast'] is *krókin*. Sa. [krøk (krák)]. Also comm.: *to die* (prop. and esp. applied to cattle owing to their miserable condition); *de baess* is gaun to **k**. — Cf. No. kroka, vb., appl. to cattle: *to die from exposure to rough weather or cold* (R.). The Shetl. word may, in any case when used of people, also be Eng. dial. croak, vb., *to die*.

**krokek** or **krokkék** [krøkæk, kråkæk], sb., name of some species of sea-fowl, reported from Unst, partly of the gannet (U<sup>n</sup>), partly of the black-backed gull (bagi, swartbak, swabi). Acc. to J.I. (doubtful) also of a young gull (*three-toed gull*) or "craw-maw". — As "craw" is Eng. crow in the last quoted word, krok(k)ek may be O.N. kráka, f., *the crow*. The name may have been transferred to other birds on account of likeness of their cry. Note, however, No. krykkja = krytja, f., *sea-fowl of the gull kind (three-toed gull)*.

**króklin** [króklin, kráklin], sb., *small mussel; one of the small, black mussels adhering to the rocks on the foreshore*. U. \*kráklíng (with dropped i-mutation) = \*kræklingr. Cf. Icel. krælingur, m., (and krákuskel, f.), a kind of mussel, mytilus vulgaris minor, Fær. kræklingur, (*small*) mussel, O.N. krákuskel, f., (*common*) mussel, mytilus edulis. See "craw-pil", sb. — In a few place-

names, such as Kroklahella [krák-lahel'a] (Wick o' Tresta, Fe.), and doubtless also Kroglaskerri [krög-laskær'i] (Skerries), \*krokl is prob. syn. with *króklin*.

**krókni** [krókni, krókní], sb., *a swarm; crowd*. U<sup>mo</sup>. [krókni]. U<sup>n</sup>. occas. [krókní]. See further *krøkni*, sb.

**królk** [kró'k], sb., *a hump (on a person's or animal's back); a k. atween de shooders* ['shoulders']. U<sup>n</sup>. Cf. a) No. krylt, m., = kryl, m., *a hump on the back*; b) Shetl. krøl and królki, sbs.

**królket** [kró'kæt], adj., *hump-backed* (U<sup>n</sup>); *having a very compressed shape* (Y<sup>n</sup>); a **k.** body. Deriv. of the preceding word.

**kröll** [kròl] and **króil** [króil], sb., 1) *something curled up*. 2) a) *something rolled or coiled up*; b) *a coiled or huddled state; to be in a k., to be intertwined or entangled; to lie in a k., to lie huddled up* (of an animal). 3) *arched back; hump, caused by compressing the body*, e.g. against cold or bad weather, esp. appl. to cattle; to stand w' a króil on the back (N.Roe). — No. krull, m., a) *a curl*; b) *something rolled or coiled up*; c) *a circle; cluster*. L.Sc. crull, sb.?, *contraction, doubling up* (see below crull, vb., under kröll, króil, vb.). With kröll, króil 3 cf. a) Shetl. krøl, sb., No. kryl, m., *a hump*; b) Shetl. królk, sb.

**króil** [kròl] and **króil** [króil], vb., 1) *to curl up*. 2) *to roll or coil up; to lie króild or króild, to lie huddled up*, esp. of cattle. No. krulla, vb., a) *to curl; crisp*; b) *to bend together (into a ring or curve)*. L.Sc. crull, vb., *to contract; to double up*.

**krom** [krom], vb., *to whimper, complain owing to bad health; a puir* ['poor'] *kromin* body. U<sup>n</sup>. Sw.

dial. (N.Sw., West Bothnia) *kraum'* (kröum, krööm), vb., a) appl. to sick persons: *to wince; whimper*; b) *to complain; to be impatient; to grumble*. Cf. No. kraumen = kraunen, adj., *sensitive; whimpering* (krauna, vb., *to shrink from; to whimper*). O.N. krauma, vb., *to simmer*. See krøn, vb.

**krommin** [krómín], sb., on the old Shetl. wooden plough: *a wooden clamp fixed to the so-called merk-al (the piece of wood to which the plough-share is fixed); a piece of wood between the plough-share (de sock) and the mould-board (de mukkell skäi)*. Conn. Poss. to be classed with Da. dial. (Jut.) *kramme*, c., *a hoop on a wooden shoe*.

**kronk** [kró'ŋk], sb., *indisposition; malingery*; he's gotten a *k*. Fe. Abbreviated form through influence of the adjective. O.N. krankdóm and krankleikr, m., *ailing; sickness*.

**kronk (krunk)** [kró'ŋk, kró'ŋk], adj., 1) *sick, indisposed*. Fe. and Y<sup>n</sup>. 2) *cross-grained, disobliging*. Y<sup>n</sup>. kronk 1 is O.N. krankr, adj., *weak, frail*, etc. In sense 2 kronk may be either "krankr" or "krangr". Cf. No. krange, m., *a cross, disobliging person*, to be classed with O.N. krangr, adj., *weak, frail*. For a change ng > nk in Shetl. Norn see *Intro. V* (also N.Spr. VII) § 31.

†**kront (kroint)** [kró'ŋt (kró'ínt)], vb., *to whimper; complain*; to *krist* and *kront*. N.Sh. Originally doubtless the same word as No. krymta, vb., *to press; crush*, which also is the original meaning of *krist*, vb., q.v. Cf. the use of *krimp*, vb. Note, however, L.Sc. (Eng.) *croyn*, vb., *to bellow; whine; whimper*, and "crointer, croynter", sb., as the name of *the gurnard* of the genus *Trigla*.

†**krontel** [kró'ŋtəl], vb., *to curl; crisp*; mostly in perf. part. *kron-*

*teld*. N., L. Possibly syn. with No. krynta, vb., *to make oneself smart; to crisp*, "kryntel" in "krynteldyr", n., *dressed-up doll*. *krontel* might, however, also represent an older \*kronkel, and, in that case, be L.Sc. *crunkle*, vb., *to crease; to rumple*.

**kropen** [kröpən, kröpən, kröp<sup>ə</sup>m], **krupen** [krupən, -<sup>ə</sup>m, kröp<sup>ə</sup>m], perf. part., *crawled, crept*; *de bairn is k. awa'* ['away']. The word is an older Norn form besides the now common "crept" of "creep", vb. O.N. *kropinn, crept*, perf. part. of *krjúpa*, vb., *to creep*. With *u*: Sw. *krupen*, perf. part.

**kroppen** [kröpən, kråpən; kröp<sup>ə</sup>m, kråp<sup>ə</sup>m], adj., properly perf. part., *shrunk; contracted; doubled up; crooked, bent*. Mostly in the forms "kröp<sup>ə</sup>m, kråp<sup>ə</sup>m" (cf. the forms of pronunc. of this word, given under *gopn*, sb.). a *k*, *body*, a) *a shrivelled-up person with a doubled-up or shrunken body*; b) *a crooked or bent person*. In expletives, wishing evil: *k. be de fingers, at ['that'] dø sicc a ting! may the fingers become crooked that do such a thing! k. op, shrivelled*. — O.N. *kroppinn, bowed together, crooked*, perf. part. of *kreppa*, vb. n., *to clench; pinch; press*.

**kroppin<sup>1</sup>** [kråpín, -ən], sb., *meal and fish-livers crushed together (stuffed into a fish's head)*; see further *krappin* and *krampi*, sb.

**kroppin<sup>2</sup>** [kröpín (kröpín), -ən], sb., *body, person*; see further *krupin*, which is the common form.

**kros** [(krös) krō<sup>s</sup>], sb., (*a dainty*), *a nice gift*, esp. ironically appl. to a slight thing, a trifle, received as a gift; *dis* ['this'] is a *k*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>.), Fe. — O.N. *krás*, f., *a dainty*. Cf. the use of the words *gåfa*, *gjord*, *gløb<sup>1</sup>*, sbs.

**kross<sup>1</sup>, cross**, sb., *a cross*; see *kors*, sb.

**kross (krosj)**<sup>2</sup> [krɔs], sb., a *heap*, (*small*) *pile*; a **k.** o' stens, o' peats, o' taatis ['potatoes']. No. Roe. No. krysjá, f., (*untidy*) *heap*.

†**kross (krosj)**<sup>3</sup> [krɔs], sb., *small, choppy waves, breaking against each other* (indicating a change of weather, bad weather); *commotion in the sea*; *cross-sea*, esp. near the shore; a **k.** i' de sea; a **k.** aboot de shore. Nm<sup>w</sup>. The word is pronounced differently to Eng. *cross*, sb., — cf. the two foll. words, — but is doubtless the same word as Eng. *cross-sea*, Da. kryssø, with the second part dropped.

**krossek** [krɔsək, krɔsək], sb., 1) *star-fish*, *Asterias*. 2) a species of *crab* with a furrow across the back. In this sense also *krossikrabb* [krɔs'ikrab', krɔs'i-]. — No. *krossfisk*, Icel. and Fær. *krossfiskur*, m., Da. dial. (Jut.) *korsfisk*, *star-fish*, *Asterias*. With *krossikrabb* cf. Da. dial. (Jut.) "korskrabbe" as the name of a species of crab (Fejlberg).

**krosset** [krɔsət (krāsət), krɔsət, krɔsət], adj., a) appl. to an animal, esp. a cow: (*dark, black*) *having white stripes up over the loins and (partly) the shoulders*; a **k.** coo. U. [krɔsət, krɔsət]. Fe. [krɔsət, krɔsət]. Also b) *striped and spotted* (esp. *black and white*) (U<sup>wg.</sup>), and with a more extended application: c) *variegated, with different colours blended together* (Conn.: *krɔsət*). — In senses a and b the word is doubtless an old \**krossótt*; cf. No. *krossutt*, adj., *having the device of a cross*.

**krossikrabb**, sb., see *krossek*, sb. 2.

**krossmark** [krɔsma'rk, krāsma'rk], sb., properly *the sign of the cross*, used in the foll. phrase: to mak'ane ['one'] a **k.**, to *thrash one so that the marks are visible to everyone, to maltreat* (Sa.); to lie a **k.**, to *lie helpless, disabled* (Y.; Fe.).

— O.N. *krossmark*, n., *the sign of the cross*.

**krotl** [krótʰl, króitʰl, króitʰl, króitʰl (krótʰl)], sb., 1) a) *heterogeneous heap or mass*; to be (lie) in a **k.**; N.I. [krótʰl, króitʰl, króitʰl]; b) a *collection of small objects*; *small stones used when building a wall or fence, for filling in the spaces between the larger stones for support* (M. Roe, De<sup>w.</sup>: *krótʰl*). 2) a *crackling sound*, e.g. of tallow being melted; a *gurgling or rumbling sound*; *rumbling in the bowels*; I heard de **k.** o' him; "hit guid doon wi' a **k.**", of a liquid: *it went down with a gurgling sound*. Also *rumbling of a down-falling mass*, esp. *stones*, "hit cam' doon wi' a **k.**"; *rumbling as of thunder*. 3) *commotion in the sea, small waves breaking against each other (choppy sea, cross-sea)*, a **k.** i' de sea (S.Sh.); he set a **k.** i' de sea, *an uproar in the sea came on* (S.Sh.). 4) a *simmering*; *the sound of a liquid just before boiling*. — S.Sh.: [krótʰl]. N.I.: [króitʰl, króitʰl, króitʰl (krótʰl)]. Wests. (Sa.): [krótʰl] and *krotl* [krótʰl]. — Cf. Sw. dial. *krottel*, m., *mixed or entangled mass*, No. *krusel* (*krutl*?), a *simmering*, No. and Fær. *krutl*, n., a *bungling*; a *trifling with something*. With *krotl* 1 b cf. also L.Sc. *crottil*, sb., a *small fragment of any hard body*. Different words?

**krotl** [krótʰl, króitʰl, króitʰl, króitʰl (krótʰl)], vb., 1) a) to *emit a crackling sound*, e.g. of tallow being melted; of thunder; b) to *make a gurgling or rumbling sound*; to *rumble*; de guts (*the bowels*) is *krotlin*; "hit guid ['it went'] *krotlin* doon", e.g. of a liquid, passing through a narrow opening; a *krotlin* soond ['sound']. 2) to *tumble down*, e.g. of small stones in a fence; to *com' krotlin* doon (Sa.). 3) to *simmer*; to *begin to boil*, of

a liquid, esp. appl. to the simmering sound; de kettle is *krotlin*. — N.I.: [krøt<sup>1</sup>], krøit<sup>1</sup>, -əl (krøt<sup>1</sup>əl]. M.Sh., S.Sh.: [krøt<sup>1</sup>]. Wests. (Sa.): [krøt<sup>1</sup>] and *kruftl* [krøt<sup>1</sup>l]. — Cf. a) No. *krusla*, prop. *krutla*?, vb., *to simmer* (R.); b) No. and Fær. *krutla*, vb., *to bungle, to niggle with something*; Sw. dial. *krottla*, vb., *to mix; tangle*. The meanings of “*krutla, krottla*”, given under b, are foreign to the verb. in *Shetl.*, but cf. senses a and b of the substantive *krotli*.

