



DIET. 28.5









AN  
ETYMOLOGICAL  
DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
NORN LANGUAGE  
IN SHETLAND





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ETYMOLOGICAL  
DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
NORN LANGUAGE  
IN SHETLAND

BY  
JAKOB JAKOBSEN

PART II

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## ERRATA.

Page	541 b	line	11 f. t.	for	<i>of</i>	read	of
-	546 a	-	22 f. b.	-	(chickweed	"	( <i>chickweed</i>
-	605 b	-	17 f. t.	-	<i>toothache</i>	"	toothache
-	610 b	-	4 f. b.	-	knusk	"	knusk
-	632 b	-	21 f. t.	-	U.	"	U <sup>n</sup> .
-	636 b	-	23 f. b.	-	<i>settled weather</i>	"	, sb., <i>settled weather</i>
-	649 a	-	3 f. b.	-	vopsa	"	vospa
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-	906 b	-	1 f. t.	-	[strō <sup>1</sup> ]	"	[strō <sup>1</sup> ]
-	918 b	-	11 f. b.	-	N. H. G.	"	M. H. G.
-	947 b	-	20 f. b.	-	torren	"	torren
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-	984 b	-	18 f. t.	-	Du.)	"	Sa.)
-	994 b	-	23 f. b.	-	drag	"	drag



## L.

**la** [lā], sb. and vb., see lag<sup>a</sup>, sb., and lag<sup>b</sup>, vb.

**la-bōrd** [lābōrd, lābōrd], sb., a *footboard*, esp. a *board placed under the feet, in cutting peats in a peat-bog*. U<sup>n</sup>. \*lag-(bōrd). The first part of the compd. must be O.N. lag, n., in sense of *layer*, or *that which is laid in a certain place for a certain purpose*.

**lad** [lād, lād], vb., *to be about to die, to draw one's last breath*; esp. applied to animals; de animal or craeter' is ladet [lādəd], *the animal is dead (has expired)*: Y<sup>n</sup>; to be ladin [lādɪn] (Fe.), *to be dying*. N.I. Cf. O.N. hlaða, vb., in the expr. "hlaða einhverjum", *to slay, to kill someone*.

**laft**, vb., see loft, vb.

**lag**<sup>1</sup> [lāg], sb., 1) *layer, place, position*, esp. that of the millstones in grinding corn; "bere-l.": in grinding barley (L.Sc. and Shetl. bere): *closer position*, with narrower space between the millstones, for slower and finer grinding; "ait-l.": in grinding oats (L.Sc. and Shetl. ait, aits): *wider position*, with a wider space between the millstones, for quicker and coarser grinding. to lay de mill on a bere-l., or ait-l.; de mill is (laid) on a bere-l. or ait-l. U. Cf. geng, sb. 1. Metaph.: der 'r a bere-l. [lāg, lāg] on him, *he is exhausted, limp*. 2) *usage, order, condition*; in a guid ['good'] or puir ['poor'] l.; esp. appl. to the condition and productiveness of a mill (water-mill) in grinding corn; "de mill is on a

guid or fine l., in a guid (fine) l." is said when the mill is grinding well. N.I. he has (der 'r) a puir lag, lagh [l'āγ, l'āγ] on him (Du<sup>n</sup>, Conn.), *he is very slow*; poss. to be referred to lag 1, "bere-l.", used metaphorically. 3) metaph.: *state of health, condition*; in a puir l. (U.). 4) *frame of mind, mood, temper, esp. bad temper*; he was in a real l., in a awfu' l. (U.); to be in a l. (Nm.), in a puir lagh [l'āγ, l'āγ] or lach [l'āχ, l'āχ] (Sandw., Du<sup>n</sup>, Conn.), *to be in a bad temper, peevish or cross*; — *excited or very depressed frame of mind*; to be in a l., in a lagi [lāgi], a) *to be excited*; b) *to be very depressed or worried* (U.); sometimes also *unwonted high spir-its (with noisy behaviour)*; der 'r a l. upo dee ['you'], du is in a l., in a lagi (U<sup>n</sup>). — der 'r nae ['no'] l. on de fish, *the fish will not bite* (prop. *are not inclined*; cf. lju, sb.), a phrase, belonging to fishermen's tabu-language at sea; Widwick (Woodwick), U<sup>n-w</sup>. [lāg, lāg]. 5) *a layer, a spread mass*, esp. of earth or manure; a l. o' muck. Wests. (Sa.). Sometimes also (acc. to J.I.) with short a [lag]. Otherwise more comm. slu in this sense. 6) *a crowd of people, assembly, company*. N.I.? (J.I.). 7) *the setting of a fishing-line?* a guid l., *a good haul of fish*. U. 8) *a push forward*, esp.: a) in drawing a boat on to the shore and into the boat-shed; gi'e de boat a l.! b) in rowing a boat: *a pull forward by means of the oar*. Also

pronounced: [l̥äg, l̥äg] (Easts. occas., N.I. occas.). 9) *a long voyage, departure for an indefinite time*; he is gane ['gone'] a I. (U.). Also 10) *a long time* (U.). — O.N. lag, n., *place, position; placing; layer; order; condition, state; nature, kind, property; mode, custom, convention; frame of mind, mood* (thus No. and Fær. lag); *society, company*, etc. In sense 8 (*a push*) lag might poss. be referred to O.N. "lag" in sense of *thrust, stab*; see, however, the etymological remarks under lag<sup>2</sup>, vb., and lagg, vb. In sense 9 lag is prob. an abbr. of an original \*ferðarlag; cf. Icel. ferðalag, n., *a journey* (J.Th.).

lag<sup>2</sup> [l̥äg], sb., *a chat, long talk, gossip*; to had ['hold'] a I., to be in a I.; dey 're gotten upon a I., they are having a long chat together (U.), esp. appl. to a chat between two persons. la [l̥ä]: Fe. What is dy la de day? *What news do you bring to-day?* (Fe.). — \*lag. See lag<sup>3</sup>, vb.

lag<sup>3</sup> [l̥äg (l̥äg)], sb., *a loose, hanging tuft, esp. tuft of wool*; "de oo' hangs (is hangin') i' lags" is said of wool on sheep when losing their fleece. Sa. No. lake, m., *a flap, patch*. Cf. lagd, sb.

lag<sup>4</sup> [l̥äg], sb., *a lazy, idle, slow-going person*. Sa. \*lak. To be classed with lag<sup>5</sup>, vb. No. lake, m., *a dull person*.

lag<sup>1</sup> [l̥äg], vb., *to place in layers, to put one layer of earth or manure on the top of another*; to I. a midden. Wests. (Sa.). Otherwise more comm.: slu. — \*laga. See lag<sup>1</sup>, sb. 5.

lag<sup>2</sup> [l̥äg], vb., 1) *to move (a short distance)*, only reported in the phrase "to I. de kørn (kjørn)", *to move the cows a short distance to another part of the home-pasture* (U<sup>s.</sup>, mo.). Now more comm.: mon [O.N. muna], to m. de baess ['beasts'].

2) *to execute something piecemeal, by degrees, by fits and starts*, esp.: a) *to draw a boat up (on the shore and into the boat-shed) in short stages*; to I. op de boat; b) in rowing: *to move the boat forward by pulling with longer and slower strokes than usual* (cf. lagg, vb.), esp. when the rowers are exhausted; to I. de boat; c) *to carry*, e.g. *hay and corn together in small quantities at a time*; to I. op hay, corn. Also with the pronunc.: [l̥äg, l̥äg]: Easts. occas. (N.), Fe. occas., in the phrase "to I. de boat". In sense 2 also lagg (and logg), to lagg (logg) de boat. The word is doubtless associated with No. lagga, vb., *to move slowly and steadily*. See lag<sup>1</sup>, sb. 8.

lag<sup>3</sup> [l̥äg], vb., *to chatter, gossip*; to stand lakin; esp. appl. to two persons. la [l̥ä] (Fe.), *to chat, to tell news*. — No. laga, vb., *to talk nonsense*.

lag<sup>4</sup> [l̥äg], vb., 1) vb. a., in spinning: *to pay out the carded tuft of wool, held in the hand, in a loose thread*, to I. ut de oo' ['wool'], to I. de t' read. 2) vb. n., *to hang loose, flapping*, e.g. of wool, clothes; de sheep's oo' is lakin, de claes ['clothes'] is lakin: *to hang down loosely, on the point of dropping*; "de strae ['straw'] is lakin behint him", of straw someone is carrying. Wests. (Sa.). Of wool on sheep when losing their fleece: *to be loosened, come off in tufts*; de fleece o' de sheep lags (is lakin) aff. Wests. (Sa.). 3) vb. a., appl. to sheep when losing their fleece, *to lose the hanging, tufted wool; to drag the loose, tufted wool behind*; de yowe ['ewe'] lags (is lakin) her oo'. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Cf. a) No. laka, vb., *to unravel* (lake, m., *a flap, patch*), Fær. loka (l. garn, tógv, ull), vb., *in spinning, to pay out the wool, to spin loosely*; b) O.N.

loka, vb., *to let hang loosely*. See lug<sup>1</sup>, vb.

lag<sup>5</sup> [lāg], vb., 1) *to saunter, loiter*; to geng lakin about (Nm., U.). de mill is lakin about (Fo.); — *to work sluggishly*, to l. ower a ting (M.Roe, De<sup>w.</sup>, Du. and Conn.). 2) metaph. of words, speech: *to bring out the words slowly*; de word(s) laged [lāgəd] ut o' him (Fo.). — No. laka, vb., *to slouch*. With lag 2 may poss. be compared Sw. dial. laka, vb., *to flow gently*.

lagabens [lā'gabens'], sb. pl., *a bony person or animal, "skeleton"*. Y.? See ragabens, sb. pl., from which lagabens has arisen by the frequent alternation of r and l in Shetl. Norn.

lagafær [lā'gafær'], sb., *slow pace, very slow performance of anything*; to mak' a l., *in walking and otherwise, to move slowly forward*; de boat is makin' a l., *the boat is sailing very slowly*; to mak' a l. ower a ting, *to be very slow in executing a task*. De<sup>w.</sup> (M.Roe). Prob.: \*lakferð. See lag<sup>5</sup>, vb., and ferd<sup>1</sup>, sb.

lagamesi [lag'ameʃi, lā'gameʃi] and lagmesi [lā'meʃi], sb., *a large, open straw-basket, mesi, of a certain circumference, esp. for measuring and sharing out of hay which has been cultivated on common ground*. Also *a certain measure of hay*, properly and originally measured out in a basket of this description. From Nm<sup>n.</sup> (N.Roe) and Fe. is reported a cubic measure of hay, 6 feet high, by 6 feet wide. In Unst lag(a)mesi denotes a basket of such a size as to enable a man, who places (placed) himself in the centre of it, to lift the carrying-band, fetel, of the basket up above his head. lag'ameʃi: N.Roe. lā'gameʃi: Fe. lā'meʃi (and lā'gameʃi): U. — \*lag-meiss. The first part of the compd. is O.N. lag, n.,

in sense of *legal measure*. For the second part see mesi, sb.

lagd [lagd], laged [lagəd], sb., 1) *a tuft, tuft of wool*, a l. o' oo' ['wool']; esp. a tuft of sheep's wool found in the out-field and brought home; see hentilaged, sb. Also *tuft of hair*; a lagg [lag] o' hair (Sa.). 2) *a tuft or rag tied as a mark on an animal (sheep, horse)*; also lagdmark. laget [lagət], and more commonly lagg [lag (lāg)], are parallel forms to senses 1 and 2. The form lagd, reported from U. and Y., is more rare. 3) *a hand-ful, esp. a small bundle of hay or corn*; only reported in the form lagg [lag], esp. from Nm<sup>n.</sup> (N.Roe) and Conn. In a similar sense also legdi; q.v. a lagg o' hay, *a loosely-hanging wisp of hay (from a bundle or basket)* (Sa., Wests.). — O.N. lagðr, m., *a tuft (of wool or hair), a lock*. No. "lagd(e)", m., is also used of *a tuft of grass*.

lagd [lagd] and lagg [lag], vb., *to tie a tuft or rag (lagd, lagg) on an animal as a mark*; to lagd a coo, sheep or horse: U.; to lagg a sheep: Conn. Sometimes used metaph.: *to put a mark on someone*. lagg (Conn.). \*lagða, vb. See the preceding word.

lagda [lagda], adj., *sluggish, lacking energy, listless*; to be l. about onyting, about a wark ['work']. "de coo is l.", is said, when the cow takes her food reluctantly. Sa. The word must be classed with No. laken, adj., *sluggish and slow*; L.Sc. lag, adj., id.

lagdmark [lagdma'rk], sb., = lagd, sb. 2. U.

lager, ljaeger, sb., *a (large) halibut*; tabu-name. U. See further leger, sb.

\*lager, adj., *keen, eager, greedy*. U<sup>n.</sup>? Edm.: laager, eager, keen. Not further confirmed. The word

may be O.N. *lacr*, adj., which in O.N. is certainly found in quite another sense: *bad; inconsiderable*; but in Shetl. Norn adjectives have occasionally obtained a meaning opp. to the original one (cf. e.g. *bjart*<sup>1</sup>, adj., occas. *morose; threatening*, from O.N. *bjart*, *bright; shining; clear*). In No. *laak* (*lak*), adj., *bad, evil*, also inter alia *addicted to some vice or other; hard, stubborn*, is found a suggestion of the meaning of Shetl. *lager*, given by Edm.

**lagg**<sup>1</sup>, sb., see *lagd*, sb.

**lagg**<sup>2</sup> [*lag* (*lag*)], sb., in the drawing up of a boat (on the shore), and in rowing: *a push forward*, = *lag*<sup>1</sup>, sb. 8. Wests. \**lagg*? See *logg*, sb.

**lagg** [*lag* (*lag*)], vb., *to draw a boat up on the shore and into the boat-shed in short stages; to move a boat forward with a stroke of the oar; to l. de boat*. Wests. The word is doubtless to be compared with No. *lagga*, vb., *to move slowly and steadily*. See *lag*<sup>2</sup> and *logg*, vbs.

**lagg-draw** [*lagdrá*], sb., in boat-fishing with long-line: *heavy and slow pulling*, owing to the weight of the lines, or to cross-current. Y<sup>s</sup>. The first part is to be classed with *lagg*, vb.

**laggin** [*lagin*], sb., 1) *a groove in the bottom of a cask, tub or vat*; now comm. *leggin* [*legin*, *legin*], and in pl.: *leggins*. 2) *the foot or base of a gently sloping hill, a ledge in a sloping hill*; de *L. o' de hill*. N.Sh. (sporadically). In sense 2 also a) *lagin* [*lägin*], with lengthened main vowel, and b) *leggin* [*legin*, *legin*]. — O.N. *logg* (*lagg-*), f., *a groove in the bottom of a cask*; No. *logg*, f., a) *a groove in the bottom of a cask*; b) *the lower part of a slanting plane, esp. a field; the lower and*

*more horizontal or terrace-like part of a sloping field*. — In sense 1 Shetl. *laggin*, *lagin*, *leggin*, although arisen from O.N. *logg*, *lagg-*, are (esp. *leggin*) most prob. to be regarded as L.Sc. forms (Jam.: *lagene*, *laggen*, *leggin*). In sense 2 (*foot, ledge*) the Shetl. word assimilates to No. *logg* b (cf. also Eng. *ledge*, sb.). — As place-names are found in Shetl. partly a) *Logg* (*Løgg*): de *Logg* [*log*], the foot of the hill *Hufell* [\**háfell*], Conn.; de *Logg* [*log*, *lóg*], the name, partly of a ledge in a slope, partly of the slope itself (*Isbister*, N.Roe); prob. also de *Løgg* [*løg*], a small ridge, forming the base of a slope (two places in Fo.); partly b) *Laggin*, *Lagin*, *Leggin*, commonly with prefixed def. article: de *L.*, and often in the pl. with added *s*. The ending *-in* might, in this case, be regarded as the old suffixed definite article. de *Leggins o' Vidlin* (L.), the foot of the hill "de West Hill". "de *Laggins* (*Lagins*, *Leggins*)" may as a place-name reasonably be an original O.N. "*laggarnar*", def. pl., and need not, in this case, be regarded as having arisen through influence of the Lowland Scottish forms mentioned, as such a development is regular in Shetl. Norn. — "*Logg*" and esp. "*Laggins*, *Lagins*, *Leggins*", however, are found several times used promiscuously as place-names of hollows (depressions), and hills (hillocks) collectively, and assimilate, in this case, exactly to Celt. "*lag*, *lagan*". There is undoubtedly here an interchange between Celtic and Norse, the more so as the word "*logg*" does not otherwise seem to be applied in the formation of place-names in the North. *Leggins* is, in some cases, most clearly explained by means of the word *leg*, sb., *a hollow* [O.N.



lægð], q.v. See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 130—31, and 242—43.

**lagi** [lägi], sb., *an unusual (excited or depressed, or very gay) frame of mind*, = lag<sup>1</sup>, sb. 4. See further lag<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**lagklov** [läklöv], **lagkløv** [läkløv], sb., *lateral toe, the hind claw of an animal*. läklöv: U. occas. Also lagklo [läklō] (Y. occas.), and now most commonly lagkliv [läkliv]. Icel. lagklauf, No. lagklauv, f., id. See klov, kløv (kliv), sb.

**lagslu** [lag'slū; -s'lū], vb., see lagstøt, vb.

**\*lagman**, **\*lawman**, sb., *chief judge*, the president of the old Shetlandic supreme court or "law-ting". The form lagman is found in Sam. Hibbert. Otherwise commonly anglicised: law [lá]-man. The lawman's office was dissolved about the middle of the 16th century, shortly before the bailiff's office, with which it was merged. Hence the intermingling of the designations "great foud(e), fowd" (*bailiff*), and "lagman, lawman". On the 27th of July 1532, Nicol Reid of Aith was appointed "Lawman Generale of all Zetland" (Complaints contra Cultemalindie, art. 2), and in a Norwegian deed from 1538 Niels Thomasson of Aith is called "laugmann offuer Hielkland" — see G. Goudie, *Antiq. of Shetl.* p. 93, and *Dipl. Norw.* II, p. 833. About the middle of the 16th century we find the designation "Great (Grand) Foud(e), Fowd". Even at the beginning of the 17th century the designation "lawman" was not altogether obsolete: "... Tinga-Holm, or the Court-Holm, where the great Foud, for so he (Dr. Sibbald) calls the law-man, once a year convened the landed interest upon the publick affairs of the country, and where they [i.e. the Tinwald] sat, continues he, in the open fields in the

Lawting. . . ." (Peterkin's Notes, 1602—04). The lawman is given as "Chief Judge of Orkney" by D. Balfour in his Glossary to "Oppressions of the 16th century in the Islands of Orkney and Zetland", under the section "lawman". For the relation between "great (grand) foud" and "lawman", see further under \*foud, sb. — O.N. lögmaðr, m., *chief judge, president of the supreme court or court of justice* (prop. a lawyer, a man of law).

**\*lagraetman**, **\*lawrightman**, sb., *a member of the public court of law, a witness* (see \*lagman and \*lagting, sbs.), but in later times (the 17th and 18th centuries) esp. a *local magistrate, an overlooker of the standards of weight and measure*, one for each district or parish, also a kind of *assessor, assistant* of the so-called "underfoud", under-bailiff or district judge at a district court. The older form "lagraetman" is, acc. to Edm., esp. Orkneyan (Edm.: lagraetman, one acting as officer to a lagman, O.). Edm.: "law-rightman, an officer in ancient times entrusted with the regulation of weights and measures, S." (S. = Shetl.). D. Balfour (in the Glossary to "Oppressions of the 16th century in Orkney and Zetland"): "lawrightman, . . . scabinus, An Official chosen by the Vard-Thing, and charged with the custody and application of the Standards of Weight and Measure, and the general interests of the Herad or Parish, especially in the Law-Thing, where he acted as Assessor of the Lawman or Foud. The name was latterly given to the inferior local umpires of minor questions of Scandal, Marches, or breaches of the Sheep Acts, more correctly called Rancelmen". [Vard-thing = *district court*]. In "Complaints against Cultemalindie"

(Lawrence Bruce of C.), 1577, "law-rightman" is mentioned partly as one who has charge of the standards of weight and measure, partly as *chancellor of the assize court*: "Chancellor of the Assyiss in all Courtis, that quhair ony dificill questioun come in hand, he schew the law, use, and practick thairupon, and gave the rest of the assyiss information how to decerne, and pronoucit the decreits, perqueyre, in default of scribis; and had an ordinar stipende of the Commownis thairfoir, and was as ane procurator and defender of thair richtis and commonwelth". The office of the "law-right-man" gradually became less important, until in the 18th century it merged in that of the so-called "ranselmen". Even in the 18th century (in Gifford's Description of Zetland from 1733) is mentioned a "law-right-man" in every district, but only as one (appointed by the bailiff) who has charge of the standards of weight and measure. See further the article "the Lawrightmen" in G. Goudie's Antiq. of Shetl., pp. 239—41. — O.N. lög-réttumaðr (lög-réttis-), m., a member of the public court of law.

**lagstøt** [lag'stöt, lak'stöt (-stöt, -stöd)], vb., reported in the expr. belonging to fishermen's tabu-language: to l. de skalv, *to turn round the basket (the net) containing the fishing-line, in order to catch hold of the end of the line*, in the colloq. lang.: to turn de (line-) mesi U<sup>n</sup>. (and w). Also lagstø [lag'stö]: U<sup>wg</sup>.; -stöt: U<sup>n</sup>. — \*lagstøyta, prop. to turn something round so that it assumes a recumbent position. O.N. støyta (steyta), vb., to turn upside down. For the first part of the compd. see lag<sup>1</sup>, sb. — From Y<sup>n</sup>. is reported lagslu [lag'slū, -s[ū]], to l. de skalv, in the same sense

as lagstøt in Unst. slu, in this case, is doubtless Eng. slue, slew, vb., though it might also be accepted as Shetl. (Norn) slu, vb., to spread out (prop. a layer, or in layers).

(\*lagting) **\*lawting** [låtŋ], sb., the Law-Ting, the old Shetl. supreme court in former times under the presidency of the chief judge, "de lawman" (later on the bailiff, "de great foud"). The court was originally held on the so-called "Tingholm" in "de Loch o' Tingwall" on Mainland. Under the Earls Robert and Patrick Stuart in the latter half of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries, the old Law-Ting, on account of oppression, lost its significance, and afterwards led a shadowy existence. The last Law-Ting is mentioned as being held in 1691 (see G. Goudie, Antiq. p. 96). — O.N. lögping, n., the public court of law, No. lagting, Ancients' division (of the Parliament of Norway).

**laki, lakki<sup>1</sup>** [laki], sb., manyplies, the third stomach of a ruminant animal, omasum. O.N. laki, m., No. lake, Fær. lakki, rukkulakki, m., id.

**laki, lakki<sup>2</sup>** [laki], sb., a hollow, depression in the soil. U. occas. For \*lagi or logi? See log, ljög<sup>2</sup>, sb., and cf. L.Sc. laich, sb., a hollow. The word might also stand for slaki or slakki, or be a parallel form to the latter, with dropped initial s. Cf. Icel. slakki, No. slakk, m., a hollow, depression, L.Sc. slack, sb., a hollow, an opening between hills; a narrowing.

\***laks** [laks], sb., the salmon. Conn. Now only preserved in a single compd. — see the foll. word — and in some place-names, esp. as the name of streams: Lakso (L.); O.N. Lax-á; Laksfirt', written Laxfirth (Ti.). O.N. lax, m., the salmon.

**laksigerd** [lak'sigerd', -gærd',

-gərt'], sb., a trap for catching salmon or trout in a stream. Wests. occas. (Ai.; St.). Now rare. O.N. laxagarðr, m., id.

**lali** [lali, lāli], sb., *plaything for a little child*. comm. The word has prob. association with Icel. lalli, m., a little child not quite able to walk (lalla, vb., appl. to little children: to begin to walk, to toddle). In Shetl., in that case, lali, from denoting the child itself, may have come to denote the object connected with the child, viz.: the plaything. lali, however, has poss. arisen merely through abbreviation: dropping of an original second part of compd., denoting the object, while the first part (lal-) has denoted the child. For such an abbr. of words by dropping of the second part of the compd., see almark, sb.

**lama, lamma** [lāma, lama], sb., *half a loft-floor (boards nailed together)*. Conn. See further lemm, sb.

**lambari** [lamˈbari, -ri] and **lambri** [lambri], sb., *bad weather usually occurring in spring in the lambing season*. N.Sh. \*lamba-hrið (\*lamb-hrið), "lamb's storm". See ri, sb., *spell of bad weather*.

\***lambatiind** [lamˈbatind], sb., "lamb's tithe": *tithe paid in wool*, a kind of clergy tithe in former times. Edm.: lamba-teind. \*lamba-tiind. Shetl. tiind, sb., *tithe*. Cf. \*bottiind and \*butiind.

\***lambhoga**, sb. See hoga, sb.

**lamin** [lāmin], **lamen** [lāmən] and **lamet** [lāmət], adj., 1) *somewhat lame, powerless, faint, sluggish; a l. body*. N.Sh. In this sense mostly lamin, lamen. 2) of beverages, esp. bland (*whey mixed with water*), kept in a dirty vessel or exposed too much to the air: *stale, neither fresh nor sour, disagreeable, and of a somewhat sour-*

*ish taste; lamet bland* (Sa.). — O.N. lami, Fær. lamin, adj., *lame, crippled*; No. lamen, adj., *somewhat stiff in the limbs*. For the development of meaning of Shetl. lamin, lamet, cf. valin, adj.

**lammit** [lamit, lamit], sb., expression of endearment: *my dear! I.* or "my I.!" prop. *my lamb!* Sometimes also lammiti [lamˈiti], my I. (Burra), and with lengthened main vowel: lamit [lāmit], my I. (Sa.), O.N. lamb mltt, *my lamb*. "my" lammit is consequently used tautologically, and arises from the fact that the meaning of the ending mit (the second part that has become the ending) has been entirely lost.

**lamp** [laˈmp] and **lampi** [laˈmpi], sb., *projecting ledge in a steep rock, esp. facing the sea*. lamp: Conn.; lamp and lampi: N.I.; lampi: Fo. Doubtless herewith can be compared, partly Sw. dial. lampa, f., *fixed bench* (Ri.), partly Icel. löpp, f., *the sole of the foot*, in which word pp must be supposed to have arisen by assimilation of mp.

†**lamp** [laˈmp], vb., *to limp along, to go on one leg; to l.* or "geng lampin". Fe. In the form, the word assimilates to No. lampa, vb., *to plod, slouch, run along*, etc., but in meaning it approaches Eng. limp, vb. The word may be either a dialectic pronunciation of "limp", or a derivative of \*lama: Sw. dial. lama, Da. dial. lamme, vb., *to halt*.

**land** [lānd], sb., *land*, in sense of *piece of ground*, is generally used as the second part of compd. in place-names in which it esp. denotes a piece of the home-field, arable land, and is mostly used in the pl. As the second part of compd. pronounced: [lānd, land, lānd], or with weakened vowel-sound: [lend, lond], in which latter case "land" merges with the derived forms: O.N. lenda, f., (*landed*

*property, estate*), and "lendi", n. — Sometimes appl. to a large tract of land, as the second part of compd., and then used in the sing. See further Shetl. Stedn. p. 127. — O.N. land, n., *land; piece of ground; estate*.

†land [lānd], vb., *to arrive at an ultimate place of destination; he never landed, till he cam' to...* N.I. Prop. *to come to land* (Eng. and L.Sc. land, vb.). As vb. a.: *to throw or let fall in a certain direction or in a certain manner; de horse landed me upo de braid o' my back, the horse threw me so that I fell right on my back* (example to be found in Edm.). — Cf. O.N. lenda, vb., inter alia: *to bring to land; to carry something to a destination, goal or end; to finish; to land; to make progress* (Fr.). No. landa, vb., = lenda. Sw. landa, vb., in dialects also *to end, conclude, to terminate*; Da. lande, vb., id.

landbrim [lānd·brim', lānd·brim'], sb., *surf, the breaking of the waves on the land (shore); esp. belonging to fishermen's language; "I hear de soond ['sound'] o' de l."* (U<sup>wg.</sup>). U. \*land-brim. See brim, sb.

landfell, landfel [la<sup>n</sup>·ntfel, lā<sup>n</sup>·ntfel, -fəl], sb., "*land current*", *the tidal wave setting in shorewards*. U<sup>n., w., mo.</sup> \*land-fall. Cf. Fær. fall, n., *drift of the current, course of the current*, in the compds. eystfall (*eastward-setting current*) and vestfall (*westward-setting current*). See fall, sb.

landimørs [lān·dimørs', -mō<sup>rs</sup>'] and landimors [lan·dimørs], sb. pl., properly *boundary-line; boundary-mark*, now only found in exprs. such as "to rek de l, to geng or wander op and doon de l, to gad about, to rove idly. Fe. O.N. landamæri and -mæri, n., *border-land*; L.Scottish landimere, id.

landloper [lan(d)·lop·ər, lānd·

lop·ər], sb., *a tramp, vagabond*, = O.N. landhlaupari, m. Diff. from Eng. landloper, sb.

\*landseterkop, sb., *a fee, formerly paid for the leasehold of a farm*. D. Balfour: "landsettercop, N. Land-settr-kaup, merces conductionis; a fee or fine on letting or reletting a farm". — \*landsettr(s)-kaup, *a fine*. O.N. landseti, m., *a tenant*. O.N. kaup, n., *a purchase, payment*, etc. — Cf. \*eystercop (\*austercop), sb.

landskap [lāndskap, -skæp, -skæp], sb., *landscape, vicinity, countryside*. Note the expr. "de l. is gaun ['going'], *the landscape is moving*", i.e.: *the atmosphere is floating near the ground* (esp. on a warm summer's day, when the gossamer is apparent). Y<sup>n</sup>. [lāndskæp]. landskap is here the Northern word, O.N. land(s)skapr, m. Eng. landscape is pre-eminently an artificial term.

landskor [lāndskōr, -skōr], sb., *a fishing-ground close to the shore*. See skor<sup>2</sup>, sb.

\*landskyld, sb., *land-rent*, in former times. D. Balfour: "Landskyld, Dan. Land-skyld, N. Land-skulld, Scot. Landmale, debitum quod locator fundi debet domino præstare, locarium, redditus prædianus; the rent of a farm". O.N. landskyld, f.

lane, len [læn, len], sb., *a row of houses built together under one roof, a l. o' huses*. N.I. O.N. lön (lan), f., *a row of houses*. Fær. lon, f., = Shetl. lane.

langband [lanḡband, lanḡbænd], sb., *a lath, one of the laths across the rafters in the roof of a house*. comm. Icel. langband, n., id.

lang [lanḡ]-drawn, adj., 1) *long, thin and slender in shape; a l.-d. body*. 2) *long-drawn; tedious*. 3) *slow in one's movements, dilatory*. N.I. No. langdregen, Fær. langdrigin, adj., *long-drawn* (Da. and

No. langdrag, sb.). In sense 3, "lang-drawn" is doubtless originally another word; cf. No. langdrjug(en) and langdræg, adj., *dilatory*.

**langlegg** [laŋlɛg], sb., *the shank* (of an animal), *the bone between the thigh-bone and the foot*. Conn. Fær. langleggur, m., id. O.N. (Icel.) langleggr, m., *the foreleg* (of a sheep).

†**langmenn** [laŋmɛn], sb. pl.? 1) *long stripes of cloud*. 2) *down-pour of rain*. Reported in the expr.: "der 'r gaun ['going'] røða and I." or "he is gaun røða and I." Conn.

\***langsede** [laŋ'sɛdɔ, laŋ'sɛdɔ], sb., *"long seat"*, *a broad wooden seat with arms and support for the back*. Fe. Now commonly called: restin' chair (L.Scottish). \*lang-set. Cf. Eng. dial. lang-settle, L.Sc. lang-seat and lang-settle, sb., *a long wooden seat*. See sedek<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**langsom** [laŋsɔm, laŋsɔm], adj., 1) *slow; dilatory*. 2) *long-drawn; tedious*. No. langsam, adj. (esp. = langsom 2); L.Sc. langsum, adj.

\***langspel** [laŋspɛl], sb., *an ancient kind of cithern, a stringed instrument*. Acc. to J.I. Edm.: "langspiel, a species of harp", prob. after "The Pirate" (Sir Walter Scott's Shetlandic novel), ch. XV, in which the instrument is found mentioned under this name. No. langspel, Fær. lang(a)spæl, O.Da. langspil, n., id.

**Langspina** [laŋ'spin'a], sb., *the name of a cow in a rigmarole*. Also Langsponja [laŋ'spɔŋ'a] or Langspoina [-spɔi'na, -spɔi'na]. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (N.Roe). Prop. "*the long-teated one*" (*having long teats*). O.N. speni, m., Fær. spini, m., *a teat*. "Langspina" is found in a Fær. rigmarole of cow-names, corresponding to the Shetlandic one. Sometimes Lengsprali [lɛŋ'sprā'li] replaces Langspina (-sponja, -spoina) in Shetl.

**langvi, langvia**, sb., *the guille-*

*mot*. U<sup>n</sup>. See further under the more common forms longvi (longvia), longi.

\***langvorden** [laŋ'vɔr'dɔn, laŋ'vɔr'dɔn (-vɔr'dɔn)], adj., 1) *long-shaped; extended*. 2) *long-drawn; slow*. N.I. Edm.: lang-vurden, long-shaped. \*lang-vorðinn. O.N. vorðinn, perf. part. of verða, vb., *to become*, also used as an adjective in sense of: *shaped in a certain manner, conditioned*.

**lapp** [lap], sb., 1) *a patch, detached piece, esp. of cloth*. N.I. 2) *a piece of wood nailed on the outside of a boat*, = flog<sup>1</sup>, sb. Fo. — No. lappe, m., Da. lap, c., *a patch*, Icel. lappi, m., *a rag*. O.N. leppr, m. See lepp, sb.

**lapp<sup>1</sup>** [lap], vb., 1) *to patch, to mend*. 2) *to cover a rent on the outside of a boat with a patch of wood; to l. a boat*. See the preceding word.

**lapp<sup>2</sup>** [lap], vb., *to walk heavily and clumsily, to geng lappin*. Also *to row heavily and slowly, to l. wi' de ayre* ['oar']. Fe. Cf. Icel. lappa, vb., = labba, vb., *to walk heavily and slowly, to slouch*, No. labba and lampa, vb., *to walk, plod, slouch; to run along*, "lampa" also *to beat* (Icel. löpp, f., *the sole of the foot; paw*). — lamp(i), sb., is prob. cognate with this word.

**lar** [lār (lār, lār)], sb., *a slight breeze; a puff of wind; a l. o' wind*. Commonly with long a; more rarely with a short one (reported from Fe.). Cf. Da. laring, c., *a slight breeze; a puff of wind* (and Icel. lar- in "lar-aðr", adj., *faint; weak; exhausted*).

†**lara** [lāra]-**clay**, sb., *a kind of hard clay (clayey soil)*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. A couple of place-names are found associated with the word: Larljog [lār'lɔg] (Esh.), *a piece of moist, clayey soil through which a small brook runs*: \*(leir)-lækr; Largjo [lār-

gjo] and Larigjo [lar'igjo:] (Head of Tingon, Nm<sup>n-w.</sup>); prob. also: Larwick [lärwik] (Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>). — laracly can scarcely be any other word than O.N. leir, n., "clay". Might the vowel-sound be due to O.Eng. influence? In A.S. the word is not found with this derivative ending, but cf. A.S. lām, m., *mire*; *clay*. For O.Eng. infl. of the vowel-sound cf. lavin, sb., *a piece of dough*. — See lera, sb.

**lasket** [laskət, läskət], adj., *limp*; *slothful*; *dull*. Also lesket [läskət]. O.N. (poet.) lōskr, adj., id.

**last** [last], sb., *a certain area of arable land*, acc. to Edm. varying from 16 to 24 marks (see mark<sup>2</sup>, merk, sb.); a l. o' land (Du.). Ork. last, sb., *a certain measure* (Skene; Jam.). — Acc. to D. Balfour the word has also had the sense of *cargo, freight*. Balfour: "Last, N. Læst, Mensura oneris nautici; a measure = 12 Barrels; also a weight = 24 Meils". [1 barrel = 15 lispunds: a quantity, measure; see lispund, sb. One meil = 6 lispunds: weight]. — O.N. lest, f., *a certain quantity of goods*, about 4000 lbs. (Eng. last); in No. (lest, m.) esp.: 12 barrels.

**last** [last], vb., *to have an aversion to, to be unable to take the food offered to one*; he was no weel ['not well'] and had lastet [lastəd] his food. U<sup>n</sup>. lest (list) [ləst]: Y<sup>h.</sup>; de coo lested de food. The meaning of the word does not agree quite well with O.N. lasta, vb., *to blame*. last may have arisen by metathesis of \*lats and be an old \*latask = O.N. letjask, vb. refl., *to be or become unwilling*; O.N. letja, vb., *to hold back, to dissuade*. lest (list) may be an original letjask. In that case, last is prop. the same word as lats, vb.

**lats** [lats], vb., *to idle*; *to walk*

*lazily and slowly*; he is latsin; to geng latsin. U. Intensive in the expr. "to drats and l."; to geng dratsin and latsin (U<sup>n</sup>), *to walk very slowly and lazily*. \*latask? O.N. lata, vb., impers.: einhverjum latar, *one becomes slow, sluggish or dull*. No. lata, lata seg = letja seg, vb., *to idle*; Sw. dial. lata, vb., id. "s" in lats might, on the other hand, possibly have been added through infl. of drats, owing to the frequent association of these two words.

\***lauryt aith**, sb., *an oath, taken by a man with two compurgators in order to prove his guiltlessness*. Samuel Hibbert, in "Memoir of the Tings of Orkney and Shetland", gives three so-called "compurgatory oaths" as being still in use in the 17th century: twelver aith (*oath backed by eleven compurgators*), saxtar (= sexter) aith (*oath backed by five compurgators*), and "lauryt aith". — In earlier times also written "lawright aith", by misunderstanding associated with the word "\*lawright" (*court of law, Law-Ting*), handed down in the compd. "lagraetman, \*lawrightman"; q.v. — O.N. lýrittar-eiðr, m., *an oath of three, viz.: of the person who took the oath, with two compurgators* (lýrittr, lýrétr, m., prop. rules of court).