**krotli**, **krotli-y** [krøtli], adj., appl. to the sea: *agitated; choppy (with small waves breaking against each other)*; a **k.** sea. S.Sh. Deriv. of *krotli*, sb. 3.

**krov** [krøv], sb., 1) *the cut-up carcass of a (slaughtered) animal*; de **k.** o' a coo, o' a sheep. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *the lap of a (sitting) person, the angle between the breast and the knees*; boy, come and sit i' gran-nie's **k.**! (L.Sc. *grannie*, sb., *grandmother*). U<sup>wg</sup>. — In Fo. is found a form *krof* or *kruf* [krof] in sense of *the back of the carcass of a slaughtered animal*. — O.N. *krof*, n., *the cut-up carcass of a slaughtered animal* (No. *krov*, n., also: *the inside of a body*).

**krovmark** [krøvma'rk], sb., *fat, lining the inside hollow of the back (along the spine) of an animal*. Y<sup>h</sup>. The first part of the compd. is *krov*, sb.; see the preceding word. The second part, *mark*, is doubtless the same word as *mergi*<sup>1</sup>, *merki*, sb., *marrow* (O.N. *mergr*).

**kru** [krū], sb., *an enclosure, fold, esp. sheep-fold*. Wh. Now commonly: *krø* [krø], which word has mainly superseded the older form *kru*. In old place-names: *kru*. Icel. *kró* (*lambakró*), f., *a fold (sheep-fold)*. Gael. cro, sb., *a fold (sheep-fold)*. — A form *kro* [krō], found in the spoken language as well as

in place-names, may spring from an original “*krá*” (see *kro*, sb.), or may be Gael. *cro*.

**kru** [krū], vb., *to drive sheep into a fold*, = *krø*<sup>1</sup>, vb.; to *kru* de sheep. Wh. Cf. Icel. *króa*, vb., in the expr. “*króa lömbin*”, *to close in the sheep* (B.H.).

**krubbet** [krøbət], adj., *narrow; confined* (Sa.); see the more common *krobber* [krøbət].

**krubbi** [krobi], sb., *breastbone of a bird*. Fo. Cf. No. *krabbe*, m., in sense of *cartilaginous lamina*.

**kruf**<sup>1</sup>, sb., see *krov*, sb.

†**kruf**<sup>2</sup> [krof], sb., *a crowd*. Fo. See *krø*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**kruff** [krof], sb., a) *a small wooden box for seed-potatoes*; b) *bait-box (esp. for holding limpets)*, of the same shape as *krobber* and *kilpek* (q.v.); c) *(oblong) box for holding sheep's fodder; lamb's crib*. Wests. (in sense c reported from Fo.). Cognate with *krubb* and *krobber*, sbs. Cf. No. *krusen* (*krupsen*) and *krufsutt*, adj., *narrow*.

**krug**<sup>1</sup> [krüg], sb., *a thole, keb, in a boat*, only preserved as a sea-term, belonging to fishermen's tabu-lang. “*Shø blaws behind de far; guid lukk be at de k.*!” “*it (the ling) 'blows' behind the boat; good luck at the thole!*” U<sup>wg</sup>. O.N. *krókr*, m., *hook; hoop*. — In sense of *sail, boat's sail*, used as a tabu-name (U.), the word has arisen more recently from the verb *krug*. — A form *kruket* [krukət] is reported from Easts. (L.; Wh.; Sk.) as a sea-term for “*hailin'-keb, vatikeb*”, *reel on a boat's gunwale*. Cf. *kruk*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**krug**<sup>2</sup> [krüg], sb., see *krugg*, sb.

**krug**<sup>1</sup> [krüg], vb., 1) *to crouch low, sinking on all fours*, esp. in the phrase “*to k. anesell* [‘oneself’] *doon!*” 2) *to arch the back, ready for attack*, appl. to an animal going to butt, = to set de *krug*. Conn. No.

kruka, vb., *to crouch down as if going to sit on one's hams*. See krugg, sb., and cf. hug, vb.

**krug<sup>2</sup>** [krūg], vb., used in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea: *to sail*, of a vessel; I saw a far (*a boat*) krugin. U<sup>wg</sup>. Cf. O.N. "rista krók", of a ship on the sea: *to cut a great curve* (krókr, m., *a corner, nook; a bending, winding*).

**krug<sup>et</sup>** [krūgət], adj., *crooked; bent; stooping*, bent and k., k. fore over. Wh.; Conn. May be partly O.N. krókótt, adj., *bent, crooked*, partly a deriv. of \*kruk or \*krúk; cf. No. kruk, adj., *bent down, crooked*, and Fær. krýkin [kroi'tʃin], adj., *bowed*.

**krugg** [krug (krog)], sb., *the uppermost curved part of an animal's back*; de k. o' de grice; — *a bent back*; to set de k., *to arch the back*, appl. to an animal ready to charge and butt. Diverging: "to set de krøl", *to bend the back against bad weather or when rising from a recumbent posture*. — Also kruggi or krugi [krugi (krogi), krūgi], and with long u: krug [krūg]. — [krug, krog]: Wests. (Sa.; Ai.). [krūg]: Conn. [krugi]: Lunn., etc. "krūgi" is reported from Sa. in the sense first given (de k. o' de grice); elsewhere more commonly with short u [krugi]. A form krög [kròg], occas. also grogg [gròg], "to set de k. (g.)", is reported from Du. — No. krugg, m., a) *the uppermost part of the back*; b) *raised, humped back*, etc. The forms with long u [krūg, krūgi] may spring from an original \*kruk (cf. No. kruk, m., *a bent person*, kruka, vb., *to crouch down as if going to sit on one's hams*, and see Shetl. kruk<sup>2</sup>, sb.) or may have arisen by a later vowel-lengthening from "krugg".

**krugi<sup>1</sup>**, sb., see krugg, sb.

**krugi<sup>2</sup>** [krūgi], sb., *worm used for bait* (U.); see krøgi, sb.

**kruk<sup>1</sup>** [kruk, krūk], sb., assimilates to O.N. krókr, m., and Eng. (and L.Sc.) crook, sb. The word is commonly used in a sense corresponding to Eng. curve, sb., a k. upo de band (*the rib of a boat*) (L.), de k. o' de dyke (*the fence*) (U.). As a place-name, e.g. de Kruk o' Haverswala (Kwarf<sup>e</sup>, S.Sh.), name of the bend of a stream. The special meanings of the word in Shetlandic are: 1) *knee-timber in the stem of a boat* (Fo.), = stamron. 2) as an ear-mark in sheep: *an incision, or a piece cut out of a sheep's ear*; comm. In N.I. (U., Fe.) kruk is appl. to a *slanting cut from the edge upwards in a sheep's ear*, opp. to fid(d)er, sb. 3) *a nook, corner* (Fo.). In this sense the word is found also in place-names. — Commonly pronounced [kruk] with short u; with long u [krūk] reported from Fo. in sense 3. — O.N. krókr, m., *a bending, winding; a hook; a nook, corner; a narrowing*. Cf. krug<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**kruk<sup>2</sup>** [kruk], sb., *the uppermost part of the back of a (slaughtered) animal*. Fo. Prob. an original \*kruk- (or \*krúk-) = krugg, sb.; see further under that word, as well as krug<sup>et</sup>, adj.

†**krukben** [krukben], sb., *collar-bone of a halibut*, = blogaben. S.Sh., Wests. Prop. *hooked bone?* Poss. a more recent word, the first part of which, kruk, in this case, denotes *a pot-hook*, L.Sc. crook, because the said bone was hung on the pot-hook over the fire after the fish had been eaten.

**kruk<sup>et</sup>**, sb., see krug<sup>1</sup> (and kruk), sb.

**kruk<sup>eti</sup>** [kruk'əti], adj., in definite form, *crooked, bent*, only handed down in the versified riddle about the meadow and the brook, the former

accosting the brook: huketi kruk-eti, *you bent one, you crooked one* . . . See further under huketi, adj. O.N. krókótt, adj., *crooked, curved*. Cf. kruget, adj., which may be the same word.

**kruki** [kruki], sb., *a bend, curve*; de k. o' a "dyke" (Fe.; Y.?) ; see kruk<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**kruk<sup>1</sup>,<sup>1</sup> kruk<sup>1</sup>** [kruk<sup>1</sup>, krok<sup>1</sup>, -əl], vb., applied to a person: *to bend one's back, to go bent forward; to become bowed; to k. under a heavy burden; to k. doon* ['down'] *wi' age*. U. No. krukla, vb., *to walk with bent and stiff limbs (and back); to walk wearily and unsteadily*. See krik<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**kruk<sup>1</sup>,<sup>2</sup> kruk<sup>1</sup>** [krok<sup>1</sup>, krokəl], vb., *to wrinkle, crease*; esp. in perf. part.: krukeld, k. op. N.I. See the foll. word.

**kruklet** [kroklet], adj., *wrinkled; creased*. N.I. Cf. Sw. dial. kröklot, adj., *wrinkled, creased*, Da. dial. krøglet, adj., *creased*. See kruk<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**krukset, kruk-set** [kruk'set', -sæt'], vb., *to drive an animal into the corner of a fence in order to catch it, to k.-s. a(n) animal*. N. \*króksetja. See krögset, krig(g)iset, vbs.

**krumm** [krom], vb., *to tie a string around the feet of a goose to prevent it from walking too far; to k. a goose*. S.Sh., Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. Prob. an old "\*krumma", prop. *to bend; press (to curve, shrink)*, from which the root-extension: krump. — Different from the homonymous krom, vb.

**krummek** [kromæk], sb., 1) *the hand with hooked fingers; to set de k., to set the four fingers against the thumb, a k.-fu'* ['-full'], *a handful*. 2) *as much as can be held between the tips of finger and thumb, a pinch; a k. o' meal*. — O.N. krumma, f., *hand (with bended*

*fingers; No. and Icel. krumma); Icel. "krumma" also handful*. With krummek, in the expr. "to set de k.", cf. also No. (Lister) krummar, (f.) pl., *the four fingers hooked*.

**krump<sup>1</sup>** [kro'mp], sb., *curved back, hump, esp. caused by raising the back (in contrast to a natural hump); to geng wi' a k. atween de shooders* ['shoulders']; *to set de k., to arch the back*. Fe. Prop. *curvature; shrinking*. See krump<sup>1</sup>, vb., and krumpet, adj.

**krump<sup>2</sup>** [kro'mp], sb., *a mass of butter or cheese kneaded and formed like a loaf; cheese eaten together with butter*. Fladab., Conn. The word is doubtless to be classed with No. krumpa, vb., *to shrink; press; squeeze; knead*, and, in that case, cognate with the preceding word. Cf. krumpas, sb. (pl.).

**krump<sup>1</sup>** [kro'mp], vb., *to cause to shrink or contract, to k. op onyting; krumpet op. de bread is krumpet op, the bread is shrunk (having been too long over the fire)*. — krump has doubtless also meant *to curve, bend*; see below krumpet, adj. (properly perf. part.), krum-pin, sb., and cf. krump<sup>1</sup>, sb. — No. krumpa, vb., *to shrink; press; squeeze*.

**krump<sup>2</sup>** [kro'mp], vb., 1) vb. a., *to crush between the teeth; to k. a ben. comm.* 2) vb. n., *to make a cracking noise (esp. of something being crushed between the teeth)*. Conn. No. krumpa, L.Sc. crump, vb., *to crush (between the teeth)*. The Shetl. pronunc. with close o [kro'mp, not kró'mp] might indicate krump to be originally Shetlandic, and not a loan-word from L.Scottish.

**krumpas** [kro'mpas], sb. pl., *a dish of meal kneaded with fish-livers*. Wh<sup>n</sup>., Skelbre, L. Also krum-pis [kro'mpis]. No. krumpa and krympa, vb., *to press; squeeze; knead*;



*crush*; *pinch*. See further under *krampi*, sb.

**krumpet** [kró'mpət], adj., 1) *curved*, appl. to a boat's keel (to facilitate the rowing); keel-krumpet, of a boat: *having a sharply curved keel*. Fe. 2) *crook-backed, humped*; a **k.** or **k.**-backed body (person), a **k.**-backed coo. Fe. 3) *shrunk*; *shrivelled up*, = perf. part.: *krumpet* (**k.** op) from *krump*, vb.; see ante. — Cf. Sw. and Da. *krumpen*, adj., *crooked, stiff and bent*, properly perf. part. of an old \**krimpa*, vb., a) *to be bent, crooked, shrunk*; b) *to shrivel up*; *to make crooked*.

**krumpin** [kró'mpin (kru'mpin)], sb., a *sharp curve*, esp. of the curve of a boat's keel in order to facilitate the rowing: a keel-**k.** (opp. to "keel-fettin", *the keel-rounding*, which is better for sailing). Fe. \**krumpan* or \**krumping*. See *krump*<sup>1</sup>, sb. and vb., and *krumpet*, adj.

**krumplikin** [kró'mp'likin], sb., a *codling*, = porr. Sound (Lerwick, M.). Prob. an original \**krympill* or \**krympl*, denoting *something shrivelled up, shrunk or stunted*. Cf. No. *krumpa* and *krympa*, Sw. *krympa*, Da. *krympe*, vb., *to shrink*; Sw. *krympling*, m., a *cripple*; *poor little wretch*. The dim. ending -i)kin in the Shetlandic word is doubtless the same as in, e.g. Eng. *manikin*, O.Dut. *manneken*, sb., formed by analogy.

**krun** [krün], sb., 1) a *crown*; *garland*. 2) *the crown of the head*. 3) *summit*. As a place-name *krun* denotes a) *circular hill-top*; b) a *hill with a circular top*; thus: de *Krun* o' de *Øra* (U<sup>n</sup>), *hill-top*; de *Krun* o' *Winjerhul* (U<sup>wg.</sup>), *hill-top*; de *Krun* o' *Katfirt'* (N.), a *hill*; de *Krunens* [krünəns] o' *Kollaster* (Sa<sup>e.</sup>), *hills*: \**krúnurnar*. Shetl. St. p. 125. — O.N. *krúna*, f., a *crown*; a *wreath*; *the crown of the head*. The word is found in Norway as the name of

mountains and of farms. Shetl. *krun*, in a more extended sense, *top, point*, assimilates to Eng. *crown*, sb.

†**krunter** [kró'ntər], sb., *the gurnard*, *Trigla*. Sandw., Du. L.Sc.? See *kront*, vb., and cf. *gronter*, sb.

**krupen** [krupən, krup<sup>n</sup> (krup<sup>m</sup>)], perf. part., *crawled, crept*. Conn. See further *krøpen*, perf. part.

**krupp** [krup], sb., *cramp*. The second part in the compd. *sandi-krupp*; q.v.

**kruppen** [(krupən) krop<sup>m</sup>], adj. (perf. part.), *shrunk*; *contracted*; *doubled up* (of the body or limbs); a **k.** body; to stand **k.** Sa. See *krøppen*, adj.

**kruppin** [krupin, -in] and **kruppen** [krupən], sb., 1) *the body*; now only found in a few phrases, as: *Blessins be upo dy k.! bless your body!* 2) *man, person*, mostly jocularly or mockingly: *an odd or poor individual*. "Du is a *kruppin*", *you are a queer one* (U<sup>n</sup>). *Puir kruppin! poor fellow!* (Fo.). *Siccan a k.! what a queer person!* *Fy upo yon k.! fy fa' ['befall'] yon k.! may misfortune befall him (her), that "body"!* *he (she) ought to be ashamed*. Also *kruppiin* (krup-pjin) [krup'jin] (Sa. occas.); *fy fa' yon k.!* — More rarely *krøppin*, -en [(krøpin) kropin, -in, -ən]. — O.N. *krøppr*, m., *the body*. The form of the Shetl. word springs from the accusative with added definite article: *krøppinn*, \**kruppin*.

**krus** [krūs, krōs (krus, krōs)], sb., 1) a *jug (made from clay)*, a *small, cup-shaped earthen vessel*, partly a) for holding train-oil, "øli ['oil]-k." (Ireland, Du.: *krūs*), partly b) in which to form and bake a dough of meal filled with fish-livers in the centre; "liver-k." (N.Roe: *krōs*). 2) *dough of meal with fish-livers in the centre, baked in a krus (stone-ware jug or cup-shaped vessel)*; a

*small, round meal-pudding, filled with fish-livers.* — O.N. krús, f., a jug (a tankard), prop. of stone or earthenware (No., Da. krus).

**krus** [krūs, krōs], vb., to collect, to drive together, to drive the sheep together into a fold; **k.** dem (the sheep)! an exclamation in driving sheep towards the fold. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Bard.). Prob. etymologically to be classed with No. krysja, krøys, krøysa, f., a heap; a dense crowd, krøysa seg, vb., to gather into a dense crowd (krøys).

**krutl**, sb. and vb., see krotl.

**krø<sup>1</sup>** [krō], sb., a cluster; dense, assembled crowd; gader [‘gathered’] in a **k.** Nm. \*kryð-. To be classed with No. kryda (“kry”), vb., to crowd, to gather; to swarm, teem; Sw. dial. kry, vb., to swarm, teem. Cf. krødni, sb.

**krø<sup>2</sup>** [krō], sb., a fold, enclosure, esp. a sheep-fold. A more recent form from L.Sc. See kru, sb. Icel. kró, f., Gael. cro, sb.

**krø<sup>1</sup>** [krō], vb., to drive sheep into a fold (krø), to **k.** de sheep. A more recent form. See kru, vb.

**krø<sup>2</sup>** [krō], vb., to flock together in a dense crowd; dey wis [‘were’] krød togedder. Fe. See krø<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**krødni** [krødni], sb., a crowd, swarm, dense gathering (of living beings); in a **k.**; a **k.** o’ folk, o’ horses, o’ sheep. Also krodni [kródni]. Fe. To be classed with No. kryda (and kroda, k. seg), vb., to crowd, to gather; to swarm, teem. Cf. krø<sup>1</sup>, sb. Compare krækni, sb.

**krøgi** [krøgi], sb., worm used for bait in fishing, esp. trout-fishing; to skøn [skø<sup>2</sup>n] de **k.**, to cut the bait (the worms) into pieces. Also krugi [krūgi] and kroggi [krōgi]. U. (the form with long o is peculiar to U<sup>n</sup>). \*kræki, “anything hooked” (O.N. krækja, vb., to seize with a

hook). The i-mutation is dropped in krugi and kroggi.

**krækni** [krækni], sb., a crowd, multitude, large flock; a **k.** o’ folk, o’ sheep or cattle, o’ fuls (birds). U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>h</sup>. Also krökni [króki]: U<sup>n</sup>. The word is to be classed with No. krjuka, vb., inter alia to creep, to teem (R.), krykkja, vb., to swarm (Aa.). No. kryk, m., a small shoal. Icel. krökkur (kröggur), adj., numerous; swarming (B.H.). Cf. krø<sup>1</sup> and krødni, sbs.

**krøl** [krøl (kröl)], sb., 1) something rolled (curled) or coiled up; something contracted, bent and curved or curled [kröl]; krøl [krøl]-mooth, round, pursed-up, protruding mouth. 2) arched back; (small) hump; a **k.** (small hump) upo de back, a **k.** atween de shooders [‘shoulders’]. Often in the expr. “to set de **k.**”, to arch the back, to bend the back, partly a) against bad weather or cold, partly b) in rising from a recumbent posture, esp. appl. to cattle; to set a **k.** upo or i’ de back. “to set de krugg (krugi)” is used somewhat differently, esp.: to arch the back in attacking, of cattle going to butt. In sense 2 the word is sometimes pronounced with long ø [kröl], acc. to J.I.; but mostly with short ø [krøl]. 3) a piece of dough (made from oat- or barley-meal), raw brøni, shaped into a round cake or brøni; a aitmeal [‘oat-’]-**k.**, bursten (berebursten)-**k.**; see bursten, sb. In this sense with short ø: [krøl]. — Possibly here is originally more than one word. In sense 1 krøl assimilates mainly to kroll (kroil), sb., to which it prob. is a parallel form. With krøl 2 cf. No. kryl, m., a hump, protuberance on the back; No. kryla seg, to arch the back, = Shetl. “to set de krøl”. See kroll (kroil) 3, krolk (and krølki), sbs.

With *krøl* 1 and 2 can also be compared Sw. dial. *krylas*, vb. refl., *to double oneself up*. With *krøl* 3 (*a shaped piece of dough*) can mainly be compared No. *krull*, m., inter alia *curly shaving*, and *krulla*, f., *a cluster*. With such a development of meaning of the Shetlandic word might then be compared the changes of meaning in *dungel*, and esp. *kongel*, sbs., used synonymously with *krøl* 3.

**krølet** [krølət], adj., 1) *rolled up (curled), coiled up; contracted; curled*. a **k.** *mooth, a round, pursed-up, protruding mouth*, = *krøl-mooth*. 2) *having an arched back, humped*; a **k.** (**k.**-backed) *baess* or animal. N.?<sup>?</sup> — Deriv. of *krøl*, sb.

**krølki** [krø'liki], sb., *arched back, hump*; to set a **k.** upon ane's back, *to arch the back*. Fe.(?)<sup>?</sup>. Acc. to J.I. Prob.: \**krylk-* or \**krylt-*. See further *krølk* and *krøl*, sbs., in the same sense.

**krøl** [krø]—**mooth**, sb., = *krølet* mooth; see *krøl*, sb., and *krølet*, adj. 1.

**krømm** [krøm], sb., *a crumb; particle*. Fe. A form with *i*-mutation.

**krøn** [krø'n], vb., 1) *to be ailing or sickly*. 2) *to whimper, complain*; to sit *krønin*. U. No. *krauna* and *krøyna*, vb., a) *to shrink from*; b) *to whimper, complain*, Sw. dial. *krøna*, vb., *to talk in the throat, to cough slightly*; O.N. *krauna*, vb., *to make a gurgling sound* (appl. to liquid).

**krøssek** [krøʂək], sb., *star-fish, Asterias*. Fe. See *krøssek*, sb.

**krøstigi** [krø'stigi] and **krøstjagi** [krø'stjagi], sb., *a fence leading out from a sheep-fold, krø, preventing the sheep from being scattered when driven into the fold*. Sa. (-stigi). Fo. (-stjagi). See *stjagi*, sb.

**krøstuki** [krø'stuki], **krøstjugi** [-stjugi], **krøstoggi** [-støgi], sb., = *krøstigi*. Wests., Nm., De., L., N. See *stuki* (*stjugi*) and *stoggi*, sbs.

**kub** [kūb] and **kubi** [kubi], sb., *a seal*, esp.: *a young seal*. Now mostly used as a call in order to coax a seal: *kubi, kubi!* Sa. — O.N. *kópr*, m., *a seal*, Fær. *kópur*. See *kobb*, sb., which is another form.

**kub** [kūb], vb., appl. to a seal: *to bring forth young*, = Icel. *kæpa* (\**kæpa*), vb. The Shetl. form springs from a \**kópa* = \**kæpa*, without *i*-mutation. See the preceding word.

**kubi** [kubi], sb., *a small, hive-shaped basket*, esp. a) *a quite small bødi or fish-creel (made of straw)*; b) *small basket for holding bait*; c) *a small hive-shaped box (made of straw or rushes) for holding salt, a saut (sauti)-k.*; d) *a hive-shaped muzzle (mostly made from dried dock-leaves) tied over a horse's mouth to prevent it from eating corn*. Du. and Conn. In sense a the word is peculiar to Du., in senses c and d to Conn. Prop. the same word as *kupi*, sb. [\**kúpa*, f., *a bowl*]; q.v. — A form *kubbi* [kobi], *a small bait-basket* (Du.), is doubtless originally etymologically syn. with *kubi*; see however *kobbi*, sb.

†**kuf**, **kuff** [kuf, kof], sb., *a push; thrust; blow*. Fe. [kuf]. Y<sup>h</sup>. [kof]. The word may spring from No. *kuff* (No. and Sw. *kuffa*, vb., *to push; thrust*), owing to the u-sound, and the close o [o]-sound, though in meaning it almost assimilates to Eng. *cuff*, sb. See the syn. *kwiff*, sb., which, together with the verb *kwiff*, seems to be of Norn origin.