**lav** [lāv], sb., 1) *loose and light (hanging) mass or cluster of anything*; esp.: a) *the flower of the tormentil* (ear<sup>n</sup>-bark); barklav [ba'rk'lāv]. b) *fine, downy, feathery substance, down of a feather*; de l. o' a fedder ['feather']; c) *loose, withered leaves on a straw*; de l. o' de strae ['straw'], de l. o' gloy [gloy: *straw, esp. oat-straw*]; d) *bearded ear of a sheaf of corn*, de l. o' a sheaf; e) *the first sprouting top of a corn-straw* (Y<sup>h.</sup>). 2) *hanging flap or lap*; de l. o' de

lug, *the lobe of the ear*. — \*laf. No. lav, n., *moss (hanging moss on trees)*, also *cobweb*. Icel. laf, n., (*hanging*) *flap*. Da. lav, c. (a kind of lichen). Prop. *loose and light mass or something dangling*. See the two foll. words.

**lav** [lāv], vb., 1) *to hang dangling*; a *lavin lug* [lug, *the ear*]. 2) *to hang flutteringly, to hover in the air*, appl. to a bird; *de ful* (bird) is *lavin*, *de mavi* (*the sea-gull*) is *lavin*. By comparison also appl. to other objects: *to hover*; see *lov*, vb. 3) *to idle about, to saunter*; to *geng lavin about*. — O.N. lafa, vb., a) *to hang, to dangle*; b) *to idle*. No. lava, vb., *to hang dangling, to hang in clusters, ready to drop*.

**laven-lugged** [lāvən-lógəd] and **lavi** [lāvi]-**lugged**, adj., *having hanging ears*. Cf. No. lavøyrd, Icel. lafeyrður, adj., *having hanging ears, flap-eared*.

**laverni** [lavər'ni (lavə'r'ni)], sb., properly *life, living; mode of life*, reported in the foll. senses: 1\*) *crop, harvest*, esp. of *oats*; *grain, oats*; handed down only as a tabu-name, used by fishermen at sea. Fe.? (recorded by Wm. Brown). 2) *mirth, noise and tumult*; to had ['hold'] or mak' a l. (N.I.); *much and noisy talk*; oh, sicc a l. about a little ting (U<sup>n</sup>). N.I. 3) *a crowd, flock, a gathering of people*, prop. and esp. of a merry or noisy assembly; a l. o' folk. N.I. (Y.; Fe.). — From an older \*liverni. The change of the vowel-sound in the first syllable is due to the change of accent by which the main stress has been shifted from the first to the second syllable. — O.N. lífarni, n., *life, conduct of life*; No. liverne, n., *mode of life*, esp. *gay life, much noise and mirth*.

**lavi** [lāvi], sb., *palaver, long story,*

*nonsense*. N.Roe. Extended form of la. See lag<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**lavin** [lāvin], sb., *a piece of dough made into a brøni or circular, thick cake (barley- or oat-cake), raw brøni*. Nm. Esp. in the compd. konglavin; q.v. The second part can scarcely be any other word than A.S. hláf, m., *a loaf, a piece of bread* (O.N. hleifr, m.). The vowel-sound in "hleifr" has probably been changed in Shetl. Norn through influence of A.S. and M.Eng. hláf, láf. — -in: the added def. art. in O.N.? See levin, sb.

**lawman, lawrightman, lawting**, sbs., see \*lagman, \*lagraetman, \*lagting.

**lay** [lē, lē<sup>2</sup> (lē, lē<sup>2</sup>)], sb., anglicised form of lag<sup>1</sup>, sb., is used in a few meanings and exprs. originating from Norn, thus: 1) *a strand in twined worsted*; a lang l. and a short l. (in unevenly twined worsted); prop. *a laying*. 2) *frame of mind, mood*, = lag<sup>1</sup>, sb. 4; "he is on a guid ['good'] l. de night ['to-night']"; "de fish is upo de l. o' takin' (takin' de bait)". U. (U<sup>n</sup>.) occas. — lay-in [lē'-in], *a long sleep in the morning*; du's ta'en dee a lay-in (Fe.).

**lay** [lē, lē<sup>2</sup> (lē, lē<sup>2</sup>)], vb., *to lay*, used in some meanings and applications, differing from Eng., and originating from Norn (O.N. leggja), e.g.: to l. anesell ['oneself'], *to retire to rest, to go to bed*; I laid me, I went to bed. to l. onyting to mind, *to keep something in mind*; to l. ane's mind efter som'tin', *to apply oneself to learn or to remember something*; "I never laid my mind efter it" (Conn.). to l. de wind f(r)ae de ert, *to turn the wind from one quarter to another by means of some magic formula or other* (N.Sh.). As vb. n.: *to drift, to be carried off (by the wind) in*

a certain direction; "de brimi (the heat, the wave of heat from the fire) is layin' upo' dee"; also of heavy rain together with wind: he is layin' to de hide or skin, the rain soaks through the clothes, to the skin. Cf. O.N. leggja, vb., in the sense of to put in motion, to force onward or in a certain direction. — to l. an awmous, to promise alms (for deliverance from a dangerous situation, esp. used of someone in peril at sea); "I'll l. an awmous upo' de kirk o' Wisdal", I promise alms to the Wisdal church. — Esp. in conn. with advs. and preps.: l. aff, a) to talk in a verbose manner; cf. O.N. "leggja af" in sense of to unload; b) to desist from or to cease; c) to kill, slaughter; to l. aff a dog, hen or goose; O.N. leggja af, to slaughter; cf. l. doon. — l. at, a) to push or press forcibly, to work perseveringly; "du is layin' at"; he is "layin' at" de rain, it is raining very heavily (Sa.); b) to l. anesell at, to lie down or to remain lying, unwilling to rise; he laid him at (Sa.). O.N. leggja (leggjask) at, to attack. Applied to making an eager start: No. leggja aat, to press forcibly; Fær. leggja at (at sær), Eng. dial. lay at, inter alia to work assiduously. — l. doon: a) to calm an agitated sea (by some magic formula or other), l. doon de sea; in more recent usage only "lay" as in Eng.; Fær. leggja niður sjógv (to calm the sea by magic formula); b) to kill, slaughter, = O.N. leggja niðr; to l. doon a coo; cf. l. aff. c) in exprs. as: he is layin' doon de snaw, he is layin' him doon, there is much snow falling (Conn.); cf. Fær. leggja kava, hann leggur kava, it is snowing (fast). — l. efter, a) to leave behind, to l. efter anesell; Fær. leggja ettir (ettir sær), id.; b) l. ane's mind

etter som'tin', to apply oneself to some task or other, to study or try to learn something, see ante. — l. f(r)ae: to l. f(r)ae anesell, to put aside, also in a special sense, to work speedily, to make headway; he is layin' f(r)ae him. U<sup>n</sup>. Of a boat or ship at full speed, e.g.: "shø ['she'] is layin' de loder (the foam) f(r)ae her", she is sweeping the foam behind her. — l. in, a) to unship the oars; b) to enclose a piece of ground; in both senses = No. and Fær. leggja inn; c) in damp, foggy weather: to drip, rain finely; he is layin' in (Fe.). — l. on, a) appl. to weather, hard weather, snow-storm: to increase in force and violence; de wadder lays (is layin') on; de snaw ['snow'] laid on (Nm.; De.); b) in knitting of stockings: to widen, to increase the number of stitches (around the calf), to "lay on" a sock (opp. to: tak' in); c) "lay on" a(n) awmous, to make a promise of alms, to lay on a(n) awmous till a person (U.). O.N. leggja á, (to lay on) to enjoin, appoint, etc.; also to set in, to commence, e.g. of weather. L.Sc. lay on, to rain, to hail or snow fast. — l. op, a) to load, to put a load on a horse; to lay op de led, to place a transport-basket on a horse; to lay op peats; b) to build, raise; to lay op skiplags, to build castles in the air (U<sup>n</sup>.); see skiplag, vb.; c) in knitting of stockings: to commence a stocking, to lay op a sock; cf. No. "leggja upp" in sense of to lay the foundation of something (Aa.); d) lay op a godek (goddek), to put a riddle to be guessed (in O.N., on the other hand: bera upp gátu); e) to exhaust; dat lays him op; laid op, exhausted, knocked up (N.I.?). With the latter cf. No. leggja upp, vb. n., to have difficulty in, to exert (R.). Otherwise Shetl. "lay



op" in sense e assimilates to Eng. lay up. — *l.* till, a) *to add*, = O.N. leggja til; b) lay anesell till or tō ['to'], *to set eagerly about doing a task, to work assiduously*; he laid him till (tø); c) lay anesell till, *to lie down to sleep*; he laid him till again; d) lay ane's mind till a ting, *to apply oneself to a subject, trying to impress it upon one's mind*; lay dy mind till it! (Sa.). O.N. leggja sik (leggjask) til einshvers, *to exert oneself in order to do or to obtain something*. — *l.* tō [tā = 'to']: lay tō a door, *to close a door (with a latch)*; see also *l.* till. — *l.* ut, a) *to set off, out to sea*; = No. leggja ut, Fær. leggja út; b) *to interpret, explain*, = No. leggja ut, Fær. leggja út. — *l.* wi', a) *to exert efforts on the outcome of a matter*; b) a) *to make a distinct declaration*; β) *to make a condition of something*; Fær. leggja við, id.; c) *l.* anesell wi', *to work eagerly, with a good will* (N.I.); lay dee wi'! du is no ['not'] layin' dee wi', *your heart is not in your work, you are not diligent*; shø ['she'] never laid her wi', *she never took pains to learn anything*; Fær. leggja sær við (l. sær eina við), *to exert oneself, to take pains*. — Perf. part. laid [læd] is used in a special sense: a) *destined by fate*; dat was "laid" for me; cf. O.N. "leggja (l. fyrir einhvern)" in sense of a) *to appoint, settle*; β) *to destine* (of the dispensations of fate or providence). b) laid afore, *thoroughly exhausted, weakened*; cf. Fær. firilagstur, perf. part. of "leggjast firi", *to become exhausted*, (O.N.) leggjask fyrir. Older Norn forms for "laid afore" are given under forlegen, adj.; c) "sea-laid", "ocean-laid", appl. to an open coast: *exposed to the ocean, to the breaking of big waves*.

**läiri** (and **läir**), sb., see I) liri, sb., and II) lør<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**läit**, sb., see lett, sb.

**läiver**, vb., see livr, liver, vb.

**läiverin** (läivrin), sb., see livrin, sb.

**lämsket**, adj., see lems, lemsket, adj.

**läsn**, **lässen**, vb., and **läsnin**, sb., see lesn (lessen), vb., and lesnin, sb.

**lävi**, sb., see lovi<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**le** [lē], sb., 1) *a long comber breaking against the shore, esp. a flat, sandy shore*. Du.; Burra. Also sometimes 2) = moderdäi (*a shoreward drift, current*); see däi, sb. Lunn.; Wh. — The word is etymologically to be classed (in any case in sense 1) with O.N. lá, f., a) *a liquid*; b) *a wave*; c) *the line of the shoal water along the shore, edged by the surf*; Icel. lá, f., *a wave near the shore*; Fær. lógv (\*16), f., *the lower edge of a sandy beach, washed by the waves*. O.N. "lá", however, ought, when phonetically developed in Shetl. Norn, to have given a form \*1o. Shetl. le is formally associated with O.N. (poet.) læ, n., *the sea, ocean* (Eng. dial., L.Sc. lee, sb., *water, liquid*). In sense 2 there is a possible merging with Eng. lay, sb., in the sense of *direction in which something lies*. — See further lovi<sup>2</sup> (and levi), sb.

**\*leanger**, sb., *a tax* in former times, varying in form and amount at different periods. — Acc. to Edm.: "leanger, a tax formerly paid by the inhabitants of Shetland to the crown of Denmark as a punishment for harbouring pirates". D. Balfour (Oppressions of the 16th century): "Læanger, N. Ledangr, contributio in præsidium patriæ; a tax paid in Zetland". leanger is often found mentioned in the old "Lordship

Rentals of Shetland", in "Skat Book of Zetland" from about 1500, and also occurs in later times; it is stated throughout in the "Skat Book" mostly concerning *wadmal*, *skin* and *silver* (for further statement of dimensions of some farms and villages, esp. in Dunrossness, see G. Goudie, *Antiq.* p. 173). As an addition to leanger the word "veafirth" is found several times in the said "Skat Book". In "Complaints contra Lawrence Bruce of Cultemalindie" of 1576 the leanger-tax is mentioned with further statement of its earlier form and amount (*four doits = one penny or a calf-skin*): "...thair is ane dewitie callit Leanger, quhilk the Commonis of Zetland payis yeirlic, followand their wadmell, quhilk extendis to four Dense quhytis, or ane calf-skin, with everie xxiiij cutteill of Wadmell..." The tax was raised considerably and arbitrarily by the said L. Bruce. Even in the 18th century the leanger-tax has been furnished. It is mentioned in "Zetland Scatt Rental" of 1716—1717. See G. Goudie, *Antiq. of Shetl.* pp. 173, 176 and 184. — O.N. leiðangr, m., *a war expedition, a crew and its equipment with ship and other necessities which were liable to be called up at the king's command for national defence in time of war; also a tax in lieu of the above.*

**lebek, lebbek**, sb., *a spoon*, see lepel, leppel, sb.

**le-break** [lebräk, -brak], sb., 1) *surf, the breaking of the waves against a flat, sandy shore*. S.Sh. (Conn., Du.). Also 2) *that part of the shore washed by the breakers* (Du.), = *sjurmol*. For the first part of the compd. see le, sb.

**led<sup>1</sup>, lid** [led (lid)], sb., 1) *a large billow breaking against the shore*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. 2) *surf, swell, close to the*

*shore* while the sea is calm farther out (harbinger of bad weather); a heavy l. i' de sea, a l. about de shore. Wh. The word is poss. cognate with *loder*, sb., *sea-foam*, O.N. lauðr, lōðr, n. Cf. No. lœa (laua), vb., of the sea: *to go foaming over the skerries, but without breaking*, and lcel. leyðra, vb., *to wash, foam* (from "lauðr"). led (lid), in that case, like No. lœa, without addition of r to the root. For the vowel-sound e (i) might be compared liri-gob, sb., *sea-foam*.

†**led<sup>2</sup>** [lød, led], sb., in sense of *pile, load*, is more prob. L.Sc. "lade, laid", *a load*, than O.N. hlað, n., *a pile, load*. led and lod [lød, låd], in sense of *cargo (taking in a load)*, are found in a couple of easily recognized, old place-names, viz.: de Ledberry [læ'd·bær'i] (De<sup>w</sup>., opposite to M.Roe) and "de Lodberis [låd·bær'is]", pl. (Lerwick, M.), which is O.N. hlaðberg, n., *a flat rock by the sea where vessels may lie alongside to lade*. Cf. lahamar [læ·ham·ar, lamar] and lehamar [læ·ham·ar] from an O.N. \*hlaðhamarr = hlaðberg.

\***ledi** [ledi], sb., *an outlook, point of view, height (point of vantage)*. Now only found in place-names, names of heights, hills and points of land, in which names the meaning has been almost lost. Mostly, however, with prefixed definite article: de Ledi; de L. o' Hardwol [hardwøl] (Brae, De<sup>n</sup>.), part of a height, point of vantage; de L. o' Soderhus [sød·aros'] (Suseter, De<sup>w</sup>.); de L. o' Basta (Y<sup>b</sup>.); de Lediens [læ·diəns'] (West Sandwick, Y.), def. pl. form: "leitin" with added Eng. s. — O.N. leiti, n., *a hill or elevation on the horizon, hiding the view*.

**ledi-** and **ledien-limpet** [ledi-, læ·diən·lɔmpət (lɔmpət)], sb., *oval-shaped shell-fish, limpet, found far*

out on the sea-shore among the seaweed, farther out than the common "limpet". ledien-: Y<sup>h</sup>. Otherwise more comm.: ledi-. Might ledi(en), here treated, be associated with Icel. leðja, f., *mire, mud*?

**ledli** [lɛdli (lɛ<sup>o</sup>dli)], adj., *indolent, lazy-looking*; a l.-lookin' body. U<sup>mo</sup>. \*latligr; deriv. of O.N. latr, adj., *slow, lazy*.

**lefsi** [(lɛfsi) læfsi], sb., 1) *a big, round cake (round, flat and thin loaf)*; see brøni. 2) *a cake of cowdung*. N.I. — No. and Sw. dial. lefsa, f., a kind of *flat cake, bannock* (O.N. hleifr, m., *a round cake, a loaf*).

**lefti** [lɛfti, læfti], sb., = lefsi 1 and 2. N.I.? Originally t-derivative?

**leftin** [lɛftun, læftin (læfˈtɪn)], sb., 1) *a big, lumpy cake*, = lefsi 1. Y<sup>n</sup>. 2) *a (large, cured) piece of tallow*; comm. in pl. [læftuns], of tallow, cured in a barrel. Fo. The word may be either lefti, with appendant article, or formed with the derivative ending -ingr.

\*leg, sb., see legin, sb.

**leg** [lɛg, lɛ<sup>o</sup>g], vb., *to walk slowly and lazily, to saunter*. Sa. Parallel form to lag<sup>5</sup>, vb.

**lega** [lɛga, lɛ<sup>o</sup>ga (lɛga, lɛ<sup>o</sup>ga)], sb., 1) *a lying*, now only in certain exprs., as: to lie a l., *to lie long in bed*; he is lyin' him a l., *a he is taking a long nap (a rest, sleep)*: N.I. [lɛga, lɛga, etc.], and Wests. [lɛga (lɛ<sup>o</sup>ga)]; b) of the wind: *it remains very constant from that quarter* (Fe.); he 's ta'en him a l., *he has taken a good rest, a good nap* (Nm.: lɛga, lɛ<sup>o</sup>ga); du 's been dee a l., *you have been long from home*: Y<sup>n</sup>. [(lɛga, lɛ<sup>o</sup>ga) lɛ<sup>o</sup>ga]. In boat-fishing, with hand-line: *interval, rest, stay*; to ha'e a guid ['good'] l., *to lie for a long time, make a long stay on the fishing-ground* (N.I.); we 're had a guid l. (Fe.:

lɛga, lɛ<sup>o</sup>ga). *to mak' a guid or ill (bad) l., to make a good or poor haul of fish*; he 's made a ill (bad) l. (Y<sup>n</sup>.: lɛga). 2) *a place where a boat lies stationary during fishing (with hand-line), fishing-ground, esp. somewhat near the land*. N.Sh. (N.I., Nm.) [lɛga, lɛga (lɛ<sup>o</sup>ga, lɛ<sup>o</sup>ga): N.I.; lɛga, lɛ<sup>o</sup>ga: Nm.]. 3) *a certain distance between boats, carrying on fishing (with hand-line) on the same fishing-ground*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. [lɛ<sup>o</sup>ga]. 4) *settled weather; constant wind from the same quarter*. Fe.; see lega 1 b. —

Also <sup>a</sup>) lego [lɛgo (lɛgo)]: Fe. [lɛgo (lɛgo)] and Fo. [lɛgo]; a guid, lang or short lego (Fe.), in fishing; <sup>b</sup>) legu [lɛgu]: Ai. — In sense 2 (and 3) an anglicised form "lie" is found in S.Sh. (Du.; Conn.); a "lie" o' grund, *a fishing-ground*; de boats' "lyins [lɛiins]", *the places where the boats lie, and the fixed distances between them on the fishing-ground* (Conn.). — legins [lɛgins], pl., (N.I. occas.), is an old Norn form (now almost obs.) for "lyins". de Legins [lɛgins, lɛgins] (Y<sup>s</sup>.) is found as a place-name, name of a large fishing-ground between Y<sup>s</sup>. and Skerries. — O.N. lega, f., *a lying; resting-place*. No. and Fær. lega, f., (*a lying; a couch; resting-place*), inter alia: *an anchorage*.

**legdi** [lɛgdi, lɛgdi], sb., *a cluster of corn-stalks laid down on the field, half a sheaf of grain*, = li-sker. Ai. No. legd, f., *a cluster or heap laid down, esp. of straw on a field* (Aa.). Cf. logi, sb.

**leger** [lɛgər, lɛgər], sb., *a large, full-grown fish, esp.: a (full-grown) halibut*; used as a tabu-name by fishermen at deep-sea fishing. U. Also with breaking of e to ja: lɛager [lɛgər], and with dropped palatalization: lager [lɛgər] (U.). b) *a very large halibut or ray*; a l. o' a skate. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. [lɛgər]. Cf. No.

lega, f., inter alia *a large fish staying for a long time at the same fishing-ground*, Fær. legukalvi, m., *a large, full-grown halibut* (kalvi). See lega, sb.

†**leggin**, sb., see laggin, sb.

**legin** (ljegin) [lɛgin], sb., *a damp hollow; low-lying, damp ground*, esp. in pl.: l(j)egins. U<sup>n</sup>. — As a place-name sometimes Leg [lɛg (lɛg)]; thus: de Nort' Leg and de Sooth Leg (M.Roe), two depressions at the bottom of a valley. Poss. also "de Leg" in U<sup>wz</sup>. — O.N. lægð, f., *a hollow, depression*. legin is doubtless the def. form: lægðin. de Legins (U<sup>n</sup>): \*lægðimnar.

\***legviser** [lɛg'vī'sər, lɛg'vī'sər], sb., *the compass*; only as a tabu-name for the compass used by fishermen, esp. at deep-sea fishing. to soin (soind) de l, *to look at the compass*, tabu-expr. at sea. N.I. (U., Fe.). — \*leiðvisari, *a guide, one that points out the way*. leg- for \*led-. For the change ð (d) > g (when final) cf. e.g. jog<sup>1</sup> (øg), sb., and see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 29, the end.

**leintek**, sb., see lintek, sb.

**lek** [lɛk, lɛk; lɛ<sup>o</sup>k, lɛ<sup>o</sup>k (lɛk)], vb., *to leak*, partly of liquid in a vessel: *to run (to drip, ooze) out*, partly appl. to a vessel or craft (boat): *to be leaky, to be unable to hold water*. O.N. leka, vb., *to leak*.

**lem**, sb., see lemm, sb.

**lem** [lɛm, lɛ<sup>o</sup>m, lɛm], vb., *to prepare wool by unravelling it and pulling it out, to l. oo'* ['wool']. Occas. lim [lim]. — lem with long e-sound, might indicate an original \*lama in sense of *slacken*; cf. Icel. lama, vb., *to weaken; break*, No. lamra, vb., *to weaken; wear*, and Sw. dial. lamra, vb. (under "lämma", vb. Ri.), *to comb, prepare hemp or flax*. By lim, and partly by "[lɛm]", may be thought of an association

with Icel. limpja, f., = lippa, *unravelled wool*, and limpja, vb., *to loosen, relax, slacken*.

**lemaljū** [lɛm'aljū, lɛm'aljū, lɛ'maljū (-lū)], sb., *lamentation; great, noisy complaint about a trifle*; to had ['hold'] a l, *to make a noise, to complain*. U. Prop. "*barking sound*". The first part of the compd., in that case, is to be referred to O.N. hlamma, vb., *to give a dull, heavy sound*, Icel. hlemma, vb., *to bang, slam*. The second part is O.N. hljóð, n., *a sound*, Shetl. lju.

**lembi** [lɛmbi], sb., *twin-lamb*. N. Originally doubtless a \*tvilembi or \*tvilemba with later dropping of the first part.

**lemin** [lɛ<sup>o</sup>mɪn] and **lemet** [lɛ<sup>o</sup>mɛt], adj., 1) *powerless; faint; sluggish*, = lamin; Y<sup>h</sup>. (lemin); Sa. (lemet); to speak in a lemet way. 2) occas. of drinkables, esp. bland (*whew mixed with water*), and the taste thereof: *stale, neither fresh nor sour, disagreeable* (= lamet); lemet bland; a lemet taste. Sa. — The word is either another form of pronunc. of lamin, lamet, or is to be referred to No. læm, læmen, adj., *sluggish; dull*. Cf. lemsket.

**lemlastin** [lɛm'läs'tin, lɛm'-; lɛm-läs'tin; -lastin], sb., *a beating, drubbing*; to hold' g'e one a l. Prop. *mutilation*. Cf. Icel. limlesta, Da. lem-læste, vb., *to mutilate*. (O.N. lima lōstr, m., *injury to the limbs*, lesta, vb., *to injure*).

**lemm** [lɛm (lɛm)] and more comm.: **lem** [lɛm, lɛ<sup>o</sup>m], sb., 1) *part of a loft-floor consisting of planks nailed together, forming a half-loft*, esp. a) *a half-loft resting on the cross-beams of de but (the kitchen and living-room)*; b) *a loft at the one end of a barn*; c) *a loft above an alcove*. Fairly common (esp. in the senses a and b; sense c is reported from Sa.). 2) *a shelf for keeping*

*anything on.* M.Sh. (N., Ai.) 3) *a perch for the hens*, reported from Conn. in the form lem(m)a [ləmə], a hens' l. — The form with long e is the one generally used. lemm [ləm, lem] is reported from Ai. besides lem. Other forms in Conn.: a) lemma, lema [ləmə, ləmə]; b) lamma or lama [ləmə]. — O.N. hlemmr, m., a) *a trap-door*; b) *a loft-floor*. No. lem (ləm), m., a) *a trap-door*; b) *wooden floor resting on the cross-beams at the top of a house*.

**lems** [lə'ɪms (lə'ɪms, læ'mps)] and **lemsket** [lə'ɪmskət (ləmskət, læ'mskət, le'mskət)], adj., 1) *stiff and numb; powerless; sluggish in movements*; a l. body; to be lemsket about a ting. lems: Fo. [lə'ɪms]; N. [lə'mps]; U<sup>w</sup>. [lə'ɪms]. The form lemsket is more common, mostly pronounced [lə'ɪmskət]. De. occas. [lə'mskət, le'mskət]. Sa. [ləmskət]; M.Roe (De<sup>w</sup>.): [lə'ɪmskət] and lämsket [lä'mskət]. lemsket [lə'ɪmskət] is reported from Y<sup>h</sup>. in sense of *sluggish and slow* as opposed to lamin [lāmin] in sense of *powerless*. More rarely 2) of taste: *flat, stale*; a lemsket taste; Du. [lə'ɪmskət]. — Also lemsset [lə'ɪmsət, læ'mpsət] = lemsket 1. — Deriv. of \*lam-; see lamin (and lemin), adj. Cf. Sw. dial. lamsen, lamster, lämster, No. lemster, adj., *stiff; numb*. With a diff. meaning No. lamsen, adj., *heavy and unsteady in movements*.

**len**, sb., see "lane", sb.

**Lenda** [lənda (lənda)], sb., name of a cow which is "lendet" (Fo., N.I.). See the foll. word.

**lendet** [ləndət, lændət], adj., appl. to an animal, esp. a cow: *striped or having a different colour along the loins*, esp. a) *having a black body with white or white-striped loins*; b) *having a white body with black or black-striped loins*;

a l. coo. From Papa is reported a form lengēt [læŋgət], which has poss. arisen by infl. of the word lengi, sb. — \*lendótr, adj.; from O.N. lend, f., *the loins*.

\***lengdi** [lændi], perf. part., *become longer*; in an adage, reported from Fo.: "Dea ('daya') [deā] l., mögi swengdi", *the days have become longer, the stomachs have grown hungrier*. Prob. an older O.N.: dagar lengðir, magar svengðir. Cf. No.: "dagarne lengjast, magarne svengjast", (as) *the days lengthen, the stomachs grow hungrier*. O.N. lengja, vb., *to lengthen*. — The Shetl. (Fo.) adage also runs "Dea lengi [længi], mögi swengi", in which "lengi" and "swengi" may spring from original "lengjask" and "svengjask", vbs. refl.

**lengi** [længi, længi], sb., *a strip or length*, esp. a) *a strip cut from a hide in its whole length*; b) *a strip cut lengthways from a large fish*; a l.-cut o' a turbot ['halibut'], opp. to bar-cut, finni-cut; see bar, sb. — O.N. lengja, f., *a strip, strap*, esp. (as in No. and lcel.) *a strip of hide*. — From Conn. is reported a form in both the given senses: lengal, lingal [ləgal, lɪŋal, -əl], which possibly has arisen from lengi by mingling with another "lingal" (comm.), a loan-word from L.Sc., in sense of *shoemaker's thread*, but might also be an original \*lang-ál (O.N. ál, f., *a leathern strap*).

**lent** [lə'nti], vb., appl. to a tall person with long legs: *to take long, unsteady steps in walking, to stride*; to geng lentin. Y<sup>b</sup>. Poss. cognate with No. lampa and lamsa, vb., *to stride along, taking long steps*, or with Sw. dial. lönta, lyngta, vb., *to take short leaps*.

**lepel**, **leppel** [ləpəl, læpəl], and more comm.: **lepek**, **leppək** [(ləpək) læpək], sb., *a small spoon, horn-spoon*, now mostly disparagingly of

a spoon with a broken handle. Also lebek, lebbek [(l)ɛbək] læbək]. — Cf. Icel. lepill, m. (= Dut. lepel), a small spoon, child's spoon (B.H.), from the stem "lap" (in Da. labe, Sw. lapa, No. and Icel. leþja, vb., to lap). See lupi<sup>2</sup>, lupek, sb.

**leper** [lɛpər], sb., a poor, worthless fish, esp. of a rather large fish; a l. o' a skate (ray). Nm. Poss. to be referred to No. (Mandal) labr, n., a soft, quivering mass, jelly, from \*lapr (No. lapra and lappa, vb., to make soft smudges); in a similar sense No. lap, n., and leþja, f. — leper might doubtless have arisen by metathesis from a \*lerp; No. larp, m., and lerpa, f., a lump of something soft or slimy. For a similar metathesis cf. snipr, snipper from \*snerp-, and snitter<sup>1</sup> from \*snert-.

**leper** or **lepper** [lɛpər], vb., to sup noisily, to drink continually, to l. i' de water, = slep(p)er. Sa. Cf. No. lepra, vb., to taste frequently of a drink, to sip, and Icel. lepra, f., sloppy food.

**lepp<sup>1</sup>** [lɛp (lɛp)], sb., 1) a part of anything, a piece, patch; a skin-l. 2) a flap; rag; tatter; also leppi [lɛpi (lɛpi)], and leppek [lɛpək (lɛpək)]. to geng draggin' a leppi (N.Roe), e.g. of a tatter hanging from the edge of a skirt. "My slippers is ['are'] just turned atill (into) leppeks" (U<sup>s</sup>), my slippers are quite down at the heels. 3) lepp, leppi, leppek: an old, worn-out or torn object; an object out of shape, e.g. a worn-out basket, kessi, with a too wide mouth, a shoe down at the heel, etc.; a auld ['old'] lepp o' a kessi (Lunn.), a poki-lepp, a leppi o' a poki (L.) [poki, a bag] — also in sense (1 and) 2: a leppek o' a kessi (wide-mouthed basket) (U.). a auld lepp or leppi, an old, useless object (Fo.). —

Various forms of words seem here to have merged together. Cf. a) O.N. leppr, m., a small piece, small part (a lock of hair, a patch); b) No. lep and lepp, m., Da. læp, læb, c., hanging flap; Fær. lepi, m., a rag, flap; No. lepe, m., a) the lip; β) a flap. — See the compds. kessi-lepp, mogilepp, skødilepp.

**lepp<sup>2</sup>** [lɛp], sb., a grain, small quantity, a l. o' tea. uncomm. Doubtless appl. to liquids: something to lap or sip. See the foll. word.

**lepp<sup>1</sup>** [(lɛp) læp], vb., a) to lap (with the tongue), esp. appl. to a cat, lapping milk; de cat lepps (is leppin) i' de milk (Sa.); b) to sip slowly. In sense a, Eng. lap, vb., is now more commonly used. — No. and Icel. leþja, Sw. dial. läppja, Fær. leþpa, vb., to lap (in No. esp. to move the lips ineffectually).

**lepp<sup>2</sup>** [lɛp], vb., to walk feebly and slowly, to shuffle; to l. about. Y<sup>n</sup>. Prob. to be referred to lapp, vb. (Icel. lappa, vb., to walk heavily and slowly, to shuffle, löpp, f., the sole of the foot).

**leppek, leppi**, sb., see lepp<sup>1</sup>, sb. **lepsək** [lɛpsək, læpsək], sb., an old, worn basket (plaited straw-basket, kessi). Fe. Deriv. of lepp<sup>1</sup>, sb., sense 3. For the derivative ending cf. Icel. leþsa, f., an article patched up with rags.

†**ler<sup>1</sup>** [lɛr, lɛ<sup>ə</sup>r], sb., learning; instruction; guid ['good'] l. No. and Fær. læra, f., L.Sc. lare (lere), sb., id.

†**ler<sup>2</sup>** [lɛ<sup>ə</sup>r], sb., a boot, sea-boot, tabu-word in fishermen's language at sea. Esp. in the pl.: lers. Y<sup>n</sup>. Most prob. from Dut. laars, sb., a boot. In that case, s has been regarded as the pl. ending. Or might O.N. leðr, n., leather, have influenced the forming of this word? The vowel-sound might indicate the latter.

**lera** [lɛ<sup>ə</sup>ra, lɛra], sb., a stretch of loamy or muddy shore. Y., Y<sup>n</sup>.

le<sup>o</sup>ra, lera; Y<sup>m</sup>.: lera. As a place-name: "de Lera [lɛra]", the head of the bay of Mid-Yell Voe. — O.N. leira, f., *clayey soil, muddy shore*, in No. (leira) partly in a special sense: *a flat, muddy shore, sometimes overflowed* (corresponding to the above place-name: de Lera).

**lerdom** [lɛrdɔm, lɛ<sup>o</sup>rdɔm], sb., *learning, knowledge*. O.N. lærdóm, m., id.

\***lerka** [lɛ'rka], sb., *clay, clayey soil*. Fo. Deriv. of O.N. leir, n., *clay, loam*. See lera, sb.

**lesket** [lɛskɛt], adj., *entirely exhausted* (Wh.?).; see lasket, adj.

**lesn, lessen** [lɛsɔn], vb., in lowering by line down a fowling-cliff (a rocky wall, facing the sea): *to wind the rope round a stake rammed down at the edge of the cliff*, de lesnin-stake, de lesnin, *in order to lower oneself*; I lessend and cam' doon on a lampi (*rocky ledge*). Also læsn, læssen [lɛsɔn]. Fo. From an original O.N. "lesa sik" in sense of *to lower oneself*. The final n is due to infl. of lesnin, sb.; see the foll. word.

**lesnin** [lɛsnɪn, læsnɪn], sb., *an earth-bound stake to which a line is fastened, and by means of which a man lowers himself, or is lowered, down a fowling-cliff (a steep, rocky wall, facing the sea, on the ledges of which sea-fowl rest)*; in later times mostly for taking the birds' eggs, formerly in order to catch the birds by means of a net (bag-shaped net) fixed to a rod. Fo. lesnin now generally denotes the earth-bound stake, while the line, fixed to the latter, is called "de lesnin-rep [(rep) rɛp]". Fo. — Fær. lesningur, m., *a rope by which a man is lowered, esp. down a fowling-cliff*, from O.N. lesa, vb., in original sense *to move slowly, by degrees, to haul oneself up*, lesa sik, *to move gradually upwards, ascend*, in Fær.

(lesa seg) esp. *to lower oneself (to be lowered) and let oneself be hauled up by line, esp. in bird-catching*.

**lest (list)**, vb., see last, vb.

**let** [lɛ<sup>o</sup>t], **lete** [lɛ<sup>o</sup>tə], sb., *a little, winsome thing*, only used as a term of endearment to children (*my treasure!*) or to small animals. Sa. Is prob. No. læta (læt, leet), f., prop. *a sound, tone*, but also used in sense of *little thing; a small juvenile person*. Cf. also No. læten (luvelæten), adj., *fond*.

**lett** [lɛt, læt], sb., *a part, quantity, esp. a small quantity, a particle*; the word is closely associated with No. læta (læte), f., (*a sound, tone*) *an insignificant thing; a grain; particle*; but the relation between the Shetlandic and the mentioned Norwegian word is somewhat doubtful, partly owing to the short vowel-sound in Shetl. lett, partly because another word, let, is found with long e, and has prob. arisen from No. "læta", and is used in a different sense; see the preceding word. lett is applied partly to *something given as a relief or as a helping hand*, and, in this case, closely assimilates to O.N. létti, m., *alleviation; relief; helping hand*. For lett is often used in Shetl. the form lait, läit [(lait) läit, läi't], which may be the same word, "-äit" being a regular development of "-ett" in Shetl. Norn. This lait, läit, however, is most prob. L.Sc. lite, lyte, sb., *a small part or portion* (in the same sense Sw. dial. lyta, f.).

**lev** [lɛv, lɛ<sup>o</sup>v], sb., *remnant, that which is left over; a' ['all'] de l., the remainder, all the rest*. The word is phonetically developed from O.N. leif, f., *what is left*, in pl. (leifar): *leavings*, but assimilates exactly in meaning to L.Sc. lave, laive, sb. Lowland Sc. has the singular form only.

**levi** [levi, le<sup>o</sup>vi], sb., 1) *a long billow, comber, esp. a billow rolling shorewards.* 2) *big swell in the sea, esp. applied to shoreward-rolling billows.* Nm<sup>w.</sup>, Fo. See a) le, sb., and le-break, sb., b) lovi<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**levin** [levin (le<sup>o</sup>vin)], sb., *dough, esp. dough from which a single loaf or cake is made, = lavin, sb. (konglavin).* The word springs from O.N. hleifr, m., *a loaf*, and differs from Eng. leaven, sb., though in form it may be influenced by the latter.

†**levins** [levins, le<sup>o</sup>vin], sb. pl., *leavings, that which is left over.* Owing to the vowel-sound e [e] the word points to No. and Fær. leivingar, f. pl., *leavings*, but otherwise assimilates to Eng. leavings, sb. pl. See lev, sb.