**kufi** [kufi], sb., *a species of big, round shell-fish, Cyprina (Venus) Islandica*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>.w.) and Y<sup>n</sup>. Otherwise more commonly: a) *ku*-shall

[kūšäl] for \*kuv-shall [-'shell'], and b) "ku [kū]-fish" for \*kuv-fish. — \*kúf-. No. kuvskjel (kuskjel), f., id., from the root \*kúf-, denoting something rounded (Icel. kúfr, No. kuv, m., rounded top, No. kuven, adj., something roundish, raised in the middle, convex, O.N. kúfótr, adj., convex).

**kugl, kugel** [kogəl], sb., a round, unshapely object, esp. appl. to stones, useless for building purposes; a (round, ugly) **k.** o' a sten. Also kogl, kogel [kögəl, kögəl]. The pronunc. "kögəl" is reported from Ai<sup>w.</sup>; elsewhere more comm.: [kog-əl] and [kögəl]. — Cf. a) No. kugull, m., a small lump, knot, kjøgla or kygla, f., a roundish mass; lump; ball; b) No. kokle, m., a lump (see kuglet, adj.); c) Icel. köggull (kökkull), m., a lump.

**kugl, kugel** [kogəl], vb., 1) vb. n., to be unsteady and tottering (unsteady as to position), to rock, prop. of something round or roundish, unable to rest on its foundation; also of anything having an unsubstantial foundation to rest on. Appl. to persons: to rock from side to side; to sit kuglin. 2) vb. a., to turn upside down, to overset; to **k.** a ting ower. — Also in the form kogl, kogel [kögəl]. — The word is cognate with kug(e)l, sb., but in meaning closely associated with L.Sc. cog(g)le, vb. a., to cause anything to move from side to side, and in its use is prob. infl. by the latter. For the development of meaning, see the foll. word.

**kuglet** [koglət], adj., a) round and unshapely; b) unsteady, tottering and rocking, e.g. of stones, unfit for building purposes; a **k.** sten. Wests. occas. (Papa). N.I. (Fe.). Also of an unsteady boat; in this latter sense commonly in the more recent form kogli, kogly [kögli];

a **k.** boat. — Deriv. of kug(e)l, sb. Cf. No. koklutt (kuklutt, kuglen), adj., lumpy, uneven, and L.Sc. cogglie, adj., moving from side to side, unsteady as to position, apt to be overset.

**kuhwal** [kūhwäl], sb., a species of whale (somewhat larger than the ca'ing whale) with a white spot on each side of the neck. U<sup>s.</sup> Prop. "cow whale".

**kuk(k)** [kuk], sb., excrement, esp. excrement of a cow, dried in the sun. U. Fær. kukkur, m., No. kukk (kukka, vb., cacare).

\***kukk** [kuk, kok], sb., a detached rock (U.); now only as a place-name. de Kuk (Haroldswick, U<sup>n.</sup>), a rock on the sea-shore from which angling is carried on. Also \*kokk [køk], only as a place-name: de Kökk (in "de Nort' Sund o' Balta", U<sup>e.</sup>), a rock in the sea. — O.N. køkkr, m., a lump. — For the u-sound in kukk, cf. kus, sb. [O.N. kōs].

**kukr**, vb., see kokr, vb.

**kul<sup>1</sup>** [kul], sb., a tight breeze; a **k.** o' wind. U<sup>n.</sup> O.N. kul, n., a cool breeze. Da. kuling, id. See køl, sb.

**kul<sup>2</sup>** [kūl, kul], **kull** [(kūli) kulil] and **kulek** [(kūlæk) kulæk], sb., 1) the protuberant little round swelling on the outside of the bottom of a pot; kul: Conn.; kuli: Nm<sup>n.</sup> (N.Roe); kulek: N. 2) de kuli o' de face (N.Roe), the prominent part of the face, esp. the nose; to wash de **k.** o' de face. 3) kul [kūl]: a roundish hill. In this sense now mostly as a place-name, also (as a place-name) in the form kula [kūla]. Examples: Kula (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n.</sup>); de Kul (Nm<sup>w.</sup>), de Kul o' Sound (near Lerwick, M.), de Kul o' Fladabister (Conn.). 4) a small hollow in the centre of the hearth in the horizontal, midmost hearthstone; de

kuli o' de heart' (heart'-stane); Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). 5) *pot-hook*; kul [kul]: Conn.; "hang de kettle higher op i' de kuli!" — O.N. kúla, f., *a bump; knob; (round) lump*; "something protruding from an otherwise plain surface" (Fr.). In Norway (acc. to O. Rygh) the word is found as a place-name, in names of heights. — In the senses of *night-cap, skull-cap, baby's hood*, Shetl. kuli is L.Sc. coul(ie), Eng. cowl (coul), sb.

**kuli (kulek)**, sb., see the preceding word.

\***kulk**, sb. and vb., see kwolk.

**kulki** [ku'ki (ko'ki)], sb., *protuberant knob or lump*; de k. o' de kettle [kettle, *pot*], de k. o' de mogi [mogi, *the stomach of a fish*]; see further kolki, sb. Deriv. of kul<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**kulsin, kjulsin**, adj., see kølsin.

**kum** [kūm, kum], sb., 1†) (*layer of dirt, soot*). Y. Also *adhesive meal-dust; fine, adhesive meal on the edges of the millstones* (Du.); *fine ashes* (Conn.). — a k. o' mel, *a small quantity of meal* (Conn.). 2\*) *low-lying mist*; a k. ower de sea; der 'r a k. comin' op de valley (dal, dale); a k. upo de land. Fe. [kūm]. — \*kóm = \*kám. Icel. kám, n., *a layer of dirt*; Germ. kahm, m., *mustiness*. No. kaam, Sw. dial. kām, Fær. kámur, adj., *dusky; dull-coloured (faded)*. In sense 1 Shetl. kum merges with Eng. dial. and L.Sc. coom, sb., *soot; coal-dust* (also in a wider sense of *dust-like refuse*), and is, in this case, mainly to be explained from this word, as it is also pronounced with the same vowel-sound [ū]. In sense 2, on the other hand, kum is prob. O.N. \*kám (\*kóm) with ref. to the meaning of the adjective \*kámur in No., Sw. and Fær. — See kumet (and gjomet), adj.

†**kum** [kūm], vb., appl. to a quern or mill in grinding of moist corn:

*to deposit adhesive meal on the edges of the millstones*. Du. See kum, sb. 1.

**kumet** [kūmæt], adj., *misty, hazy*, appl. to weather, atmosphere. Not appl. to very damp fog. Fe. Also kumi [kūmi] (Fe.). \*kómótr = \*kámótr. See kum, sb. 2. For another form, with different sense, developed on Wests. from an original \*kámótr (\*kámur, see gjomet, adj.

**kuml** [koməl], sb., *a cairn, a stony* ['stony'] **k.**; also *a hillock, mound, a k. o' eart, a green k.* Wests. Often found in place-names with the root-meaning *tumulus (cairn)*. Beside kuml (e.g. "de Kummels o' Korkigert", near Kollswick, St., Wests.) are sometimes found in place-names the forms kumbel [kombəl] (Fo.: de K. o' Harrier. U<sup>n</sup>, W.), koml [koməl] (de stany K.: between Sa. and W., Wests.), and kombel [kombəl] (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>, U<sup>w</sup>). — O.N. kuml, n., *a sign; tumulus; cairn*; Icel. kuml, n., *a hill*.

**kuml** [koməl], vb., *to turn upside down, to turn a hollow object bottom up*; to k. a boat (Nm<sup>n</sup>, etc.). See further hwuml, vb., and cf. kuvl, vb.

†**kummer** [komər], sb., *godmother* (U.), also used as a term of address to elderly women in analogy with Sw. dial. "gummoran" (def. form), prop. *the godmother*, from O.N. guðmóðir. The Shetl. word, however, is also commonly used in sense of *midwife* like L.Sc. cummer, sb. a) (more rarely) *godmother*; b) *a gossip-monger*; c) *midwife* (Fr. commère = cummer a and b). Since a development g > k is comparatively rare in Shetl. Norn, when initial (the change of initial k > g is more frequent), there is certainly in Shetl. kummer a merging and mingling with the L.Scottish word, in form as well as in sense and application.

Cf. golla, sb. — A loan-word from L.Sc. is kummerskols [kom'ør-skøls, -skåls], sb. pl., *refreshments given to visitors by a woman just risen from childbed* (U<sup>n</sup>).

\***kuna** [kūna], sb., sea-term, name in fishermen's tabu-language at sea for *woman, wife*. U., Fo.? Also kuni [kūni]. A.L.: kunie. O.N. kuna, f., a more rare parallel form to "kona", f., *a wife, woman*.

**kunki** [ko'ŋki], sb., *an attack of illness, esp. a severe, bad cold; du's gotten dee a k.* Y<sup>h</sup>. Also konk [ko'ŋk]: Fe.; konki [ko'ŋki, kâ'ŋki] and kjonki [kjô'ŋki]: Y. occas. (Y<sup>n</sup>: konki); *du will get a konk efter dis; du will be gotten dy kjonki de night* ['to-night']. Poss. the same word as, or cognate with, Sw. dial. kyng, m., *inter alia sudden, violent attack of illness or pain (lying-in pain)*, hostekyng, n., *a violent fit of coughing*; No. kyng, m., *inter alia rush; downpour*.

**kup** [kup (kôp)], sb., 1\*) *a roundish elevation; small, rounded hill*; the word kopp is more commonly used; de Smokups [smôkups] (Conn.) = de Smokopps. 2) *a hollow, roundish depression in the landscape, esp. a hill, the one side of which is concave*; to this the hill-names "de Kupens" [kupəns: Fo.; kopəns: Wd. and Katfirt', N.], hills in the side of which are found vault-shaped hollows; poss. also "de Kupek or Kuppek [kopək] o' de Wart'" (Scousburgh, Du.), hollow in a hill-side. 3) *boat's scoop* (Fe.), = kupa; esp. used as tabu-name, sea-term. — \*kúp-. No. kupa, f., a) *a bowl* (Icel. kúpa); b) *cup-shaped valley*, kup, n., *convexity*. See kupa and kupi, sbs.

**kup** [kup], vb., 1) vb. n., *to form a hollow, caused by an overhanging top*, e.g. of a mountain; to k. or "k. (ut) ower". 2) vb. n., *to cap-*

*size*, e.g. of a boat. 3) vb. a., *to turn something (a hollow object) bottom up*. 4) *to bale out (water with a boat's scoop)*; "hand me de kup (the scoop) to k. ut dis water!" an expr. belonging to fishermen's tabu-language at sea (Fe.). — In sense 1 kup, vb., is an old \*kúpa, *to arch, to form a convexity or a concavity*; see kup, sb. 2, and cf. No. kupa, vb., *to arch*. In the senses 2 and 3, kup is likewise an original *to arch or to turn bottom up*, but has certainly been influenced by L.Sc. (L.Sc. coup, vb. n. and vb. a., *to overturn; to upset; to be upset; to tumble*). The use of the word in sense 4 is prob. more recent; see \*kupa, sb. (kup, sb. 3).

\***kupa** [kupa], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *boat's scoop*; "tak de k. and ous de bloda!" *take the scoop and bale out the water!* (expr. belonging to fishermen's tabu-language at sea). N. Also \*kupo [kupo]. With dropped ending: kup [kup, kôp] (Fe.). Icel. kúpa, No. kupa, f., *a round vessel; a bowl*.

**kupet** [kupət] and **kupi** [kupi], adj., *arched, round (globular)*; a k. ting. "a k. head", e.g. head of a buttercup (Fo.). O.N. kúpótt, adj., id. See kup, sb. and vb.

**kupi** [kupi], sb., 1) *a small basket*, = koddi. N. 2) *a wooden box with upright, gable-shaped ends*, esp. for holding bait (limpet); a limpet-k. Br. See kilpek and krobbe, sbs. 3) *a hollow; pit; hole*; "to cut de kupis [kupis] or kupins [kupins]" was an old custom on St. John's Eve, esp. practised by young, betrothed girls, and consisting in the foll.: three holes were cut in the ground, into which the breath was blown; they were then filled up with earth, and visited fasting next morning to see if there were any living worms or insects in the holes; and as many as were



found of these, as many would be the children in the future marriage. Skerries. — Icel. kúpa, No. kupa, f., a round vessel; a bowl, prop. a hollow, something hollowed out. In sense 3, Shetl. kupi is more closely allied to No. kopa, f., small hollow or pit. In the pl. form, kupins, the final n is a relic of the old definite article. See kupikapp, sb.

**kupi**, adj., see kupet, adj.

**kupikapp** [kup'ikap'], sb., a deep, round wooden bowl (Fe.). kupi is prob. \*kúpa, f., a bowl (see kupi, sb.). With regard to kapp (prop. L.Sc. form: cap) for kopp, sb., a cup, see the latter word.

**kur** [kūr], vb., 1) to stoop; crouch; to sit bending forward, to sit kurin. 2) to doze; to sit kurin, to sit dozing; — to rest (esp. in a somewhat bent or huddled-up posture), to doze; to lie or sit kurin. "de hen is kurin" is said of a hen, the wings of which hang limp, and which is expected to die. 3) to be unwell; to be dejected or dispirited; to geng kurin about; a kurin ting, a dispirited or sad creature.

— No. and Sw. dial. kura, vb., a) to crouch; to hang one's head; to cower; b) to rest; to lie still; to doze (prop. and esp. in a somewhat bent posture), in No. also to be dejected or dispirited. Icel. kúra, vb., to be at rest; to be idle; Fær. kúra, vb., to be unwell; to be dejected; Da. kure, vb., to lie (sit) still; to rest; (of birds) to hatch (in dial. also: to dip down, to hide oneself). L.Sc. cour, vb., to stoop; to crouch.

\***kuralag?** sb., confused, noisy assembly. Coll. L. L. Bonaparte in E.D.D.: koor-a-lag, people in a turbulent uproar.

**kurf** [ko'rf], sb., (rough) surface; de k. o' de land; — epidermis, the hairy side of leather. U<sup>n</sup>. Cognate

with the word are partly No. skurv, n., a) scurf, b) scab, skorv, f., an uneven plane; partly No. korpa, f., and korp, n., thick, knotty bark.

**kur<sup>1</sup>**, **kurel** [kūr<sup>1</sup> (kô<sup>2</sup>r<sup>1</sup>)], kur<sup>1</sup>, kor<sup>1</sup>, -əl], vb., to crouch in bending forward; to sit kurlin ower de fire (Du.), N., S.Sh. l-deriv. of kur, vb.

**kur<sup>2</sup>**, **kurel** [kur<sup>2</sup>, kurəl], vb., to make a cooing sound, to sing or chirp low and softly, appl. to a bird. Fe., etc. Also kjurl [kjur<sup>2</sup>, kjor<sup>2</sup>, -əl]: De., etc. No. kurla, vb., to make a cooing sound, from "kurra", vb.

**kurr** [korr], sb., a casual remark; slight rumour of something; I only heard a k.; hit ['it'] was just a k. "Has du ony news? No ['not'] a k.", not the least (not the slightest news). Fo. O.N. kurr, m., a) a murmur; b) a rumour; talk.

**kus** [kus (kos)], sb., thrown-up heap, e.g. of dried mould: a muldi [möldi, mældi] k., muldi-k. a k. o' peat(s), a pile of peat, a small, round pile of peat (U<sup>wg.</sup>). Esp. a) heap of stones flung together, under which small fish (small coalfish: sileks, pilteks) are kept until almost putrid; b) a heap of small fish (small coalfish) kept in the above-mentioned manner; a k. o' sileks or pilteks. For a form kjos [kjös, kjös (kjös)] in the N.I. see further under kjos, sb. In Unst the form kus is used esp. in the exprs. "muldi-k." and "a k. o' peat(s)"; kjos, on the other hand, appl. to a pile of stones covering small coalfish and to a heap of small coalfish under a pile of stones: a k. o' sileks. — In place-names kus is found as the name of hills and rocks, mostly roundish in shape. As the name of hills, e.g.: de Kus o' Buster (Y<sup>h.</sup>); Kus-knowe ['-knoll']

(South Nunsbrough, Ai.); as the name of rocks (detached rocks), e.g.: de Kus (Sa.); de Nort' and de Sooth Kus (Lambaness, Norwich, U<sup>n</sup>.); de Kusens o' Dimons [duməns] (two rocks; Y<sup>h</sup>.). *kjos* is more rarely found as a place-name (name of hills), e.g. de Kjos o' Nip (East Isle, Skerries), a hillock in shape like a dunghill. a) *Kusena stura* [kus'əna' or kos'əna'stura]; de hole o' **K.** stura, and b) *Sturakjos* [stū'rakjós'] is the name of a deep hollow at the foot of the hill Windus [\*vind-áss. Y<sup>m</sup>.: O.N. \*kōsin stóra, \*stóra kōs. — O.N. kōs, f., a *heap*, e.g. of stones.

**kus** [kus (kos)], vb., to *heap up*, esp. to *keep small fish (coalfish) under a heap of stones till almost putrid*; to **k.** (k. op) *sileks*. The word springs from O.N. *kasa*, vb., to *pile up in a heap (of stones, kōs)*, but in form (the vowel-sound u) it has been influenced by the substantive *kus*. See further *kjos*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**ku-shall** [kūʃäl], sb., a variety of large, round shell-fish, see *kufi*, sb.

**kuss** [kos(s)], sb., a *kiss (kiss on the mouth)*. S.Sh. O.N. *koss*, m., a *kiss*. See \*kjōsen, sb.

**kuss (kusj)** [kusj, koʃj], vb., to *scare away poultry (hens) by shouting*, = *koss* and *køss*; to **k.** *awa* hens.

**kuss (kusj)**, interj., shout, by which to scare away poultry (hens). No. *kyss!* a threatening cry.

**kussi** [kusi, kosi], sb., a pet-name and call-name for a *calf* or *heifer, cow*; in S.Sh. esp. as a name for a calf, otherwise often appl. to a cow. Also *kōssi* [kōsi (kōʃi)], and more rarely *kōtsa* [kōtsa] (U<sup>n</sup>. occas.), *kōtsi* [kōtsi] (U. and Fe.). — O.N. *kussa*, f., a *heifer, cow*, still used as an endearing term or as a call in modern Northern languages. Cf. *bussa*, *bussi*, sb.

**kussi** [kos(s)i], vb., to *kiss*, now mostly used colloq. or as slang. S.Sh. A form with dropped i-mutation. O.N. *kyssa*, vb., to *kiss*. See *kuss*, sb., and *køss(i)*, vb.

**kust** [kūʔst], interj., a shout to set dogs on sheep: *at him!* hits! **k.!** Fe. Cf. No. *kusta*, vb., to *keep under discipline, to chastise*.

**kuv** [kūv], vb., to *be somewhat asthmatic, to cough slightly*. Also *køf* [køf]. Conn. Cf. O.N. *kæfa*, vb., to *be suffocated*, from \*kōf'. No. *kjøva*, vb., id. Icel. *kóf*, n., No. *kjøva*, f., *kjøve*, m., and *kov*, n., Sw. dial. *kov* and *kjöv*, n., a *difficulty in breathing, asthma*. In Shetl. *kuv* the i-mutation has been dropped. — gh in "cough", which in Mod. Eng. sounds f, is in Shetlandic pronounced quite differently from *kuv* (køf), viz.: [k'ɔχ, k'äχ; kjɔχ, kjäχ]. *host* is, however, still the common word in Shetl. for *cough*.

**kuvl, kuvel** [kovəl] and **kovl, kovel** [kōvəl], sb., a *hollow, a (concave) depression*, esp. in a slope or in a hill-side; de **k.** o' de hill. Nm<sup>n</sup>. As a place-name: "de Kovel (Kuvl)", a deep, concave depression in Sandvo Hill, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — l-deriv. from \*kūf-. Cf. Icel. *kúfr*, No. *kuv*, m., a *round elevation or top*, No. *kyva*, vb., conversely, inter alia to *make concave or to be concave*, *kyven*, adj., *concave* (O.N. *kúfotr*, adj., *round, convex*).

**kuvl, kuvel** [kovəl], vb., to *turn a hollow, concave object (e.g. a vessel, a basket) bottom up*; furthermore to *place something under a hollow object, thus turned*; to **k.** a *kessi (basket)*, or a hen under a *kessi*. Also *kuml*, *kumel* [koməl]. Wests. (Sa.). — By metathesis from older \*kulv (\*kolv), and \*kulm (\*kolm). Cf. No. *kolva*, *kolve*, vb., = *kelva*, vb., to *turn a hollow object, to be in a concave or inverted position*, O.N. *hvelfa*, *hvalfa*, vb.

See further under †hwuml (and kuml), vb.

**kwag**<sup>1</sup> [\*kwāg], sb., a) *a round cake or large dumpling, kneaded together with chopped fish-livers and boiled*; liver-hwags [hwāgs]: Skelbre, Lunn.; b) in pl.: (liver-) kwags, *two flat and somewhat cup-shaped cakes made of oat- or barley-meal, baked with fish-livers between* (Wh. and Sk. occas.: hwags). In Sk. also (in pl.) of *two split, young coalfishes, pilteks, grilled with kneaded fish-livers and meal between*, otherwise called "liver-pilteks", and "liver-boats". — The word is only noted down in the form hwag [hwāg] on Easts. (L., Wh., Sk.), where the pronunc. hw generally replaces kw. — Originally doubtless *cake*, O.N. kaka, f., "liver-kwag" in sense 1 = Fær. livur-køka (Fær. "køka" from O.N. kaka, acc., gen., dat.: kōku). The form kwag (hwag) for \*kag may be analogically formed after an older \*kwog (\*hwog), arising by diphthongation from \*kog- in acc., gen., dat. (O.N. kōku). w might, however, be due to infl. from v in the preceding "liver".

**kwag**<sup>2</sup> [\*kwāg], **kwaga** [\*kwāga] and **kwak** [\*kwāk], sb., *stir, commotion, in the sea, dash of the waves* (esp. in calm weather before wind or change of wind when it is veering), a k. i' de sea; noted down in the forms a) hwag [hwāg]: Y<sup>h</sup>.; b) hwaga [hwāga, χwāga]: Y<sup>h</sup>. [hw- (χw-)]; Nm<sup>w</sup>. [χw-], and c) hwak, hwach [(hwāk) hwāχ]: Du. — \*kvak- (*quake*). Cf. the use of No. kvakla, vb., 1-derivative of \*kvak-, appl. to waves: *to crest and break in meeting; to splash, ripple*. The change k > g in hwag(a) together with the ā-sound indicates the word to be old in Shetl., and not directly to be derived from Eng. quake. — A form kwak, hwak [hwak] (Nm.),

*a quaking, quivering, violent motion (up and down)*, appl. to soft, marshy ground, quagmire, "de grund is a' ['all'] in a hwak", may, on the other hand, be Eng. quake.

**kwak**<sup>1</sup> [kwāk], vb., 1) *to quiver, quake*. 2) a) *to creep*, of a number of small, creeping animals, esp. maggots, mites; b) *to swarm*, esp. of maggots, mites; de midden hwaks [hwāks] wi' mids [mids] or meds [mēds], *the dunghill swarms with maggots* (Easts.). — \*kvaka, prop. *to be alive or in motion, to move*, cognate with \*kvika (O.N. kvikna, vb., *to quicken, come to life*). The word is hardly to be derived directly from Eng. quake. See kwag<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**kwak**<sup>2</sup>, [kwāk], vb., *to quack*, esp. of ducks; de duke ['duck'] kwaks. C. The long a-sound indicates an origin from O.N. kvaka, vb., *to chatter; quack; twitter* (of birds); cf. Sw. dial. kvaka, vb., *to quack*.

**kwakk**, sb. and vb., see hwekk (hwakk), sb. and vb.

**kwāl**<sup>1</sup>, sb., see hwal, sb.

**kwāl**<sup>2</sup> [kwāl], sb., *abatement of wind; a lull in rough weather, or in a storm*; he is a k. i' de wadder ['weather']. kw-: Wests. and Conn. hwal [hwāl]: Easts. and N.I. uncommon. Edm.: quaal. — No. and O.Da. kvale, m., *a light slumber, a swoon*. See hwil(d) and dwal(i), sbs.

**kwāl** [kwāl], vb., appl. to wind: *to abate, to calm*. Also hwal [hwāl]. uncommon. Edm.: quaal. \*kval-. See further under the preceding word.