**li** [li], sb., *a slope, mountain side.* The word is now mostly merged with Eng. lee, sb., and is commonly regarded as a *place giving shelter* (lee). li, however, is still prevalent, esp. in Yell, in its original and genuine sense, *a slope, mountain side.* As a place-name the word is commonly: de Li, in pl.: de Lis [lis] or "de Liens [liəns]" (the latter form appears in several places in Unst): \*hlíð-irnar, def. pl.; de Lis o' Vigi [vigi] (U<sup>wg.</sup>): \*vikar-hlíðir; de Lis o' Skola [skōla] (Y<sup>n.</sup>): \*skála-hlíðir; Lina bretta [lina bræita] (Hill o' Nipabakk, Y<sup>s.</sup>): \*hlíðin (accus.: hlíðina) bratta, *the steep slope.* As the second part of compds. "lí" is often shortened to "li" with short i [li]; thus: Fuglali [fog<sup>o</sup>-lali]: Y<sup>h.</sup>; Hallali [hā<sup>o</sup>-ali]: Du.; Lambali (Ai.); Prestali (Ai.); Sobergli [sō<sup>o</sup>-bærlī] (Fo.), from \*sō (\*sø), \*sōd, sb., *sheep*; de Brottalis [brōi<sup>o</sup>-talis] (Norwick, U<sup>n.</sup>): \*brøttu hlíðir, *the steep slopes* (see prec. Lina bretta); de Galtalis [gā<sup>o</sup>-talis] (U<sup>mō.</sup>). As the first part of compds. partly li, partly in gen.: lir [lir] and lida

[lida, lida] [hlíðar]; thus: a) Lifell [lifel] (West Sandwick, Y.): \*hlíð-fell; b) de Lidadal [lid<sup>o</sup>-adal] (U<sup>n.</sup>), a valley below "de Li": \*hlíðar-dalr; de Lirend o' Lirends, pl. [lirēnd(s)], de knowe ['knoll'] o' de Lirend (Conn.), the end of the hill "de Virdek": O.N. hlíðarendi, m., *the end of a slope*; Lirhul [lir(h)ol, lirwól] (Norwick, U<sup>n.</sup>): \*hlíðar-hól; see hul, sb. — O.N. hlíð, f., *a slope, mountain side.*

**lid<sup>1</sup>** [lid (li<sup>o</sup>d)], sb., *reliance; eagerness, diligence and thrift, zeal in executing a work; to "lay on" I; to lay I. on (upon) a wark ["work"], to apply oneself diligently to work.* Du. occas.: lið [lið]. In sense of *confidence, trust, that which one can depend upon*, lid is found in the negative compd. ulid, sb.; q.v. — O.N. hlit, f., *sufficiency.* Fær. lit, f., a) *zeal (in the executing of a work)*; b) *trust, confidence.* No. lit, n. (i.), *trust, confidence.* — In sense of *abating, calming (in bad weather), and favourable occasion*, Shetl. lid is doubtless another word; see livd, sb.

**lid<sup>2</sup>** [lid, li<sup>o</sup>d], sb., see livd, sb.  
**lid** [lid], vb., *to have confidence (in), to trust; "I lided [lidəd] to him to come along, but fy upon his bens, if he cam'", I trusted he would come, but shame upon him, he did not come.* Fe. — O.N. hlíta, vb., *to be satisfied, also to have confidence in, to rely on someone*, hl. einhverjum. Fær. líta, No. and Sw. líta, vb., *to trust (in).*

**lid-fu'** [lidfū, lidfu], adj., *confident; eager, active, persevering in carrying out a work; a l.f. warker ["worker"]*; de l.f. laverick (*lark*). lið [lið]-fu': Du. occas. Also, but more rarely: lidsom [lidsōm, -sōm]. Wests. (Sa.). — \*hlit-fullr, \*hlitsamr. See lid<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**lidsom**, adj., see the preceding word.



**lie**, vb., *to lie*, in a few exprs. differing from Eng. and prob. of Norn origin (O.N. liggja, vb.). Thus, e.g. 1) appl. to wind: he's been lyin' i de frost, *the wind has been subdued by the frost* (N.I.). 2) in a special sense: a) *to repose, to be at rest*; b) *to lie in bed*; c) *to keep to bed, to be confined to bed (from sickness)*. — With preps. and advs.: *l. afore*; hit ['it'] lies afore me = hit lies upo my tongue, *it is on the tip of my tongue* (O.N. liggja fyrir, inter alia *to be at hand or to be present*). — *l. doon*, a) of weather: *to be settled*, of wind: *to be in a certain quarter for some (long) time*; he's been lyin' doon for a hale ook, *it has been fair (settled) weather for a whole week* (U<sup>n</sup>.); see doon-lie, sb.; b) *to lie dormant, untouched or unmentioned*. — *l. efter*, *to be left undone or neglected*. — *l. on*, a) *to be fixed, appointed*; b) *to depend on*; c) *to be essential*; d) *to be constant, to continue unchanged*, esp. of weather; de wadder is ['has'] been lyin' on (Y<sup>m</sup>). "lie on" in the senses a, b, c = O.N. liggja á. — *l. op*, *to lie up*, de boat is lyin' op (U<sup>n</sup>). — *l. upon*: *l. upon ane's tongue*; see "l. afore". — *l. wi'*: a) of something that comes in sight: *to be almost touching, to appear close at hand*; de sun lies wi' de hill; in the same sense Fær. liggja við; b) *to be at stake (at venture), on a certain condition*; hit ['it'] lies wi'; in the same sense O.N. liggja við; Eng. lie with. See "lay wi'".

**lien** [li<sup>ə</sup>n, li<sup>ə</sup>n], sb., *the decline of day, evening twilight*; hit ['it'] is come to de l. o' de day. Wests. (Sa.). From O.N. líða, vb., *to wear on, proceed*, also of time. See dagalien, sb.

**life**, sb., properly *life*, but in a few special meanings, originating

from Norn (O.N. lif): 1) *a living being, poor creature, esp. a fish*; I had no ['not'] but t'ree lives (*three fishes*); no a *l. (not a creature, not a fish)*. N.I.; Conn. 2) *live coal for making up a fire*. — in *l.* (= M.Eng.), *alive*. — O.N. lif, n., *life*, also *person or body*. No. liv, n., *life*, also inter alia *a living being*; ikkje eitt liv, *not a living creature*, (in fishing:) *not a single fish*. Fær. lfv, n., in the same senses, as well as *live coal for lighting a fire*.

**lift** [lɪft, læft], sb., properly *a lifting*, in a special sense *heavy wave-motion, commotion in the sea*, esp. before rough weather; a l. i' de sea. Also *a change in the weather (for the worse)*; see lift, vb. II 2. In the given senses the word more prob. springs from O.N. lyfta, lyfta, vb., a) *to lift, raise*, b) *to move, stir* (lyptask, *to set oneself in motion*), than from Eng. lift, vb. — In sense of *air (sky)* "lift" is Eng. (dial.) and L.Sc.

**lift** [lɪft (læft)], vb., I) vb. a., 1) = Eng. lift, but the word is Norn (O.N. lyfta) in a few old phrases. he is liftin op de glodreks, *the big, heavy clouds rise in the horizon and disperse* (Y.; Fe.). to l. ane's mooth, *to satisfy one's hunger*; to gi'e ane as muckle ['much'] as could l. his mooth. N.I. 2) (*to lift*), *to set in motion, stir up*, of the setting in of roughness in the sea; he lifted de sea, *the sea was greatly stirred*. 3) metaph.: *to put in question; to mention; to set in circulation*; du is no ['not'] to l. it, *don't let it go any further* (U<sup>n</sup>). II) vb. n., 1) *to rise, to become agitated*, of the sea; de sea lifted (Y<sup>h</sup>). 2) of weather: *to change (for the worse)*; "he is gaun ['going'] to l. ut o' dis". 3) *to turn upwards, to go in a northerly direction*, of the tide; he is liftin, *the*

*tide is beginning to go towards the north, the north-east* (Fo.). — lifted op, perf. part., = oplifted, *exalted (at a joyful piece of news), very glad*. — O.N. lyfta, lypta, vb., a) *to lift*; b) *to set in motion*; c) *to set oneself going* (= lyftask, lyptask).

**liftin** [lɪftɪn (lœftɪn)], sb., properly a *lifting*, esp.: 1) *the course of the tide taking a northerly direction*; to follow de l. o' de tide. Fo. 2) *temporary abatement of one's hunger, without being satisfied; small bite of food, a slender meal*; a l. o' ane's mooth; to gi'e ane a l. o' his mooth; a l. o' hunger. N.I. See lift, vb.

**lift-mur**, sb., *dense snowfall*, see mur, sb.

\***ligger** [lɪgər (lɪgə)], vb., 3rd pers. sing. pres., Da. ligger (*lies*) from ligge, O.N. liggja, vb.; handed down a) in some obsolete fragments of Norn, see Introd., and b) in a tabu-expression, belonging to fishermen's language (at sea); see \*hwida, sb.

**light**, sb., properly *light*, in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea denoting a *fish appearing under the surface of the water*; light i' de lum [L.Sc. lum, sb., *chimney*]; a light in under (Conn).

**lighten**, vb., *to grow light*, in the phrase, "he is lightnin' again", *the day is dawning* (after the short midsummer-night, de summer-dim m). This phrase is of Norn origin. See attaljós, sb., *daybreak at midsummer-tide*.

**lightnin'-tree**, sb., *a vertical beam by which the upper millstone in a water-mill can be raised or lowered in order to regulate the grinding of the corn*; the lower end of the beam is fixed to the one (outer) end of the ground-sill or "sole-tree" (see "grund-slo", sb.) and passes up through the mill-floor. Through the upper end of "de lightnin'-

tree" appears a small cross-bar, called "de swerd" (*the sword*), by means of which "de lightnin'-tree" is raised or lowered. — No. lettetre, n., *a wooden lever or apparatus by which a millstone can be raised or lowered*; Fær. lættitræ, n.

**lik** [lɪk, lik (lɪk)], sb., 1) *a corpse, dead body*; now obsolete or rare in this sense. Preserved esp. a) in the expr. "calm as a l. [lik]", of the sea: *dead calm* (N.I.). b) in the compd. "lik-stræ [lɪk-, lik-, likstræ]", *straw on which a corpse has lain on the death-bed* (comm.). The form with long i [i] is reported esp. from Conn.; now otherwise more common with short i. c) in the more uncommon compd. lik-stiga, sb.; q.v. 2) *burial district*, esp. in the phrase: "to be within de l. [lɪk] lik", *to be within the burial district, to be included among those invited to partake of the funeral repast*. U. The meaning of the word has thereafter partly been changed to denote the persons invited to a funeral (Edm.: leek, the persons in a district invited to the funeral of one of their number). — O.N. lik, n., *a corpse, dead body*.

†**likisom** [lɪk'isom], adj., *agreeable, amiable (that one must be fond of)*. Fe. More recent word? Cf. likli, adj.

**likk**<sup>1</sup> [lɪk, lək], sb., *a small quantity, a triffle*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.); Fo. a l. o' corn (Fo.). No. lukk, m., *a particle, a grain*. — In sense of *a morsel of food, a snack* (Sa.: [lɪk]), likk may also be referred to L.Sc. and Eng. likk, sb.

**likk**<sup>2</sup> [lɪk], sb., *a curl, upright tuft of hair*, e.g. on a cow's forehead (= L.Sc. and Eng.); a coo's l. Conn. Doubtless a *loop, a winding*; see likki, sb.

**likk**<sup>3</sup> [lɪk, lək], sb., a kind of *pottage: milk (or water) stirred with ground or half-ground bursten (corn*

*dried over the fire in a pot*); "stir [stír, stír]-about-l." Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe); Y. Also compounded with the synonymous lø, sb.: *likka-lø* [læk'alø] (Y?). — lø, in the latter sense, must prob. be explained as a *warmed-up liquid* (O.N. hlý, n., *warmth*; hlýr, adj., *mild*; *balmy*; Sw. dial. lya, vb., *to warm up water, milk, etc.*); different from log, ljog, sb., *liquid*; *water*; *sea* [O.N. lōgr]. *likk* might then be a \*hlýkk-, derived from "hlý". With this latter form cf. No. lykka, vb., *to make warm*. Fær. lýkka, vb., = No. lya, vb.

**likki** [liki, lœki], sb., a (small) ball of yarn, esp. part of a larger ball, the innermost beginning (the innermost windings) of a ball; a l. o' oo' ['wool']; de l. o' a clew. Occas. also *likket* [likæt] (St.). — In names of small plots of ground (esp. fenced-in ground) the same word is sometimes found with partly different vowel-sound [ø, ə], as: *Lökka* [lœka] (Fladab., Conn.); de *Gerdaløkk* [gær'dalœk] (Borgbrekk, Y<sup>n</sup>.): \*garða- or \*gerði-lykkja. — O.N. *lykkja*, f., a) a loop; coil; winding; b) a fenced-in piece of ground (often found in Norwegian place-names); Da. *løkke*, *lykke*.

**†likli** [lekli], adj., having a sound, healthy appearance; a l. bairn (child). Fe. Cf. O.N. *likligr*, adj., (probable) in sense of acceptable, of good appearance; No. *likleg*, adj., (probable) also agreeable, likely; L.Sc. *likly*, *lykly*, adj., id. The Shetlandic word assimilates in form to the Scottish word.

\***likstiga, -stigga** [lik'stig'a, lik'-], sb., a stile (a step), projecting stones, in a cemetery wall, substitute for a gate, over which, at a funeral, the coffin containing the dead body was lifted. U<sup>n</sup>. \**lik-stigi*. See *lik*, sb. 1, and *stiggil*<sup>1</sup>, sb., a stile.

**lik-stræc**, sb., see *lik*, sb. 1 b.

**†lill<sup>1</sup>** [lil, ləl], sb., a kind of *pot-tage* or *warm drink*: *milk* or *bland (whey mixed with water), or meal (oatmeal) stirred in water*. Sometimes in pl., *lills* (Sandw., Du.). Occas. also *loll* [löl]. Poss. association with Eng. *loll* (lill, lell), vb., from which a transposition to a sense of *to lap* is obvious. An association with Sw. dial. *lill-gröt* (Ri.), *porridge with milk*, is also conceivable.

**lill<sup>2</sup>** [ləl(l)], sb., a) *monotonous song*; b) *narrative, news*. what is dy l. de day? what is the news to-day? Also *løll* [løl (löll)]. Y<sup>m-n</sup>. \**lyll*? See the foll. word.

**lill<sup>1</sup>** [ləl(l)], vb., a) *to sing monotonously*; b) *to tell news*. Also *løll* [løl (löll)]. Y<sup>m-n</sup>. With regard to *lill* one might think of No. *lilla*, vb., *to shout and sing in a holloaing voice*, but the form *løll* beside *lill* rather points to O.Sw. *lylla*, vb., *to lull, hush asleep with a lullaby*.

**lill<sup>2</sup>** [lil], vb., *to make neat and tidy, to brush up*; to l. op; l. dee (deesell) op! — *to put in good order*; to l. op de hoose. Fe. Poss. for \**lirr* owing to the frequent change of l (ll) and r (rr) in Shetl. Norn. Cf., in that case, No. *lidra*, *lirra*, vb., a) *to wriggle*; b) *to niggle with some petty work*.

**lill<sup>3</sup>** [li] (le)], vb., *to walk idly and slowly*; to geng *lillin* [li|in] about; *to work lazily, taking a long time in doing a piece of work*; to l. about onyting. U<sup>wg</sup>. Cf. Sw. dial. *lalla*, vb., *to idle about, to loiter* (Icel. *lalla*, vb., *to make slow progress in walking*); Eng. *loll*, vb.

**lim, limb** [lim], sb., (a limb of the body), used in Shetl. occas. in a special sense of *the thigh of a slaughtered animal (sheep)*, esp. *the thick part of the thigh*; de *hint-l.* (Conn.) or "hint-shooder ['shoulder']", as opposed to "de bu (fore-bu)", *the*

*shoulder*. — Otherwise the word corresponds in use to O.N. *limr*, m., as well as to Eng. *limb*, sb.

**limer**, **limmer** [lɪmər (ləmər)], sb., a small, slender person; he (shø) is turned a l. Y<sup>b</sup>. May be O.N. *limr*, m., a) = *lim*, f., a slender twig; b) a limb (of the body).

**limm** [lɪm (ləm)], sb., the loom of an oar, de l. o' de ayre; comm. Also the thick end of a fishing-rod grasped in the hand, in fishing; de l. o' de wand (Fo.). — O.N. *hlummr*, m. (No. and Da. *lom*, Sw. dial. *lumm*, *lomm*), the loom of an oar; Sw. "lumm, lomm" also in a wider sense: the thick end of a stick or broom. With ref. to the short vowel-sound, the Shetl. word is more prob. to be derived from O.N. *hlummr*, than from Eng. *loom*.

†**limrek**, †**limmerek** [lɪm'ərək; ləm'ərək], sb., bog asphodel, a plant of the genus *Narthecium*.

**lin**, sb., see *linn*<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**lin**<sup>1</sup>, vb., see *linn*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**lin**<sup>2</sup> [lɪn], vb., appl. to the day: to decline, to grow dusk; de day is *linin*, it grows dusk. Sa. For \*li from O.N. *liða*, vb., to wear on, proceed. n, in *lin*, has found its way from *lien*, sb., q.v.

**ling** [lɪŋ], sb., heather. A form *lung* [lɔŋ], with dropped i-mutation, is preserved in a couple of compds.; see *lungkillin* and *lungklo*, sbs. *ling* and *lung* alternate in place-names; thus: a) *Lingabringa* [lɪŋ'gabrɪŋ'ga] (*Kollafirt*, Nm.), a heathery slope: \**lyng-bringa*; *Lingerø* [lɪŋ'gærø] (*Aith*, Ai.), a green in the middle of a heath: \**lyng-rjóðr*; b) *Lungklett* [lɔ'ŋklæt] (*Ai*<sup>c</sup>), an isolated rock on a heath: \**lyng-klettr*; *Lungness* [lɔŋnəs] (near *Tresta*, Ai.): \**lyng-nes* (a deriv. of "long", O.N. *langr*, adj., long, is not applicable to the local scenery, apart from the fact that "long" is always pronounced

with an open and not close o-sound). See *Shetl. Stedn.* pp. 191—92. — O.N. *lyng*, n., heather; Eng. dial. *ling*, sb.

**lingel**, sb., see *lengi*, sb.

†**lingful** [lɪŋful], sb., a kind of small sea-fowl frequenting the high seas: *shearwater*? Du., Wh. See *liri*, sb.

**lingi**, sb., see *longvi*, sb.

**link**<sup>1</sup> [lɪŋk], vb., in spinning: to pay out the wool held in the hand; to l. aff de oo'. Prop. to make loose, to relax, \**linka* = \**lina*; cf. Fær. *linka*, vb., to become loose or relaxed; No. *linka*, vb., to loosen, thin out. Cf. *lug*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**link**<sup>2</sup> [lɪŋk], vb., to move with a hopping gait; to limp, to halt slightly. Wests. Cf. No. *linka*, vb., to turn and twist one's body; L.Sc. *link*, vb., to walk smartly, to trip along. See *lunk*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**link**<sup>3</sup>, vb., to clear up, see *lunk*<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**linki** [(lɪŋki) le'ŋki], sb., a strip running across a field, a row of spade-depths across a field; to tak' or dell ['delve'] op a l. Du. Prob. a deriv. of *linn*<sup>2</sup>, sb.; q.v. Cf. *on*, sb.

**linn**<sup>1</sup> [lɪn], sb., a runner, i.e. one of the pieces of wood, laid down at a landing-place, over which a boat is drawn. comm. O.N. *hlunnr* (Fær. *lunnur*, No. *lunn*), m., id.

**linn**<sup>2</sup> [lɪn], sb., a strip across a peat-bog (along the edge of the peat-pit); a row of spade-depths, or a row of peats, cut across a peat-bog along the so-called "peat-bank" (a ledge in a peat-pit). Fo. — Cf. Sw. dial. *lina*, f., and *linn*, f., in sense of the bank of a field. [O.N. *lindi*, m., a belt, girdle].

**linn**<sup>3</sup> [lɪn], sb., a mitigation, lull in bad weather, a l. i' de wadder ['weather']. he is makin' a l., there is a lull, a break in the storm. *linnati* [lɪn'ati; lən'ati]: U<sup>n</sup>; q.v.

— \*linn- from \*lin-. No. lin, n. (lina, f., line, n.), a mitigation, break, lull, e.g. in a storm, linna, f., and linne, m., mild weather, mildness of the air. See linn<sup>1</sup>, vb.

linn<sup>1</sup> [lin], vb., to cease, stop; of rough weather (wind, rain): to become softened, to abate, calm; he is linnin, linnin op, the weather is mitigating, the storm is abating. comm. In sense of to rest a short while from work, linn<sup>1</sup>, and to l. anesell ['oneself'], merge with linn<sup>2</sup>, vb., q.v. — O.N. lina, vb., to soften, also to treat with lenience, appl. to wind: to abate, linna, vb., to cease, stop; No. lina and linna, vb., to become abated, to have a break (of wind or rough weather); Sw. dial. linna, vb., to abate, cease, of rain (lina, vb., to thaw). Eng. (obs.) lin, vb., to cease, stop; to leave off. In application to weather Shetl. linn is of Norn origin [linna from lina, vb.]; in other cases it may be either O.N. linna, vb., or old Eng. lin, vb.

linn<sup>2</sup> [lin], vb., 1) vb. a., to lean, incline; l. dee doon! sit down for a moment! (U<sup>n</sup>.); l. dee! take a little rest! 2) vb. n., to lean oneself, to l. and "l. at". No. lina (with short i), vb., to lean, incline, lina seg, to lean oneself. The short vowel-sound in Shetl. linn may indicate that the word is not exactly Eng. lean, vb. — In sense of to rest (a moment) from work, Shetl. linn<sup>2</sup>, "to l. anesell ['oneself']", merges with linn<sup>1</sup>, vb. [O.N. lina, vb., to soften, alleviate, to treat with lenience, linna, vb., to cease, stop].

linn [lin], adj., soft to the touch; pliable; somewhat loose; also mild, of atmosphere, weather. — No. linn, adj., id.; O.N. linr, adj.

linnati [lin'ati, lən'ati], sb., a) a short cessation from pain; b) abatement of storm, short lull in violent wind or rain; he is makin'

a l.; he is a (kind o') l. for a start (for a while). U<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of linn<sup>3</sup>, sb.

lins [lɪ'nɪs, le'nɪs, lə'nɪs], vb., to move with a feeble, unsteady and swaying gait; to geng linsin. Nm. [lɪ'nɪs, lə'nɪs]. Du. [le'nɪs]. No. linsa (lingsa), vb., to rock, sway, and "lunsa", vb., to walk with a swaying gait. L.Sc. linsh, vb., to hop, linch, vb., to halt, limp.

lintek [lɪ'nɪtək, læi'ntək], sb., a somewhat thin and flat brøni (a round cake), esp. of barley-meal; a bere-meal l. Fe. The word is prob. associated with Sw. dial. luns, m., a lump, a large piece, No. luns, m., a chunk of meat. For the derivative ending cf. lefti = lefsi, sb., a kind of soft, flat cake. Sw. dial. limpa, f., a round loaf (lump, m., a lump), with another derivative ending, is doubtless cognate with lintek.

lip, sb., (the lip), in the expr. "de l. o' de peat" (W.), a tuft of grass on a piece of turf, = greenska; see grønska, sb. lip, here treated, doubtless indicates a flap.

lipi [lipi, lipi], sb., a corner in the house where refuse and dirty water are thrown. Ai. [lipi]. ?N.I. [lipi]. Prob. an anglicised word-form, prop. "leapie" or "leapie". Cf. No. løypa, f., in sense of a gutter or furrow through which something rushes or passes; a swampy hole that rarely or never freezes.

liri [liri], sb., the shearwater, puffin Anglorum. Also by recent anglicising of i to äi: läiri [läiri]. — Common in the phrase "as fat as a l. [liri]", exceedingly fat, bursting with fatness. — O.N. liri, m., No. lira, f., the shearwater, Fær. liri, m., a young shearwater.

lirigob [lɪ'rɪgɔb, ler'i; lɪ'rɪgɔb], sb., sea-foam, esp. thick foam or froth driven into a small, narrow bay or cleft, gjo, by a heavy sea. Wh. luragob, ljuragob [lɪ'rɪgɔb]:

U<sup>wg.</sup>; q.v. — The first part of the compd. is O.N. lauðr, lǫðr, n., *sea-foam*. The second part is prob. Celt., Gael. cop, cobhar, sb. (m.), *froth, foam*. l(j)ura- prob. springs from an O.N. root-form "lǫuðr"; liri-, on the other hand, prob. from "\*leyðr- (løyðr-)", \*leyðri, formed by i-mutation; cf. Icel. leyðra, vb., *to foam; to wash*.

lis [liʃ], vb., *to alleviate, ease, to mitigate, become mitigated*, referring to easing of pain, and to a lull in bad weather, abating of storm; he is lisiin. U<sup>n</sup>. Cf. No. and Sw. dial. (O.Sw.) lisa (ii), vb., a) *to alleviate; b) to spare, to treat with lenience*; Da. lise, c., *alleviation*; L.Sc. liss, vb., *to cease, stop*. — lisens [li-ʃæns], a l., sb. (doubtless pl.), *easing (of pain), abatement (of storm), lull in bad weather* (U<sup>n</sup>), is a L.Sc. form; Jam.: lissens (leeshins), *alleviation, momentary cessation from pain*.

lisk [lisk], sb., *a handful; a wisp; a small quantity of anything*; a l. o' oo' (Du<sup>n</sup>.); a l. o' corn, o' strae ['straw'], o' hay. liski [liski]: Nm<sup>w.</sup>; a l. o' gloy (*straw, oat-straw*). a) lisk and b) lusk [loʃk], loʃk [lòʃk]: N.l. — No. lusk, m., *forelock*, is doubtless cognate with the word. See further under the foll. word.

lisker [liskær (leskær)], sb., *a small cluster, esp. the half of a sheaf of corn, two or three handfuls of the reaped corn laid down in a heap on the field and constituting half a sheaf*. Wests. Fo.: lisker and losker [lòʃskær]. Occas. *a small part of anything*: lisker (Y.?). — Cf. Icel. lyskra, f., *a wisp of moist hay spread out to dry on a stretch of a mown field* (G.Vigf., E.J.). L.Sc. (Tweed.) laskar, sb., "a large armful of hay or straw" (Jam.), is doubtless cognate. See\* losker, sb.

lispund [lispund (les-, liʃ-)], sb.,

*a weight*, originally 16 pounds (Da. and No.), later on gradually augmented by the authorities (the feudatories); finally 32 pounds, in some places 34 to 36 pounds. Acc. to D. Balfour (*Oppressions of the 16th Century*): "A weight = 24 marks or  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a Meil, or  $\frac{1}{15}$  of a Barrel; gradually raised by the donataries from 12 to 18 lb Scots measure". [See mark, merk and \*mel<sup>3</sup>, sbs.]. — O.N. lispund (lifs-, lins-), n., *a weight* (prop. lifsk pund, *Livonian pound*), 24 "marks" (Da. lispund = 12 skålpund, No. and Fær. lispund = 16 skålpund).

list [list], sb., *the upper part of a hill or hilly range, the upper part of a slope or hill-side, immediately below the ridge or top*; de l. o' de hill. Y<sup>h</sup>. The word may be either O.N. lista, f., No. list, f., *a strip, edge, rim*, or — owing to the oft occurring change of r and l in Shetl. Norn (cf. lagabens = ragabens) — Fær. rust, f., *projecting edge in a mountain side*, No. rust, f., *inter alia projecting edge in a mountain side*. The word is most prob., however, a "list(a)", owing partly to the form list with i [i]-sound, partly to the meaning of the word (*the uppermost edge*), and partly because a rist (rost) [røst] is found in Y<sup>h</sup>. in sense of *sharp elevation*, which probably is the above-mentioned "rust". — For list, in sense of *edge*, see bakkalist, sb.

†lister, leister [(l)istær listær], vb., *to beat, flog*. The same word as Eng. dial. (and L.Sc.) leister, vb., *to strike with a fish-spear* (O.N. ljóstr, m.; No. ljostra, Sw. ljustra, vb.), but assimilates in sense to O.N. ljósta, vb., *to strike, thrust*, from which O.N. ljóstr, Da. lyster, *a fish-spear*, is derived.

lit [lit (let, lət)], sb., *colour*, now mostly = "blue-lit", *indigo blue*.

Occas. also lut [lot] (Fo.), in the compd. blindlit, blindlut, q.v. — O.N. litr, m., *colour, complexion*.

**litel** [lītəl], adj., *little*. This form with long i, which is now used in a somewhat disparaging sense, is rare, and reported from Sa.; "shø ['she'] has a I. bairn (*child*) noo". "lītəl" must spring from O.N. litill, adj., *little*. The common word for *little* in Shetl. is, however, not the Eng. one, but the Norn word piri; q.v. — The definite form litla (läitla) [litla (lit)a, l'it)a, l'it)a, läi'tla, lä'tla] from O.N. litli, litla, is found in the expr. "sommere [sóm'ərə, sóm'ərə] litla (läitla)", prop. *the little summer*, denoting partly a *short Indian summer* (Y<sup>h.</sup>; U<sup>mo.</sup>; Fe.), partly *gossamer* (U<sup>n.</sup>), partly sometimes a *fine, sunny grass-plot* (Y<sup>n.</sup>): O.N. \*sumarit litla. The form litla with i and [i]-sound is peculiar to U<sup>s,mo.</sup> and Fe., läitla to U<sup>n.</sup> and Y<sup>n.</sup> (Y<sup>h.</sup>). As the first part in place-names more frequently litla [litla (Y<sup>n.</sup> occas.: l'it)a].

†**lith** [lip], sb., 1) *a joint (in the body)*; I ken every I. o' his rigg, I know every joint in his backbone: I know him (his disposition) thoroughly well. comm. 2) *one of the strands in a twined woollen thread* (Fe.). 3) *a hollow in the under side of the upper millstone, into which the end of the iron sill, de säil [O.N. \*sigli], is fixed* (Y<sup>h.</sup>); *a hollow on each side of the eye*. — O.N. liðr, m., *a joint of the body; a curvature; bend*, etc. The pronunc. with p [lip] is due to influence of L.Scottish (Eng.) lith, sb. Shetl. lith is poss. old in senses 2 and 3.

**liv** [liv, lī'v], sb., 1) *temporary state of rest, calm interval, esp. between two series of breakers*; to wait a I., to watch a I. Nm<sup>w.</sup>; Y.; Fe. 2) *favourable occasion for the*

*executing of something*; to wait or watch a I. Y.; Fe. Cf. slod, sb. — O.N. hlif, f., *a cover, shelter; protection*. With regard to the Shetl. meanings of the word, esp. meaning 1, note O.N. hlifa, vb., a) *to give cover or shelter, e.g. against the weather*; b) *to spare, to treat with lenience*; No. liva, Fær. liva, vb., id.; No. livd, perf. part., *protected*, also *snug, calm*. No. live, n., *a shelter, cover, e.g. from the wind*; Sw. dial. lyve, n., inter alia *calm place in a rough sea*. See the foll. word.

**livd** [livd], sb., 1) *a short rest after hard work*; to ha'e or tak' a I. 2) *temporary state of rest, calm interval, esp. between breakers*, = liv, sb. 1. 3) *a calming, abating in bad weather*; also *a short, fine period after bad and boisterous weather*; he is a I. i' de wadder, *the storm has abated, calmer weather has set in*. 4) *favourable occasion for the executing of something*, = liv, sb. 2. — Also with dropped v before d: lid [lid, lī'd]. U. — O.N. hlifð, f., *cover, shelter; protection*, also *sparing, treating with lenience*. Fær. livd, No. livd, f. See the preceding word.

**liver**<sup>1</sup> [livər], sb., 1) *a living being*; I do no ['not'] see a I.; der 'r no a I., at ['that'] is ut warkin' de day, *there is not a soul working out of doors to-day*. 2) collect.: *small, living creatures, occas. appl. to bacteria, animalcules in liquid (water)*; to säi (säil, "sile") ut de I., *to sift small, living things or bacteria from water by filtering*. Fe. and Y. occas. — Deriv. of O.N. lif, n., *life*. Poss. for \*liven; cf. No. livende, n., *a living being*.

†**liver**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see \*ljora<sup>1</sup>, \*ljori, sb. **liver** [livər]-**drink**, sb., *the last drink taken on the death-bed*; also *death-dealing drink*; to gi'e ane his

**l.-d.** Fe.; Y.; Nm. Might this be O.N. lifsdrykk, m., *life-giving drink*, which in Shetl. has taken an opposite meaning? Short *í* [i] as well as the suffix -er in liver might be due to mingling with Eng. liver, sb.

**liver-flaki, -flatsi, -krampi(s), -krus, -kwag, -kød, -mogi, -pilttek**, sbs., see the second part of the compds. in these words.

**livin** [livin], pres. part. and adj., *living*. This Norn form with a long *í* in the main syllable is now used only in a couple of exprs.: a) no *í* my **I.** life, *never in my life*; I never saw de like [lek] *í* my **I.** life; b) in exclamations as: oh, du **I.**! Y.; Fe. — O.N. lifandi, pres. part. of lifa, vb., *to live*. Otherwise the Eng. form "livin" with short *i* [i] is used in Shetl.

**livr, liver**, vb., *to make a paste of meal, stirring it up with milk or water while boiling*. Now comm.: läiver [läivər]. \*lifra. Cf. Icel. lifrast, No. livrast, Da. levres, vb. refl., *to coagulate*. — The substantive liv(e)rin, läiverin is more common than the verb livr; see the foll. word.

**livrin, liverin**, sb., *a soft, stirred mass, paste, esp. a thickening of meal stirred in soup, boiling water or milk. Also soup (water, milk) stirred up with meal*. Barclay: leeverin and livrin; the first part prob. with long *í* in the first syllable: [\*li·vərin]. Now, however, mostly in the form läiverin [läi·vərin]. to mak' a "läiverin", to put a "läiverin" on de soup. Edm.: leyverin. — Cf. No. livr, liver, f., a) *liver* (O.N. lifr, f.); b) *a soft, thick mass*; Da. dial. (Jut.) livver, *jellied mass; muddy pool; mire*; L.Sc. livrie, adj., *well thickened or cooked*.

**ljog**<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>, sbs., see log<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>, sbs.

\***ljog** [ljog, ʃog], vb., *to bathe, wash* (Du.), see \*log<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**ljoger**, sb., see loger, sb.

**ljoma, ljomma** [(ljōma) lōma], sb., *warm, misty air*; a misty **I.** Conn. Cf. No. lumme, m., *warm current of air*, from lum, adj., *mild, warm*, Sw. dial. ljum, adj. See further under lum<sup>2</sup>, ljum, sb.

**ljomi**, sb., see ljumi, ljum, sb.

\***ljora**<sup>1</sup> [ljōra, ljora], \***ljori, ljorin** [ljorin], \***ljuri**, sb., *an opening in the roof for light and ventilation, and through which the smoke from the hearth escapes (escaped), a louver*. Fo. [ljōra, ljorin]. Low: liora (in a proverbial sentence, the Conningsburgh phrase). Barclay: liorin and liurie. Otherwise mostly handed down with dropped *j*, as a) \*lore, \*lure [lōre]: Conn.; b) \*lora [lōra]: Y<sup>h</sup>. (in the above-mentioned proverbial sentence); mirka lora [mər·ka lōra] (Y<sup>h</sup>), *it is (still) dark in the louver*, "Myrk in e Liora" (Low); c) \*lura [lūra]: N.I. occas. — The word is found in a few place-names in the form lora, denoting *an opening*; thus: a) Lorafell [lō·rafel'] (Fo.), a hill from the top of which a long, narrow opening formerly ran down, called "de lum o' Lorafell" [\*ljōra-fell]; this opening has long ago been filled up; b) Stenlora [stenlō·ra] for \*Lorasten (Sandw<sup>w.</sup>, Du<sup>n.</sup>), an elevated rock in the sea with an opening running through the centre of it [\*ljōra-steinn]. — O.N. ljóri, m., *an opening in the roof of a house for light, and for the smoke to escape*. Cf. \*lura, sb., *dawn of day*. — A form \*liver [livər], reported from Y<sup>n</sup>, in sense of *opening in a roof*, is most prob. to be associated with Eng. louver, sb., in the same sense.

\***ljora**<sup>2</sup> [ljōra], sb., *the ear*, for the more correct \*jora, q.v. ljora is found only in a Norn formula (address to the cat), reported from Conn.; see the Introd. (Fragments of Norn).

**lju**<sup>1</sup> [ljū, jū], sb., (*sound*) *mood*,



*humour?* only reported in an expr. belonging to fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea: der'r nae ['no'] l. on de fish, *the fish will not bite*. U<sup>c</sup>. The word may reasonably be O.N. hljóð, n., prop. *a sound*; for the development of meaning may, in that case, be compared the Shetl. form lød, sb., a) *a sound*; b) *mood, humour*. Possibly associated with †lu<sup>3</sup> (lju), sb.

ljū<sup>2</sup> [ljū (lū)], sb., in the expr. "to lie at de l.", appl. to newly mown grass: *to lie spread out for drying*; only of the first drying, before the hay is turned (see hwerf, vb.). Du. \*ljó. O.N. (Icel.) ljá, f., *newly mown grass* (lying in swathes); No. ljo, f., id.

ljū<sup>3</sup>, sb., see lu<sup>3</sup>, sb.

lju, adj., see lu and lø<sup>1</sup>, adj.

\*ljud (lud), sb., *sound*. The pronunc. with long u appears in Barclay's writing: "liood, lood, sound, the sound of voices; I heard de liood of dere tongues, afore I saw dem". — O.N. hljóð, n., *sound*. See lø<sup>1</sup> and lød, sbs.

ljud [ljū<sup>d</sup>, lū<sup>d</sup>], adj. and sb., I) adj., *ugly; hideous; repulsive-looking*; a l. body. II) sb., *an ugly, hideous person*; he is just a l. Fe. — O.N. ljótr, adj., *ugly; hideous*.

ljug, sb., see lu<sup>1</sup> (lug), sb.

ljug, vb., see lug, vb.

ljuget, adj., see luget, adj.

ljum<sup>1</sup>, sb., *warm vapour rising from the earth; warm, misty air*; see lum<sup>2</sup> (lumi), sb.

ljum<sup>2</sup> (ljumi), sb., *the loom, colymbus septentrionalis*, see lum<sup>1</sup>, sb.

ljum, vb., *to warm up*, see lum<sup>2</sup>, vb.

ljumet [ljūmæt, ljōmæt], adj., a) *lukewarm*; b) *close and damp*, appl. to air, weather; he is awfu' l. de day ['to-day']. Sa. See lum<sup>2</sup> (ljum), sb., and lumet<sup>1</sup>, adj.

ljumi [ljūmi, lūmi], ljum [ljūm, lūm], sb., *greasy matter on the sur-*

*face of the water, esp. caused by the half-boiled, chewed limpets, thrown out by the fishermen in order to allure the fish*; a l. upo de water. ljuma [ljuma] and ljumi: Y. occas. ljōmi [ljō<sup>2</sup>mi]: Wh. Sometimes a) ljōmi [ljōmi] and lōmi [lōmi]: Sandw., Du<sup>n</sup>.; b) lom [lōm]. — O.N. ljōmi, m., *brightness; radiance*.

ljuragob [ljū<sup>2</sup>ragōb (lū<sup>2</sup>ra-)], sb., *froth, foam on the surface of the sea near the shore* (esp. small molluscs in great numbers, driven shorewards by the beat of the waves, and serving as food for fish). U<sup>wg</sup>. The first part of the compd. is O.N. lǫuðr (lauðr), lǫðr, m., *sea-foam*. For the compd. see further under lirigob, sb.