**kwamm**, sb., see hwamm, sb.

**kwangi** [kwangi, hwaggi], sb., *a non-prolific ram* (Papa), see further under kwingi, sb.

**kwār**, indef. pron., adv., see hwar.

**kwark**, sb., *the throat, narrow pass*; see kwerk, sb.

**kwār**l-, see hwarl-.

**kwarm**, sb., see hwarm, sb.

**kwarv**, sb., see hwarv, sb.

**kwas-**, see hwas-

**kwäkkrepp**, -**krupp**, sb., see \*kwik-  
krepp, sb.

**kwedaklett**, sb., see hwedaklett.

†**kweg** [kwæg], sb., *a heifer*. Wests.; Conn. hweg [hwæg]: Easts. As ē in Shetl. Norn is sometimes found as a development of O.N. í, the word may be regularly developed from O.N. kvíga, f., *a heifer*. It is probable, however, that the vowel-sound in Shetl. is due to influence of L.Sc. quey, quaig, sb., *a heifer*.

\***kwen**<sup>1</sup>, sb., *lamentation; sorrow; woe*; reported from U. (and Fe.) in the form hwen [hwen, hwɛn (hwæn)], and in the exprs. "dule [dól] and hwen (or: hwen and dule)!" "hwen and care!" *Oh, woe and grief! — O.N. kvein, f. and n., a wailing, lamentation.*

**kwen**<sup>2</sup>, sb., *a non-prolific ram (or boar)*; Y. and Fe. occas.: hwen [hwɛn]. See further under kwin<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**kwengi**, sb., = kwen<sup>2</sup>, sb.; see kwingi, sb.

\***kwenni**, sb., *a quern*, see kwern, sb.

**kwerk (kwirk)** [kwærk (kwɛrk), kwærk, kwe'rk], sb., 1) *the throat*; now rare in this sense, and found mostly in a restricted application; esp.: a) *the angle between the chin and the uppermost part of the throat*, de k. o' de t'rot. Sa. [kwærk]. b) *part of the throat of a fish*, used for bait in fishing; *bait, cut from the throat of a fish*; de k. [(kwærk), kwærk (kwe'rk)] o' de fish; "gi'e me a bit o' de k.!" Wests. hwerk, hwirk [hwærk, hwe'rk, hwærk]: U.; see kwerka-bait, sb. 2) *the hollow of the sole of the foot*, de k. o' de foot (Wests., Conn.); hwerk [(hwærk), hwærk (hwe'rk)]: Easts. and N.I. Also a) kwark [kwa'rk, kwærk]: Wests. occas., and b) hwark

[hwa'rk (hwærk)]: Easts. occas. and Du. By transfer, applied to *the part of a shoe or boot, corresponding to the hollow of the sole*; de hwark o' de boot (Du.). 3) more rarely = jark(in) of *the edge of the palm along the forefinger and the thumb*, reported from Du.: de hwark o' de hand (= de jarkin o' de hand). 4) *a closing in of the landscape*: a) *a (narrow) depression, a small hollow, a* in a height; a k. in a hill, de k. o' de hill: Fo. [(kwærk) kwe'rk, kwærk]; β) between two hills, or two strips of arable land (corn-rigs): Du. (hwark); b) *the innermost, narrow end of a cleft, gjo, a cleft in a rocky coast, into which the sea-water flows*, de k. o' gjo. Fo. [kwærk, kwærk (kwe'rk)]. — O.N. kverk, f., *the angle below the chin*, (in pl.: kverkr, kverkar) *the throat*. No. kverk, m., esp. a) *the throat of a fish*; b) *an abrupt narrowing*; also *the sole of the foot*. Icel. kverk, f., *(the throat) also an angle, the innermost edge of a curve.*

**kwerka-bait**, sb., *a piece of bait, cut from the throat of a fish*, reported from U<sup>n</sup>. in the form "hwerkabait [hwær'ka- or hwær'kabɛt]". See the preceding word.

**kwerkapus**, -**bus (-bos)** [kwær'ka-  
pos', -bos', -bós', (kwær'ka-)], sb., *a swelling, filled with pus: disease in the throat in cattle*. The forms with kw- are peculiar to Wests. On Easts. and N.I.: hw-. Other forms reported are: a) kwarkabus, -bos [(kwa'r'ka-) kwær'kabos, -bós], kwarkebus, -bos [(kwa'r'kə-) kwær'kə-]: Wests. occas. (Fo.; Sa.); b) hwarkebus, -bos, hwarki- [hwa'r'kəbós' (-bos'), hwær'kə-, hwa'r'ki- (hwær'ki-)]: Easts. occas. and N.I. occas. (Fe.). From Unst is reported a form hwerka- or hwirkabus, -bos [hwær'kabós'

(-bos'). Burra Isle: hwerkapus [hwæ'r'kapos]. In the second part of the compd. initial b has replaced p: bus or (mostly) bos [bós]. — \*kverkar-púss, *a swelling in the throat*. O.N. kverk, f., *the throat*, Shetl. kwerk. With Shetl. -pus (-bus, -bos) cf. No. pus (uu), m., *a swelling, filled with pus* (No. and Sw. dial. pusa and pusna, Da. dial. puse, vb., *to tumefy*).

**kverket (kwirket)** [kwø'rkæt], adj., applied to cattle: *white about the throat and jaws*; a k. sheep or cow. Conn. \*kverkótr. Deriv. of O.N. kverk, f., *the throat*. See kwerk, sb.

**kwerkl, kwerkel (kwirk, kwirkel)** [\*kwæ'rkæl, \*kwø'rkæl (\*kwø'rkæl)], vb., 1) *to cough up (phlegm), to hawk slightly, to clear the throat*, reported from U<sup>n</sup>. in the form hwerkl, hwirk [hwø'rkæl (hwe'rkæl)]; to hw. ut o' de (ane's) t'rot ['throat']. 2) *of crested waves, esp. in tide-rip: to break (prop. to topple over)*; reported from U<sup>n</sup>. in the form hwerkl [hwæ'rkæl]; he is hwerklin [hwæ'rk-lin] upo de landfell de day, *the sea breaks on the "land-tide" (the shoreward-setting tide) to-day*. — \*kverkla; deriv. of O.N. kverk, f., *an angle; a narrowing, esp. a) the throat; b) the angle formed by the toppling crest of a breaking wave, curvature of a breaking wave-crest, etc.*

**kwern** [kwɛrn, kwern; kwø'rn, kwø'rn, kwø'ern], sb., *a quern, hand-mill*, = O.N. kvern, f. In Fo. the word is used also as a sea-term (tabu-name in fishermen's language) for *mill* in general. kwern: Wests. (together with Nm<sup>w</sup>.) and Conn. hwern: Easts., Du., N.I. The final rn in the word is doubtless due to infl. of Eng. quern, sb. Older and more phonetically developed Shetlandic forms (now obsolete) in which rn has been assimilated to nn [gen-

erally with palatal softening: ŋ] are reported from N.I.: \*hwenni [hwenŋ] and \*hwenna (hwenja) [hwenja, hwenja], as well as in a special sense *snuff-mill*: hwennek, hwinnek [hwenŋək], prop. *a small mill*, with the dim. ending -ek. In place-names the word often appears as the first part in sense of *water-mill*, in names of streams which drive or have driven such a mill, or, more commonly, in names (mostly trisyllabic) of places situated by streams. The word, in this latter sense, is commonly found in the forms kwenn [(kwen) kwen, kwen: Wests., Nm<sup>w</sup>. and Conn.; in Du. occas.: kwæn], and hwenn [hwen (hwɛn) and more comm. hwen: Easts. and N.I.; Y. occas.: hwɛin, hwein]. See further Shetl. Stedn., pp. 179—180. — O.N. kvern, f., *a quern; mill*.

**kwern-fish**, sb., *the turbot*. Du.: hwern [hwɛrn]-fish. Thus named on account of its round shape, resembling a millstone. Prob. a quite recent word.

**kwi** [kwi], sb., properly *an enclosure or milking-place for cattle*, reported from U<sup>n</sup>. in sense of *shelter and pasture for cattle*, in the form hwi [(hwī) hwei], esp. in pl.: de hwis [hweis] o' a toonship, *pastures, parcelled out, belonging to a farm, or common to a cluster of farms*. The word is found extensively as a place-name in different forms with alternating pronunc. of the original long i. With preserved long i [i], e.g. Kwi (Conn.), now the name of a farm: de Kwis (Lorafell, Fo.); de Kwiens [kwīəns] (Tumlin, Ai.): \*kwiarnar (def. pl.). Hwien [hwīən] (Y<sup>e</sup>.), two farms: prob. \*i kvium. More common with diphthongal i: [hwei, hwæi, hwäi and kwäi]. de Hweis: U<sup>mo</sup>. [hwæis]; Fe<sup>f</sup>. [hwæis, hwäis]; de Hweis [hweis, hwæis] o' Valsgert (U<sup>n</sup>). Mostly

with äi-sound: hwäi and (esp. on Wests.) kwäi. de Hwäis: Easts., N.I., M<sup>m</sup>. occas.; de Hwäis o' Katfirt' (N.). In M<sup>m</sup>. "hwäi" alternating with "kwäi". de Kwäis: Wd., Conn. and several other places. As the second part of compd. the forms "kwi, hwi, wi, vi" alternate with "kwäi, hwäi". Vestkwi [væskwi] (W.): \*vest(r)-kví. Hulshwi [hulshwi] (Hul, N.Roe): \*hóls-kví. Helnahwi [hél'nahwi] (Klebergswick, U.): \*hellnahví. Grøt(k)wi [grøtwi] (W.): \*grjót-kví. Watnhwi [watwi] (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>.); Vatnshwi [vatšvi] (Br.) and Vatnshwei [vatshwæi] (Colvidale, U<sup>e</sup>.), near water, lakes: \*vatn-kví and \*vatns-kví respectively. With äi, e.g.: Okrekväi [økre-] (W., Conn.): \*akra-kví; Fogrekväi [føgre-] (Snaranes, Sa<sup>e</sup>.): \*fagra kví; Kulfahwäi [ko'fä-] (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>.): \*kalfa (\*kálfa)-kví; Nordrahwäi [nordra-] and Evrahwäi [εvra-] (Y<sup>m</sup>.): \*nyrdra and \*øfra (\*efra) kví respectively. As the first part Hwi- in "de Hwilands [hwílen(d)s, -lən(d)s]" (Skollan and Virki, Du.); Hwines [hwínes]: L.; on the other hand "Hwäines [hwäínes]": W. Isle, Sk. See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 125—126. — O.N. kví, f., a fold, enclosure for cattle.

**kwid** and **kwider**, sb., see **hwid** and **hwider**, sbs.

\***kwid**-, adj., *white*, see \***hwid**, adj.

**kwiff**, sb., a blow; thrust; push; a box on the ear; reported from Fe. in the forms **hwiff** [hwif, hwif] and **hwiffi** [hwifi]. **kwiff** is a parallel form to †**kuf**(f), sb. For the sound-combination "wi" see the foll. word.

**kwiff**, vb., to *bustle about, to move nimbly*. Reported from N.Sh. (Nm. and N.I.) in the form **hwiff** [hwif: Nm.; hwif]; to **hwiff** aboot, to **geng** **hwiffin** aboot de hoose (Nm.): in the doing of various trifles. Parallel form to **kuff**. Cf. the Nor-

wegian derivative forms from \***kuf**:- **kufa** and **kufta**, vb., to *bustle, run about*. For the relation of change between "u" and "wi" in Shetl. cf. No. "kufs" and "kvijs, kvifsen", adj., *confused by being startled or surprised*, prop. *that makes a sudden movement or gives a start*; further No. "kvijs" in "kvijsalda", f., a *big wave cresting suddenly and breaking*.

**kwig**, sb. and vb., see **hwig**.

**kwiga, kwigga** [kwíga, kwéga], sb., *quickgrass, triticum repens*. kw-: Conn. and Wests. **hwiga, hwigga** [hwíga (hwéga)]: Easts.; Nm.; N.I. — No. **kvika**, f., Sw. **qvicka, qvickrot**, id. — A form **kig**(g)a [kíga], reported from Fo., may spring from a \***kyka** = \***kvika**.

**kwikk** [kwík (kwék)], adj., prop. *living*, reported in sense of *swarming, teeming*, appl. to a swarm of small animals, vermin; *teeming with* (small animals, vermin, in motion); **hwikk** [hwík (hwék)]: N.I. "I'm seen de grund **hwikk** [hwík] wi' hondiklokks", *I have seen the ground alive (moving) with nasicornous beetles*. Y<sup>b</sup>. — O.N. **kvikr**, adj., *living, lively*; **skriða kvikr**, to *swarm*.

**kwikk** [kwík, kwék], adv., in the expr. "**k.** and **kwider** [kwíðer]", *suddenly disappeared* (Wests.); see **hwikk**, adv.