\*ljus [ljūs], sb., properly *light*, handed down in a Norn verse from Fo.: . . . . "dene (dena, 'dayna') komene (-a) ljus or lusa [lūsa]", reported in the translation: *the daylight shines (has come) in the roof-opening (the louver)*. "komene l." would correspond to O.N. "kominn í ljós", *has come in sight*. O.N. ljós, n., *light*. But the word ljus (lusa) seems to have been used in Fo. in the same sense as ljori, ljuri (*an opening in the roof of a house for admitting light; prop. a lightning*); see \*ljora<sup>1</sup>. Conversely also \*lura (for \*ljura) = \*ljus in sense of *a lightning (daybreak)*. See \*attaljós, sb.

lø, vb., see a) lod, vb., and b) lø, lød, vb.

loband (luband) [lōband, lōbænd (lō-)], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for *grommet*, homliband. Fe. "\*lōð (lōð)-band" or "\*lokband"? O.N. loða, vb., *to cling fast; to stick*. The deep o-sound favours a derivation from \*lōð-; see lu, vb.

lobba [lōba], sb., *coarse grass, growing in the out-field*. comm.

lobba includes different species of grass, mostly such as are found in places where no heather grows (Hibbert), thus esp. sedge (*carex*), bent-grass (*agrostis*) and cotton-grass (*erio-phorum*). Ork. "lubbo". \*lubba, f.? Prop. *something shaggy or thickly growing*. Icel. lubbi, m., *something shaggy, thick tuft of hair* (E.J.), *shaggy dog* (B.H.). No. lubben, adj., *thickly growing, leafy* (Aa. under luvn, *thick-haired*), luffen, adj., *rough-haired, long-haired*.

**lobbin** [lóbín], sb., *a half-grown cod*; also "I-codlin" and "I. codlin". S.Sh. (Du., F.I.). \*lubbingr? O.N. (O.Norw.) lubba, f., *a large cod*. No. (Mod.Norw.) lubb, m., and lubba, f., *a plump, round and full figure*, appl. to fish (cod); lubbefisk, lubbetorsk. lobbin in "I. codlin" may also be an adjective, No. lubben, adj., *plump; round; full*. — lobber [lóbær] in sense of *very big, heavy and clumsy fish*, a l. o' a skate (Ai.), assimilates in form to Eng. lubber (lubbard), sb., colloq. used of *a big, stout, indolent person*.

**Lobbers-mass**, sb., *leap day, the 24th of February* (St.), see Løbers-mass.

**lod** [lød, lød], vb., 1) *to emit a sound, esp. a dull, plaintive sound, to howl, whine, cry*; de bairn (*the child*) lods; de coo lods, *the cow is lowing*; de wind lods (is lodin) i' de lum, *the wind is howling in the roof-opening*; — *to talk*; dey loded [lød'dəd] on a' ['all] day, *their tongues wagged the whole day long* (U.); — *to flute (on a reed-pipe)*; to l. i' (atill) de pipe; see "lodi-pipe"; he lods (is lodin) his pipes, *he is howling and crying* (U<sup>n</sup>), esp. appl. to children; — de kriels wis begun to l., *the cocks had begun to crow* (in a verse used by Unst fishermen). N.I. With opposite meaning: 2) *to be silent*;

dey never loded; his tongue never loded, *his tongue never ceased wagging*. N.I. occas., Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). In sense 2 also a) lʲod [lʲød] and lød [lød]: M<sup>wd</sup>.; he never lʲoded (lødéd); b) lo (lu) [lō, lō]; his tongue never los [lō's], in preterite: lod [lød] (M.Roe, De<sup>w</sup>.); c) lø [lō]. — lod, in sense 1, is O.N. láta, vb., *to emit a sound, to talk*, etc. lod 2, on the other hand, rather presupposes a "hljóða" in sense of *to be silent (to give a hearing, listening)* from O.N. hljóð, n., a) *a hearing, silence*; b) *a sound, tone*. O.N. hljóða, vb., *to sound*. As the form lod is not developed regularly from hljóða, it may be reasonable to assume a mingling of the forms lʲod, lød, lø, lo (developed from "hljóða") with lod (developed from "láta"). See lød<sup>1</sup> and lø<sup>2</sup>, vbs.

**lodament** [lō'damənt], sb., *a sound, noise; crying, howling, lament, "ill l."*: said to a naughtily crying child. Y<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of lod, vb. 1.

\***lodberri** [lød'bærri], sb., *a flat rock on the sea-shore where boats come alongside in order to load or unload*. de Lodberris (Lerwick, M.). Also as a place-name: de Ledberri [læ'd'bærri] (De<sup>w</sup>., opposite M.Roe). O.N. hlaðberg, n., id. See fled<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**lodd** [lød (lød)], sb., 1) *thick covering of hair or wool, esp. thick wool on sheep*; a l. o' oo' ['wool']. Y<sup>s</sup>. 2) *vigorous growth, crop, esp. of corn*; a l. o' corn upo de eart'. Nm. — \*loð, Da. lød, n., *fleece (on sheep)*. O.N. loði, m., *a fur-cloak*; No. lode, m., *pile, shagginess*. Sw. lud, m., *nap of cloth*. O.N. loðinn, adj., a) *shaggy*; b) *densely covered with grass (or corn)*.

**loddén** [lødən (lødən)]-oo', sb., *sparse and coarse wool on sheep*. Y<sup>s</sup>.; Nm. The first part of the compd.

is a deriv. of \*loð, *shagginess*, and may be either the substantive \*loðn-, No. lodna, f., *pile, shagginess*, or O.N. loðinn, adj., *shaggy*. See lodd, sb.

**lodden** [lódən (lòdən)]-oo'd, adj., appl. to sheep: *covered with sparse and coarse wool*; a L.o. sheep. Y<sup>s</sup>; Nm. See the preceding word.

**lodder**, sb., see lotter, sb.

**loder**<sup>1</sup> [lòdər, lò'dər], sb., sea-term, a name in fishermen's tabularang. for *clergyman*. — Also loderom [lò'dəròm', -əm']: Wh. — Prop. *the talking one, he who preaches*, \*látari, from O.N. láta, *to emit a sound, to talk*, Shetl. lod, vb. See uppstander, sb.

**loder**<sup>2</sup>, **lodder** [lòdər], sb., *sea-foam*, esp. *spray from breaking waves or from a fast-going vessel*; de l. f(r)ae de ba (ba = *a sunken rock*); de l. f(r)ae de ayre (*from the oar*); de boat is layin' de l. f(r)ae her boo (*the bow*). — O.N. lauðr, lǫðr, n., *sea-foam*.

**loder**, **lodder** [lòdər], vb., 1) *to rain heavily, to pour down*; he is lod(d)erin doon de rain. N.I. 2) *to spin quickly and carelessly*; dey're lod(d)erin it doon (U<sup>s</sup>). Prob. *to flush, foam, wash*, Icel. leyðra (\*løyðra) from O.N. lauðr, lǫuðr, lǫðr, n., *lather, foam*.

**lodi**<sup>1</sup> [lòdi, lò'di], sb., *a corner in the living-room* (de but) *for holding commodities*, esp. *potatoes*; a taati ['potato']-l. Also *a heap of potatoes in a corner of de but*; a l. o' taatis. U. — O.N. hlaða, f., *a barn, a storehouse*. The common word for lodi outside U. is kro.

**lodi**<sup>2</sup> [lòdi (lò'di)], sb., 1) *noisy sound, loud complaint, shrieking*, etc., *a queer, noisy mode of behaviour*; to had ['hold'] a l. about a ting, *to complain in a noisy manner, to make much ado about something*; der'r a l. wi' him, *he*

*is complaining and grumbling*; der'r a l. wi' grolta, *the pig is squealing loudly*. Sa. 2) *poor circumstances, miserable state of things*; sicc ['such'] a l. he was in! Fo. — O.N. lát, n., a) *a sound*; b) *manners*. No. laat, n., and læta, f., *a sound; complaint*; "læta" also *mode; fashion; appearance*.

**lodigrot** [lò'digròt', -gròt' (lò'di-)] and **lodigrod** [lò'digròd', (-gròd'), lod'igròd'], sb., *feigned weeping without reason, whimpering and complaining*; to mak' (or had ['hold']) a l., *to cry (without tears), to whine loudly*. [lò'digròt']: Y<sup>n</sup>. occas. [lò'digròt']: Fe<sup>w</sup>. [lò'digròd']: Wests. occas. (Fo., Sa. occas.). [lod'igròd']: U. [lòd'igròd']: Conn. Also lodigrot [lò'digròt']: Y<sup>n</sup>.; lodi [lòdi]-"greet": Fe<sup>s</sup>.; lodigrodi [lò'digròdi]: Sa. lodigron [lò'digròn']: L. occas. by association with Eng. groan. — Prob. \*látu-grátr, *feigned weeping, crying for a trifle*, from O.N. lát, n., *a sound, whimpering*, etc., and "grátr", m., *a crying*. For the compd. cf. Icel. látulæti, n. pl., *superfluous civilities*.

**lodi** [lòdi, lò'di]-**pipe**, sb., *a whistle made from reed-grass or from a new straw*. comm. Cf. Fær. látupípa, f., *a whistle*, esp. *made from a straw or a stalk of grass*, Icel. hljóðpipa. Shetl. lodi-, by phonetic reasons, more prob. points back to an original \*lát- than to "hljóð". See a) the two preceding words, as well as lod, vb., inter alia *to flute, whistle* [\*látat]; b) ljúd (lud), lø, lød, sb., from O.N. hljóð.

**lofsi**, sb., see lufsi, sb.

**loft** [lòft, låft], vb., *to ascend, to rise*; de boat lofts upo de sweet (Fo.); de reek (*the smoke*) lofts (is loftin): N.I. Also laft (L.Sc. form). Icel. lopta, vb., *to lift or to be lifted*. See lift, vb.

**log**, **ljog**<sup>1</sup> [lòg, lò'g], sb., sea-term,

tabu-name in fishermen's lang. at sea, used in foll. senses: 1) *the sea, ocean*; he is "slight" i' de l. de night, *the sea is smooth and calm to-night*; in the same sense: de l. is weel ['well'] harrowed de night (Fe.). Fe., Y<sup>n</sup>, Ai. gane ['gone'] i' de l., to de l., *lost overboard, gone to the bottom* (expr. in fishermen's tabu-language). 2\*) *a piece of open sea, near the land, the nearest stretch of open sea that the boat reaches after leaving the bay and getting clear of the skerries*. U<sup>n</sup>. 3) *tide-rip, strong current; swell*. Y<sup>n</sup>. In this sense also loga, ljoga [lō<sup>o</sup>ga]; he will be a l. de day ['to-day']. — O.N. lōgr, m., *any liquid, water; sea, ocean*.

**log, ljog<sup>2</sup>** [lōg (ljōg)], sb., *a hollow, a depression in the landscape, esp. a damp or swampy hollow*. Y<sup>n</sup>, Nm<sup>w</sup>, De<sup>w</sup>, Fo. In Conn.: ljogh [ljōγ, lōγ]. Nm. occas. and De. occas.: logi, ljogi [lō<sup>o</sup>gi]. — Either \*lāg, Fær. lāg, f., *a hollow, depression*, or a derived form, O.N. lægð, f., in the same sense, with dropped i-mutation, and dropped ð in Shetl. (\*lāgð, \*logð). Cf. legin and lowd, sbs.

**log, ljog<sup>3</sup>** [lōg (ljōg)], sb., a) *a small, quietly-running stream of water, a brook, which runs through marshy bottom, and the course of which is partly hidden by green turf or moss*; b) *a damp grass-plot, small stretch of boggy land, through which a partly-hidden brook ripples*. ljogi [lōgi]: Nm<sup>s</sup>. occas.; a l. o' watér. In place-names occas. \*lōg; thus: Løgena grøna [lōg<sup>o</sup>-əna grøna] or Ljøgena [lōg<sup>o</sup>-əna, ljog<sup>o</sup>-əna] grøna (Y<sup>h</sup>), some grass-plots through which a brook ripples: \*lækirnir (accus.: lækina) grønu. — O.N. lœkr, m., *a brook*. No. lœk, m., = Shetl. l(j)og a.

**log<sup>1</sup> (ljog)** [lōg], vb., appl. to thin,

loose woollen yarn: *to be broken*, to l. sindri (sindri = *asunder*). De. Cf. a) Fær. loka, vb., *to spin loosely*; b) Shetl. lag<sup>4</sup>, and lug<sup>1</sup>, vbs.

\***log<sup>2</sup>** [lōg] and \***ljog** [ljog, lōg], vb., *to bathe, wash*. Only preserved in a verse used by fishermen (Du<sup>s</sup>) in the foll. line: "I loged [lōgəd] my lookers" or "I ljoged [ljogəd, lōgəd] my lookers", *I washed my eyes (my face)*. — O.N. lauga, vb., *to bathe, wash*.

**loger, ljoger** [lōgər], sb., *sea-foam, foam from backwash of breakers*. Nm<sup>s</sup>, De. Prob. a parallel form to lodér<sup>2</sup> (lodder), from O.N. lauðr, n., *sea-foam*, with the freq. recurring change in Shetl. Norn ð > g; see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 29, the end. Cf. gløger, gljøger, sb., which appears to be the word l(j)oger, prefixed by the old Germ. "ga".

**logg** [lōg], sb. and vb., see lagg and lugg, sbs. and vbs.

**logi** [lōgi], sb., *a bundle of corn-stalks (three handfuls) laid down on a field, half a sheaf of corn*; a l. o' corn. Fo. Either an original \*laga, No. loga, f., *a laying*, or O.N. lagðr, m., *a tuft of wool or hair*; cf. lagd, sb. 3 (*a small bundle of hay or corn*), and legdi, sb. (*half a sheaf of corn*).

†**logis** [lō<sup>o</sup>gis, lō<sup>o</sup>gis] adj., 1) *lukewarm* (of liquid). 2) *vapid in taste*, appl. to something lukewarm; a l. taste, *a vapid taste* (of something lukewarm). U<sup>wg</sup>. The word stands either for \*lōgis from an O.N. \*hlýk- (cf. likk<sup>3</sup>, sb.), or is a form of Eng. "luke" in "lukewarm".

**logjek, lodjek** [lōdzək], sb., *filth, excrements*. Cf. No. lo, n., *manure, dung*.

**loit (loit)** [lōit, lōit], sb., *a quantity, deal*, often appl. ironically to a trifle. U. See lett, sb.

**loiter**, adj., see lotter, adj.

**lokk** [lāk (lāk)], sb., *a lock of*

*hair, a tuft*, = O.N. lokkr, m., and Eng. lock, sb.

**lokk** [lâk (lâ'k)], vb., 1) *to allure, entice*. 2) *to pet, fondle*, in the expr. "to l. aboot"; to l. aboot de coo. — O.N. lokka, vb., *to allure, entice*.

**lokki** [lôki], sb., *a lump, a tangled tuft or bundle*, esp. of wool or worsted; a l. o' oo' ['wool'], o' worsted ['worsted']. Conn. — O.N. lykkja, f., *a loop; coil; winding*. L.Sc. lock, sb., *a small quantity*. A dropping of i-mutation has taken place in lokki. Cf. likki, sb.

**lokkis** [lôkis, lokis]-*lines*, sb. pl., a kind of long, slender seaweed, fucus filum. Prob. *Loke's lines or strings*, from the name of the god Loke.

**lokkis** [lôkis, lokis]-oo', sb., *cotton-grass*, Eriophorum. Prob. *Loke's wool*. See the preceding word.

**loll**, sb., see lill<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**lom**, sb., see ljumi, sb.

**lom** [lôm, lô'm], vb., *to dawdle, idle; to skulk about*; to geng lomin aboot. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Sw. dial. loma, lomma, vb., *to walk heavily and slowly*; No. luma, vb., *to doze, lounge*. See lum<sup>3</sup>, vb., and lomet, adj.

**lomek** [lômæk, lô'mæk; lō'mæk], sb., 1) *a paw, a big, clumsy hand*; comm. [lômæk, lô'mæk]. 2) *a hand-ful; a l. o' corn*. Conn. [lō'mæk]. — O.N. lámr, m., *the hand*; Fær. lámur, m., *the paw* (of a seal); No. lom, m., *paw, bear's paw*. Ork. lomo, sb., *the hand; paw*.

**lomet** [lômæt, lô'mæt] adj., *that goes idly about*, mostly with sly intentions in making observations: *sneaking, lurking*; — *sluggish and clumsy in movements*; a l. craeter' (person). Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Cf. L.Sc. loamy, adj., *slothful; inactive*. See lom, vb., and lumet<sup>3</sup>, adj. The word corresponds partly (in sense of *sneaking, lurking*) to lcel. luma, vb., *to conceal; to hoard*.

**lomm** [lôm (lôm)], sb., *a clearing up of the mist*; to mak' a l.; he is makin' a l. op, *it is clearing up*. lumm [lom]: U. Association with No. lumme, m., *warm current of air?* The word is more common as a verb; see the foll. word.

**lomm** [lôm (lôm)], vb., *to grow light, to clear up*; esp. appl. to mist; to l. op; he is lommin op, *it is clearing up*. lumm [lom], to l. op: U. With long u: lum [lüm], to l. op: Conn. Also lôm [lôm], to l. op (Conn.). "Shô ['she'] lomms!" *it (the ling) is coming in sight below the surface of the water*; expr. belonging to fishermen's tabu-language. — The Shetlandic forms with short o and u may hardly be derived directly from O.N. ljóma, vb., *to gleam, shine*, with which, however, they must be associated. With regard to the form, lommm (lummm) may be compared with O.Sw. and Sw. dial. lomma, lumma, vb., = "ljumma (ljomma)", which is O.N. hljóma, vb., *to sound*. No. lymma, vb., is used differently from Shetl. lommm, viz. in sense of *to emit heat* (lumme, m., *warm current of air*). Sw. dial. ljómma, vb., *to give light, to shine* (esp. appl. to the aurora borealis), is more closely allied in meaning to the Shetl. word.

**lomol** [lomô'l] and **lumol** [lū-mô'l], sb., *keeping one's mouth shut; silence; secrecy*; esp. in the phrase "to keep onyting in l.", *to keep anything secret, to keep one's mouth shut on a subject*. U<sup>n</sup>, bu. \*hljódmál, n., *stillness; silence; secrecy*. Cf. O.N. hljódmæli, n.; fœra í hljódmæli, *to make a secret of something*. For dropped j in the Shetl. word see lod, vb. 2, and Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 39, the end. Cf. lø<sup>1</sup>, sb. 5, and umol, sb.

**lon** [lô'n], sb., common in the compd. tunlon [tunlô'n], *a piece*

*of home-pasture, close to the farm.* Wests. Frequently used in pl., tunlons. Fo.: tunlon and -lons. Cf. No. "lon" in "utloner", f. pl., *out-fields, pastures.*

**lona-break, lona-breach**, sb., see lona-break (-breach), sb.

**lond** [lɔ̃nd (lɔ̃nd)] and **londi** [lɔ̃ndi], sb., properly *a sound; melody; song*, reported in the foll. senses: 1) *loud, cheerful singing and trolling; detailed and fluent in narrating*; he is hadin' ['holding'] him a londi, a) *he sings merrily*; b) *he relates vivaciously, using many words, he lets his tongue wag.* Y<sup>h</sup>. Also lonti [lɔ̃'nti] (Y<sup>h</sup>). 2) *a singing out; a noise; a whimpering and complaining*; to had ['hold'] or mak' a l., *to complain without reason, to make a great ado about nothing* (U.). lond, londi and londek [lɔ̃ndək]: U. 3) *mood; spirits; humour*, esp. as expressed in speech and voice; *fretful or queer mood*; he had a wheer ['queer'] lond upon him; der' will be an idder ['other'] lond upo dee afore night, *you will sing another song (you will change your mind) before evening.* N.Roe (lond). — No. lund, m., *a melody; tone.* In sense 3 lond almost assimilates to O.N. lund, f., *the mind, temper*; but as the word lød (*sound, melody*) is used synonymously (with lond 3), the latter ought to be regarded as a synonym to lond 1 and 2 with root-meaning *sound, melody.*

**lond<sup>1</sup>** [lɔ̃nd, lɔ̃nd], vb., *to whimper, complain, to make a fuss.* U. See the preceding word, and cf. No. lunda, vb., *to hum.*

**lond<sup>2</sup>** [lɔ̃nd, lɔ̃nd], vb., *to lean oneself heavily and awkwardly against or over something; to rest (lie) heavily and clumsily across an underlayer*; to l. (lie londin) ower onyting; also *to walk stoopingly, in a heavy, clumsy manner, to geng*

londin aboot. Du. \*lunda? Cf. Da. dial. (Jut.) lund, lond, Sw. dial. lönn, *stooping or semi-recumbent position*, in the phrase "ligge på lund (lond), ligga på lönn"; Da. dial. (Jut.) lunde (londe), vb., *to incline.*

**londi<sup>1</sup>**, sb., see lond, sb.

**londi<sup>2</sup>** [lɔ̃ndi], sb., *the puffin*, alca arctica. U<sup>n</sup>. Now only used as a sea-term, tabu-name, used by fishermen. Common name: nori, Tomminor. — O.N. lund, m., id.

**londilag** [lɔ̃n'diläg], sb., 1) *noisy complaint; a whining and whimpering*; to had ['hold'] a l. Y<sup>h</sup>. 2) a) *a long, tedious story*; b) *a long time spent in doing a thing*; du's been dee a l.; hit ['it'] will be a l., ere (afore) he comes back. Y<sup>n</sup>. — The word is a compd. of lond (londi), sb., *a sound, melody*, etc., and lag<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**long** [lɔ̃ŋ], vb., 1) *to listen*; 2) *to be undecided* (Sa.); see further lonn, vb.

**longa** [lɔ̃ŋga, lɔ̃ŋga]-fish, sb., *the ling, gadus molva.* U., Nm<sup>n</sup>. (Kollafirt'). Only preserved as a tabu-name, sea-term. O.N. langa, f., id.

**longafloga** [lɔ̃ŋ'gaflog'a, -flog'a, -flɔ̃ga; lɔ̃ŋ'ga-], sb., a kind of *small, long-shaped fly*, appearing in swarms. Y. The pronunc. "floga, flɔ̃ga" is reported from Y<sup>h</sup>; elsewhere more commonly: flōga. \*langa fluga. O.N. fluga, f., *a fly.*

**longalod** [lɔ̃ŋ'galɔ̃'d, lɔ̃ŋ'ga-], sb., *a long-winded complaint, lamentation*; to mak' a l. Y. and Fe. \*langalát. The second part of the compd. is O.N. lát, n., *a sound.* See lodi<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**longastori** [lɔ̃ŋ'gastɔ̃ri], sb., a large kind of *starling of a longish shape.* Wh. \*langi stari. See stari, sb.

**longi<sup>1</sup>** [lɔ̃ŋgi, lɔ̃ŋgi], sb., *the colon of an animal.* Icel. and Fær. langi, m., id. — As a distinction from the proper longi, "de short l." is some-

times used as a designation for *the blind gut of an animal*.

**longi**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see longvi, sb.

**longkel, lungkel**, sb., see lungklo and lungkillin, sbs.

**longvi, longwi** [lɔŋvi, lɔŋwi, -wi] and **longi** [lɔŋgi, lɔŋgi], sb., *the guillemot*, uria troile. U<sup>n</sup>: longvi, longwi [(lɔŋvi) lɔŋwi], longvia [lɔŋ'via], longia [lɔŋ'gia] as well as langvia [laŋ'via]; the last form is now prob. obsolete. Fo.: longvi, longwi [lɔŋvi, lɔŋwi]. longiæ [lɔŋ'giæ]: Fe.? (J.I.). Now mostly used in the abbreviated form longi. — O.N. langve (No. langve, langvie, lomvie, Icel. langvigi, Fær. lomvigi, m., Da. Lomvie), id

**loni** [lɔ<sup>2</sup>ni], sb., *a slovenly, careless and lazy person, a person having a sauntering, indolent gait*. U<sup>n</sup>. Is to be classed with No. lona and luna, vb., (*to lurk about noiselessly and slowly*) to hang about; cf. No. loen, adj., a) *that lurks noiselessly about*; b) *indolent, sauntering*, from "loa", vb.

**lonihus (lunihus)** [lɔ<sup>2</sup>'nihus, lɔn<sup>2</sup>'ihus, lɔn<sup>2</sup>'ehus], sb., *hiding-place, depository* (Ai.; St.); see lønhus, lønhus, sb.

**lonn** [lɔn], vb., *to lurk, be on the watch, to listen secretly*. M.Sh. occas., S.Sh. (Conn.). Sw. dial. lona (låna), vb., *to listen at the door*; No. lona and luna, vb., *to go noiselessly as if to spy, to hang about as if waiting (turking)*. — From Wests. are reported two forms ending in "ng": lung [lɔŋ] (Fo., Sa.), and long [lɔŋ] (Sa.) in sense of a) *to eavesdrop* (= lonn), to lung, long (stand longin) at de door; b) *to stand in a hesitating, doubtful attitude (as if lurking), to linger, to be undecided*, esp. with indication of mode of behaviour; "de kye is longin [lɔŋin]" is said of the cows when wanting to leave the

pasture on a hot summer's day, but do not know were to turn. long is prob. a deriv. of \*lon- or \*lun-, from which the form lonn has also arisen. No. lyngja, vb., *to doze, to hang about listlessly* (R.), may also be compared.

**lop** [lɔp] and **lup** [lup], sb., 1) *a leap (run)*. 2) *a violent shower, downpour*, esp. in the compds. "doonlop" and "vandlup"; q.v. O.N. hlaup, n., a) *a leap, a run*; b) *inundation, flood*.

**lop** [lɔp] and **lup** [lup], vb. (impf. lep [læp] and loped, loped, perf. part. lopen [lɔpən, lɔp<sup>2</sup>m, lɔp<sup>3</sup>m] and lupen [lupən, lup<sup>2</sup>m]), 1) *to leap, to jump (in running)*. 2) a) *to get into a sudden, violent passion, to burst out crying, to engage in a quarrel*; to l. in a swel (*noisy crying*), to l. in a "tuilyie" [tøli] (*a quarrel, wrangle*); b) *to penetrate, to come (suddenly), become chronic*, e.g. appl. to illness, rheumatism; "de rheumatism is lopin i' my limbs". — Perf. part. lopen, lupen, is used adjectivally in sense of a) *curdled, thick*, appl. to milk, "lopen (lupen) milk" = Icel. hlaupin mjólk, Fær. lopin mjólk, No. laupen mjolk; b) *suffused (with coagulated blood)*, esp. in the compounds. blulopen, stendlupen; q.v. In the last sense also reported in the forms lopend, lupend. — O.N. hlaupa, vb., a) *to leap, jump, run*; b) metaph.: *to appear suddenly* (hl. á), *to penetrate* (hl. i); c) of milk: *to curdle* (Icel. hlaupa, No. laupa, etc.). L.Sc. loup, vb., *to leap, spring, run*, etc. The Shetlandic word-forms lop and esp. lup are certainly due to L.Scottish influence. From Conn. is reported a form lub [lub] with the change of initial and final p > b, a change characteristic of Norn.

**lopi**<sup>1</sup> [lɔpi] and more comm.: **lupi** [lupi], sb., *a small, flat-bottomed*

*straw-basket*, esp. *a basket for holding meal or corn*. Du. O.N. laupr, m., *a basket, box*, No. laup, m., Da.-No. løb, c. id.

**lopi**<sup>2</sup> [lopi], sb., *a spoon (with a broken handle)*, see lupi<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**lor** [lō<sup>3</sup>r], sb., *the thigh*, partly that of a human being (esp. jocularly or mockingly), partly that of a large animal, e.g. a horse; lang lors; de lor o' de horse. U., N. Roe? \*lár. O.N. lær, n., *the thigh*; No. laar and lær, n. In Shetl. without i-mutation.

\***lora**, \***lore**, sb., *an opening in the roof, a louver*, see \*ljora<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**lord**, sb., see the foll. word.

**lorg** [lōrg] and **lord** [lōrd], sb., *a (soft, moist) heap, dirty mass*; de claes ['clothes'] wis ['was' for 'were'] lyn' in a lord (Sa.). to lie in a lorg (M. Roe, De<sup>w.</sup>). lorg is prob. No. lurg(?) and lyrg, n., lyrgja, f., *loosely tangled mass*. lord is doubtless the same word with change of final g to d, but might also be No. and Sw. lort, m., *dirt; filth; trash*.

**lorg** [lōrg], vb., *to dirty; to soil*; lorget [lōrgət] in or wi' gutter (*mud; dirt*). M. Roe, De<sup>w.</sup> \*lyrgja? See the preceding word.

**lorin** [lōrin, lō<sup>3</sup>rin, -in], sb., *the great cormorant*, pelecanus cristatus; phalacrocorax graculus (Edm. Zetl.). Often compounded with skarf (*cormorant*): l.-skarf. "\*láringer" for \*læringer, deriv. of \*lár, O.N. lær, n., *the thigh*, Shetl. lor. Besides lorin is found the old compd. \*hwitlorin, now: \*white-lorin.

**Lorka** [lárka], sb., the name of a black cow with white thighs or conversely. Fo. See the foll. word.

**lorket** [lárkət], adj., applied to a cow: *black with white or white-spotted, white-striped thighs* and conversely; a l. coo. Fo. \*lárkótr = \*lærkótr, from \*lár, O.N. lær, n., *the thigh*, Shetl. lor, sb.

**lorkji** [lártsj], sb., *a large quantity of food, abundant meal*; he took in a l. o' meat. U<sup>wg.</sup>, s. Poss. for \*lorgji and to be classed with No. lyrgja, f., *loosely tangled mass*, Shetl. lorg, sb.

**lort** [lō<sup>3</sup>rt, lō<sup>3</sup>rt], sb., *a big, unshapely creature* (animal, fish); *an unshapely, awkward and dilatory person*. a l. o' a piltek (*half-grown coalfish*); a l. o' a chield (fellow). N.l. U<sup>n.</sup>: [lō<sup>3</sup>rt]; Y.: [lō<sup>3</sup>rt, lō<sup>3</sup>rt]; Y<sup>n.</sup>: [lō<sup>3</sup>rt]. lort prob. for \*lork with change of final k to t (compare e.g. bjart and björk or bjerk; fjost = fjorsk; lorg and lord). O.N. lurk, m., *a cudgel*. No. lurk, m., a) *a cudgel*; b) *a stout and coarsely-built person*. Fær. lurkur, m., a\*) *a cudgel*; b) *a middle-sized fish (cod)*. See lurk, sb.

\***los** [los, lös], adj., *loose; free*. Also løs [lös] (Y<sup>n.</sup>). O.N. lauss, adj., *loose; free*. Now commonly lus [lus] in Shetl., which is Eng. loose.

**losker** [lō<sup>3</sup>skær], sb., 1) a) *a big clot of spittle* (Nm., De.); b) *a clot of some liquid, esp. dirty liquid; dirty water* (U<sup>n.</sup>); c) *muddy liquid; dregs*; de boddom was a' ['all'] in ae [ane = 'one'] l. (Y.); ironically of a *badly prepared drink, e.g. poor tea* (Nm., De.). 2) *substance gathering on the surface of bland (whey mixed with water), which has been kept in a closed cask during the winter; film on the bland*. Fo. In this sense a form løsker [løskær] is given from Fe. From Nm<sup>s.</sup> is reported a form løster, loister [lō<sup>3</sup>stær, lōi<sup>3</sup>stær]. 3) *male semen* (Sa.). — Cf. No. laska and loska, f., *a soft clot*. — Poss. association with lcel. lyskra, f., *a damp mass (hay)*; note the form løsker. See lisker, sb.

†**lot-age**? [lō<sup>3</sup>tedz], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *the offer*. Ai. Poss. as-



sociation with No. lutra, Icel. lötra, vb., *to walk slowly and leisurely*. Other tabu-names in Shetl. Norn for the otter indicate a slow, sauntering or dragging movement (see e.g. dafi, sb.).

**lotska** [lòtska (lòtska)], sb., *noisy talk, prating*; to mak' a l., *to make a noise in talking*. Also loitska [lòitska]. U<sup>mo</sup>. Prob. a deriv. of O.N. lát, n., *a sound*.

**lotter (loitter)** [lòtər, lòtər, lòi'tər, låi'tər], sb. and adj., I) sb., *calm interval between squalls, dead calm of short duration*; a l. atween wadders (*squalls*): U<sup>n</sup>. [lòtər, lòtər, lòi'tər]. Also lodder [lòdər], a l. atween wadders (U<sup>wg.</sup>). II) adj.: a l. calm, *dead calm, interval or moment of dead calm*. U<sup>n</sup>. [lòtər, lòtər, lòi'tər]; U<sup>wg.</sup>. [lòit'ər]; U<sup>mo</sup>. [låi'tər]. Also "lodder [lòdər] calm": U<sup>wg.</sup>. — No. lotte, m., *a quiet moment, stillness after storm*.

**louse, lowse** [lou's], vb., is common in sense of *to loose* as in L.Sc., but is also used in a sense handed down from Norn [O.N. løysa, leysa, vb.]: *to break, burst*, appl. to rough weather, esp. rain; *to set in raining heavily*; he is gaun ['going'] to l.; he loused de rain, he loused wi' de rain, *the rain began to pour*. Cf. No. løysa, vb., (*to loose*) in sense of *to commence, to begin to pour*, inter alia of rain: "det løyser med regn". Fær. loysa, vb., in a similar sense: hann loysti við regni.

**lov** [löv, lō'v], sb., *a hovering (in the air)*; to mak' a l., *to throw a small, flat object (a flake of stone or shell) obliquely into the air and let it hover there (Y.)*. \*laf. See the foll. word.

**lov** [löv, lō'v], vb., *to hover high in the air*, appl. to a small, flat object, esp. a small, thin flake of stone (or shell), which is thrown obliquely into the air; to l. op; to mak' a

stane (or shall) l. op. N.I. Another form of lav, vb. [O.N. lafa]; q.v.

**lovi<sup>1</sup>** [lōvi, lō'vi], sb., *a small, thin flake of stone (or shell), which may be thrown high into the air, and keeps hovering there for a short time*. Y., Fe. Deriv. of lov, vb.

**lovi<sup>2</sup>** [lōvi, lōvi (lā-)], sb., 1) *a long comber rolling towards the shore*. 2) *wave-motion in the direction of the land, esp. current under the surface of the sea, by which the fishermen formerly (before the compass was in general use) steered their boats to the land in foggy weather*, = moderdäi; de l. o' de sea. Fe. Also with long å-sound: låvi [lå'vi], de l. o' de sea (Fe.). — O.N. lá, f., inter alia *shoal water washing against the shore*. lovi is an extended form of \*lo; cf. the forms le and levi, syn. with lovi, and compare, with regard to the ending -vi, lavi, sb., from la = lag<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**lowd** [lou'd], sb., *a hollow, depression, in the soil; a small valley*; doon [down] i' de l., doon ower de l. Fe<sup>w</sup>. The word replaces \*logd from O.N. lægð, f., *a hollow, depression*, with dropped i-mutation in Shetl. Cf. legin and log (ljog)<sup>2</sup>, sbs.

**lu<sup>1</sup>** [lū (lū)], sb., a species of *golden plover*, Charadrius; esp. in the compd. sand(i)lu. Also lug [lūg, lūg], sand-i-l. (Du.). O.N. ló, f., id.

\***lu<sup>2</sup>** [lū], sb., in the compd. \*stavalu, *gossamer* (U<sup>mo</sup>). Icel. ló, No. lo, f., Sw. dial. lo, n., Da. lu, c., *fluff, down*.

†**lu<sup>3</sup>**, lju [lū, lju (ljū)], sb., a) *a good performing or executing of a task, skill in handling*; to ha'e de lu o' wark ['work']; b) *fine, well-proportioned appearance*, esp. appl. to a *finished piece of work*; it has a guid ['good'] lu upon it. he has a ill lu upon him, *he has an un-*

*pleasant appearance*. N.Roe. — The etymological relation of the word is uncertain. Poss. association with No. loa, lø, vb., *to adjust, fit (to an underlayer)*, and lø, n., = lag, n., *good position and adjustment*.

lu [lū], vb., 1) *to hang loosely together, to lu togedder*. Also lø [lō], to lø togedder. L. In the same sense lug [(lūg) lūg]: De<sup>w</sup>. (M.Roe); de worsed could hardly lug togedder, *the worsted could hardly hold together*. 2) *to cleave, to stick to*, esp. metaph.: *to hang on, to follow constantly at one's heels, to lu about or ower a body (person)*. to lu about a hoose efter somebody, *to keep close to a house while waiting for someone or other*. Appl. to males: *to desire the female*; de dog lus about de bikk ['bitch']. Appl. to females: *to desire the male*, esp. in pres. part. luin [lūin], occas. used adjectivally: a luin bikk. — \*lóða. Cf. Icel. lóða, adj., a) *adherent*; b) of dogs, *when pairing in the rutting-season*. With short vowel-sound: O.N. loða, vb., *to cleave to, to stick to*. lug may, like lu (lø), spring from \*lóða; for the change δ > g in Shetl. Norn see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 29, the end. For another lug, vb., see below s. v.

lu [lū, lū], vb., *to warm up (a liquid)*, see lø, vb.

lu [lū, lū], adj., *lukewarm*, see lø<sup>1</sup>, adj.

lub, vb., see lop, vb.

†lubet [lūbət, lūbət], adj., *lukewarm*, see løbet, adj.

lubi [lubi], sb., *a horn-spoon with a short handle*, see lupi.

lud [lud], vb., *to be scorched, to begin to be burnt*, appl. to bread during baking; de bread is ludin. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Gunnister). Poss. syn. with lu, vb. 2, *to cleave, to stick to*, \*lóða.

luder [ludər], sb., *a log of wood serving as a support for quern- or*

*millstones*; de I. o' de kwern or mill. comm. O.N. lúðr, m., id. — luder is found also as a place-name, denoting a point of land, a rising rock or hill, e.g.: Longaluder [lāŋ·galud·ər, lŋ·a-], de Teng o' L. (Vobotten, Skaw, U<sup>n</sup>.), a tongue of land: \*langi lúðr; Ongerste Luder [āŋ·gərste·ludər] (Burralfirth<sup>e</sup>, U.), a rock in the sea; de Luders, pl. (Kwarf<sup>e</sup>, S.Sh.), a rocky hill. As a place-name the word springs from O.N. "lúðr", in the root-meaning *stick, rod*. In Norway "lúðr" (occas. in pl.: lúðrar) is found as a place-name, inter alia used of mountain tops (see N.G. I, p. 386 under "Holstad").

luder [lūdər, ludər]-horn, sb., *a fog-horn*, esp. *the horn of an animal made into a wind-instrument, used as a fog-horn by fishermen*. comm. — O.N. lúðr, m., *a trumpet*, prop. *a stick, rod*. See the preceding word.

luder [ludər]-tree, sb., = light-nin'-tree. Nm.

lufset [lofsət], adj., *heavy, stout and big*; a I. body. Wh. Also lofset [lofsət, låfsət]; Papa [låfsət]. Deriv. of \*luff-; cf. No. luffen<sup>1</sup>, adj., *big, heavy and lumbering* (R.). Etymologically to be classed with \*lubb-; see lobbin, sb.

lufsi [lofsi] and lofsi [lofsi, låfsi], sb., *a big, stout and unshapely person*, esp. *a woman*. Papa St.: lofsi [låfsi]. s-deriv. of \*luff-. Cf. No. luffa, f., and luffe, m., *a big, heavy and bulky figure*, and see the preceding word.

lug, sb., see lu<sup>1</sup>, sb.

lug<sup>1</sup> [lūg, lūg], vb., 1) vb. n., *to be loosened, to slide, to come gradually out of its position*; hit ['it'] lugged [lūgəd] ut o' my hand; de line lugged f(r)ae, *the line was gradually loosened from the sea-bottom* (U.), appl. to a fishing-line which has chanced to stick fast under a

stone on the sea-bottom and which is pulled up gently. 2) vb. n., appl. to wool, worsted: *to be loosened, to come to pieces*, to l. aff, to l. sindri ['asunder']. 3) vb. a., *to smooth and thin out woollen yarn in spinning*, to l. ut, to l. aff or doon de oo' ['wool']. Also (more rarely) luk [lūk, luk], to l. aff, to l. ut. luget worsted, *loosely and badly spun (twined) worsted*. — \*lóka or \*lúka. Icel. lóka, vb., *to hang loosely*. Sw. dial. loka, vb., id. Fær. lúka = loka, vb., *to spin (twine) loosely, to twist yarn (wool) by hand*. With short vowel-sound: O.N. loka, vb., *to let hang down*.

lug<sup>2</sup> [lūg, lūg], vb., *to go leisurely* (Sa.; N.I.); *to sneak about, to lurk*; to l. or geng lugin. N.I. Prob. No. loka (oo), vb., a) *to loiter, linger*; b) *to saunter stealthily about*; but may also be No. loa (looa), vb., a) *to move leisurely*; b) *to lurk stealthily about* (R.).

luget<sup>1</sup> [lūgət, lūgət], adj., *tall and slender of stature*; a l. body (Sa.). Prop. *long-drawn, made thin by being drawn out*, and to be classed with lug<sup>1</sup>, vb. 3 (as a perf. part. of that word).

luget<sup>2</sup> [lūgət, lūgət], adj., *slowly sauntering* (Sa.); *sneaking, lurking* (N.I.), a l. body. Deriv. of lug<sup>2</sup>, vb.

luget<sup>3</sup> [lūgət, lūgət], adj., *exhausted, enfeebled; faint, limp*; "he looked very l.-like". Wests. May either be No. loken (lookjen), adj., *faint, limp*, or O.N. lúinn, perf. part. and adj., *enfeebled*. Icel. lúinn, No. lu and luen, adj., *exhausted, enfeebled; drowsy, dull*.

lugg [log], sb., *a push or pull forward*, e.g. in the drawing up of a boat, or in rowing; to gi'e de boat a l. Also logg [lóg]. See the foll. word.

lugg [log], vb., *to drag something heavy, esp. by giving short pushes or pulls*; to l. a heavy piece o' wood,

or a turbot ['halibut'], to l. op de boat; he lugged [logəd] him along, *he dragged himself along*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Also logg [lóg]. Cf. a) No. lugga, vb., *to walk heavily and slowly* (R.); b) Shetl. lagg, vb.; c) Eng. lug, vb.

lukk [lok], sb., *fortune; good luck*, = O.N. lukka, f. to geng upo lukks head, *to go at haphazard*; L.Sc. luck.

lukkabord [lok'abórd], sb., as a term of endearment to a child: *my own little one! my treasure!* Conn., Du<sup>n</sup>. (Sandwick). \*lukku-burðr, "love-child". From O.N. lukka, f., *luck*, and O.N. burðr, m., *offspring; descent*, Shetl. bord<sup>2</sup>.

lukkating, lukka-ting [lok'atɪŋ], sb., = lukkabord. My l.-t.! Puir ['poor'] l.-t.! Conn., Du<sup>n</sup>. (Sandw.).

lukkett [lokət], adj., *lucky, fortunate*, esp. in compd.: weel ['well']-l. In contrast to: ill-l., *unfortunate*. Fe.

lukki [lōki], sb., in friendly address to a person, esp. a woman: *my dear!* (= L.Sc. luckie). Nu, l., hwar is du gaun ['going']? U. Cf. Fær. "lukkan", def. form of lukka, f., *luck*, used in address: *my dear!*

lukkсам [loksam], lukksom [loksom, -sóm], adj., *lucky, fortunate*. Icel. lukkusamur = lukkulegur, adj., *happy*.

luksa [loksa], sb., address to a person, prop. and esp. a woman: *dear!* Mostly with a touch of mockery or jest. "Yae (yes), l.!" Also in mocking or joking reference to a person (esp. a woman). "Yon is what l. said", *that is what so-and-so said*. Occas. loksa [loksa]. Du<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of O.N. lukka, f., *luck*; see lukki, sb.

lulikrabb [lul'ikrab]. sb., a kind of *heart-shaped, hairy crab*, of the genus Lithodidae. Y<sup>n</sup>. Prob. \*luðinkrabbí = \*loðinkrabbí; O.N. loðinn, adj., *hairy*. The change of d to l, \*ludi- to luli-, is doubtless due to

an assimilating influence of initial l; compare the foll. word.

**luli** [luli]-*pipe*, sb., a *whistle made from a straw*; he is *soondin'* ['sounding'] his l.-pipes, *he is howling and crying*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Icel. hljóðpipa, f. — luli-pipe for the more common "lodi-pipe"; q.v. For the change of d to l in the first part of the compd. compare the preceding word.

**lum<sup>1</sup>** [lūm (l'ūm, jūm)], sb., the *loom*, *colymbus septentrionalis*. comm. Occas. also *lumi* [lūmi, jūmi]. O.N. lómr, m., the *loom*. — lum is used in some places in Shetland erroneously as a designation for the *guillemot*; see *longvi*, sb.

**lum<sup>2</sup> (ljum)** [lūm, jū<sup>2</sup>m, ljūm], sb., a) *warm air* (N.Roe; Wests.); a *misty l., warm, misty air*; N.Roe [lūm, jū<sup>2</sup>m]; b) *close, stifling air*; he is a *het o' a l. de day* ['to-day']; der'r a *het* ['hot'] l. i' de *hoose*; Wests. (Sa.; Ai.) [lūm, jūm, ljūm]; c) *warm vapour rising from wet ground*; N.Roe [lūm, jū<sup>2</sup>m]. Also *lumi* [lūmi] (N.Roe). With short vowel-sound: a) *ljomma* [(ljóma) lóma], a *misty l.*: Conn.; b) *lømmi* [lómi], a *het l.*: N.Roe. — Cf. No. *lumme*, m., *warm current of air*, deriv. of "lum", adj., (rather) *warm, mild, close*.

**lum<sup>1</sup>** [lūm], vb., to *clear up, to lift*, appl. to *mist*; to l. op; he is *lumin op*. Also of *rain*: to *pass over, to cease*; he is *lumin op*. Conn. See further *lømm*, vb. Prob. etymologically to be classed with *lum<sup>2</sup>*, vb.

**lum<sup>2</sup>** [lūm, l'ūm, jūm (ljūm)], vb., to *warm up, to l. onyting op* (U<sup>n</sup>.: [lūm, ljūm]); esp. to *warm corn in a pot over the fire in order to take out the moisture, to l. corn, burstin (corn dried in a pot)*. comm. Cf. No. *lymma* (lømmme), Sw. *ljumma* (dial. *lumma*), vb., to *warm*, from *lum* (No.) and *ljum* (Sw.), adj., *mild, warm*.

**lum<sup>3</sup>** [lūm (jūm)], vb., to *saunter stealthily about; to sneak, lurk*; to l. about, to *geng lumin* (*lumin* about). he *lumed* [lūməd, jūməd] him f(r)ae it, *he shirked doing it* (Fe.). — No. *luma*, vb. n., to *stand drowsing, in a dull, listless manner*; Icel. *luma*, vb., to *conceal, to brood over something*; Sw. dial. *lyma*, vb., to *slip away*.

**lum<sup>4</sup>** [lūm], vb., to *scowl, to peer with frowning brows*. Sa. No. *lyma*, vb., a) to *put on a grim look*; b) to *sit listening and spying with a scowl on one's face*.

**lumet<sup>1</sup>** [lūmət, jūmət (ljūmət)], adj., 1) *lukewarm*. Nm.; Wests. 2) *disagreeably vapid in taste*, appl. to something *lukewarm*; a l. taste, *vapid (lukewarm) in taste*. Wests. Also *lømet* [lømət]: Wests. (Sa.; Ai.; St.); L. — No. and Da. dial. *lum*, Sw. *ljum*, adj., *mild; warm*.

**lumet<sup>2</sup>** [lūmət], adj., *lurking; crafty*, esp. in *behaviour or appearance*; l.-lookin'. \*lumótr. Deriv. of \**luma*, vb., Shetl. *lum<sup>3</sup>*, vb., to *go sneaking and lurking about*. — In sense of *misty; cloudy*, *lumet* is L.Sc. *loomy*, adj.

**lumet<sup>3</sup>** [lūmət], adj., *scowling*; a l. look, a *scowling glance*; a l. body. Sa. From *lum<sup>4</sup>*, vb.

**lumi**, sb., see *lum<sup>1</sup>* and <sup>2</sup>, sb.

**lumol**, sb., see *lomol*.

\***lung** [loŋ], sb., *heather*. Now commonly: *ling*. *lung* is O.N. *lyng*, n., *heather*, with dropped i-mutation. The word is preserved in a couple of compounds, *lungkillin* and *lungklo*, as well as in a few place-names; see further *ling*, sb.

**lung**, vb., to *eavesdrop*. Wests. See *lonn* (*long*), vb.

**lungasott** [loŋ'gasət, loŋ'gəsət (-sət)], sb., *lung-disease*, esp. in *cattle and sheep*. [loŋ'gasət]: Fo. (occas.). [loŋ'gəsət, -sət]: comm. *lungesøtt* [loŋ'gəsət]: U. and Y.

occas. Abbreviated *lungesi* [lɔŋˈgəsi]. — O.N. *lungnasótt*, f., *lung-disease*.

**lungkillin** [lɔŋkɪlˈæn], sb., *a pile or bundle of heather; longish pile of mown heather built up in the out-field for drying; heather, treated in this way, is used for thatching out-buildings.* Ai. \*lyng-kyllingr. No. *kylling*, m. (R.), Fær. *kyllingur* [tʃɪd-lyŋgór], m., *a small haystack*, etc.

**lungklo, -klu** [lɔŋklɔ, lɔŋklu], sb., *a bundle of heather, (tongish) pile of heather, = lungkillin; q.v.* Wests. (Ai., Sa.). \*lyng-kló. Icel. *kló*, f., *a dry twig or branch of heather*, prop. *a claw*. For *lungklo* is also used an abbr. form *lungkel* [lɔŋkəl], which also represents *lungkillin*.

†**luni** [luni], sb., *an idle, indolent and half-witted person.* Du. Assimilates in meaning almost to *loni*, sb., and poss. originally to be classed with No. *luna*, vb., *to loaf*. Differing from Eng. (literary) *loon*, *lown*, and partly syn. with Eng. dial. and L.Sc. *loon* (*lonn*, *lown*), sb.

**lunk<sup>1</sup>** [lɔŋk], sb., *a bobbing up and down in walking; loitering pace; jog-trot, a slow, unsteady gait.* \*lunk. See *lunk<sup>1</sup>*, vb.

**lunk<sup>2</sup>** [lɔŋk], sb., *a calming, clearing up in the weather, esp. of a short improvement after rain or storm; he is a l. (a l. op), it is clearing up.* For \*lung or \*long from an original \*lugn or logn; O.N. *logn*, n., *a calm*; No. *logn*, n., also *a lull in rough weather*; Sw. *lugn*, n., *rest*. For the Shetl. form of the word see further *lunk<sup>2</sup>*, vb.

**lunk<sup>1</sup>** [lɔŋk], vb., *to move with a bobbing gait; to limp along; to jog; to walk slowly and unsteadily; to l. op and doon, to geng lunkin.* Also appl. to a boat in a swell: *to make little headway, bobbing up and down.* — No. and Sw. *lunka*, vb., *to go leisurely, to jog.*

**lunk<sup>2</sup>** [lɔŋk], vb., appl. to weather: *to calm, improve, clear up, esp. of a short improvement after rain or storm; to l. op; he is lunkin op, it is clearing up.* comm. Also *link* [lɪŋk], to l. op: Wests. occas. (Sa.); he is *linkin' him op.* — O.N. *lygna*, vb., *to make calm.* No. *logna* and *lygna*, vb., *to calm, abate*, of storm. Sw. *lugna*, vb., *to calm, soothe.* *lunk* represents \*lung or \*long, which again has arisen from \*lugn or \*logn by metathesis of final g and n; for the change gn > ng > nk, when final, compare e.g. *enk* (*ink*), *honk* (*hunk*), *ronk* (*runk*), sbs. and vbs. *lunk* may spring either from “*lygna*”, by dropping of i-mutation, or from “*logna*”; *link*, on the other hand, presupposes an original “*lygna*”.

**lunkin**, adj., *lukewarm.* Acc. to Barclay. Cf. No., Da., and Sw. dial. *lunken*, L.Sc. *lunkit*, adj., id.

**lup**, see *lop*, sb. and vb.

**lupek<sup>1</sup>**, sb., see *lupi<sup>2</sup>*, sb.

**lupek<sup>2</sup>** [lupək], sb., *something thin and withered; a small, thin and withered person.* turned op in a l., *wasted away, withered, emaciated.* Y., Fe. Also *lupi* [lupi], reported in sense of *a small person.* Edm.: “*loopack, a pigmy, a dwarf*”. — Poss. to be classed with No. *lopp*, m., *a small wisp or tuft.*

**lupen**, perf. part. and adj., see *lop*, vb.

**luper**, sb., see *løber*, sb.

**lupi<sup>1</sup>**, sb., *a small straw-basket* (Du.). See *lopi<sup>1</sup>*, sb.

**lupi<sup>2</sup>** [lupi] and **lupek** [lupək], sb., 1) *a small spoon made of horn, now esp. a spoon (of horn) with a broken handle, = lepel, lepek.* Also a) *lubi* [lubi], *lopi* [lopi], *lobi* [lobi] and b) *lopek* [lopək], *lobek* [lobək, lóbək]. 2) *a kind of heart-shaped crab of the genus Lithodidae, esp. the shell of the said crab,*

often found in the stomach of a large fish (cod). In sense 2 also comm.: trowie I. or trow's I. [L.Sc. trow, *troll*], Sorrow's (De'il's) I., *craw's I.* [*craw* = *crow*]. — The root-meaning of the word is doubtless *spoon*; see *lepel*, *lepek* from \*lap-, the stem in Eng. *lap*, M.Dut. and M.L.G. *lapen* (= Da. *labe*). The meaning *shell, shell of a crab* has then probably been developed through using the word comparatively.

**lupi<sup>2</sup>**, sb., see *lupek<sup>2</sup>*.

**lur<sup>1</sup>** [lūr], sb., *a clearing up, (short) improvement of bad weather*; he is a I. (I. op) *noo* = he is *lurin op*. \*ljór(i). No. *ljor*, n., *rift in the clouds, a slight clearing up in the air*. — *lur<sup>1</sup>* is etymologically the same word as \*lure, sb., *an opening in the roof, a louver*, parallel form to \*ljora, \*ljori, but it assimilates to *lur<sup>2</sup>*, sb., in sense 2 b. For the dropping of j in the collocation lj, cf. e.g. \*lus(a) from \*ljus, and see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 39, the end. *lur<sup>1</sup>*, vb., is more frequent than *lur<sup>1</sup>*, sb.

**lur<sup>2</sup>** [lūr (lūr)], sb., 1) *a nap, doze, a light sleep*. 2) *a quiet interval, lull*: a) *relief, (short) cessation of pain*; b) *an interval between two showers (squalls of wind or rain)*; esp. (short) *calm*; a I. *atween "wadders"* [*wadder, weather, also a shower, a spell of bad weather*]. — No. *lur*, m., *a nap, doze* (Aa.), and *lura*, f., *a lull between showers* (R., New. Suppl.).

**lur<sup>1</sup>** [lūr], vb., *to clear up, to improve*, appl. to change in bad weather (rain, fog); to I. op; he is *lurin op*; *it is clearing up*. comm. \*ljóra. No. *ljora*, vb., *to clear up, to lighten in the atmosphere, or (esp.) in mist*. With regard to *lur* for \*ljur see the notes under *lur<sup>1</sup>*, sb.

**lur<sup>2</sup>** [lūr (lūr, [ūr]), vb., 1) *to sleep lightly*, esp. in the expr. "I. ower", *to fall into a light slumber*.

2) *to go lazily and slowly, to I. (geng lurin) about*; also *inter alia of a mill grinding slowly*; *de mill is lurin about*. As vb. a.: *to let a quern go round slowly*; I. *her about!* (N.Roe). In sense 1 only noted down with the pronunc.: [lūr (lūr)]. In sense 2: [lūr (lūr)], and more rarely [ūr]. *lūr*: Conn. — No. *lura*, vb., a) *to doze, sleep lightly*; b) *to droop the head, to doze*. Icel. *lúra*, vb., a) *to make tired*; b) *to be indolent, to doze*. Sw. dial. *lora*, *lura*, vb., *to go easy, to be dilatory*. — In sense of *to clear up, to improve*, appl. to a short lull in rough weather, *lur* [lūr], I. op, is most prob. an original \*ljóra; see *lur<sup>1</sup>*, vb.; but note also, however, *lur<sup>2</sup>*, sb. 2, from \*lúr.

\***lura** [lūra], sb., 1) *the break of day, the first daylight falling through the opening in the roof, the louver*. Fo. 2) = \*ljori: *an opening in the roof of a house* (for admitting light). \*lure [lure, lóre] (Conn.) = *lura* 2. — \*lura (\*lure) for \*ljura from an original "ljóri" with the root-meaning *a lightening*. Cf. \*ljus, sb., prop. *light*, but also *an opening in the roof of a house*. For the dropping of j after l see *lur<sup>1</sup>*, sb. — From Ai. is reported a form *lurin* [lūrin], by transference also appl. to *evening twilight, the last, faint daylight after sunset*; "hit is comin' to de *lurin*".

**lurafardi** [lūr'rafər'di], sb., *a feigned illness, "curious" illness; a slight indisposition magnified to a real illness*. Also by metathesis of the two parts of the compd.: *ferdaluri* [(fær'dalū'ri) fær'dalū'ri]. Y<sup>n</sup>. In the same sense *lufardi* [lófər'di] and *lufiri* [lófī'ri, [ófī'ri]: Y<sup>n</sup>., for \*lurferdi, \*lurfiri; "der 'r a I. com' ower him again". *lurafardi* (ferdaluri) (Y<sup>n</sup>.) also = *ferdalek* (-let): *disappointment; unsuccessful jour-*

ney; bad result of an undertaking. — \*lúr(a)ferð. No. lureferd, f., *stealthy or sly practices*.

\*lure, sb., see \*ljora, sb.

**lureli** [lūˈrəliː], adv., *indolently and slowly*; to geng [ˈgoː] I. Nm<sup>n</sup>. See the foll. word.

**luret** [lūrət] and **luri** [lūri], adj., *dull; dawdling; slow; sluggish*. No. luren, adj., *faint; drowsy*; Sw. dial. luruger, lurig, adj., *heavy; dull; sluggish*.

\*luri [lūri], sb., *the ear*, for \*uri, like \*ljora [ljōra] for \*jora, *the ear*. Reported from Du. (Ireland) in a formula (an address to the cat); see *Introd.* (Fragments of Norn).

**lurin**, sb., see \*lura, sb.

**lurk** [loˈrk], sb., *a big, clumsy object or person*; a l. o' a boat, *a large, clumsy boat, damaged by ordinary use*. U<sup>s</sup>. O.N. lurkr, m., *a cudgel*; No. lurk, m., also *a stout and heavy person*. A form lort from \*lork is more common than lurk; see lort, sb.

**lurl** [lōr<sup>3</sup>l], **lurel** [lūrəl, lūrəl], vb., *to walk indolently and slowly*; to l. behint (*to come lagging behind*): Fo. [lōr<sup>3</sup>l]. to l. and grind [grind], *to grind very slowly*, appl. to grinding in a quern or mill; “de mill is lurlin about”. to l. and spin, *to spin very slowly* (Du.: lūrəl). [lūrəl: Conn. Elsewhere more comm. without softening of l [lūrəl, lōr<sup>3</sup>l]. — Deriv. of lur<sup>2</sup>, vb. 2, *to go lazily and slowly*.

**lurr** [lorr], vb., 1) *to whisper, to speak in a low voice*; to l. a ting ower till anidder [‘another’] ane, *to whisper something in one’s ear*. 2) *to sing low in a minor tone*, esp. of the lark’s song before bad weather; de laverick is lurrin. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — No. lurra, vb., *to lurk, listen*, etc.; also *to be drowsy, disinclined*, lura (No. lurren, adj., *drowsy, disinclined*). For the development of meaning in Shetl. cf. lø<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**lus** [lūs, lus], sb., *a louse*, O.N. lús. Cf. L.Sc. *loose*, n., id.

**lut** [lut, lōf], sb., *a stooping, bending forward of the upper part of the body, a stooping gait*; to geng [ˈgoː] wi’ a l. Nm. See the foll. word.

**lut** [lut (lōt)], vb., *to stoop, to bend forward*; l. doon! *stoop down!* Also as vb. a., *to bend (the body) forward, down*; l luted me doon. — O.N. lúta, vb., *to stoop, to bow down the body*. L.Sc. lout, vb., id.

**lut** [lut, lōf]-**shooderd**, adj., *having a stoop or bend in the shoulders*. L.Sc. loutshouter’d, adj., id.

**luts** [lōts] and **lutsa** [lōtsa], sb., *endearing term to a child or young animal: honey, sweet, darling*. Sa. No. lusse, m., and lussa, f., *a small, stout figure (person)* (R.). luts and lutsa are doubtless male and female, respectively, but this distinction has now been lost.

**lø<sup>1</sup>** [lō], sb., 1) *a sound; noise*; what a lø! der’r a lø among de boys. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *a narrative, (short) story, news*; when he heard dis lø, —. Fe.; Y. In this sense also lød [lōd]. 3) (*sound, melody*) *tone; humour, temper*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. 4) *manners, mode of speaking and behaving oneself*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. In the senses 3 and 4 more commonly: lød [lōd]. 5) *silence; stillness; secrecy*; reported esp. in the phrase “to had [‘hold’] or keep onyting under lø”, *to keep one’s own counsel, to keep anything secret*. Fe. Cf. lomol, umol, blura, sbs. — O.N. hljóð, n., *silence, a hearing; sound, tone, song*.

**lø<sup>2</sup>** [lō], sb., *a flock crowded together*, esp. disparagingly: *a crowded, noisy mob*; dat is a lø. U. O.N. ljóðr, lýðr, m., *the common people*.

**lø<sup>3</sup>** [lō], sb., *a warm drink, thin pottage*, esp. in the expr. likka-lø. Y.? Prop. *a liquid warmed up* (O.N.

hly, n., *warmth*); see further under likk<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**lø<sup>1</sup>** [lō], vb., 1) *to listen, esp. in a spying manner, to listen intently, to prick up one's ears*. Also "lø at" (N.I.); he is løin at. de grice is løin, *the grice is pricking up its ears*. 2) *to whisper; to hint at; to mention slightly*, only noted down in negative exprs.: never lø! never lø dee tø ['to']! *keep your mouth shut! don't speak about it to any one!* (Sa.). — O.N. hlýða, vb., *to listen, give ear to*. Fær. lýða, vb., a) *to listen*; b) *to whisper something in one's ear*. — Cf. lød<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**lø<sup>2</sup>** [lō], vb., *to give a hearing, to be silent or still*; his tongue never lød [lōd], *his mouth (tongue) was never still*. Differing from O.N. hljóða, vb., *to sound*. Formed from O.N. hljóð, n., in sense of *stillness, silence*. See lød<sup>1</sup> and lod, vbs.

**lø<sup>3</sup>** [lō], vb., *to warm up, to make lukewarm; to lø a grain o' water*. Also with dropped i-mutation: lu [lū], lju [lū], the latter form assimilating to Eng. (dial.) *lew, adj., lukewarm*. Icel. hlýja, No. and Sw. dial. *lya, vb., to warm, soften, to make lukewarm*.

**lø<sup>4</sup>** [lō], vb., *to fasten or tie loosely, to tie a band loosely around something*, e.g. around a sheaf of grain on the field, when it has become wet and therefore cannot be tied closely together; to "lø at" de band about it! I'm just lød it to-gedder. Lunn., N.I. — O.N. loða, vb., *to adhere closely, to cling*; No. loda, "loa, lø". With Shetl. "lø at", cf. No. "lø aat" (R.). Cf. løn, vb.

**lø<sup>5</sup>** [lō], vb., *to lurk about; to saunter; to idle, to geng* ['go'] løin about. Sandw., Du. No. loa, vb., *to glide gently onward; to go leisurely; to lurk and spy around*.

**lø<sup>1</sup>** [lō], adj., *slightly warm, lukewarm*, esp. of liquid. Also with

dropped i-mutation: lu [lū], and (merging with Eng. dial. *lew, adj.*) lju [lū]. — Icel. hlýr, No. and Sw. dial. *ly, adj., mild; warm; lukewarm*.

**lø<sup>2</sup>** [lō], adj., *abundant; great*; we 're gotten a lø "corn", a lø "grain", *we have got a good (abundant) measure or quantity*, e.g. of milk, in milking. a lø sulpatjin, *a big troll or bogey* (U<sup>wg.</sup>). U<sup>n.,w.</sup>. Sometimes also used substantivally: *a great quantity*, esp. ironically on the receipt of a small quantity of something (food or drink), less than expected; "yon ['that'] is a lø". — No. \*loen, adj., *roomy, loa, vb., to contain, hold*.

**lø** [lō]-*diet*, **løa** [lōa]-*diet*, sb., *a small additional meal; some food and drink taken between the regular meals*. Also "lø-meat", "løa-meat" (*food*). Nm.: lø-. Y: løa-. — Poss. to be referred to lø<sup>3</sup>, sb. May also possibly be classed with "ly" (*small lump?*) in No. lysmør, *tiny lumps of cheese in the cream during churning*.

**løa-meat**, sb., see the preceding word.

**løber** [løbər], sb., a piece of wood, belonging to the old, now obsolete, Shetl. plough, drawn by a team of four oxen: *a wooden block, to the foremost and narrow end of which the traces, de draught, are (were) fastened, and to the hindmost end of which was fastened the so-called "tar-ledder" (a long strip of hide connecting the traces with the foremost part of the plough-beam)*. The bend of the traces went through an opening from one side of the wooden block to the other, and the ends of them were fixed, one to each of the hindmost swingle-trees (see aml, ammel<sup>2</sup>, sb. 2). In this way the block served as a kind of pulley, regulating the pace of the oxen,



when apt to move out of time during ploughing. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom). Also called loper [løpør], luper [lupør]: Conn. and Du. — \*hløypari, m., from O.N. hløypa (hleypa), vb., *to get to run or glide*. Cf. Da. dial. (Jut.) løber, c., *disk in a pulley* (Fejlberg).

\*løber [løbər, løbər]-**codlin**, sb., *a cod caught at the close of February, about "Løbers-mass" (the 24th of February)*: that point of time when the cod is considered to be at its best. Barclay: lûbar-codlin. The word stands for \*Løbersmass-codlin; see the foll. word.

**Løbers** [løbørs]-**mass**, sb., *leap day, the 24th of February*. Fo. Løbers- or Lubers-mass [løbørs-]: St. Phrase: de laverick is to greet as lang efter **L.-m.**, as shø ['she'] sang afore Candle-mass, *the lark will weep as long after the 24th of February as it sang before Candlemas (the 2nd of February)* — harbinger of a bad spring (Fo.). — O.N. hlaup-ársmessá, f., *leap day*, from hlaupár, n., *leap year*.

**løbet** [løbət, lø<sup>o</sup>bət (løbət, løbət)], adj., 1) *lukewarm, slightly warm*, esp. of liquid. 2) appl. to the taste of something lukewarm, a drink: *insipid*; a l. taste. Also in both senses: lubet [lúbət, lúbət]. — The word is doubtless cognate with the stem of sløbet, adj., *slimy; insipid; tasteless; lukewarm*. Cf. Eng. dial. (Cornish) loob, sb., *slime*, and looby, adj., *warm, damp and sultry*, appl. to weather.

**løbin** [løbin], sb., *a small fish in a somewhat decomposed state (without skin) found in the stomach of a larger one*. U. \*hløypingr, m., from \*hløypa (lcel. hleypa), vb., *to dissolve by heating*.

**lød** [lød, lød], sb., 1) *a sound: a) a tone, melody*: U. [lød]; *a song, a singing, esp. low singing*: Conn. [lød]; b) *a low crying, whimpering*;

*to mak' a l., to whimper, to be on the point of crying*: Sa. [lød]; c) *a noise, screaming*; to had a l., *to shout and cry*; Y<sup>b</sup>. [lød, lød]. 2) *mode of speaking and of behaving oneself, esp. bad behaviour or bad manners*; yon ['that'] was de l. [lød] at dey lived in (L.; De.). 3) *humour, temper, mood*; he is in an idder ['ither' = 'other'] l. de day ['to-day']; to be on (upon) a guid ['good'] or ill l. In this sense always with a short ø [lød]. "Ninety løds": nickname for a person, who a) is constantly changing his tone of voice, or b) is constantly changing his temper: Fo. 4) *narrative, news (a piece of news being related)*; what is dy l. de day? Fe. [lød]. — O.N. hljóð, n., *a sound, tone*, etc. See lø<sup>1</sup>, sb., which is used in a sense similar to lød, but is somewhat more rare.

**lød<sup>1</sup>** [lød, lød], vb., 1) with a short ø [lød], *to emit a sound*: 1) *to whimper, to make an attempt to cry*; to stand or sit lødin. Sa. 2) *to talk, chat*; he is never done wi' his lødin. Ai. II) [lød] *to be quiet or silent*; his tongue never løded [lødəd], *his tongue never ceased wagging*. N.I. (Y.). — O.N. hljóða, vb., *to sound, to emit a sound*. lød, in sense II, springs from O.N. hljóð, n., *silence*.

**lød<sup>2</sup>** [lød], vb., 1) *to listen (turking) with strained ears, = lø<sup>1</sup>*. Sa. de grice is lødin (and løin). O.N. hlýða, vb., *to listen*. See lø<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**lødin<sup>1</sup>** [lødin], adj., *dilatatory; slow*; a l. kind o' a body. Ai. Poss. from the stem "lat-" in O.N. latr, adj., *indolent*; cf. lcel. lötra, vb., *to walk slowly, to lag behind*.

**lødin<sup>2</sup>** [lødin], adj., appl. to corn: *drooping; laid down*, by wind and rain; l. corn. Sa. Doubtless: *stooping*; cf. lcel. lotinn, adj., *stooping*.

**lødska** [lødska], sb., *a shouting and crying*; to had or mak' a l. Fe.

See further lotska and mallodkska (mallødska), sbs.

**†løf** [løf], sb., 1) *the palm of the hand*. comm. A phrase: Dy skin is gettin' as hard as a l. in vor, *your skin is getting as hard as the palm in spring* (when digging the earth by spade), said to one not easily teased or offended. 2) *a part; portion; quantity*, prop. *a handful*; a l. o' corn, o' money. De<sup>n</sup>. (Kollafirth). — O.N. lófi, m., *the palm of the hand*; L.Sc. lufe (luif, loof), sb., id. Shetl. løf most prob. assimilates in form to L.Sc. lufe, luif.

**løfferom** [løf'ærom], sb., *a very large fish*, esp. *large ray*, a l. o' a skate. Wh. Deriv. of \*luff-; No. luffa, f., and luffe, m., *a big, heavy and bulky figure*. See lufsi, sb.

**\*løg**, sb., *a brook*, see log, ljog<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**løget** [løgət], adj., *exhausted* (St.), see luget<sup>3</sup>, adj.

**\*løgg** [l<sup>1</sup>øg, lög], sb., *a terrace in the lower part of a slope* (Fo.), see laggin, sb.

**\*løkk, \*løkka**, sb., *a small plot of ground*, see likki, sb.

**løleg** [lælæg (læ<sup>3</sup>læg), lælæg] and **lølek** [lælæk (læ<sup>3</sup>læk), lælæk], adj., 1) *merry; playful; lively*, esp. *having an equable, quiet and cheerful temper*, in contrast to noisy merriment; a l. body; shø ['she] was de maist ['most'] l. ane o' de twaa ['two']. Wests. 2) a) *that is between laughter and tears*; b) *ready to cry, whimpering*; to mak' a l. [lælæk] soond, *to produce a whimpering sound*, esp. appl. to children. Sa. Also lølet [lælət, lølət] (Sa.). — O.N. hlægiligr, adj., *ridiculous; laughable*.

**løll** [løl (løll)], sb., 1) *a melody; song*. 2) *narrative; tidings; news*; I'll hear his l. Also lill [ləl(l)]. Fe., Y. occas. See lill<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**løll** [løl (løll)], vb., 1) *to sing mo-*

*notonously*. 2) *to tell news*. Fe., Y. occas. \*lylla. See further lill<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**løm** [løm, løm], sb., 1) [løm] *a clearing up of the weather*; "he is a l. [løm] op", like the more frequent "he is lømín op". 2) [løm and løm] *warm air (current of air), wave of heat from the fire on the hearth* (see brimi, sb.). In sense 2 the word is doubtless a \*lym-. Cf. No. lumme, m., *a warm current of air*, and lymma, vb., *to emit heat*. In sense -l possibly another word: O.N. ljómi, m., *a beam, radiance*. See further under lóm, sb. and vb., and cf. the foll. word.

**løm** [løm], vb., 1) *to grow light, to dawn*; he is lømín, *the day dawns*. Y<sup>h</sup>. 2) *to lighten; clear up; improve*, of weather; to l. op; he is lømín op. Conn. — O.N. ljóma, vb., *to gleam, shine*. With løm 2 may possibly be compared No. lymma, løma, vb., *to become milder*. For the relation between Shetl. løm, and a) O.N. ljóma, vb., *to shine*, b) No. lymma, løma, vb., *to give (mild) warmth*, see further lóm, sb. and vb.

**lømek** [lømæk, lømæk], sb., *a big, clumsy hand* (U<sup>n</sup>. occas., Y<sup>n</sup>.), see lømek, sb.

**lømēt** [lømət], adj., *somewhat warm, lukewarm*. Lunn. No. and Da. lum, Sw. ljum, adj., id. For løm et cf. esp. No. "lymm" in "lymmvarm", adj., *sultry*. See lømín, adj.

**lømí** [lømí], sb., *greasy matter on the surface of the water* (Lunn.; Sandw., Du<sup>n</sup>.), = ljumi, sb., q.v.

**lømín** [lømín], sb., *the peep of day*; de l. o' de mornin'. Y<sup>h</sup>. Also lumin [lómín, short ó] (Y<sup>h</sup>). — Prob.: \*ljóman, f., or ljómi (def.: ljómín), m. O.N. ljómi, m., *a beam; radiance*. Cf. ljumi (lømí), sb., as well as løm, sb. and vb.

**lømín** [lømín], adj., 1) *lukewarm*.

2) appl. to the taste of something lukewarm: *insipid*; a l. taste. U<sup>s</sup>. \*lym(m)inn? See lømet, adj.

**løn** [løn, lɔ̃<sup>2</sup>n], vb., *to tie loosely*; to l. a rep (*a rope*) about onyting; l. it at! *tie the band or rope loosely about!* lønd togedder, *loosely tied together*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Doubtless to be classed, partly a) with regard to the final n, with lcel. lona, vb., *to become (slackened) loosened*, or No. laana, vb., *to become slackened, loosened*, partly b) for the relation of the vowel-sound with lø<sup>4</sup>, vb. [O.N. loða], used in the same sense.

**løna-break** [løn<sup>2</sup>·abræk, -bræk, lɔ̃<sup>2</sup>·na-], sb., *rather heavy surf on the shore, with calm sea farther out*. Comm. with a short ø [løna]; N.: løna-. Alternating with "løna [løna]-break". For "break" also "breach": løna (løna)-breach [brɛts, brɛts]. Corrupted by assimilation: løla [løla]-breach, and lola [løla]-breach (Y<sup>n</sup>. occas.). — The first part of the compd. is No., Fær. and lcel. lygna, f., a) *a calm*; b) *a calm spot on the surface of the sea*.

**lønhus** [lɔ̃<sup>2</sup>nhus, lønhus, -høs] and **lønihus** [lɔ̃<sup>2</sup>·nihus, løn<sup>2</sup>·ihus, -høs], sb., *a secret depository for the keeping of various things*. Also lønihus [løni-, lɔ̃n-], and lone- or lunehus [løne-]: Wests. occas. (Ai.; St.); a l. for penga or pengo, *a secret hiding-place for keeping money*. — O.N. löynihús (lcel. leynihús), n., *a secret place (for storage)*.