**kwikkins** [kwíkíns, kwékíns], sb. pl., *immature grains of corn mingled with husks which, by sifting* (fl(j)ogin or rinnin, winnowin'), *are separated from the fully ripened corn*, as the husks and the immature corn, in winnowing, drift before the wind. **kwikkins** and **hwikkins**: Wests. (Sa.). Prob. from O.N. **kvikr**, adj., in sense of *easily moved*, prop. *living*. See **afraains**, **afrarins**, **af-rinnins**, fl(j)ogins (affljogins), **rødins** (af-rødins).



\***kwikkrepp** [kwekrəp], sb., *misery, want, lack of the necessities of life; to get k.* Also \*kwäkkrepp, -krupp [kwäkkrəp, kwäkrop]. Fo. — Prob.: “\*kvik-krepp”, the first part of which is No. kvik, n., *live-stock, cattle*, the second part is No. krepp, m., *a falling off in condition*.

**kwikn, kwikken** [kwikən, kwekən], vb., 1) vb. a., *to get the fire to blaze* (by poking it), to k. op de fire. 2) vb. n., of the tide, esp. at the beginning of flood: *to begin to run quicker, to increase*; de tide kwikkens, is kwiknin. de kwiknin o' de tide, *the increase of the tide*. — kwikn 2 is O.N. kvikna, vb. n., *to quicken, to come to life*; in sense 1 the word represents an older \*kvika or (O.N.) kveikja, vb. a., *to quicken, to kindle*. With kwikn 2, and “kwiknin o' de tide”, cf. Icel. kveikja, f., *the increasing of the sea-current with the changing phases of the moon* (qveikja: B.H.), prop. *a quickening, kindling*, O.N. kveikja, f.

**kwilk<sup>1</sup>, kwelk**, vb., 1) vb. n., *to move smartly; to jump, gambol*; to k. about, to geng kwilkin about. Reported from N.I. with initial hw: hwilk (hwelk) [hw<sup>e</sup>i'lk: U<sup>n</sup>.; hwə'lk: U. occas. and Y. (Y<sup>n</sup>.); hwē'lk, hwēi'lk, hwæi'lk: Fe.]. 2) vb. a., *to snatch; pull; pluck (with a quick grasp)*; to k. op or ut. hwilk (hwelk) [hw<sup>e</sup>i'lk, hwēi'lk: U.; hwē'lk, hwæi'lk: Fe.; hwä'lk: Du.]. — Two different words? By kwilk 1 may be conceived a metathesis of an older \*kwilk, derived from O.N. kvikr, adj., *living; lively*; cf. No. kvikra seg, *to become livelier*. In sense 2, possibly a hwilk which has arisen from an older \*hulk or \*holk; cf. hjolk, vb., *to catch hold of cleverly*.

**kwilk<sup>2</sup>**, vb., see kwolk, vb.

**kwilli**, sb., 1) *a bump, a bumped or blunt corner*, e.g. of a basket, kessi, which has lost its shape. U<sup>ba</sup>.: hwilli [hwili]. Poss. for \*kulli (cf. kwiff, hwiff = kuff) and prop. denoting *round top; protuberant knot*, etc. See the syn. kolki (kulki), sb. 2) *a small boat*, a) *a boat about ten feet in keel-length*. U.; b) *a small four-oared boat*: Fe. Reported from both places in the form hwilli [hwəli], the same word as kwilli 1? Cf. Fær. kulla [kɔdla], f., *a small, roundish hollow*.

**kwillin**, sb., *a young, non-prolific ram; a hermaphrodite*. Wh.: hwillin [hwilin, hwəlin]. Prop., however, *a stunt, a feeble wretch*, and to be classed with O.N. kvelli (kvelisótt), kvelling, f., Icel. kvilli, f., *delicate health*, Icel. kvillaðr, adj., *ailing, weak* (qvillaðr: B.H.). See kwinn<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**kwinn<sup>1</sup>**, sb. and vb., see hwinn.

**kwinn<sup>2</sup>, kwini**, sb., *a stunt, hermaphrodite*, esp. appl. to sheep: *a non-prolific ram*. Reported from Easts. and N.I. with initial hw: kwinn [hw<sup>i</sup>ə'n], kwini [hw<sup>i</sup>ni, hwini], hwen [hwēə'n]. L. and De.: hwinn. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.: chwenn [χweə'n], chwenni [χweə'ni]. Fe.: kwini. Y. (and Fe.): hwen. In Fe. also sometimes appl. to *a non-prolific boar*, a hwen-pig. Originally prob.: \*kwinn-. Cf. O.Eng. cwinnan, Germ. quienen, vb., *to pine away, to be ailing*, No. kviasst and vankviasst, vb. refl., *to pine*, vankvia, f., *an ill-thriven animal*. See the foll. word, and cf. kwillin, sb.

**kwingi** [kwɛŋgi], sb., *non-prolific ram or he-lamb*. Wests. (Sa., Ai.). Partly also kwengi [kwɛŋgi] (St.), and kwangi [kwɑŋgi, hwɑŋgi] (Papa). — \*kwink-? Cf. Sw. dial. kvinklig, adj., *sickly, ailing, that wastes away* (Sw. dial. and No. kvinka, vb., *to whimper*, in No. also: *to talk in a feeble, piping voice*), O.Frisian

kwinka, vb., *to languish, to waste away*. Esp. with regard to kwangi may poss. be compared Germ. quängeln, quengeln, vb., *to whimper, whine*. See kwina<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**kwirfil** (kwirl), sb., see hwirel, hwirl, sb.

†**kwiriakses** [kwir'iak'səs], sb. pl., *beating about the bush, subterfuge*. U<sup>n</sup>: hwiriakses [hwir'iak'səs]. Slang?

**kwis**, vb., see hwis, vb.

**kwisl**, sb. and vb., see hwisl, sb. and vb.

**kwiss** [kwis(s), kwes(s), kwəs(s)], vb., *to cut off the outstanding edges of something, to dress, esp. stone*. Wests. (and Conn.): kwiss. Easts. and N.I.: hwiss [hwis(s), hwes(s), hwəs(s)]. uncommon. E.D.D. (Sh. I.): quiss. The word, in the sense mentioned, probably springs from O.N. kvista, vb., *to lop off twigs*, also, as in Sw. dial., in a wider sense, *to cut off, to separate (sections of a whole)*. — In sense of *to scatter, to lacerate or pull asunder*, Shetl. kwiss and hwiss is poss. the same word (*to cut off*). Another hwiss (kwiss), however, is found in sense of *to husk*, prob. for \*huss from \*huls; cf. Germ. hülse, vb., *to husk*, from original \*hulsc. With regard to "wi" for "u", see under kwiff, sb. and vb. In sense of *to bite to pieces, consume or eat up entirely* (e.g. meat of bones), hwiss (kwiss) is probably the latter word (*to husk*). In sense of *to scatter, pull asunder*, hwiss, kwiss, may be either the one or the other of the originally different words mentioned. — kwissins [kwissins], sb. pl., *immature grains of corn* (Fo.), is to be classed with hwis, *to husk*.

**kwolk** [kwó'lk, kwə'lk], sb., *a large mouthful or draught; to tak' a k.* Wests. (Sa.). \*kulkr or \*kolkr.

Sw. dial. kulk, kolk, kâlk, m., *a draught*, Da. kulk, c., a) *the throat*; b) *a draught* (Molb.). See the foll. word.

**kwolk** [kwó'lk, kwə'lk], vb., *to swallow quickly or greedily, to make efforts in swallowing, to k. doon* ['down']; also *to gulp, to drink in large draughts or greedily, to k. doon*. Wests. (Sa.). S.Sh. occas. (Conn.). hwolk [hwə'lk] and hwalk [hwa'lk]: Du. kwilk [kwe'lk, kwe'lk]: Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). N.I.: [hwe'lk, hwe'lk]. — Sw. dial. kulka, kolka, kâlka, vb., *to gulp, to drink in large draughts*; Da. kulke, vb., id.; Fær. kulka, vb., *to swallow, gulp down in large mouthfuls, to drink in large draughts*.

\***kwolvín** [kwólvin, kwəlvín (-in)], sb., *calf*, properly def. form: *the calf*. Fo. O.N. kalfinn (kálfinn), def. form, accus. of kalfr (kálfr), m., *calf*. Shetl. kwolv- springs from "kâlf-" with lengthened a.

**kwums-**, see hwums-.

**kwums**, adj., see kims, adj.

**kwupp**, vb., see hwepp (hwipp, hwupp), vb.

**køb** [kø<sup>ə</sup>b], sb., *a bargain, bargaining; compensation*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Otherwise comm. in the form kjøb; q.v. O.N. kaup, n., id.

**kød** [kød, kø<sup>ə</sup>d (kød, kø<sup>ə</sup>d)] and **køð** [køð], sb., 1) *a well-developed, plump, half-grown fish, esp. coalfish* (see piltek, sed). Wests.; Nm.; N.I. Comm. in the form kød [kød, kø<sup>ə</sup>d]. Nm<sup>n</sup>. occas. and U. occas. (U<sup>wg</sup>.): [kød, kø<sup>ə</sup>d] and kjød [kjød, kjø<sup>ə</sup>d]. køðin [køðin] (Wh. and Y. occas.). Y<sup>n</sup>.: [køð] and køder [køðer] as well as obsolete \*køp [kø<sup>ə</sup>p] and \*skøp [skø<sup>ə</sup>p]. In Y<sup>n</sup>. occas. in a special sense: *a big or well developed trout*, a kød(er) o' a troot ['trout']. Otherwise more comm.: a kød o' a piltek, *a coalfish*. 2) *a coalfish (young coalfish, piltek), prepared in a special manner, grilled*

with the liver; a young coalfish, filled with fish-livers and grilled; a liver-k. In this sense esp. in S.Sh. (Du.). *køð* [køð]: Du. — Ork. *køð* [køð] = Shetl. *piltek*. — \**kæð-*, \**kæða*. Deriv. of O.N. *kóð*, n., *small fry*. Cf. No. *kjøda*, f., a (*young*) trout.

**kød, kødi**, vb., appl. to fish-livers: *to become liquid, to deposit oil which collects on the top of the livers*. N.I. For this word and its possible etymology, see further under *gøt*, vb.

**kødi, køti**, sb., *liver-oil which has collected on decayed fish-livers; k.(-oil)*. N.I. See further *gøti*, sb.

**køf** [køf], sb., noted down in the phrase "no ['not'] wort' a k.", *worthless; of no value* (Y<sup>h</sup>), is prob. *køb*, *kjøb*, sb., a *bargain*. The final f indicates influence of L.Sc. *cofe* (*coff*), sb., a *bargain*.

**køf** [køf], vb., *to cough slightly (to be somewhat asthmatic)*. Conn. O.N. *kæfa*, vb., *to be suffocated*. See further *kuv*, vb.

**køfl, køfel** [køfəl (k'øfəl)], sb., 1) *badly and clumsily executed work, muddle*; to mak' a k. o' a ting. 2) *a bungler*. Du. (Ireland). Prob. the same word as *kev(e)l*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**køfl, køfel** [køfəl (k'øfəl)], vb., 1) *to work slowly and clumsily, to bungle, to k. at a ting*. Du. (Ireland). Prob. the same word as *kevl* (*kevel*)<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**køl** [køl (køl)], sb., (*cool*) *breath of air, fresh breeze, a k. o' wind, a piri (little) k.* Wests. [køl]. N.I. [køl, køl]. The pronunc. "køl" is reported from U<sup>n</sup>. — No. *kyl*, *kjøl*, m., and *kjøla*, f., Icel. *kylja* and *kæla* (*kæla*), f., (*faint*) *breath of air, cool wind*. O.N. *kul*, n., a *cool breeze*. Da. *kuling*, id.

**køl<sup>1</sup>** [køl (køl)], vb., 1) *to cool. 2) to blow faintly*; he is *kølin*. — O.N. *kæla*, vb., *to cool*. No. *kjøla* and *kylja*, Icel. *kylja* (*kæla*), Fær. *kylja*, vb., *to cool; to blow gently*.

In sense 1, however, *køl* may just as well spring from Eng. *cool*. (L.Sc. *cuil*).

**køle<sup>2</sup>** [kø<sup>2</sup>li], vb., *to become cool by working slowly, to k. over a ting*. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. a parallel form to *kel<sup>2</sup>*, vb.; q.v. (L.Sc. *cuil*).