**løni** [løni], sb., = løni and luni. C.

**lønni** [løni], sb., *a small, supporting wall, buttress, built closely against a house-wall*. Also "lønnis [lønis]-wa' ['wall']". Conn., Sandw., Du<sup>n</sup>. Prob. an old \*hlynni, *a pile*; cf. No. lynna, vb., *to pile up* (lunne, m., *a pile*, cognate with O.N. hlunnr, m.,

*one of the runners over which a boat is drawn*), and lcel. hlynnna, vb., *to support*.

**lør<sup>1</sup>** [lør (lɔ̃<sup>2</sup>r)], sb., *the pollack, gadus pollachius*. The form lør is reported esp. from U., Y. and Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. løri [løri]: Du. Elsewhere more comm.: läir [läir (läi<sup>2</sup>r)] and läiri [läiri], with anglicised pronunc. of the original ý. [läir, läi<sup>2</sup>r]: Fe<sup>w</sup>, h. — O.N. lýrr, No. lyr, m., Sw. dial. lyra, f., id. — For läiri, sb., *the shearwater*, see liri, sb.

†lør<sup>2</sup> [lɔ̃<sup>2</sup>r], sb., *a boot, sea-boot*, tabu-word (Y<sup>n</sup>.); see further †ler, sb.

†lør<sup>3</sup> [lør (lɔ̃<sup>2</sup>r)], sb., *a carcass*. U. Poss. to be classed with No. lerja (lørja) and lyrja, f., *a soft, shapeless, squabby mass?* — In the sense of *udder of a cow*, lør (U.) is L.Sc. lure, sb.

**løragob** [lɔ̃<sup>2</sup>·ragób, lɔ̃<sup>2</sup>·a-], sb., *sea-foam*. N. lør-: O.N. lauðr, lɔ̃ðr, m., *sea-foam*. See further under the more common form lirigob.

**lørra** [løra] and **lorra** [løra], sb., *a dead calm at sea in warm (sultry) weather*, esp. of a short, unreliable calm, and mostly in the expr. "a l. calm". Fe. — Poss. for \*lømra, lømra from \*lymra, \*lumra; cf. No. lumra, f., *a calm together with close air and some heat*.

**lørrin** [lørin], adj., in the expr. "a l. calm" = a lørra (lorra) calm. Fe. \*lymrinn (*sultry*)? See the preceding word.

**løs** [løs], adj., *loose; free; unimpeded*; de baess (*the cow*) is l. Y<sup>n</sup>. Also los [lös]. O.N. lauss, adj., *loose*. — Now otherwise comm. "loose".

**løsker** [løskør], sb., *a film on the top of stale bland (whey mixed with water)*. Fe. \*lyskra, f., *a moist clot or mass?* See further under losker, sb.

## M.

**\*mader** [māder], sb., *meat, food*; m. to de bjadni, *food for the child*. Fo. O.N. matr, m., *food*. -er in mader is the preserved old nom. ending in the masc. gender.

**mag** [mag], sb., *wear, damage*; a *damaged or partly broken place*, esp. on a rope or fishing-line; der 'r a m. on the line. See the foll. word.

**mag** [mag], vb., *to gnaw, wear*; *to damage by friction*; esp. appl. to a rope or fishing-line; de line is maged [magəd]. — **\*maga?** Corresponds in meaning to O.N. má, vb., *to wear out, make blunt from use*. Poss. to be compared with No. (East Mandal) "mage seg", *to become galled by rubbing (esp. from the wear of shoes)*, which, however, Ross refers to maka, vb.

**magdom** [magdöm (-dom), magdöm; mag'döm], sb., *shape, characteristic feature, form or appearance by which someone or something is distinguished; resemblance in features*. Can du tell me de m. o' de sheep (*the special features: form, size, colour, etc., by which a sheep may be distinguished from the others?*) (Du.: magdöm). I didno ['-not'] ken de m. o' his face. de boy had de m. o' his faider, *the boy took after his father in appearance* (Sa.: magdöm, -döm). From Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) is reported a form of pronunc. [mag'döm] with equal stress on both syllables (W.Ratter). — Prob. **\*maktómr**. The word is to be classed with No. maksel, maksl, m., *method; shape, model*. L.Sc. makdome, sb., *shape; elegance of form* (Jam.). The change k > g in magdom indicates the word to be ancient in Shetlandic.

**mager**<sup>1</sup> [māgər], sb., *power; strength; substance; good quality*; esp. negatively: der 'r nae ['no'] m. in him, nae m. i' de food; der 'r nae m. i' dis ['these'] cakes. Y<sup>n</sup>. — The stem in O.N. magn, n., *power; strength; might*. — Cf. moin, sb.

**mager**<sup>2</sup> [māgər] and **moger** [mōgər], sb., *starvation; misery*; de sheep is died o' m. Fe.? Reported by J.I. The word is doubtless O.N. megrð or megri, f., *leanness*, with dropped i-mutation in Shetl. Norn. See the foll. word.

**mager** [māgər], adj., *very lean, thin and miserable*; a m. coo or sheep (U<sup>n</sup>). Also *very tired-looking; exhausted; knocked up* (fairly comm.); he turned very m. upon it (U.). — O.N. magr, adj., *meagre, lean*.

**mager** [māgər]-less, adj., *powerless, without substance, worthless; also helpless*. Y<sup>n</sup>. See mager, sb. Cf. moin-less, adj. A form "macht [māxt]-less" is L.Sc. (maughtless, maughtless).

**magerment** [mā'gərme'nt], sb., = mager<sup>1</sup>, sb.: de(r) wer' nae m. in him or i' de food, *there was no strength or substance in him or in the food*. Y<sup>n</sup>.

**\*magollen** [magó:ən], sb., *a haul of little value, esp. a poor profit from fishing*; prop. *one hundredweight*; we're ['have'] gotten de m. dis mornin. Y<sup>n</sup>. A compounded word. The last part of the compd. is \*†gollen, sb., *one hundredweight*, really a *florin*, also appl. to a *poor profit from fishing*. The first part ma- is uncertain; poss. a \*mat from O.N. meta, vb., *to tax, value; to measure*.

**magos** [māgós], sb., *a poor wretch, a lepin m.* Y<sup>n</sup>. Poss. to be classed

with O.N. *magr*, adj., *meagre, lean*. See *mager*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**magrif** [magrif, māgrif], sb., of a slaughtered sheep: *the ribs together with the flesh next to the shoulder which are cut off between "de valgeret" (the flank together with the hindmost ribs) and the breast (the place where the breast ends, de "spoon" o' de breast)*. Fo. Prop. *ribs surrounding the stomach*, from O.N. *magi*, m., *the stomach*, and rif, n., a *rib*. Cf. *mogi*, sb.

**mak** [mak], sb., a *match, an equal*; du has no ['not'] de **m.** o' dat. O.N. *maki*, m., id. L.Sc. and Eng. dial. *mak, make*, sb.

**mak'** [mak], vb., = Eng. *make*, vb., but sometimes used in certain phrases differing from Eng., and corresponding to O.N. *gera*, vb., (*to make*), or to the use of this word in modern northern languages. In earlier use often "mak'" for Eng. *build*; to **m.** a *hus*, a *boat*, = O.N. *gera hús, bát*. — Appl. to the weather, wind and sea: a) as vb. a., *to produce; raise; let arise*, (of wind) *to let blow*. Examples: "he made a ri", a *storm arose*, = Fær. *hann gjørði ríð*, O.N. (*hann*) *gerði hrfð*. "he is makin' (a guid) suk", a *good, drying wind is blowing* (favourable for the grass or corn spread out to dry). "he is makin' a goli (*swell*)", see *gola*, sb. 3. "he made a sea", a *wave arose (and broke)*. "he is makin' upo de ba", *the sea is breaking on the sunken rock* (U.). "he is makin' a lomm (a l. op), a linn, a lunk (a l. op)", *it is clearing up, the weather is improving*. Cf. O.N. "gera" of weather, wind and sea: (impers.) *gerði logn*, *storm*; "gerði pá stórt á firðinum" (Fr.), *big waves then arose in the firth*; b) as vb. n., appl. to waves: *to rise (and break)*; a sea made; a big sea made for de boat

(Fe.); — *to make; assist; to be of use; to further*; hit *mak's naet'in', it is of no consequence*. O.N. *gera*, vb., *to assist; to be of use*, etc.; to **m.** de *wadder*, *to forecast the weather* (Nm.); cf. O.N. *gera úr*, *to interpret*. — Shetl. "mak'" is used locally in sense of *to knit (to knit woollen yarn)*. — With preps. and advs.: **m.** *aboot*, a) *to change places*; b) *to pass from hand to hand*; c) in rowing: *to fail to keep time with the oars* (Fe.). — **m.** *etter*, a) *to copy, to counterfeit*; b) *to discover (by witchcraft) where stolen goods are hidden*. In both senses No. *gjera etter*, Fær. *gera ettir*. — **m.** *ilt*, *to cause or create bad blood between friends*, O.N. *gera ilt*. — **m.** *tø* [tø], a) *to fashion; to form* (No. *gjera til*); b) *to arrange, prepare*, O.N. *gera til*. — **m.** *upon* (upo): a) de *coo* is *makin' upon her*, *the cow is raising her back and getting into a posture of attack in order to charge* (U.); b) to **m.** upon *anesell* ['oneself'], *to get ready to set out on a journey*; I made upo me (Edm.: "Imak-upo-me"); cf. O.N. *gerask*, vb. refl., *to set out, to travel*. — **m.** *ut* on (upo) de *soop*, "to make out", *to make thickening for the broth*. — Perf. part. "made" in the expr. "made op", *broken, worn*, esp. of a fishing-line; tabu-expression at sea.

**makli** [makli], adj., 1) *easy to handle, manageable*. Fo. 2) appl. to wind: *gentle, fair, suitable*; **m.** *wadder* or wind, *easy weather, moderate wind*. Fo. — The forms *machtli* [māxtli, maɣtli] and *machtli* [māxti, maɣti] are now common in most places. — O.N. *makligr*, adj., *meet; becoming; deserving*; No. *fakleg*, Fær. *makligr*, adj., *gentle, fair*, appl. to wind. — Another *machtli* [māxtli], adj., (*strong and manly*)

(U.), different from the above-mentioned *machtli*, is derived from L.Sc. *maucht*, *maught*, sb., *strength*; *ability*.

**malabos** [mā·'labos'], sb., *waste straw*; *temporary bed made from old, waste straw that has lost its elasticity*. Fe. \*mal(a)-bos. No. mal, n., *refuse*; *waste straw or hay*, No. bos, n., *litter, refuse of straw*, Shetl. bos, sb.

\***malet** [mälət] and \***malt** [malt], vb., perf. part., *ground (in a quern or mill)*, appl. to corn. Also melt [mæ'lt]. Fo. Only found in a verse of an old song in Norn: I ha'e m. meldra min...; see *melder*, sb. — O.N. mala, vb., *to crush*; *grind (in a quern or mill)*.

**mallodiska** [malód'ska], **mallød-ska** [malød'ska], sb., *a loud, shrill noise*; *du is hadin' dee a m. Fe., Y. \*marg-látska*. Cf. O.N. marglæti, n., *merriment*; *wantonness*; *fickleness*; No. mallæte (\*marglæte), n., *disturbance*; *noise*; *mad pranks* (Aa.), mallaata (\*marglaata), f. pl.: *odd, restless movements*; *hubbub* (R.), and maralaat, n., *wild, noisy mirth* (R.). See *lotska* (and *lød-ska*), sb.

**malshul** [malshul], sb., *a round hillock, a mound*. U. hul, sb., *a hill*, O.N. höll, m. The first part of the compd. is doubtless to be classed with No. mala, vb., *to grind*; *crush*; *rotate*; cf. Sw. dial. mal, m., *coarse gravel*, O.N. melr, m., *sand-bank*, and see \*mel<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**mama** [māma] and **mamek** [mā-mək], sb., *a big, plump, full-grown fish, esp. a ling*. U. Prop. *mother*, *mamma*, f. See *midder*, *sogga* (*sogga-midder*), sbs.

**mami**<sup>1</sup> [māmi], sb., 1) *a wet-nurse*; *a woman acting as a mother to the children in the mother's absence*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *a big, full-grown fish, esp. a ling*, = *mama*. 3) *a large*

*spider, house spider*. Ai. — No. and Fær. *mamma*, f., Eng. dial. *mammie*, sb., *mother*. See *mama* and *mamm*, sbs.

†**mami**<sup>2</sup>, **maumi** [māmi], sb., *the subsoil of the ground*. Prob. for \*malmi by dropping of l. O.N. malmr, m., *ore*, orig. in a wider sense, *sand, gravel (sandy or gravelly layer, sand-bank or gravel-bank)*. Eng. dial. malm, maum (mawm, maam), sb., *chalk-stone, rich chalky loam*. Cf. *mommi*, sb.

**mamm** [mam, mām], sb., *mother*, prop. a term of endearment. No. and Fær. *mamma*, f., Eng. dial. *mam*, sb., id.

**mammgolla** [mamgō'la], sb., 1) *a godmother*. 2) *a midwife*. From N. is reported *mammgulla* [mamgō'la] in sense of *midwife*. A compd. of *mamm*, sb., and *golla*, sb.; see further under the latter word.

**mamsa** [ma'msa], sb., *a big, full-grown fish, esp. a big ling* = *mama*. Used by boat-fishermen at sea (deep-sea fishing) as a tabu-name for *the ling*, "white in under m.!" shout at the sight of the third ling when hauling up the line; see \*hwida, sb. Fe. Deriv. of \*mamma, f., *mother*. Cf. *mama*, sb.

**man** [man], sb., properly *a man*, but often in a special sense of *married man, master of the house*, similar to O.N. maðr, m.

†**man** [mān], vb., *to shake, tremble, esp. the head, owing to paralysis and weakness (from age or infirmity)*; he (his head) *mand* (was *man-in*). U<sup>n</sup>. Etym. uncertain.

\***mana** [māna], sb., *land, esp. the mainland as opposed to the sea*; *de m.* Used as a tabu-name by boat-fishermen at deep-sea fishing. Fe. Poss. O.N. magn, n., = *megin*, n., appl. to *the main part of a thing*, *meginland*, *megin landsins*, *the mainland*. Cf. No. *megna*, adj., *proper*;

*genuine; the actual; the veritable*, e.g. in "megna (mäigna, mäina) berge", *the actual mountain*.

**manjuġ, manjuggel** [maɲoġəɫ], sb., *magic art, juggling tricks*, esp. ironically of *the poor performance of a work, or badly executed work*; to mak' a bonie (*fine, pretty*) **m.** o' onyting ['anything']. Y<sup>n</sup>. See manjuggelti, sb.

**manjuġ, manjuggel** [maɲoġəɫ], vb., to perform juggling tricks (see manjuggelti, sb.); to struggle with a piece of work, mostly ironically: to **m.** onyting to perfection (Y<sup>n</sup>). For \*magn gjuġl or gjukl? Originally magna gukl, to practice magic art?

**manjuggelti** [maɲoġəɫti, -ti], sb., *magic art; juggling tricks*; to wark ['work'] **m.**, to practise magic art, to perform juggling tricks. Fe., Y. From an original \*magngjuk(ke)l, -gjuġgelti?" "magna gukl", to practice witchcraft or magic art? O.N. magna, vb., to strengthen, in special sense to make strong by witchcraft, to charm, L.Sc. man, maun, vb., to accomplish; effect. \*gukl: Fær. gykl, gygl, Da. gøgl, Sw. gyckel, n., juggle, sb.

**manket** [ma'ŋkət], adj., *exhausted, worn out by exertion* (e.g. from continued rowing). U. For \*afmanket from an old \*afmagnaðr, *exhausted?* Cf. No. magna av, vb., to decrease in strength and condition (R.). For nk, developed from original gn, see enk (ink, jenk), sb. [O.N. eign], honk (hunk), vb. [O.N. hagna, høgna], lunk<sup>2</sup>, vb. [O.N. lygna].

\***manna** [mana], sb., gen. pl., *men's*, noted down in the proverbial phrase: gott a taka gamla manna ro, *it is wise to take old men's advice* (Wd.); see \*gott, adj.

**manddird, -drid** [(mandrid) mandred, mandrød], sb., *manliness*;

*doughtiness; strength; bravery*; dey 're showin' aff deir **m.** (C.). U<sup>n</sup>, and Wests. (Sa.) [mandred]. Conn. [mandrød]. In Conn. esp. ironically: he is braggin' o' his **m.**; he is a' fu' ['all full'] o' **m.**; *he is bragging of his manhood and strength*. — O.N. manndýrð, f., *human perfection*.

\***manddom**, sb., *manhood*. In the Hildina ballad (Foula song): mandum. O.N. manndóm, m., id.

**mannferdi** [manfər'di, -fər'di], adj., *marriageable*. Also mannfirdi [-fī'r'di] (L.Scottish form). See further ferdi, adj.

**mannfolk** [ma'nfɔk], sb., *male, man* (= No. mannfolk, n.). In a pl. form is found mennfolk [mæ'n-fɔk (mæ'n-)] as in L.Sc. (menfolk: Jam.). O.N. mannfolk, n., collect., *mankind*.

**mannswit** [ma'nswit], sb., *human intellect*; de coo ['cow'] has nae ['no'] **m.** (Fe.). O.N. mannsvit, n., id.

**Mans-mass**: 19th of December (old style), 31st of December (new style).

†**mant** [ma'nt], vb., appl. to light, a lamp (train-oil lamp): to flare up and then die out; de lamp is mantin. U<sup>n</sup>. Poss. association with L.Sc. mant, vb., to stutter [Gael. mannd, Irish mant-]?

\***mar** [mār], sb., 1\*) *the sea*, in special sense *deep-sea fishing grounds on the high seas* (= the common haf); to lay de **m.**, to set the lines on the fishing-grounds; will de boats lay de **m.** de night ['to-night']? Esp. preserved as a tabu-name at sea. Nm<sup>w</sup>. From Esh. (Nm<sup>w</sup>.) is reported a parallel form mara [māra]; dey 're been i' de mara, *they have been on the farthest deep-sea fishing grounds* (de framhaf, de far haf). 2) *mire; mud; clay*; now mostly metaph. *desolation, or strongly depressed frame of mind, great sor-*

row, in the expr. "i' de m.,"; he laid me i' de m., originally reported with the translation "he laid me in the clay", and defined as: "he troubled me with bad news" (Fe.); he was laid i' de m., *he was much depressed owing to bad news*; to be i' de m., a) *to be made desolate, ruined*; b) *to be depressed, downhearted*. Fe.; Y<sup>n</sup>.; Nm. Also mara [mära] (Nm., Fe.) de coo is gane ['gone'] i' mara, a) *the cow has sunk down into the mire*; b) *the cow has been mortally hurt*. Fe. — O.N. marr, m., *the sea*, esp. poetically, Sw. dial. mar, n., also inter alia *a bog, morass*, mara, f., (*moss-grown bog*). Fær. marrur, m., and marra, f., *mud, mire*, "marrur" also *the sea, water*. Da. dial. mare, c., *a bog; a swampy district*. — The etymologic relation, with regard to mar 2, is not quite clear; note the stem mar- in e.g. mareldel (maril) and the words associated with the latter: No. mæra, f., *mire, mud; soft bottom in water*, mör, n., *dregs, sediment*, and mære, n., *gravel*.

**mara**<sup>1</sup>, sb., see the preceding word.

**mara**<sup>2</sup> [mära], sb., *nightmare; a monster, troubling one in dreams*. Also mera [mera, mē<sup>3</sup>ra]. — O.N. mara, f., id.

**\*mara**<sup>3</sup> [mara], sb., *mother*; "døna ca' ['do not call] me midder or mamm, but ca' me m.!" (Conn.). For \*mora from O.N. móðir, f., *mother*.

**maratug**, sb., see mæratu, sb.

**mar** [mar]-**bank**, sb., *a bank or slope in the sea-bottom close to the land, forming the border between shoal and deep water*. O.N. marbakki, m., id. See bank, sb.

†**mar** [mar]-**clay**, sb., a kind of *fine, bluish clay*. Sa. To be classed either with mar, sb. 2, or with Eng. marl-clay, sb.

**mardel** [mardəl, mærdəl], sb., a

*big, clumsy and lazy person, esp. a woman*; a lazy or dirty m. N.Sh. mardəl: U. occas.; elsewhere more comm.: mærdəl. Also merdøl [mærdəl]: Wests. (Sa.) and Fe. occas.; reported from Sa. in sense of a *big, ugly woman*. — mar- (mer-) is poss. No. mara- appl. to something big, strong and coarse (O.N. merr, f., *a mare*): cf. No. maraleg, adj., *tremendous*, and merreleg, adj., *coarse, big and heavy*. Or might here be a disparaging use of O.N. (Icel.) mardöll (mærdöll), f., a) *a mermaid*; b) *the goddess of love, Venus?* — From Du. (Ireland) is reported merdel in sense of *heavy weight*, e.g. on a fishing-line in being hauled up.

**\*mardestinkel** [mar<sup>2</sup>dæsti<sup>1</sup>ŋ<sup>2</sup>kəl, mæ<sup>2</sup>dæsti<sup>1</sup>ŋ<sup>2</sup>kəl], sb., 1) *great, feverish haste*; to be in a m. 2) *great excitement; exasperation*. 3) *noise of excited voices; noisy complaint*; to had ['hold'] or mak' a m. Fe., orig. Y<sup>w</sup>. — marde- is here poss. No. mord, n., *extreme effort, utmost display of energy*, used as the first part of various compds. as an intensive to the second part [mordbanna, mordreikka, mordhogga, mordtrætta, vbs.; mordgirug (*wild, hot-tempered*; with *frenzied energy*), mordhard, adjs.]. -stinkel is prob. to be classed with Sw. dial. stinka, Da. dial. stinke, vb., *to rush off suddenly and hastily; to jump and tremble with rage* (Sw. dial.), *to start up in terror* (Da. dial., Mol.); O.N. stökkva, vb., a) *to leap, spring*; b) *to start, wince*.

**mare**: a part of "de tæmi-keys". See tæmi-keys, sb. pl.

**mare, mer** [mæ<sup>2</sup>r, mē<sup>2</sup>r, mær], sb., properly a *mare*, but used metaph. in a few exprs. originating from the old language; thus: 1) *a big, clumsy being, esp. a very heavy, full-grown fish, a m. o' a skate (a ray)*. U. 2)



in a water-mill: *support for de grundking (an iron plate fixed to the ground-sill in which the pivot of the axle turns)*, de m. o' de mill. Reported from Conn. in this sense with the pronunc.: mæ; otherwise more comm.: mē<sup>ə</sup>r, mē<sup>ə</sup>r. — O.N. merr, f., a *mare*. With Shetl. "mare" 1 cf. No. marabeist, n., a *very big, strong and clumsy animal* (R.). With "mare" 2 cf. O.N. mara and merr, f., O.N. mari, m. (Eg.), (*short*) *stick; post; supporting beam*; see \*merkol, sb.

**marelde** [marɛl'də, marɛl'də], **marilde** [maril'də], **maril** [maril'], **moril** [mòril' (möril')], sb., *phosphorescent light*, in the sea or e.g. emanating from fish. marelde: Nm. marilde: Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. maril, moril: comm. In Conn.: [möril'], mor(r)eli, mor(r)ali [mör'eli, mör'ali, mör'ali]. — O.N. (Icel.) mörueldr, m., Icel. maurildi, n., No. moreld, Da. morild, Sw. dial. mareld, Fær. mureldur, m, id. The first part of the compd. hardly contains O.N. marr, m., *the sea*, Shetl. mar, sb. 1; but is rather associated with No. maren, adj., = moren, morken, *somewhat rotten*. Thus properly appl. to phosphorescent light emanating from decomposed matter. See Falk and Torp, Etymologisk Ordbog. For the second part a) elde; b) il, see \*eld and ilder<sup>1</sup>, sb., *fire*. — The form mor(r)eli, mor(r)ali, reported from Conn., rather corresponds to Icel. maurildi.

**marfloga** [mar'flög'a, mar'flög'a] and **marflug** [mar'flög', mar'flög', ma'rflog, mar'flög'], sb., *water-flea*, Cyclops, Daphnia. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.: marfloga and marflug [mar'flög', mar'flög']. Wests. (Sa.; Ai.): [ma'rflog, mar'flög']. Phrase: "as t'ick as marflugs", appl. to a dense swarm (Sa.); compare togemø, sb. — No. marfluga, = marflo, f., Fær. marfluga,

f., id. (O.N. fluga, f., a *fly*). See the foll. word.

**marflu** [ma'rfļu, marflū', marflū', ma'rfļu], sb., *water-flea*, = marfloga. N.I. U. occas. (U<sup>mo</sup>): ma'rfļu. More common without softening of l: [-flū, -flu]. From Y<sup>n</sup>. the word [ma'rfļu] is reported in sense of a *crouching or doubled-up creature* (see hon-digrū), in proper sense: [marflū'], from Y<sup>n</sup>. [ma'rflū'] in sense of a *small portion of anything*. — Icel. marfló, No. marflo, f., *water-flea* (O.N. fló, f., a *flea*). See the preceding word.

**marfluk**, **mar-fluke** [ma'rf'lök], sb., a *species of flounder*. Sa. The first part is prob. mar, sb., *the sea*. Cf. Sw. dial. mareflundra, f., Da. mareflyndre, c., Pleuronectes microcephalus. Eng. dial. fluke, flowk, sb., Icel. flóki, m., a *flounder*.

**marglit** [marlit, mǎrlit], adj., 1) *variegated, pied, having various shades of different colours*. 2) *speckled, mottled*; a m. coo ['cow']; a m. sky. Wests. — Icel. marglit, adj., *variegated*. Shetl. marglit (sense 2) merges with L.Sc. marled, adj., partly *mottled*, partly *chequered*. Shetl. marld, mareld [marəld, mǎrəld], which is used in the same sense as marglit, is the L.Scottish word here mentioned.

**Marimess**, **Marmess** [mǎr'mæs', mǎrmes], sb., *Lady day, the 25th of March*, = O.N. marfumessa í fōstu. — Mar(i)messri [mǎr'mesri', -ri'], sb., *rough weather setting in about the 25th of March* (Sa.), = No. (Mandal) Marimesserid, f. [\*marfumessu-hrið]; see ri, sb.

**mari-shell**, **-shell** [mar'rišäl', mǎrišäl'], sb., a kind of *mussel with a single shell, similar to, but smaller than, the limpet*; found clustering on the stems of seaweed. N.I. — The first part is mar, sb., *the sea or mud*.

**mark**<sup>1</sup> [ma'rk], sb., 1) *a mark*, n. = O.N. mark, n. In a special sense: *ear-mark in sheep* (see bragd, sb.). 2) *boundary, boundary-mark*; see marksten, sb. 3) *a matter of consequence, something of importance*; hit ['it'] is nae ['no'] m., *it does not signify*; see mark, vb. 4) *reputation, esteem*. 5) *distinguished or prominent person*; he was a m. abune [abøn'] idder men, *he distinguished himself among men* (Ai.). — O.N. mark, n., *a mark*, etc., also inter alia a) *boundary-mark* (= merki); b) *a matter of importance*; er pat ekki mark, *it does not signify*. In sense 5 Shetl. mark assimilates to O.N. merkismaðr, m., *a distinguished man*.

**mark**<sup>2</sup> [ma'rk (mä'rk)], sb., 1) "mark", as a unit of weight, in earlier times = 8 ørs or  $\frac{1}{24}$  th of an orig. lispund (16 Da. "skålpund") q.v.; later on gradually augmented to 20 ørs (D. Balfour). A mark thus really =  $\frac{2}{3}$  rd Da. "skålpund"; has doubtless originally been half a pound, like No. mark, lcel. and Fær. mörk. The augmentation of the original "mark" has not been uniform in the Shetland Isles. From Unst a mark is stated as being  $1\frac{1}{3}$  rd pounds, from Du. and Fo. as being =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. A similar local difference is found with regard to lispund. 2) "mark", as a measure of land, orig. a unit of value; a m. o' land. Acc. to Edm. varying from one to three acres. In a few places a mark may be considerably less than an acre (thus stated from Y<sup>n</sup>). Divided into 8 ørs. — For mark in both senses also comm.: merk [mæ'rk]. — O.N. mörk, f., "mark" as a unit of weight and of money. Fær. mörk, f., a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound, unit of weight (= No. mork, f.); b) "mark" as a measure of land (orig. a unit of value, varying in extent from un-

der 10,000 to above 20,000 square ells). For mark [ma'rk] as the second part of a few names of pieces of the home-field, see Shetl. Stedn., p. 135.

**mark** [ma'rk], vb., (*to mark; to indicate, to denote; to notice*) = O.N. marka, vb. Also *to take into account*, = No. and Fær. marka, vb. With the Shetl. phrase "hit ['it'] is no ['not'] to m. a dream", a) *dreams do not signify anything*; b) *it is of no consequence what he (she, they) says*, cf. O.N. "ekki er mark at draumum", *dreams do not signify anything* (see mark<sup>1</sup>, sb. 3). — In a special sense "m. aff", *to alter an ear-mark in sheep*; see afmark, vb.

**marka** [ma'rika]-**water**, sb., *water drawn from a cow's teats immediately before calving*. U. From Fe. is reported a form merka [mæ'rka]-water; "der'r nae ['no'] beist i' de coo, only m.-w." (after an unsuccessful calving). Eng. dial. and L.Sc. beist, sb., *the first milk of a cow after having calved*. — The first part is doubtless O.N. mark and merki, n., *a mark, sign*, etc.

**marksten** [ma'rksten], sb., *a stone forming a boundary-mark*. O.N. marksteinn (= merkisteinn), m., id.

**marlit**, adj., see marglit.

**marlok** [marlök, märlök], sb., a kind of long, thin *seaweed, grass-wrack*, Zostera. Edm.: marlak, kind of seaweed (Zostera marina). Wd. and St.: [märlök]. Also commonly by abbr.: marl, marel [mar<sup>əl</sup>, marəl; märl<sup>əl</sup>, märləl]. Ai. (Fogrigert): marli [marli]. Dried and used as an under-layer for a bed; a marli [märlil] bed: Wd.; St. — No. marlauk, m., *seaweed, grass-wrack*, prop. *sea-onion*. — As a place-name, name of a small lake connected with the sea (partly a creek, partly a lake), is found in Ai. "de Marli [marli]-

loch" (near Fogrigert); in this spot grows the seaweed in question.

**marsen** [ma'rsən], adj., *sultry*, in the exprs.: **m.** het [het], *stifling hot*, and "a **m.** heat [het]", a *sultry heat*. N.Roe. Poss. a form into which an r has found its way, and to be classed with Sw. dial. masa, vb., *to warm*, masi(g), adj., *sultry*, = No. mosen. See mosin, mosen, adj.

**marsgum** [ma'rsɡum], sb., *the angler*, *Lophius piscatorius*. Reported in this form from S.Sh. (Du.). Edm.: marsgum (U.?). marskam [ma'rskam] and merskam [mæ'rskam]: Wests. Often with dropped r: masgum [masɡum, mäsɡum], and masgóm [masɡóm, mäsɡóm]. Conn. [masɡum]. Y<sup>h.</sup> and Du. occas. [mäsɡum]. Wh. [mäsɡóm]. — Orig. doubtless \*mars-gumi, from O.N. marr, m., *the sea*, Shetl. mar, and O.N. gumi, m., a *man*. For the use of the word "gumi" as the name of a fish, see blogummi (blue gummi), sb. — With regard to other names for the fish marsgum, see marul and murgab, sbs.

**marsom** [ma'rsóm], sb., a *slimy plant growing on the sea-side*, like släi. N.Roe. The first part is mar, sb., *the sea*. The second part is uncertain, prob. corrupted.

**marsopp** [ma'rsöp, -sâp, -söp], sb., a kind of *whitish, spongy, and very porous ball-like substance found drifting about in the sea*; prob. *roe-cases of fish, cluster of roe-cases*. Fe.: [ma'rsâp]. St. (Wests.): [ma'rsöp]. — Cf. Fær. marsoppur, m., = lættusoppur, m., *the empty roe-case of the lumpfish* (Svabo), *clustering roe-cases supposed to be of the lumpfish* (Mo).

\***mart(a)** [ma'rt(a)], neut. adj., *much, many*; only found in an obsolete proverbial phrase from Y<sup>h.</sup> See Introd. (Fragments of Norn). — O.N. mart, margt, neut. of margr, m., *many*.

**martigert** [mä'r'tige'rt], sb., see merkigord, sb.

**martios**, adj., sb. gen.?, see merkis.

**marul** [marül', marū'ɫ], sb., *the angler*, *Lophius piscatorius*. N.I. and several places. Also in forms as marwol [marwol (marwo'ɫ), marwól], marøl [marøl'] and marol [marō'ɫ]. Nm. occas. and U<sup>wg.</sup>: [marwol, marwo'ɫ]. Ai.: [marøl']. Wh.: [marō'ɫ]. morriwol [mör'riwól; mər'riwól]: Lunn. and Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>. — Ork. marwol. — The Shetl. (and Ork.) forms agree rather with an original \*mar-úlfr, *sea-wolf*, than with No. and Sw. dial. marul, m., *the angler* (in No. also *sea-scorpion*, *Cottus scorpius*). Cf. O.N. mǫrfulfr, m., prob. *the angler* (mǫrfulfr: Fr.). In a few Norw. dials. is also found a form without final k (marul: Nordmøre. Aa.).

**marvit** [marvit], sb., a *stunt, a miserable creature*. Partly as an adj.: a pair ['poor'] **m.** ting. U<sup>wg.</sup> and Y<sup>n.</sup>. \*mar-vættr? *sea-goblin?* Prob. to be classed with No. murvæta, f., a *small, powerless creature; a poor wretch*, and "maurvætla", f., a *manikin*.

**masgum**, sb., see marsgum, sb.

**mask** [mask], sb., a *mesh, a loop in plaiting (basket, fishing-net) and in knitting*; de masks o' de mesi or kessi, o' de net, o' de sokk. O.N. mǫskvi, No. moske (maske), m., Da. maske, c., id.

**mask** [mask], vb., 1) *to make meshes, loops* (see mask, sb.). 2) appl. to fish: *to get caught in the meshes of a fishing-net*. 3) *to catch in a net (fishing-net)*. — No. moska, vb., = Shetl. mask 1 and 2. L.Sc. mask, vb., = Shetl. mask 3.

\***masten** and \***mostin**, sb., *the mast of a boat or ship*. Obsolete forms with added definite article. masten: U. (in Edm.). mostin: Fo.

(in Low's list of words). Now "mast" as in Eng. The word itself is not originally O.N.

**mat** [ma<sup>t</sup>, ma<sup>t</sup>, mä<sup>t</sup>], vb., in the phrase "no ['not'] fit to **m.**", *utterly worn out, exhausted*; he is no fit to **m.** Also m<sup>j</sup>at [m<sup>j</sup>at, m<sup>j</sup>a<sup>t</sup>], mä<sup>i</sup>t [mä<sup>i</sup>t] and m<sup>j</sup>ä<sup>i</sup>t [m<sup>j</sup>ä<sup>i</sup>t]. U. m<sup>j</sup>at [m<sup>j</sup>at]: Y. and Fe. — mat, etc., may be an original \*mata sik, *to move oneself*; cf. No. mata, vb., *to move gently, to shove forward by easy stages*, mata seg, *to work one's way by degrees*. — Another origin is, however, also possible: O.N. mata sik, matask, vb. refl., *to feed oneself*; note the Fær. phrase "hatta er ikki ment at mata seg", *he (or she, prop. it) is not able to feed himself*, commonly used in sense of *he (she) is utterly wretched*. The use of the Shetl. expr. "no fit to mat", appl. to exhaustion caused by over-exertion, rather points to an origin from No. mata, *to move*. Cf. mod<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**matlo** [matlo], sb., *a fly (the common fly, Musca domestica; the blue-bottle, Musca vomitoria)*. Used of various species of flies. U. (Jessie M. Saxby in Old Lore Miscellany, vol. II, part IV: matilot). Ork. matlo (comm.), esp. *the common fly*. \*maðfló or \*maðfluga? \*maði, m. (from which O.N. maðkr, m., is derived), *a maggot*, and fló, f., *an insect, a flea*, or fluga, f., *a fly*? Poss. rather *bluebottle*; cf. No. and Fær. makka-fluga, f., *bluebottle* (prop. "maggot fly").

**Mattiness** [ma<sup>t</sup>ˈesmesˌ, mä<sup>t</sup>ˈesmesˌ, matsmes], sb., *St. Matthew's mass, the 21st of September*. The foll. rhyme of St. Matthew's mass and the equinoctial gales, prevalent at that time of the year, is reported from Y<sup>8</sup>:

**M.** [matsmes] com's in wi' his flail  
and g'les de aits ['oats'] in ower de tail.

— O.N. matheussmessa and matheismessa, f., *the 21st of September*.

**med** [mæ<sup>d</sup>], sb. and vb., see mid<sup>1</sup>, sb. and vb.

†**med** [mæ<sup>d</sup>, mæ<sup>d</sup>], vb., *to become full of maggots (meds), of meat and esp. fish; de fish meds (is medin), the fish is beginning to become maggoty*. In S.Sh. (Conn., Du.): með [mæð]. — An old \*maða, vb., from (O.N.) \*maði, m., = the later derived O.N. "maðkr", m., *maggot*. Cf. O.N. maðka, vb., *to become maggoty*. med is most prob. a L.Scottish form, though e [ē] now and then is found as a development of originally stressed a in Shetl. Norn; cf. maid (maith), sb., *a maggot*, in Jam.

**meddi** [mæd(d)i], adj., *big; corpulent; bulky, m. o' size*. Papa. For \*megdi. Prop. *mighty*, O.N. mektugr, No. megtug, adj. Poss. derived directly from (O.N.) \*megð, f.; see megg, sb.

**medin**, sb., see metin, sb.

†**meg** [mæg], sb., *unsuccessful execution of anything, unsuccessful result*; hit ['it] turned till a **m.** (a **m.** wi' dee). U<sup>n</sup>. Is hardly to be classed with No. meka, vb., *to execute fine work, to work carefully and assiduously* (Aa.); also *to make particular measurements; to niggle* (R.). The meaning of the word agrees better with Da. dial. (Jut.) mjæge, vb., *to handle a thing awkwardly; to mess about*.

**megem (megom)** [mægəm, mægòm], sb., *light, a streak of daylight*, esp. of departing daylight; de hidmost megems (megoms) o' de daylight. Fe. \*meiðm, with change of ð to ʔ, g in Shetl. Norn (see Introd. V. — also N. Spr. VII — § 29, the end). Cf. No. meim, m., *a mark or trace of something, a line drawn up; dagsmeim (meim etter dagen, av dagen): R.* For the appearance of

an original *ð* before final *m*, cf. No. "mei" and *meidd*, f., a *line, mark, trace*, and see the remarks on pronunc. in R. under "meima", vb.

†**megerdom** [meg'ærdóm, mē'gærdóm], sb., *illness or indisposition of uncertain cause and nature*, esp. a *slight illness*; he's ta'en a **m.** Ai. Occas. *mengerdom* [mē'ærdóm] (Ai.). A form *megerment* [mē'gærmənt], with a more recent ending, is borrowed from Eng.; "der 'r a **m.** com' ower me de day ['to-day']; I can dø ['dø'] naet'in' ['nothing']" (U<sup>n</sup>). From Y. and Fe. is reported a form *megerem* [mē'gærəm]; "he 's gotten a **m.** (a kind of *paralysis*) in his joints". — That *megerdom* and *megerment* are to be originally associated with Icel. *megrusótt*, f., *consumption* (*megra*, f., *leanness*), is conceivable from the form *mogerdóm* [mō'gærdóm], partly syn. with *megerdom*, and probably originating from *moger*, adj., *meagre, lean*. There is, however, certainly a mingling with Eng. *megrin*, sb., which may conceivably be used in an extended sense, a *slight or indefinable illness*. Note in this case the form *megerem*, which comes very close to "megrin".

**megg** [mæg, meg], sb., doubtless *strength; ability; good condition; well-developed state*. Noted down in the foll. phrases: a) der 'r a **m.** upo or i' de fish, *the fish is ready to take the bait*, der 'r no **m.** upo (i') de fish, *the fish will not bite*; b) "a **m.** o' fish", in fishing: *well-developed fish (fish in good condition), appearing in abundance*; mostly negatively: dis is no **m.** o' sileks, *these poor coalfish are not full-grown (very small), and only few in number*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Icel. *megð* (and *megan*), f., *ability, faculty*. No. *megd*, f., a *mass(?) Aa.*; also *state, condition*. Sw. dial. *mägde*, n., a

*crowd, mob*. That "\*megð" (O.N.) has meant *ability* and (*developed*) *state, condition*, may be concluded from the negative compd. *úmegð*, f., *minority, nonage*. Shetl. *megg*, sense b, seems to contain both the given senses of No. "megð".

**megin** [megin], sb., *centre, the actual or central part of anything*, esp. *the time about midnight, the darkest part of the night*, and mostly in pl.: *de megins o' de night, de silent megins o' de night*. U<sup>n</sup>. From Fe. is reported a form *megrem* [meg'rəm] in the same special sense, and likewise mostly in pl.: *upo de "megrems" o' de night*. — O.N. *megin*, n., a) *strength, might*; b) *the chief part of a thing*. — Cf. *moin*, sb.

\***mel**<sup>1</sup> [mel, mæl], sb., *sand-bank*. Now only in place-names, commonly with prefixed def. art., and occas. an added statement of locality with the prep. "o'", so that the meaning is still partly understood by the common people. Examples: "de Mels [mels] o' Conningsburgh", de Mels [mæls] (Du., Swarister, Ye.). With the old suffixed def. art. preserved: de Melins [mælns] o' Sandwick (Nm<sup>w</sup>): \**melirrir*. As the first part, e.g. in *Melser* [mæ'lsær, me'lsær] (C.), sandy beach: \**melsøyrr*. — O.N. *melr*, m., *sand-bank*.

\***mel**<sup>2</sup>, sb., a *bank of pebbles on the shore*, see *mol*, sb.

\***mel**<sup>3</sup>, sb., a *certain weight*, in former times. D. Balfour, in the Glossary to "Oppressions of the 16th century in the islands of Orkney and Zetland", has the foll. statement: "Meil, N. Mælir, a weight = 6 lispunds or 1/24 of a last". Jamieson records this, after the "Statistical Accounts", as being especially Orkneyan: "Mail (meil, meel), sb., a weight, equivalent to about 7 1/2 stones Dutch"; thus also Edm. (with the

designation "measure" for "weight"). — Diff. from L.Sc. mail, sb., *tribute*; *rent*. — O.N. mællir, m., *a certain measure of capacity for dry goods (a sixth of a sáld, a varying measure for a barrel)*; No. mæle, m., *measure for corn, a certain part of a barrel*.

**melder** [mældər, mældər], sb., *the quantity of corn ground at one time in a quern or mill*. Now doubtless rare. An older form \*meldra [mældra], found in a Norn verse from Fo., is handed down in the sense of *the flour ground for a meal, "breakfast flour"*; see \*malet, malt, perf. part. In the same verse also with added def. art. meldren [mældrən]. — O.N. meldr, m., a) *the grinding in a mill*; b) *corn which is or has been ground*. Acc. to Jam., L.Scottish "melder, melder" is used in the same sense.

**meldi** [mældi, mældi], sb., *a species of grass growing among the corn*, acc. to Edm.: *Spargula arvensis*. Partly used of *seed of arvi* (chickweed, *Alsine media*) or of "runchie" (*wild mustard*). Also melde [mældə] (Du. occas.). Formerly meldi-seeds were often ground into meal, of which loaves (round cakes, brønís) were made, partly unmixed, and frequently mixed with corn. Compds.: **m.-brøni**, **m.-girs** ['grass'], **m.-meal**. "m.-girs" is given by Miss Tulloch (Leog, Lerwick) as "lesser stitchwort". — No. melde (melle), n., *small seeds of grass or weeds among the corn*. Da. meld, melde, c., a common noun for species of the genus "atriplex" and "chenopodium" (*goosefoot*).

\***meldra**, \***meldren**, sb., see melder, sb.

**melin** [mæ<sup>ə</sup>lɪn] and more comm.: **mellin** [mælin, mælin, -in], sb., *a crumb; morsel; a small part of anything*. melin: Sa.; der 'r no ['not'] a m. (*not a bit of food*) gane doon

his trot ['throat'] de day ['to-day']; I ha'e no tasted a m. Comm. in pl., mellins, *crumbs; leavings*, and esp. *scraps left in kneading dough (for cakes, brønís)*, not sufficient for making a common "brøni". a mellins-brøni; a mellins-balli or -báli (Du., S.Sh.), *a small cake of barley- or oat-meal made from mellins*; see balli, sb. From Conn., S.Sh., is reported a form melloin balli [mæ<sup>ə</sup>'o-in' bali], prob. from an ancient verb mello in sense of *to crumble*. — The word is to be classed with O.N. melja, vb., *to crush finely, pulverize*. Cf. No. "melle" in "melle grand", n., *a particle*; Sw. dial. mälla sönder, vb., *to crumble, fall into pieces*.

**mellkavi**, **mil-?** [mel'kæ'vi (mel'-)], sb., *dense, heavy snow-storm*. Fo. Also mellakavi [mel'akæ'vi] and mellikavi [mel'ɪ-] (Fo.). — The second part is kavi, sb., *dense snow-fall*. The first part is poss. an old \*mell-. Cf. O.N. mjöll (mjall- by breaking of \*mell-), f., *dry, newly-fallen snow*; No. mjøll and mjell, f., *light, dry snow, whirling in flakes*, also sometimes mell- as in "mell-drift", f., (Gbr.), = mjølldriv, n., *driving snow*; Sw. dial. mjäll, f., *thin, detached flakes of snow*; Icel. (and Fær.) mjöll, f., *fine, light and pure snow*. The first part of the Shetl. word might, however, be an original \*myl-; cf. No. mylen, adj., *granulated, inter alia of snow*, "mylsno", and Fær. mylja [mɪlja], vb., *to snow densely and finely*. — See mellmurin, mell-snow and mell-sand, sbs.

**mellmurin**, **mil-?** [mel'mū'rin (mel'-)], sb., *very dense, fine snow-fall or snow-storm*. Fo. Somewhat denser and finer than murin and murkavi (q.v.), but not so heavily drifting as mellkavi. For mell (mil-) see the preceding word.

\***mello** [mælo], vb., to crush into small pieces, to crumble, only preserved in the pres. part. form *melloin* in the compd. "*melloin* [mæl'oi'n]-balli (brøni)", a small cake made from scraps of dough; see further *melin* and *mellin*, sb. For the form *melloin* compare e.g. *møldoin* (under *møldin*-klubb), pres. part. of *møldo*, vb., to cover with mould [O.N. *mylda*].

**mell** or **mil** [mel (mæl)]-**snaw**, sb., very dense, fine snow, heavy snowfall. Fo. For the first part of the compd. see *mellkavi*, sb.

**mellsand** [melsænd (mæl-)], sb., fine, loose sand. Nm<sup>w</sup>, Fo. *mell* is here prob. Sw. dial. *mjälla*, f., No. *mjele*, "mjæla", m., fine and loose sand; fine, sandy soil.

**melspindra?** **millspindra?** [melspən'dra], sb., a kind of plant, reported as being identical with "Our Lady's Mantle". W. Etym. uncertain.

**melt** [(mæ'lt) mæ'lt], vb., to injure, hurt (esp. a limb) by crushing or by too much pressure; I'm ['have'] melted [mæ'ltəd] my finger, I'm gotten my finger melted. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. *melta*, vb., to dissolve (in special sense: to digest). Fær. *melta*, vb., to squeeze (a limb) too hard.

**men** [mæn, mē<sup>n</sup>; men], sb., hurt, disease, pain; injury to one's body or health. Also physical defect (Y<sup>h</sup>). Y<sup>h</sup>. [mē<sup>n</sup>]. U<sup>n</sup>. [men]. — O.N. *mein*, n., a hurt, injury.

**men** [mæn, mē<sup>n</sup>; men], vb., 1) to hurt, to do one an injury; to m. oneself ['oneself'], to get hurt. 2) to cause pain, inconvenience, e.g. appl. to a sore: hit mend him. U<sup>n</sup>. [men]. — Phrase: he is nedder puir ['neither poor'] or mend [mē<sup>n</sup>d] (Fe.), he is not so ill or wretched as he pretends to be. — O.N. *meina*, vb., to hurt, harm.

**meng** [mɛŋ (mæŋ)], vb., to mix,

to mingle, to speckle with another colour, esp. to mix wool of different colours (white, grey and black). Also *ming* [(mɪŋ) mɛŋ], L.Scottish form, and *mings* [(mɪ'ŋs) mɛ'ŋs]. No. *mengja*, vb., to mix, mingle, Da. *mænge*, id.

**menget** [mɛŋgət, mæŋgət] and **mengi** [mɛŋgi (mæŋgi)], adj., mixed (with another colour), having a mixed colour, esp. grey and black; *menget oo'* ['wool']; a *menget* or *mengi* colour. Also *minget* [mɛŋgət] and *mingi* [mɛŋgi]. — O.N. *menginn*, *mengdr* and *mengjaðr*, adj., mixed, of a colour mingled with white. No. *mengiutt*, adj., variegated. Da. *mænget*, perf. part., mingled. L.Scottish *ming* (myng), vb., to mix, mingle. — See ill-*menget*, adj.

**meni**, **menidra**, sbs., see *møni*, *mønadræg*, sbs.

**ment** [mɛ'nt, mæ'nt], sb., trial of strength, feat of strength; to try a m. Y., Fe. Icel. *ment*, f., art. Fær. *ment*, f., ability; dexterity; art, now only in pl. in sense of magic art, witchcraft. O.N. *ment*, f., a) accomplishment; b) (good) quality; skill.

**mera**, sb., see *mara*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**merd** [mɛrd], **merdj**, **mergj** [mɛrdz], sb., a crowded mass of things or living creatures, may be O.N. *mergð*, f., multitude; but see further *mird*, *mirj*, sb.

**merdel**, sb., see *mardel*, sb.

**mergi**<sup>1</sup> [mærgi], sb., marrow (in bone). Also comm. with hardening of g to k: *merki* [mæ'rki]; occas. *märke* [mæ'rki]. Proverbial phrase: *Ane braks de ben, an idder (an idder ane) sooks de m., one breaks the bone, another sucks the marrow (another person often gets the benefit of one's labour)*. — O.N. *mergr*, f., marrow.

**mergi**<sup>2</sup> [mærgi], sb., soft, muddy piece of sea-bottom, bad fishing-

*ground*; to fa' ['fall'] upon a **m**. (esp. in deep-sea fishing). Wh. Possible association with No. mör, n., *mud*; *dregs*, and möra (möyra), f., *mud*; *mire*; *soft bottom in a piece of water*. But see mar, sb. 2 (mara).

**mergiben** [mæ'r'giben'], sb., 1) *marrowbone*: \*merg(jar)bein, Fær. mergjarbein. 2) *the breastbone(?) of a hen*; de m. o' de hen. Uncertainly reported in sense 2.

**merk** [mæ'r'k], sb., see mark<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**merki**<sup>1</sup> [mæ'r'ki], see mergi<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**merki**<sup>2</sup> [mæ'r'ki], sb., *a mark, boundary-mark, esp. between two pieces of arable land* (corn-rigs); de m. o' de "rig". Partly a) *boundary-stone* = merkisten, partly b) *a ridge or strip of ground*, = merki-gord; q.v. N.Roe. — O.N. merki, n., *a mark, boundary-mark*.

**merkigord** [mæ'r'kigörd', -ge'rt' (-gə'rt')], sb., *a ridge or strip of ground, forming the boundary-mark between two pieces of arable land*. Also mertigord [mæ'r'tigörd'], martigord, märti- [mä'r'tige'rt', -gə'rt']; mert-, marti- by dissimilation for \*merki-, \*marki-. Nm<sup>w</sup>. In N.Roe (Nm<sup>n</sup>.) partly: a) [mæ'r'kige'rt', -gə'rt'], partly b) by abbreviation only merki [mæ'r'ki]. — O.N. merkigardr, m., *a landmark fence*. marti (märti)-gord might be an original \*mark-gardr. See \*gord, sb.

**merkis** [mæ'r'kis]-**day**, sb., *day of mark, one of the most important days of the year, esp. one of the old "masses", saint's days*. No. merkjedag, m., Da. mærkedag, id.

**merkis** [mæ'r'kis]-**diet**, sb., *abundant meal, much and rich food*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom, Bardister). Also merkios [mæ'r'kiös']-diet, märkios [mä'r'kiös']- and märtios [mä'r'tiös']-diet: Nm<sup>w</sup>. Sometimes the first part of the compd. appears as an adjective: "to gi'e de coo ['cow'] a märtios diet and starve her at an

idder [ither = 'other'] time" (Nibon, Nm<sup>w</sup>). — merkis must be regarded as genitive of merki in sense of *something remarkable or unusual*; cf. O.N. merki, n., in sense of *remarkable thing or happening*. merkios, etc., has doubtless arisen from merkis, as the proper meaning of merki, and the understanding of merkis as a genitive form, have been lost. The ending -os in merkios, märtios, when adjectival, has been regarded as the Eng. adjectival ending -ous. For the misunderstanding of the ending "-ous" cf. e.g. evalos, adj.

**merkis** [mæ'r'kis]-**time**, sb., *the point of time at which a festival takes place*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom, Bard.). \*merkis-(tíð).

\***merkol**, \***merkál** [mæ'r'kəl (mæ'r'kal)], sb., on the old Shetl. wooden plough, now obsolete: *the piece of wood to which the ploughshare, de sock, is (was) fixed*. Nm<sup>s</sup>, Conn. A compd. The first part mer- is prob. No. mara, f., *a short stick; post; a sloping support, or merr, f., horizontal or sloping beam in a frame for catching burbot*, O.N. mari, m., *a post; supporting beam* (Eg.). Icel. mari, m., *a post*. The second part -kol (-kal) may be either O.N. kolfr, m., *a club; bolt; arrow*, or (as Shetl. merkol has occas. been given with the explanation: "de head o' de plough") O.N. kollr, m., *the head*.

**mesel** [mesəl, mə'səl; mezəl, mə's-zəl], sb., *unsuccessful carrying-out of something (a piece of work, a scheme), unsuccessful result*, hit ['it'] cam' (or turned) till a **m**., *it turned out unsuccessfully, it came to nothing*. Reported from U<sup>n</sup>. with s (and z)-sound, from Fe. esp. with z-sound. — Doubtless may be compared Da. dial. (Jut.) "mjasl-" in "mjaslevorn", adj., *that (continually)*



*bothers with something without making progress*, mjasse, vb., a) *to work without progress, to potter with something*; b) *to chatter, twaddle*, Fær. mjas, n., *useless occupation; foolery and nonsense*, No. mesa, vb., *to chatter*. Association with "mas", n., which in Da. and No. is used of *lengthy and laborious work*, in No., lcel. and Fær. applied to *chatter, babble*. — Different from the mesel here treated, is another mesel [mesəl, mesəl, mæsəl], (*continuous*) *fine rain*, which is Eng. misle, mizzle, vb.

**mesi** [mesi, mēsɪ; mēzi, mēzi; (mesi, mesɪ; mezi, mezi)], sb., *an open straw-basket with wide meshes, plaited of twisted straw-bands (or coarse grass, bent-grass)*, usually enclosing "de kessi" (q.v. as well as balled, sb.), used e.g. in transport of peats by pack-horse, and also for drying wool in. comm. — *line-m.*, *a basket made of rope or straw-bands, enclosing the coiled fishing-line (long-line)*. — O.N. meiss, m., *a basket*; No. and Sw. dial. meis, m., esp. *a transport-basket*, in No. also *a wicker-basket for transport by pack-horse*. See lagamesi, sb.

**mester-ammel** [mæstər-aməl], sb., *a long splinter-bar* (Du.); see aml, ammel<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**mester-fedder** [mæsˈtərˌfɛdˌər, -fɛdˌər], sb., *beam-feather*; de **m.-f.** in a cock's tail. Fe.

**mester-ta** [mæsˈtørtā, mæsˈtørtā], sb., *the great rootlet, chief rootlet of a plant*; de **m.-ta** o' a plant, o' kail (*cabbage*).

**mester-tree** [mæsˈtətrī], sb., of a plough: *the chief splinter-bar, big splinter-bar behind the two smaller ones*. S.Sh. Also Ork.

**met**<sup>1</sup> [mɛt, mæt], sb., *measure; mark; boundary*; 1) *boundary-mark*, mostly appl. to *a boundary-stone in the home-field or out-field*; see hag-

met and metsten, sbs. 2) *metaph.: limit; proper mode or measure; moderation*; mostly in collocation with *measure: m.* and *measure*; esp. negatively: *nedder* ['neither'] **m.** or ['nor'] *measure*. "dey had nedder **m.** or *measure for it*", *there was neither rhyme nor reason in their spending* (Conn.: mæt). 3) *a mark, print, impression of something*; to *mak' a m.*; of *footprints, traces of an animal's hoof*: de **m.** o' a(n) *animal's kliv* (Sa.: mæt). — \*met. To be classed with O.N. meta, *to estimate; value; tax*, orig. also *to set a mark or limit, to measure*; cf. Fær. meta, vb., a) *to measure (roughly)*; b) *to estimate; value; tax*. — In Shetl. place-names, names of old boundary-marks in the out-field, a form with a: \*mat [mät]- and \*mad [mäd]-sometimes appears as the first part of compds.; thus: Mathul [mät(h)ul] (U<sup>n</sup>), a hill: \*mat-hóll; de Madhuls [mädwòls, -wòls] (Kattfirt, N.), hills: \*mat-hólar, pl.; Matrív [mätřiv] (Br.), a cleft: \*mat-rifa. See Shetl. Stedn., pp. 131—132. "Maedadalls Woe" (Y., in a list from 1667 of boundary-marks in the out-field), a stream: \*matdals-á; see Shetl. Stedn. p. 72. O.N. \*mat and mát, n., (*measure, mark*) *estimation; taxation*, lcel. mat, n., *estimation*; No. maat, n., *degree (mode)*; *measure, mark*; Fær. mát, n., *measurement*.

**met**<sup>2</sup> [mɛt (mɛt)], sb., *a bundle or sheaf of straw*. U. Similar to hal-lo(w) (Fe.) and windlin (Y.). — Prop. *a certain measure or quantity*, and thus prop. synonymous, or to be classed, with the preceding word.

**met**<sup>1</sup> [mɛt, mɛ<sup>ə</sup>t; mɛt (mɛt); mæt], vb., 1) vb. a., *to feed*; to **m.** a bairn; comm. with short vowel-sound [mɛt (mɛt); mæt]; — to **m.** de mill, *to feed the mill, to give the mill corn to be ground* (Ai.: mɛt). 2) vb. n.,

to kernel, to become ripe, esp. appl. to corn; de corn is metin; de corn is weel ['well'] meted, *the corn is full in the ear, and ready for reaping* (Conn.: mē<sup>a</sup>t). Also appl. to a wound: to *gather pus*; de sore mets (Y.: mēt, mæt). — No. and Sw. mata, vb., a) *to feed*; b) appl. to corn: to *kernel, to become ripe*, = matast.

**met**<sup>2</sup> [mēt, mæt], vb., *to make a mark or print*; his shune meted de flør [fl̥ōr], *his shoes made (dirty) footprints on the floor*. Sa. [mæt (mēt)]. \*meta. Deriv. of met<sup>1</sup>, sb., a mark.

**metin** [mētin, mē<sup>a</sup>tin; mēt̃n, mē<sup>a</sup>tin, mæt̃n], sb., *a morsel, a snack*; esp. negatively: he hadno ['-not'] tasted a m. or möllin (*a bite or morsel*) a' ['all'] day; der 'r nedder ['neither'] möllin or m. within de door. U. [mētin, mē<sup>a</sup>tin, mæt̃n]. medin [mē<sup>a</sup>d̃in]: Ai.; I ha'e no ['not'] a medin. — Most prob. *kernel of corn*, from met, vb. Cf. No. mat, m., a) *food* [O.N. matr]; b) *kernel in corn*. An association with No. mitel (ii) and miit(tr, m., *a mite, morsel*, is doubtful, owing to the vowel-sound.

**metl, mettel** [mēt̃l, mæt̃l; mət̃l, mät̃l], vb., *to hurt; injure*; he fell and mettelde him, *he fell and hurt himself*; I 'm fa'en ['fallen'] and mettelde me. Occas. also similar to melt, vb., *to be hurt by crushing, to get a limb jammed*; I 'm gotten my finger mettelde (U<sup>n</sup>). — The word is reported from U. (U<sup>n</sup>) with the pronunc. "mēt̃l, mæt̃l", occas. also "mät̃l"; elsewhere more frequently: mət̃l. W.: (mət̃l) mät̃l. — O.N. \*meizla, vb., *to hurt, mutilate* (inferred from the substantives meizl, n., and meizla, f.). L.Sc. mittle. For the form met(te)l in Shetl. instead of \*mets(e)l, \*meds(e)l, cf. e.g. \*wattl,

\*wattel, sb., *a tax, revenue*, from O.N. veizla, f., and the change xl (ksl) > kl in Shetl.; see jakkel<sup>1</sup> (jakl), sb., *a molar*, from O.N. jaxl, and jokl, jokkel, sb., *shoulder, crag*, from O.N. ǫxl.

**metlin** [mēt̃lin], sb., *a thrashing, drubbing*, esp. in jest; I 'll gi'e dee a m. U<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of metl, mettel, vb.

**metsten** [mæt̃st̃n, -st̃n (mēt-)], sb., *a stone, marking the boundary*, e.g. between two pieces of arable land, belonging to different owners. \*met (mat)-steinn. See met<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**mid**<sup>1</sup> [mīd], sb., 1) *a landmark, taken in sight when finding a fishing-ground*. Two or more (four) such mids, mostly prominent pieces of land, are brought in a certain relation to each other (one another) in order to determine the fishing-ground; with regard to four mids, two on one side, and two on the other (see hand, sb. 3). 2) *fishing-ground*. In the northern part of Shetland, the word is now commonly used in sense 1, in South Shetland (esp. in Du.) in both senses, esp. in meaning 2. — In Du. comm. with the pronunciation mið [mīð] or mīp [mīp]; in Conn.: mið [mīð]; a handlin(e)-mið. In Whalsay occas. med [mē<sup>a</sup>d]. — The word is found as the second part of compds. in some names of fishing-grounds, esp. those found by Unst fishermen. In these the word is occas. pronounced mid, occas. and commonly: mi [(mī) mi] with dropped original ð. Examples: a) de Baltimids [ba'lt̃mīds̃], named after the isle of Balte off U<sup>e</sup>.; b) de Fjalsmi [fja'lsmi] off U<sup>wg</sup>. [\*fjalls-mið]; de Longemi [l̃ŋg̃əmi] off U<sup>n</sup>. [prob. \*l̃ŋgu-mið, from "langa", *the ling*; ling-fishing is carried on here]. — O.N. mið, n., a) *a mark, by which to locate*; b) *a fishing-ground, located by means of land-*

*marks.* L.Sc. *meith*, sb., *a mark, a sign* (Jam.).

**mid**<sup>1</sup> [mīd, mīd], sb., *a mite, a small maggot in fish (or flesh)*. Fe., Y. Is doubtless No. *mit* (mīit), m., Da. *mide*, c., Germ. *miete*, *mite*, thus originally diff. from *med*, sb.; see *med*, vb.

**mid**<sup>1</sup> [mīd], vb., *to mark, to locate*, esp. in boat-fishing: *to try to find a fishing-ground by means of landmarks*, mids. Du.: *mið* [mīð] and *mīp* [mīp]. Conn.: *mið* [mīð]. Wh. occas.: *med* [mēd]. — O.N. *miða*, vb., *to mark a place*.

**mid**<sup>2</sup> [mīd, mīd], vb., *to begin to swarm with mites or small maggots*, mids, esp. appl. to fish (or flesh); de fish is *midet*, *the fish has begun to swarm with maggots*. Fe., Y. From *mid*<sup>2</sup>, sb. Originally diff. from *med*, vb.; q.v.

**middel** [mīdəl (medəl, mādəl)], sb., ear-mark in sheep: *a rectangular incision, made from the top down to the middle of the ear*; a *m. i'* de lug (*the ear*). U. Cf. Fær. "mitt úr heilun", and "miðjulutað úr stúgv": ear-marks, sheep-marks, of which the former exactly corresponds to the Shetl. *middel*; the latter is the same, after the top of the ear has been cut off. — Cf. *grind*, sb. 3.

**middeld** [mīdæld (medæld, mādæld)], adj., of a sheep's ear: *having an incision called middel*; a *m. lug*. U. See the preceding word.

**midder** [mīdər (medər)], sb., properly *mother* (L.Sc. *mither*), but commonly used of *something large, full-grown and old*. Thus, e.g. of a *very big, full-grown ling*, = *mama*, sb. Further in compds. as: *ebb-midder* (q.v.), *sogga-midder*, *taati* ['potato']-*midder*, *worsa* (wīrsa)-*midder*, *midder-grice*, *midder-ta*, *midder* "mellishin" (= *malediction*). — "De *midder* o' de sea" was a sea-deity,

whom the fishermen besought for protection against the devil (Lunn.).

**midder's alane** [mīdər's alen', alen'], adv., *quite alone*. Nm<sup>2</sup>. (N.Roe). Cf. No. *moder-aaleine*, Sw. *moders allena*, Da. "mutters" *alene*, Germ. *mutter allein*, adv., id. — Now otherwise more comm. in Shetl.: *lōf* [lōf] *alane*, *lifēn* [lif-] or *lōfēn lane*, *lif alane*, which is L.Sc. *leefow lane*, *quite alone*.

**mid-haf** [mīdhāf], sb., *the piece of water half-way between the land and the farthest deep-sea fishing grounds*. U<sup>mo</sup>. — See *haf*, sb.

**mid-rum** [mīdrūm, -rum (rōm)], sb., *the midmost space (between the thwarts) in a boat*. — *mid-rumband* [mīd·rumbānd' or -band'; mīdrōm-], sb., *ribs or knee-timber, band, in de midrum*. — See *rum*, sb.

**mikkel** [mīkəl], 1) adj., *great; much*, now superseded by the form *mukkel* [møkəl], which is L.Sc. *muckle*. \**Mikkel Roe* [mīkəl rō], an older form for *Mukkel Roe*, an isle off De<sup>w</sup>, on the west side of Shetland: \**rauðøy mikla*, *the great red isle* (thus named owing to the red colour of the rocks), in former times also written "Ruøy stour": \**rauðøy stóra*. O.N. *mikill*, Eng. dial. *mickle*, adj., *great; much*. 11) adv., *much*, = Eng. dial. *mickle*.

**Mikkels-mass**: *Michaelmas*, 29th of September (old style), 12th of October (new style).

**mild**<sup>1</sup> [mæld], vb., *to crush into small pieces, to crumble*; he *milded* de bread in or atill ['into'] de milk. Ai. O.N. *mylja*, vb., *to crush*. The final d in *mild* may have come from *molder*; see *molder*, sb. and vb. Note, however, also Icel. *mylda*, vb., in sense of *to trample down, to crush* (B.H.), and see the foll. word.

**mild**<sup>2</sup> [mild, m<sup>e</sup>ild, m<sup>e</sup>ild, m<sup>e</sup>ild, m<sup>e</sup>ild], vb., to smooth the earth after the sowing of the seed, esp. by means of a piece of wood, called "de mildin-stump, mildin-stick, -clog or -club". to m. de grund or de taati ['potato']-muld, to m. doon de seed. Y. [Y<sup>h</sup>: mild, m<sup>e</sup>ild; Y<sup>m</sup>. and Y<sup>e</sup>.: m<sup>e</sup>ild, m<sup>e</sup>ild]. Du.: mill [mæll], to m. de taati-muld. Elsewhere comm.: mæld (mældo), vb.; q.v. — O.N. mylda, vb., to cover with mould. No. and Fær. mylda, vb., esp. to smooth the soil after the sowing (and harrowing).

**mildinstump** [mil<sup>h</sup>ˈdinsto<sup>h</sup>ˈmp, m<sup>o</sup>il<sup>h</sup>ˈənsto<sup>h</sup>ˈmp], **mildinastump** [(mil<sup>h</sup>ˈdina-sto<sup>h</sup>ˈmp) mil<sup>h</sup>ˈənsto<sup>h</sup>ˈmp, m<sup>o</sup>il<sup>h</sup>ˈəna-], sb., a thick, flat, square piece of wood, fixed slantingly to a wooden handle, and by which the field is smoothed after the sowing of the seed. Y<sup>h</sup>. By abbr.: millastump [mil<sup>h</sup>ˈasto<sup>h</sup>ˈmp]. \*myldingarstumpr. See mild<sup>2</sup>, vb. and stump, sb. — Also "mildin-stick" and "mildinastick" (Y<sup>h</sup>). — Elsewhere more comm. mældoin klubb, club or clog; see mæld, mældo, vb.

**milk** [mɪˈlk, m<sup>e</sup>ɪˈlk, m<sup>e</sup>ɪˈlk], sb., the milt of a male fish. — No. mjølke, Sw. mjölke, Icel. mjólkvi, m., Da. mælke, c., milt.

**milk** [mɪˈlk (m<sup>e</sup>ɪˈlk, m<sup>e</sup>ɪˈlk)]-fish, sb., a milter, = sill-fish. See the preceding word.

\***milla** [mɪla, meja, məja] and \***milli** [meli, mæli], prep., between; among. Only preserved in certain exprs.: a) husamilla [husˈamejˈa (-mɪˈa), -mæjˈa; hosˈa-], adv., from house to house (collecting news, gossip), prop. among the houses: \*húsa millum; to geng [ˈgoˈ] h.; b) millablanda and c) milla-dyke, sbs. — see the two foll. words; d) \*milla gorda [(meja) məja gorda], "between the fences or the enclosures" (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.), tabu-expr., used

by fishermen at sea, in finding a fishing-ground; see further \*gord, sb. e) skottamilliskrua, -skru (kattamilla) [skotˈaməlˈiskrūː, skoiːˈta-; skäːˈimelˈiskrūːːa; katˈamejˈa], to rinn sk., to run (Icel. skotta) among the corn-stacks (de skrus), a playing at hide-and-seek; f) \*s(j)usamillabakka [sūːˈsamejˈabakˈa (šūs-)], "between the sea and the coast" (U<sup>n</sup>), expr. belonging to fishermen's tabu-language [\*sjós-á-milli-bakka for \*ámilli sjós ok bakka]; see further this expr. and the explanation with regard to its use. — milla, and in a single instance millen (mellen) [melən (mælən), meɪən], is often found in place-names, in which it governs a substantive (gen. pl.), denoting a place situated between two other places of a uniform character. Examples: a) Millen (Mellen) fjella [melən or mælən fjela, meɪən fjɛla] (Y<sup>h</sup>), "between the hills (mountains)" [\*millum fella or fjalla]; explained 1894 by a single reporter in Buster, Y<sup>h</sup>, as "atween de hills", which proves that the meaning of the word "millen" had not been lost at that time. Milla fjela [meja fjɛla] (Fe.): the same name; b) Milla gorda [meja (məja) gorda], "between the fences" [\*millum garða], as a place-name, inter alia in U. and Fe.; see \*gord, sb. In Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>., "milla gorda" is used as tabu-term (place-name tabu) at sea; see above; c) Milla hella [meja hɛla] (Fe.), may be either \*millum hellna, "between the flat rocks (by the sea-shore)" (O.N. hella, f.), or \*millum hella, "between the rocky caves" (O.N. hellir, m.); d) Milla stakki [(meja) məja staki] (Trebbister, Ness<sup>w</sup>., Sound near Lerwick, M.), "between the rocks (skerries)": \*millum stakka; e) Milla stena [meja stena, sɛːna, skɛːna] (Gerwick, U<sup>n</sup>), "between the stones

(the high rocks or skerries)": \*millu steina; f) Milla vatna [me|a va|tna] (Fe.), "between the lakes (waters)": \*millum vatna. — In Fo. is reported a form midla [midla, medla], *between*, in the place-name "Midla jouna [jouna]" or "Midla jongna, jungna [jo|ŋna]", part of a ridge running westward from the southern slope of the hill Hamnafell; a depression or hollow appears on either side of the ridge. May poss. be a \*millum gjánna, "between the clefts" (O.N. gjá, f., a rift, cleft in the landscape, Shetl. gjo), though the hollows mentioned may only approximately be regarded as clefts. Deriv. from O.N. á, f., a stream, brook, does not seem to apply, in this case, to the description of the place, as it is only through one of the clefts that a small brook flows. — O.N. millim, millum, á m., í m., prep. *between*.

**millablanda** [mi|ablā'nda, me|a-(mə|a-)], sb., 1) *mixed oat- and barley-meal*. U<sup>wg</sup>. Comm. only *blanda*, which, however, esp. denotes *mixed grain*. *millablanda* is applied to the meal ground from *blanda*, esp. from *blanda-bursten*; see *bursten*, sb. 2) *untidy mixture or heap of things put together; muddle; disorder; confusion*; de tings wis [was' = 'were] a' [all] in a m. U. (U<sup>s</sup>). Also used as a perf. part. of an obsolete verb \**millablanda*: de tings wis a' m., *the things were all flung together, confusedly*. (U<sup>s</sup>: mi|a-, me|a-). In sense 2 is also found an abbreviated form *millbland* or *mollbland* [(mə|blāŋd') mō|blāŋd']. De. (mollbland). As a verb: *mollbland*; q.v. — \**milli(m)-blanda*. See \**milla*, prep., and *blanda*, sb.

\**milla* [me|a]-**dyke**, sb., *cross-fence, connecting two tun-dykes or fences surrounding the home-fields*.

Fe. Prop. "between fence", \**milli*-(garðr).

**mill-gröt** [mil (mel, məl, mAl)-gröt] and **mill-grud** [grūd, grū'd], sb., a species of stone (micaceous gneiss) from which millstones are made. See gröt<sup>1</sup> (and \*grud), sb.

**millin** [milin, məlin], sb., a particle, a tiny portion of something, esp. of something crushed or crumbled; gane ['gone] or broken i' millins. Y<sup>m</sup>: milin. Du: məlin. \*myl-. Cf. No. myl, n., = mul, n., a particle. See *mulin*<sup>1</sup> and *mø|l(i)in*, sbs.

**milt** [mø'lt (mAl't)] and **milti** [mø'ti, mAl'ti], sb., the *milt*. O.N. *milti*, n., Da. *milt*, the *milt*.

\***min** [min, min], poss. pron., *my*; found only in some old rhymes and rigmaroles. A neut. form *mit* [mit, mit] is preserved in the compd. *lammit*, prop. *my lamb*, now only used as a term of endearment; q.v.

**minget** [miŋgət], adj., *minded*, in a certain way (Fe.), in the compd. *ill-minget*; q.v.

**mingrablanda** [miŋ'rabla'h'da, -blāŋ'da; miŋ'ərə-], sb., *untidy mixture; muddle; disorder; confusion*, = *millablanda*, sb. 2. Also used adjectivally: *hit is a' gane m., it has all become mixed together, confusedly*. U. — *mingra*- poss. for \**mingla* (by dissimilating influence of l in *blanda*); cf. Sw. dial. *mängla*, vb., to mix; *mingle*. See *menget*, adj.

**ming**s, vb., see *meng*, vb.

**mink** [me'ŋk, mə'ŋk, mAl'ŋk], sb., *diminution*; to mak' a m. in or atill onyting, to take of something, and thereby diminish it; dis can hardly mak' a m. or mon atill it, this can hardly make any difference or decrease therein (U<sup>n</sup>: me'ŋk). — No. *minke*, m., *diminution*. See the foll. word.

**mink** [(mi'ŋk) me'ŋk, mə'ŋk, mAl'ŋk],

vb., 1) a) vb. a., *to diminish*. b) vb. n., *to cause a visible decrease*; we're ['have'] never minked [me'ŋkəd, mə'ŋkəd (mΛ'ŋkəd)] ut o' wir ['our'] kist, *we have not yet taken so much from our chest that it will make any noticeable diminution*; we're ['have'] never minked upo de rig (corn-rig), e.g. in reaping of corn: *we have not yet made any visible progress (decreased the corn noticeably) in the field*. 2) vb. n., *to grow less, to diminish*; to m. awaa, *to grow less or decrease gradually, to dwindle*. — O.N. minka, vb., a) *to lessen, diminish*; b) *to grow less, decrease*.

**minki** [mɪ'ŋki, me'ŋki, mə'ŋki (mΛ'ŋki)], adj., *diminutive*; a m. (piri m.) ting; a piri m. corn (*particle*) o' onyting ['anything' = something]. See the preceding word. Cf. also L.Sc. minikin, adj., *very small*.