**kølek** [kø<sup>2</sup>læk] and **køli** [kø<sup>2</sup>li], sb., a *thin, stirred mass, a kind of gruel*; a warm k. Also *kjølek* [kjø<sup>2</sup>læk] and *kjøli* [kjø<sup>2</sup>li]. Sporadic forms in the N.I. Y<sup>n</sup>: *køli*, *kjøli* (and *kølek*, *kjølek*). U<sup>3</sup>-<sup>e</sup>. (Muness, Colvidale): *kølek*. Fe. occas.: *k(j)ølek*. For older \**kør-*. See further under the forms a) *kjølek*, *kjøli*, b) *kørek*.

**†køli (kølli)** [køli, køli, kø<sup>2</sup>li], vb., *to fondle, to k. about or over ane (a bairn); to k. a bairn*. Commonly with short ø. Y<sup>n</sup>: *kø<sup>2</sup>li*. Also *kjøli*(li) [kjøli]: U. occas. The relation to No. *kjæla*, Sw. *kela* and Da. *kæle*, vb., is doubtful. Cf. L.Sc. *culye*, *culyie*, vb., *inter alia to caress, fondle*.

**kølki** [kø<sup>2</sup>lki], sb., a) *a small hollow, esp. in the centre of the bottom of a pot or bottle*; de kettle has a deep k.; b) *protuberance on the outside of the bottom of a pot*; de k. o' de kettle. U<sup>n</sup>. \**kylki*, deriv. with i-mutation of \**kulk-*; see further *kølki* (*kulki*), sb.

**køllifirbølli** [kø<sup>2</sup>l'firbø<sup>2</sup>li], adv., *head-long, topsy-turvy*; to geng k. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. See *køllifirbølli*, adv.

**kølsin** [kø<sup>2</sup>l'sin, kø<sup>2</sup>l'sin, k'ø<sup>2</sup>l'sin], adj., 1) *cool*, appl. to weather; he is very k. outside. 2) *cold, chilly, susceptible to cold*; k. i' de hands, *cold about one's hands*. U<sup>n</sup>. Also *kjulsin* [(kjo<sup>2</sup>l'sin) kjo<sup>2</sup>l'sin] (U<sup>n</sup>.) from \**kulsin*; reported esp. in sense 1. \**kylsinn* and \**kulsinn*. — No. *kulsen* and *kjøls*, *kjølsen*, adj., *chilly, susceptible to cold* (*kjølen*, *cool*); Sw. dial. *køllsig*, adj., *cool*. No. *kjølsna*, f., *coolness*.

**kørek** [kø<sup>ə</sup>ræk (kø<sup>ə</sup>ræk)], sb., *thin, stirred mass*, a kind of *gruel*, esp. *stirred mass of meal and bland (whey mixed with water)*; *blandi* [blændi]-k. Fe. (and Y. occas.) [kø<sup>ə</sup>-ræk]. More rarely with short ø [kø<sup>ə</sup>-ræk] (Y.?). Also *kjørek* [kjø<sup>ə</sup>ræk (kjø<sup>ə</sup>ræk)]: Fe., Y<sup>n</sup>. — No. *kjøra*, f., *mixture (preparation of milk and whey)*. See *kjolek*, *kjoli*, as well as *kølek*, sbs.

**kørk** [(kø<sup>ə</sup>'rk) kø<sup>ə</sup>'rk], vb., *to squeeze, pinch, to take hold of and shake*, mostly in fun; to **k.** a bairn (*a child*). I'll **k.** dee, I'll *punish you* (esp. jokingly). U<sup>n</sup>. Also *kjørk* [kjø<sup>ə</sup>'rk] and *kørk* (kjørk) [kø<sup>ə</sup>'rk]: U. (U<sup>n</sup>). — O.N. *kyrkja*, vb., *to strangle*; in No. also in a wider sense: *to squeeze, pinch*.

**kørkin** [(kø<sup>ə</sup>'rkin) kø<sup>ə</sup>'rkin], sb., *a squeezing, pinching*; also esp. partly in fun: *a drubbing, correction or chastisement (with the hand)*; to gi'e ane (a bairn) a **k.** U<sup>n</sup>. Other forms of pronunc. are: *kjørkin* [kjø<sup>ə</sup>'rkin], *k(j)orkin* [kø<sup>ə</sup>'rkin] (U<sup>n</sup>. occas.). \**kyrkjan*. See *kørk*, vb.

\***kørn** [kø<sup>ə</sup>rn, kø<sup>ə</sup>rən], sb. pl., *cows*. Handed down: a) in the phrase "to lag [læg] de **k.**", *to move the cows (from one part of the home-pasture to another)*. U<sup>s</sup>.; Fe.? Also \**kjørn* [kjø<sup>ə</sup>rn], to lag de *kjørn* (U<sup>s</sup>.). Now commonly: to mon [møn] de baess ['beasts']; b) [kø<sup>ə</sup>rən] in a fragment of conversation in Norn from Unst. In B. Edmondston and Jessie M. Saxby's "The Home of a Naturalist", given in the form "cür" (pl.) in the same fragment. See *Introd.* (Fragments of Norn). — *kørn* is prop. def. pl. form: *the cows*, O.N. "kýrnar", from *kýr*, f., *a cow*. A pl. form \**ger* [ge<sup>ə</sup>r] from older \**kør* [\*kø<sup>ə</sup>] through a middle form \**gør* [\*gø<sup>ə</sup>] or \**ker* [kø<sup>ə</sup>] is reported from Ai.; q.v.

**kørr** [kø<sup>ə</sup>rr], vb., *to scare away*,

esp. (cackling) poultry, hens; to **k.** de hens. N. O.N. *kyrra*, vb., *to quieten, calm*. More commonly *kirr*, vb.; q.v.

**kørr** [kø<sup>ə</sup>rr], interj., *shoo! shoo!* esp. as a shout to poultry (hens) in order to stop their noise, or scare them away. N. Doubtless from O.N. *kyrr*, adj., *quiet*. See further *kirr*, interj.

**kørrnørr** [kø<sup>ə</sup>(r)'nø<sup>ə</sup>(r)], sb. and interj. 1) sb., *a murmur*, only negatively, as: "no ['not] to say **k.**", *not a word to be said*. Conn. 11) interj., *keep quiet! be silent!* Fe. — The first part of the compd. is prob. O.N. *kyrr* (*kyrr*, adj., *quiet*). See further *kirrnørr* and *kørrnørr*, under which latter form an attempt has been made to define the second part of the compd.

**køs** [kø<sup>ə</sup>, kø<sup>ə</sup> (kjø<sup>ə</sup>)], sb., *a heap*, esp. of small coalfish, turned sour. Fe. Parallel form to the more common *kjos* and *kus*, sbs. [O.N. *køs*, f., *a heap*]; q.v.

**køs** [kø<sup>ə</sup>, kø<sup>ə</sup>], vb., *to bury in a pit or hole*; esp. appl. to the burying of a heap of small coalfish. Fe. See further *kjos*<sup>1</sup> and *kus*, vbs.

**køss** [kø<sup>ə</sup>] and **køssi** [kø<sup>ə</sup>si], vb., *to kiss*; now esp. jokingly or mockingly. Y<sup>n</sup>. O.N. *kyssa*, vb., *to kiss*. More common in Shetl. is a form with dropped i-mutation: *kussi* [kø<sup>ə</sup>si], q.v., esp. characteristic of the southern part of Shetland.

**køss (køsj)** [kø<sup>ə</sup>ʃ(s)], vb., *to drive away cattle or poultry (esp. hens) by shouting køss!* to **k.** awa ['away']; to **k.** hens. Parallel forms: *koss* [kø<sup>ə</sup>ʃ], *kuss* [kø<sup>ə</sup>ʃ, kø<sup>ə</sup>ʃ] and occas. (e.g. in St.): *kiss* [kø<sup>ə</sup>ʃʃ]. Prob. an original \**kyssa*, *to cry* *kyss*. See the foll. word.

**køss (køsj)** [kø<sup>ə</sup>ʃ(s)], interj., *shoo!* a shout by which to drive away cattle and poultry (hens); **k.!** **k.** awa wi' dee! Parallel forms: *koss* [kø<sup>ə</sup>ʃ(s)],

kuss [kuʃ(ʂ)] and kiss [kəʃʂ]. Cf. No. and Da. "kyss!" as a shout by which to scare away cats.

**køtel** [(køtəl) kətəl], sb., *an old, blunt knife (for gutting fish; whittle)*. Also kjøtel [kjøtəl]. Wh. Cf. No. kytel, m., *a wooden knife*.

**køti (køti-oil)**, sb., *liver-oil which has collected on decayed fish-livers; see further gøti, sb.*

**køtl, køtel** [køtəl (k'øtəl)], vb., *to work awkwardly, to bungle, to k. at or about a ting. Du. Prop. to cut with a blunt knife? See køtel, sb. Poss. associated with No. kiltra (kjaltra, kjeltra), vb., to bungle, to scamp.*

**†køttikel** [køt'ikəl], adj., *tough, difficult*, appl. to a piece of work; a k. job. Du.

**køvi** [køvi], sb., *a small basket (straw-basket)*, esp. for holding limpets, bait, = kubi and hovi. Conn., Sandw., Du. Prob. an original \*kýfi, formed from \*kúf- by i-mutation, denoting *a round or convex object*. Cf. a) Icel. kúfr, No. kuv, m., *rounded top* (see Shetl. kufi, sb.); b) No. kyva, vb., = kuva, vb, *partly to round off, partly to be curved inwards at the top*, appl. to vessels and baskets.

## ERRATA.

page	XLII	line	9 f. t. for	blohón'in	read	blohón'in
-	XLIV	-	6 f. b.	- (-ǎ'ŋt)	-	(-ǎ'ŋt)
-	XLVIII	-	7 f. b.	- ʝ	-	ʝ
-	L	-	12 f. t.	- (hela'hwá'rf)	-	(hela'hwá'rf)
-	L	-	7 f. b.	- [oyrr]	-	[øyrr]
-	C	-	9 f. b.	- ljōa	-	ljōa
-	CII	-	23 f. t.	- bøli	-	bøli
-	CVIII	-	7 f. t.	- ruuning	-	running
-	18 a	-	15 f. t.	- M.S.	-	MS.
-	23 a	-	23 f. t.	- d	-	b
-	24 a	-	4 f. b.	- balk	-	<i>balk</i>
-	29 a	-	17 f. b.	- bar''klá'	-	bar'klá'
-	35 b	-	5 f. t.	- <i>mesi</i>	-	mesi
-	41 a	-	10 f. t.	- (imp.	-	(impf.
-	81 a	-	2 f. t.	- brow	-	<i>brow</i>
-	86 a	-	5 f. b.	- (Swz.)	-	(Swiss)
-	90 a	-	1 f. t.	- wel	-	well
-	90 b	-	21 f. t.	- connection	-	compound
-	103 a	-	11 f. b.	- somewhat	-	somewhat
-	129 b	-	3 f. b.	- drumbed	-	drumbet
-	149 a	-	15 f. b.	- rig-marole	-	rigmarole
-	165 a	-	22 f. b.	- in	-	in
-	172 b	-	9 f. t.	- fatsøturr	-	fatstøturr
-	174 a	-	15 f. t.	- <i>losing its coat</i>	-	losing its coat
-	180 b	-	16 f. b.	- equilibrating	-	hovering
-	184 b	-	13 f. t.	- sea-bassin	-	sea-basin
-	185 a	-	23 f. t.	- moulting	-	shedding
-	195 b	-	7 f. t.	- <b>forsokken</b>	-	<b>forsukken</b>
-	196 b	-	11 f. t.	- whit	-	with
-	197 a	-	24 f. b.	- Aye, aye!	-	Yea, yea!
-	202 b	-	15 f. t.	- <i>reponse</i>	-	<i>response</i>
-	204 b	-	14 f. b.	- L.Germ.	-	Germ.
-	213 a	-	7 f. t.	- from	-	form
-	250 a	-	9 f. t.	- "gylde"	-	gulyeon
-	250 b	-	13 f. b.	- become	-	come
-	266 a	-	6 f. b.	- ['handfull']	-	['handful']
-	267 a	-	11 f. b.	- for the sake of	-	to a trend to
-	344 b	-	17 f. b.	- hōb	-	hōb
-	370 b	-	21 f. b.	- <i>look</i>	-	look
-	380 a	-	20 f. t.	- a) <i>to speak fair</i> ;	-	a) <i>to speak fair</i> (Aa.);
-	396 a	-	24 f. b.	- [kālfskɪn]	-	[kåfskɪn]
-	451 b	-	5 f. b.	- <b>konta-plucker</b>	-	<b>konta-plucker</b>
-	455 a	-	14 f. t.	- <i>cross-mass</i>	-	<i>Cross-mass</i>