**minkwamin** [mɪŋkwā'mɪn, m'ŋkwā'mɪn], adj., appl. to weather: *sultry and damp, alternately calm and windy*; m. wadder. Also appl. to a short period of time, a day of such weather: a m. day. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. A form milkwamin [mɪ'kwā'mɪn] is also reported, but not further confirmed (Esh.). — With the latter part of the compd., kwamin, may be compared No. kwam, adj., a) *having the respiratory organs clogged*; b) appl. to air: *close, sultry*, Sw. dial. kvammen, adj., *close, stifling*, No. kvama ("kvaamaa"): appl. to currents of air: *lacking an outlet and therefore returning* (R.). The first part m in is doubtful; it might be thought an original \*myng- (or ming-), from which No. myngla, vb., *to become musty*, and myngja, vb., *to brood over something*, which are nasalized parallel forms to mygla, vb., *to become musty* (also *to brood over something*), from \*mugg-. mil-, in

that case, might be a \*mygl-. For mugg- and mygl- in Shetl., appl. to sultry, damp weather, see mugg and molg, sbs. min- might, however, also be thought to stand for a \*mim-, and to be classed with Da. dial. (Jut.) mims(e), c., *warm haze* (Fejlb.), *close vapour, that sometimes rises in the air in summer* (Molb.).

**minn**, sb., see minni, sb.

**minnablanda** [mɪŋ'ablāɪ'da], sb. = mingra- and millablanda. U<sup>wg</sup>.

**minnamogi** [mɪŋ'amogɪ (-mögɪ), meŋ'a-, məŋ'a-], sb., *the foremost part of the stomach of a fish*, attached to the head when cut off. "de hook is gane ['gone'] in i' de very m." (when the fish has swallowed the hook too far down). [mɪŋ'amogɪ (meŋ'a-)]: U. [məŋ'amögɪ]: Y<sup>h,n</sup>. minnmogi [mɪn'mogɪ]: Du. (Ireland). mjønamogi [mjø'namogɪ]: Fe. occas. — Originally doubtless a \*mynni(s)-magi, m., "*mouth stomach*", or \*magamynni, n., *pylorus*, as the present form of the word may be due to metathesis of the two parts of the compd. See further monnmogi (moinmogi), sb.

**minnet** (minjet) [mɛ'ɪnət, mæ'ɪnət (mä'ɪnət)], adj., *inded, of a certain disposition*, in the compd. ill-minnet, -minjet (Fe.); q.v.

\***minni** [mɪni (meni), meɪɪ (məni), məɪɪ] and \***minn** [mɪn (men), mən, mäɪn], sb., (*mouth*) *opening into which a firth or bay disembogues; an inlet; strait; sound; bay*. The word is now found only as a place-name, uncompounded or as the second part of compd., but bordering on a common noun, because the meaning is still understood in several places by the common people. Examples: a) minni. "de m. [mɪɪ, meɪɪ] o' Glup", the inlet to Glup Voe (Da. våg = *inlet*), Y<sup>n</sup>. de M. [meɪɪ,

mæŋi] = "de Mooth o' Finni (Finni) [fæŋi]", a small, open bay in Fe<sup>e</sup>. de M. [mæŋi, mæŋi] o' Aid (Aithness, Br.), a small bay: \*eiðs-mynni or minni. de M. [mæŋi] o' Finni [fæŋi], a small bay on the north side of "de Holm o' Noss", near Br. b) minn. Kleverminn [klēvəmən] (Fo.): \*kleberg(s)-mynni or minni; see kleberg, sb. de Skoraminn [skōramen, -mæn] = "de Skor [skōr] sund", the sound between the isle of Bressay and the islet "de Skor [skōr] Head". Swartbaks Minn [swarbaks men, mæn] = "de Mooth o' de Minn [(men) mæn]", the inlet between the isles of Muckle Roe and Vementry, which leads into the bays of Aith Voe (Ai.), Gonfirth Voe, Olnafirth and Busta Voe (De<sup>w</sup>.); named after the foreland "Swartbaks Head" on Vementry<sup>n</sup>. Vog Minn [væg men (mæn)], the inlet to Gunnister Voe, Nm<sup>w</sup>.: \*vág-mynni or minni. — O.N. mynni and minni, n., *mouth, opening, into which a stream or a firth disembogues*; No. mynne and minne, n.

\*minni [mɪn(n)'i], adv., in the expr. "ø minni [omɪn(n)'i, æmɪn(n)'i]", *to-morrow*, found in a rigmarole from Fo., partly in Norn, partly in L.Sc. — \*á myr(g)ni = O.N. á (i) myrginn, á (i) morginn, adv., *to-morrow*, also á mor(g)ni, í mor(g)ni. — The form of pronoun. "æmɪnni" might also be a \*í myrgni.

minod [mɪnɔd, mɪnɔd], and minud [mɪnɔd, mɪnɔd], sb., properly, as it seems: *midnight*, but noted down only in the foll. exprs.: a) to wak [wæk] de m., *to sit up late at night*; b) to rek [rēk, rēk] de m., *to gad about, and come home late at night*. Fe. to wak de m., prop. *to be awake at midnight* [Shetl. wāk = O.N. vaka, Eng. wake], to rek de m.: *to gad or saunter about at midnight* [O.N. reika, Shetl.

rek, vb., *to saunter about*]. — O.N. \*miðnát, f. (comm. in a derived form: miðnætti, n.), Fær. miðnát, f., *midnight*. -nod (-nud) in Shetl. represents \*-nott (\*-nutt), because doubtless the main stress was originally laid on the first part of the compd. -nod, acc. to Shetl. phonology, is most easily explained from the form "nát" in O.N., and -nud from "nótt", a form which appears in O.N. beside "nát".

†mint<sup>1</sup> [mænt], sb., *anything serving as an ornament, distinction or mark of honour*; mostly jocularly or ironically. "Shø ['she] t'inks it a m. upon her" (appl. to something which really has little value). Y<sup>n</sup>. Might not the word be Da. mønt, *a coin*, used in sense of *medal*, hence *ornament, distinction*? Or — with regard to the change nd > nt in Norn (see mint, vb.) — O.N. mynd, f., *image; shape; figure*?

mint<sup>2</sup> [mænt], sb., *a diminutive being or object*; a piri m. o' a ting (e.g. appl. to a little child). S.Sh. (Conn., Du.). For \*mink? See mink, sb. and vb., as well as minki, adj.

mint [mænt], vb., *to endeavour to form or shape something; to make an attempt (fumbling attempt) to fashion or shape an object*, to m. at onyting. Y., Fe. To this may be compared Da. dial. (Jut.) mynte, vb., *to fashion; modify* (Fejlb.). O.N. mynda, vb., *to fashion; shape*. L.Sc. mint, vb., a) *to aim, to take aim*, to m. at; b) *to attempt* (Jam.). As final nd in Shetl. Norn often changes to nt, Shetl. mint, in this case, need not be explained as a loanword from L.Sc.; moreover, the meaning of the word seems to come closer to Jut. "mynte" than to L.Sc. "mint". As to the final nt in Shetl. cf. also No. (Mandal, Lister) mynt = mynd, f., *nature; kind; quality*,

etc. (O.N. mynd, f., *image; shape; kind*).

\***minvega** [mənveg'a (menveg'a)], sb., *outline; form; outward marks of distinction*, esp. as regards *shape and character, which enable one to find the thing, searched for, in the dark*; I ken it by de m. o' it. Fo. May be a \*mindvega from an original \*mynd-vegr. O.N. mynd, f., a) *figure; image; shape*; b) *kind; mode*, vegr, m., *road*, also inter alia *mode; kind*.

**minvidd** [mənvid'], sb., *something which is difficult to trace or penetrate; specious circumstances of a case*. "I saw t'rough de m. o' dat a' de time", *I saw through all the speciousness of that case*. Y<sup>n</sup>. The word may be either a \*menvid from an original \*meinvit, n. (cf. No. meinvitug, adj., *cunning; deceitful*), or rather a \*myn(ju)-vidd, and the same word as monvidd, sb. (q.v.), *gloom; dusk*.

**mird** [mærd] and **mirj** (**mirdj**, **mirgj**) [mærdʒ], sb., *an accumulation; a close-packed crowd, esp. of small things (creatures, or objects)*; a m. o' fish, o' taaties ["potatoes"], o' worms or meds (*maggots in fish*): C. a mirj [mærdʒ] o' silleks, *a great, dense shoal of quite young coalfish* (U<sup>n</sup>.); der 'r a mirj o' taaties aboot de "shoe" (*the potato-stalk*): U<sup>n</sup>. mirj [mærdʒ] is the common form in N.Sh. mird and "mærdʒ" may be O.N. mergð, *multitude; plenty*, but the prevailing ə-sound (not ε or æ) is, in that case, somewhat remarkable. Owing to phonetic reasons it is more probable to suggest a root-form \*myr-, arisen by i-mutation from the stem \*mor. mird might suggest an older \*myrð(i), formed from O.N. morð, n., *a great quantity*. The form "mærdʒ" may doubtless be explained rather from \*mor and \*myr- than

from "mergð". Cf. a) No. myrja, f., *a mass; great quantity*, Sw. mörja, f., *dirty mixture; mud; mire*, and b) Icel. mora, vb., *to be present in countless numbers, to swarm* (pat morar af fiskum, fuglum. E.J.), and see morg, sb.

**mird** [mærd] and **mirj** [mærdʒ], vb., *to crowd together, to put a great quantity (esp. of small things) too closely together*, e.g. in planting potatoes. to m. taaties, *to plant potatoes too closely*, = to pramm. dey're mirjd [mærdʒd], appl. to a flock: *they are too closely crowded together*. — Metaph.: to be mirded [mærdəd] in onyting, mirded aboot, *to have in abundance, abundant wealth* (Wh.). — Prob. an original \*myrða and \*myrja. See the etymologies given under the preceding word. No. myrja, vb., is used in different senses.

**mirdin** [mærdin], adj., *of an unusual circumference; very tall or long; huge*; a m. fellow or ting; a m. (very long) kiss. U<sup>wg</sup>. Cf. a) No. mord- as intensive prefix, denoting something forcible, persistent; b) No. myrje- (as the first part of compd.), and myrjeleg, adj., *big; stout; impetuous* (R.).

**mire-snipe**, sb., *the snipe*, Scolopax gallinago. Also L.Scottish. Anglicised form from an old \*mýr-snípa, Icel. and Fær. mýrisnípa, No. and Sw. myrsnipa, f.

**mirj** [mærdʒ], sb. and vb., see mird, sb. and vb.

**mirk** [mæ'rk], adj., *dark*. O.N. myrkr, Eng. (obs.) and L.S. mirk, adj. A superlative form (orig. from O.N.) dat. sing. masc., mirkastim [O.N. myrkustum] is handed down in an old (now obs.), rhymed formula: "i' mirkastim hura", *in the darkest hour*. The masc. form "hura" (Eng. hour) has replaced an older O.N. tími, m.: i myrkustum tíma.



The formula is found in the story "Da Tief i' da Neean" (Shetland Times 1879), in which the phrase in question is written by the author as "i' mirk-as-dim hura" (a glimer i' mirk-as-dim hura). See further Introd. (Fragments of Norn).

**mirkabrod, mirkebrod** [mæ'r'kæ-brød', -bråd' (mæ'r'ka-, mæ'r'ki-)], sb., a) *mist covering the hill-tops, followed by wind* (corresponds to Fær. skadda, f.); b) *small fog-banks or scattered patches of mist with uneven, squally wind*; c) *misty clouds drifting before the wind*. Conn. Prob. an original \*myrkvabrot or \*mjörkvabrot, from O.N. myrkvi, mjörkvi, m., (*darkness*) fog, Shetl. \*mjork (\*mork, mirk), and brot, n., *a fragment, piece of something broken*, etc., Shetl. brod<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**mirkel** [mæ'rkæl, mæ'rkæl], sb., reported in the pl., mirkels: *radical leaves of edible seaweed*, alaria esculenta (fucus esculentus). — More comm. in the Orkneys (mirkels). — Fær. mirkjallur [mi'rts'adlör] and mirkjalla [mi'rts'adla], f., *the thick rib of the leaf of edible seaweed*.

**mirken, mirkend** [mæ'rkæn(d)], adj., see morken, adj.

**mirker** [mi'rkær, mæ'rkær, mæ'rkær], sb., *darkness*. O.N. myrkr, n., id.

**mirki** [mæ'rki], sb., *a deep, dark cave*.

**mirkn, mirken** [mæ'rkæn], vb., *to grow dark*, esp. *to become evening*; he is mirknin, *darkness is coming on*. Sometimes as vb. a.: he is mirknin de "lum" (de liver: Y<sup>n</sup>), *it is beginning to grow dark in the louver* (see \*ljora, sb.), *it is growing dusk*. — O.N. myrkna, vb., *to grow dark*, L.Sc. mirken, vb.

**mirknín** [mæ'rkni:n], sb., *twilight*, esp. appl. to the latter part of the twilight, opposed to "de hõmin", which commonly denotes the early twilight. — No. myrkning, f., Da. mørkning, c., *twilight*. "mirkness",

sb., *darkness*, borrowed from L.Sc., differs from mirknin.

**mirl** [(mir<sup>ə</sup>l] mer<sup>ə</sup>l, mæ<sup>ə</sup>l], sb., *sudden movements following in quick succession*: a) *a sprawling*; b) *jumping (from joy)*; c) *a quivering; trembling; quaking*; — he is a' ['all] in a m., a) *he is jumping and dancing from joy*; b) *he is trembling all over from excitement (passion, joy, anxiety)* (Sa.). See the foll. word.

**mirl** [(mir<sup>ə</sup>l] mer<sup>ə</sup>l, mæ<sup>ə</sup>l (mæ<sup>ə</sup>l)], vb., *to make sudden movements, following in quick succession*: a) *to sprawl*; b) *to jump and dance (from joy of life)*; c) *to quiver, tremble and shake violently*; d) *to be very restless and feverish (always moving)*; e) *to be very changeable and capricious*. Reported from U. [mer<sup>ə</sup>l, mæ<sup>ə</sup>l] in senses a, b, d, e; from Sa. [mer<sup>ə</sup>l, mæ<sup>ə</sup>l] and Du. [mæ<sup>ə</sup>l] in senses c and d; he is mirlin wi' joy, a) *he is jumping and dancing from joy* (U.); b) *he is trembling from joy* (Sa., Du.). — Sometimes used as vb. a.: de lamb is mirlin its feet, *the lamb is trembling on its feet* (Sa.). — mirlin, pres. part., a) *sprawling, jumping and dancing*; b) *trembling, quivering, shaking*; c) *very restless and feverish*; d) *very changeable and capricious* (U<sup>n</sup>: mirlin, merlin). — Deriv. of mirr, vb.; q.v. Cf. Sw. (dial.) morla, myrta (mörla, merla), vb., a) *to creep; swarm*; b) *to tingle; prick; ache*, = Shetl. mirr, vb. Da. dial. myrle, vb., *to creep; swarm*.

**mirlkog, mirli-coag?** [mæ'r'likög'], sb., *a useless pegtop*. Fe. From mirl, vb. The second part of the compd. is to be classed with No. kók (oo), m., Sw. koka, f. (O.N. kōkk, m.), *a lump*, or with L. Scottish cog, coag, sb., *a hollow wooden vessel of a circular form?*

**mirr** [(mɪr) merr, mærr], sb., 1) *a slight vibration; trembling; quivering; shaking.* 2) *a tingling, itching, pricking sensation in the body or in a limb.* 3) *quivering motion in the atmosphere* (esp. in summer), *gossamer* (motion in the cobwebs), *de summer* (simmer)-**m.**: Papa Stour. In this sense also *mirra* [(merra) mærra], *summer* (simmer)-*mirra*, and *mirrin* [mærrin]: Nm. “*de* (summer-) *mirr*-(a) is *gaun* [‘going’]”; “*der ’r a mirrin ower de hill*”. — With *mirr* 1, and esp. 2, cf. No. *mirr* (myrr), n., *a tingling; itching*, prop. *a trembling; quivering*. With *mirr* 3 may be compared No. *myrr*, n., *swirls and bubbles on the surface of the water (above a shoal of fish)*.

**mirr** [(mɪr) merr, mærr], vb., 1) *to tremble; vibrate; quiver.* 2) *to tingle; prick; ache*, appl. to a slight, continuous, pricking sensation; “*I felt it mirrin i’ my airm* [‘arm’]” (U.). Prop. appl. to short, sudden and quick movements; cf. the derived form *mirl*, vb. — No. *mirra* (myrra), vb., *to tingle; prick; itch* (appl. to a slight, continuous tingling in the body).

**mirra**<sup>1</sup> [(merra) mærra], sb., *gossamer*; see *mirr*, sb. 3.

**mirra**<sup>2</sup> [mærra], sb., pet name for a cat, = *pussi*. Fe. Prop. *the murmuring one*, from an old \**murra*, vb., *to murmur; grumble*. Cf. L.Sc. *murr*, vb., appl. to a cat: *to purr*.

**mirriben** [mærr’iben’ (-bən’)], sb., *a bone, esp. of the elbow, when jogged, causing a disagreeable, tingling sensation; the ‘funny-bone’*. See *mirr*, sb.

**mirt** [mært] and **mirtek** [mærtæk], sb., disparaging term, appl. to a *small object or living creature*. Conn., Du. Prob. a form with i-mutation: \**myrti*, n., from O.N. *murtr*, m., a

*small object or creature (a fish)*. See further *murt*, sb.

\***mis(j)a** [mɪˈʃɑː], sb., *agitated state of the sea*; a *uru* and a **m**. Reported in the fishermen’s verse “*I lay and I hanvaged...*” (see *Introd.*, *Fragments of Norn*). U<sup>n</sup>. The word is hardly a compd., as might be suggested by the equal stress of both syllables. More prob. a fem. word of which the ending, -a, has been stressed. For more examples of Norn words in which the ending and the main syllable have been equally stressed, see *Introd.* V (also *N.Spr.* VII) § 41, the end: *Stress*; as well as articles, e.g.: a) *rura* [rūˈrɑː, rūˈrɑː], sb., *stir; disorder; confusion*; b) *folgju, grinsku* (green-sku; under *grønska*), *ilskæ, ilske* (under *ilskæ*<sup>1</sup>), sbs.: fem. words ending in -a in O.N.; c) *bjintaar* (under *binder*), *kløvann* and *klovandi* (under *klovi*), *laverni* (\**liverni*), *stongari*, sbs., *ilskod*, sb., prop. adj. (under *ilsket*, adj.). — *misja*, if account is taken of the kind of stressing here treated, might be O.N. *mysa*, f., *whey*, applied comparatively to the colour of the surface of the agitated sea, and then to the agitated sea itself. In U. the application of the word *miseri*, “*misery*” [mɪˈsæri, mɪsˈæri], of *commotion in the sea*, might be due to a phonetic association of *mis(j)a* with Eng. *misery*, sb.

**mis-bid** [mɪsˈbɪd, mɪsbɪdˈ], vb., *to underbid; to wrong*. O.N. *misbjóða*, vb., *to molest; to injure*; No. *misbjoda*, Da. *misbyde*, Sw. *missbjuda*, vb., *to underbid*. — Beside *misbid*, has been handed down an old perf. part. form *misboden* [mɪs<sup>(c)</sup>bōˈdæn], *underbid; wronged*, = O.N. *misboðinn*, Eng. (obs.) *misboden* (from “*misbede*”, vb.).

**mis-fare**, and more commonly: **misfær** [mɪsˈfær, mɪsfær, -fæˈrˈ], vb.,

to miscarry; to be injured; also to meet with misfortune. In the preterite: misfør [-før, -føʳ] or (now more commonly) misførd [-førd, -føʳd]. Sometimes impers.: hit misførd, it did not succeed (Sa.). In a special sense to perish at sea, to be lost; applied to a boat or ship: to capsize, wreck; de boat or ship misfør (U.: misføʳʳ). A rhyme handed down comes from Nm., beginning:

In ancient times der wer' a wrack [wrak = wreck],  
a ship misfør [misfør] on (at) Sturastakk....

Also misførd [misførdʰ, misførdʰ, -føʳdʰ], vb., in the preterite: misførded [misførdəd, -føʳdəd] (Fe. and several places). — Perf. part. misføren [misføʳən, misføʳən (-føʳən)], a) *perished at sea*; b) *met with an accident*, used in an extended sense; de coo is misføren, a) *the cow has been hurt* (e.g. by a fall); β) *the cow has calved prematurely*. Conn. Applied to a person also in a transferred sense: *gone wrong, adicted to drink* (C.). — O.N. misfara, vb., to miscarry; to fare ill; to be injured. L.Sc. misfare and misfuir, vb., to miscarry; to perish. For the final d in misførd, vb., see førd, sb. and vb. — A form misføl [misfølʰ], reported from U., is doubtless the same word, with change of r to l, though O.N. misfalla, vb., to go amiss, might also be suggested.

**misføl**, vb., see the preceding word.

**misfør** [misførʰ, -føʳʰ], and more commonly **misførd** [misførdʰ, -føʳdʰ], sb., *misfortune; accident; injury; loss*; to com' till ['to'] a m. (U<sup>c</sup>: misføʳdʰ). Also *shipwreck at sea*. Edm.: "misfure, a boat that has perished at sea with its crew". — O.N. misfør and misferð, f., *miscarriage; accident*. — See førd<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**misfør**, vb., see "mis-fare", vb.

**misgar**, sb., a fissure in sandy ground. Edm.: "misgar, a kind of trench in sandy ground, occasioned by the wind driving away the sand, O. and S.;" not confirmed.

**misgeng** [misgæŋ, misgæŋʰ, -gæŋʰ], vb., to miss each other, to go different ways, to pass each other without meeting, appl. to two persons seeking each other; to m. ane anidder ['one another']; dey "misgvid" [gød = 'went'] ane anidder (Sa.: misgæŋʰ, misgæŋʰ). — No. misganga, vb., and misfarast, vb. refl., Fær. misfarast, vb. refl., id.

**misgløm** [misglømʰ, misglømʰ] and **misglem**, **-glim(m)** [misglømʰ, -glemʰ, -glimʰ], vb., to neglect, or forget to do a thing; he misglømd, -glemd it. W.: [misglømʰ (-glemʰ)]. Sa.: [misglømʰ, -glemʰ (-glimʰ)]. Du. [misglømʰ, -glemʰ, -glimʰ]. — O.N. misgløyma, vb., to forget, neglect.

**mishandl** [misʰandəl, misʰandəl], vb., to ill-treat, to hurt by rough usage.

**misken** [miskænʰ, -kenʰ], vb., 1) to mistake one person for another; to m. a body. 2) to undervalue, to fail to appreciate. a miskenin frend, "friend", a relative who has not treated another as he should (Y. and Fe.: miskenʰin). — O.N. miskenna, vb., to mistake one person for another.

**miskeptet** [miskepʰtət, miskepʰtət (-kæptət, -kæptət)], adj., having a misshapen mouth, esp. a protruding, lower jaw; a m. horse. U. (Fe.?). \*mis-keptótr? O.N. keptr, kjaþr, m., the jaw, mouth. — A form monskæbdet [mónskæbʰdət (-kæbʰdət), mónskæbʰdət, -əd] (Y.) is doubtless the same word, but corrupted owing to association with \*monn, sb., the mouth. An original \*munnskeifr, wry-mouthed (O.N. skeifr, adj., askew, oblique), might also be suggested.

Compare skeb-mooth'd, adj. In Fe. a compd. skevkeptet [\*skeif-kept-öttr], q.v., has replaced miskeptet.

**mislited** [misli'təd], adj., *stained, having got ugly stains in dyeing, appl. to wool and cloth.* Barclay: mis-littit. — O.N. mislitr, adj., *variegated.* — See lit, sb.

**mismand** [mismand' ], adj., *weakened, exhausted by exertion.* Du. Prob.: \*mismannaðr or mismenntr, *deprived of manhood* (O.N. mannaðr and menntr, adj., *endowed with the qualities of manhood*). Cf. No. mismannslæg, adj., *poor-looking*, and mismenne, n., *a poor wretch.*

**mismark** [mis'ma'rk', misma'rk'], vb., is old in a special sense of *to mark another man's lamb with one's own mark (ear-mark).* O.N. mismarka, vb., id.; mismarka lamb.

**miss** [miss, mess (mæss)], sb., frequently used for Eng. loss, sb. In a special sense *loss by death of a person or an animal*; see miss, vb. O.N. missa, f., and missir, m., Fær. missur, m., *a loss.*

**miss** [miss, mess (mæss)], vb., *to lose*, in a special sense: *to lose by death*; to **m.** a bairn; dey missed or mist deir bairn. "we never üsed ta **m.** mony sheep" . . . (da Tief i da Neean). O.N. missa, vb., *to miss, lose.* — miss is now commonly used in Shetl. in the same sense as Eng. miss, vb., while Eng. "lose" frequently replaces the old miss. — In a special sense missin, pres. part., appl. to the tide: *slackening, of the tide when the moon is on the wane, a missin stream or tide, a decreasing, not quite full tide* (U<sup>wg.</sup>). See the foll. word.

**missin** [missin (messin, mæssin)], sb., *a slackening, decreasing, esp. of the tide: de m. o' de tide, the slackening of the tide shortly before it turns*; also *the still-*

*ness of the tide immediately before it turns.* U<sup>n</sup>. The word is doubtless a \*missan or \*missing from O.N. missa, vb., *to miss, lose*; also impers. (with the gen.): *to cease.* — Somewhat different from the substantive missin is found the pres. part. form missin, in the expr. "a missin stream or tide", see miss, vb.

**misskru** [mis'skrü'], vb., in the reaping of corn: *to make two stacks of corn, skrus, into one*; also *to turn a stack of corn* (in order to let it dry sooner; thereafter two of the dried skrus are made into one); to **m.** de corn. Y., Fe. — Prob.: \*mis-skrúfa. mis- seems here to be the first part appearing in a few O.N., Icel. and Fær. compds. "miss, mis", *half or between*, as: O.N. missari, misseri, n., *a half-year*, Icel. mismáli, m., *a snack*, and misnesi, n., *intermediate cartilage between the nostrils*, Fær. misskifta, vb., *to stack up peats in small heaps (half-stacks?)*.

**mistru** [mistrū, mis'trū'], sb., *mistrust.* comm. \*mistrú; Fær. mistrú(gv), No. mistru, f., Da. mistro. O.N. mistrúnaðr, m.

**mistru** [mistrū, mis'trū'], vb., 1) *to mistrust; disbelieve.* 2) *wilfully to explain something in a wrong way.* O.N. mistrúa, vb., *to mistrust; disbelieve*; Da. mistro, Sw. misstro.

**mitsmi** (mitjmi?) [mits'mi', mits'mi'], vb., *to wrangle, quarrel about who is to carry out something or other, e.g. an order*; mostly applied to children; "nu dey're mitsmiin [mits'mi'in] again". Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Might the first part be O.N. metast, No. metjast, vb. refl., *to contend, putting the blame on each other?* The word is, however, more prob. No. bitsmidast, vb. refl., *to quarrel* (R.); No. bitsmid, n., *hot dispute, quarrel*, esp. in a family (Aa.). mit- may have arisen from an original

\*bit- through infl. of m in the syllable following.

**mjapp** [mjap], vb., *to lap, to produce a sound when licking milk*, esp. of cats. Y<sup>h</sup>. Doubtless an onomatopœic word.

**mjat**, vb., see *mat*, vb.

**mjaw** [mjāw, mjaw], **mjow** [mjāu, mjou], vb., *to mew*, appl. to cats. No. mjaua, Da. mjaue, vb. L.Sc. mewt.

**mjawi** [mjāwi], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *cat*. U<sup>wg</sup>. Prop. a *mewer, the mewing one*.

**mjoget**<sup>1</sup> [mjögət], adj., *lean, gaunt and sickly-looking*, esp. *having a gaunt, sallow, none-too-clean face*; a **m.** body (*person*), a **m.-faced** body. Sa. Cf. No. mjaa, adj., a) *slender*; b) *lean*; *limp*; *shrunken*; *languid* (R.), "mjog", adj., *lean*; *languid* (under "mjaa", adj., *slender*, in Aa.), and mjaak, m., *a thin, weak person* (R.). — In Shetl. place-names is found a form mjo, *slender*, from O.N. mjár (mjór), *slender*, e.g. in Mjones [mjōnes] (De., Sk.): \*mjáfa nes. For a form \*mev- [O.N. mæf-] see under \**ed*, sb.

**mjoget**<sup>2</sup> [mjogət], adj., *yellowish-brown*; *reddish-brown with a deeper yellowish or reddish tinge than mured* (*peat-brown, reddish-brown*); of animals, esp. sheep, and of wool. U<sup>n</sup>. The word prob. replaces \**mog*et from \**moet*, and may be an original \**móó*ttr. Cf. O.N. mó- as the first part in compds.: *móáló*ttr, adj., *brown-striped (along the back)*, *mórendr*, adj., *brown-striped*, *mókolló*ttr, adj., *having a brownish (greyish-brown) head*, *mórauðr*, adj., *reddish-brown*, Shetl. *mured*, *muret*, etc.; Icel. *mólit*r, adj., *yellowish, brownish*, No. *molit*, m., *a tawny colour*.

**mjorg**, **mjörg**, vb., see *morg*, vb.

\***mjork** [mjörk], sb., *mist* (Y<sup>h</sup>), in the compd. *dalamjork*; q.v. O.N. *mjörkvi*, m., *dense fog*. —

Also a) \**mork* (*dalamork*) and b) \**mirk* in *mirkabrod*, sb.; q.v.

**mjow**, vb., *to mew*, see *mjaw*, vb.

**mjugildin**, sb., see *mugildin*, sb.

\***mjurin**, sb., see \**murin*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**mjöl**g, **mjöl**get, see *mol*g, *mol*get.

**mod**<sup>1</sup> [mōd, mō<sup>3</sup>d], sb., 1) *a diminutive thing or object*. 2) *a very small quantity*; a *piri* (*small*) **m.**, a mere **m.** O.N. *moð*, n., *refuse*; *fluff*; *husks*; *motes*, etc. See *modd*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**mod**<sup>2</sup> [mōd], sb., *a shifting or feeble movement onwards*, esp. appl. to tide, and commonly used negatively: no ['not'] a **m.**, hardly a **m.**; der 'r hardly a **m.**, *the tide is hardly moving, it is almost slack water*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — \**mat*? The word is prob. to be classed with No. *mata*, vb., *to shove gently onwards by easy stages*. Cf. *mat*, vb., which possibly may be classed with *mod*.

**mod**<sup>3</sup> [mōd, mō<sup>3</sup>d], sb., *indistinct form or outline*; see further *mud*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**modd**<sup>1</sup> [mōd (mōd)], sb., collect., *very small things, objects or living creatures*, frequently used as the first part of compd. in order to indicate smallness (and slight value), e.g. *modd-silleks* [mōd'sel'æks, mōd'sæl'æks, -sæl'æks], *tiny coalfish* (*sillek*, sb., *a small, young coalfish*), *modd* [mōd]-*taaties*, *very small potatoes* (esp. used for feeding swine).

— \**modd-*. Deriv. of O.N. *moð*, n., *refuse*, Icel. and Fær. *moð*, No. *mod*, Sw. dial. *måd*, n., *small refuse*; *fluff*; *husks*, etc. (Fær. "moð" occas.: *dust*; *seed*). In No., "mod" is occas. found in sense of a *tiny fish*, and a deriv. "modd(e)", m., in sense of *codling*. — See *mod*<sup>1</sup> and *mod*-der, sbs.

**modd**<sup>2</sup> [mōd], sb., *small rain, drizzle*, *sma' m.* Conn. Prob. a deriv. of O.N. *moð*, n., in sense of

*small refuse*; see the preceding word. Poss. to be compared with Sw. dial. *muta*, "muttä" (Gothland), vb., to *drizzle*, which appears to be syn. with No. *mutt*, m., *husks; fluff; particles*.

**modd<sup>3</sup>** [mòd], sb., *slightly hoed-up ground (mould)*; taati ['potato']-m. See modd<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**modd<sup>1</sup>** [mòd], vb., to *drizzle*; he is *moddin*, it is *drizzling*. Conn. \*modda? See modd<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**modd<sup>2</sup>** [mòd], vb., a) to *root the earth slightly*, esp. of swine; to *m.* de eart'; in a less intense degree than *røt*, "root", vb. U. b) to *hoe the earth (slightly with a spade)*, before the sowing; to *m.* (m. op) taati ['potato']-grund (taati-muld), to *m.* for aits ['oats']. Fairly common. — No. *modda*, vb., to *root*, e.g. in hay or straw.

**modder** [mòdər], sb., collect., *very small things, objects or living creatures*, e.g. of very small potatoes, tiny fish (young coalfish, silleks), = modd<sup>1</sup>, sb. N.l. laid in *m.*, *chopped or broken into small particles, crushed* (Fe.). — A derived or extended form of modd<sup>1</sup>, sb.; q.v.

**moddin** [mòdin], **modder** [mòdər], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *swine*. Lunn. Prop. *he that roots up the earth*, from modd<sup>2</sup>, vb., to *root*, No. *modda*. *moddin* is prob. an older \*moddingr, m. See modd-vit(i), sb.

**moddvit<sup>1</sup>** [mòdvit (mòd'ðvit)], **modd-viti** [mòd'vit'i, mòd'vit'i], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *swine*, = moddin, sb. U. and Y. In U. and Y<sup>n</sup>. comm.: modd-viti. Y<sup>n</sup>.: [mòd'ðvit]. From U. is reported a parallel form modd-vitin [(mòd'vit'in), mòd'vit'in], in which -n may be the old suffixed, definite article. — Prob. \*modd-vætti, a *rooting animal (creature)*, from modd<sup>2</sup>, vb., to *root*, No. *modda*,

and O.N. *vætt*, f., a *being*, Fær. *vætti*, n. Shetl. *viti*, sb., is found like Fær. *vætti*, n., as the second part in several compds., used disparagingly of a human being.

**moddvit<sup>2</sup>** [mòdvit], sb., *tiny fish*, mostly of *very small coalfish (diminutive silleks)*, = modd-fish (modd-silleks) and modder. U. (U<sup>wg</sup>). Prob. \*moddvætti, from modd<sup>1</sup>, sb., *small things*, and "vætti", mentioned under the preceding word (Fær. *vætti*, n., O.N. *vætt*, f.) Shetl. *viti*, sb.

\***moder**, sb., *mother*. Edm.: "moe-der", Barclay: "moder". Now: *mid-der* (L.Sc. *mither*). See the forms with dropped ð: \*mora and \*mara<sup>3</sup> (O.N. *móðir*, f.).

**moderdäi** [mòd'ðärdäi (mòd'ðärdäi)], sb., 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 in foggy weather*. comm. The last part of the compd. is *däi*, sb. (q.v.), a) *heave, swell in the sea*; b) *wave*. The first part is prob. *mother*, O.N. *móðir*, f., in this case denoting basis, foundation, by which *moderdäi* is distinguished from the uncompounded *däi*, appl. to *wave-motion on the surface of the sea (caused by the wind)*; cf. No. *grunnmoder*, f., in sense of *under-current*, (*grunnmoder* 2 in Aa.). Cf. Shetl. *ebbmiddel* 1 (*mid-der*, sb., *mother*), corresponding to No. *grunnmoder* 1 (Aa.) in sense of *the largest of a series of billows*.

\***modere** [mòd'ərə] and \***modera** [mòd'ərə], sb., a *man*, handed down in a riddle from Y<sup>n</sup>., partly in Norn, of the sun melting the snow (flakes of snow); *m.* *hand(a)rlos*, -less [häŋ'aləs, häŋ'ta(r)ləs], *the handless or armless man*, = *the sun*. — O.N. *maðr*, m., a *man*.

**mog**<sup>1</sup> [mōg], sb., 1) *dampness; muggy weather* (U.). 2) *a swamp; wet ground* (Fo.). 3) *rush, Juncus* (Fo.). See further under *mugg* (*mogg*), sb.

**mog**<sup>2</sup> [mōg], sb., *a mess, a bungled piece of work; unsuccessful carrying-out of something*; hit ['it'] came till a **m.**, *it came to a mere mess, it failed entirely*. Prob. to be referred to No. *maaka*, vb., *to potter, to bungle*, in the same way as *meg*, sb., syn. with *mog*, is to be referred to Da. dial. "mjæge", vb. Cf. also *mugl*, *muggel*, sb. Eng. dial. *mogue*, sb., *joke* (and slang), *trick*, differs in meaning from Shetl. *mog*, and is doubtless another word.

**mog**, **mogg** [mōg], vb., *to root, rake, to carry out dirty work, to m.* in øli oo' ['oily wool'], in fish or taaties ['potatoes']. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Poss. O.N. *moka*, vb., *to clear away (with a spade)*, or Sw. dial. *måkka*, vb., a) *to mix together*; b) *to work slowly and untidily* (= *målla*).

**moger** [mōgər], sb., 1) *poor, feeble physical condition*; to be at **m.**; at **m.**, come to **m.**, *emaciated*, esp. applied to an animal. "turned to **m.**", *wasted to a mere shadow*. Wests. (Ai.). Also *starvation; misery*. 2) *a bony, miserable animal*; dey (de sheep) 're just a' ['all'] *mogers*. Sa. — The word is the adjective *moger*, used substantivally. See *mager*<sup>2</sup> and *mogerdóm*, sbs.

**moger** [mōgər], adj., 1) *thin and wretched, emaciated*; he is very **m.-lookin'** (Fe.). 2) *weak and feeble*, esp. from age; he is comin' very **m.** (Y<sup>n</sup>). 3) *exhausted, very tired*; he is comin' very **m.** (Y<sup>n</sup>). N.I. O.N. *magr*, adj., *meagre, lean*. See *mager*, adj.

**moger** [mōgər], vb., *to become lean or emaciated*, appl. to animals. Reported in the perf. part. form: "de sheep will be *mogerd*". Sa. No.

*magrast* (O.N. *megrask*), vb. refl., Sw. *magra*, vb., *to become meagre or lean*. See the preceding word.

**mogerd** [mōgərd], **moggerd** [mōgərd], adj., *very damp*, of weather: **m.** wadder, a dirty **m.** day. Of corn: *somewhat musty from dampness*; **m.** corn (= musket, moskin, morken). Conn. See *mog*<sup>1</sup> and *mugg*, sbs.

**mogerdóm** [mō'gərdóm' (mō'gərdóm')], sb., 1) *poor physical condition*, in animals (esp. sheep); de sheep is come to **m.** N.I. (Y. and Fe.). 2) *exhaustion; debility*; come to **m.**, *entirely exhausted*; "I 'm just gane ['gone' = walked], till I 'm come to **m.**": Nm<sup>w</sup>. [mō'gərdóm']. 3) *low, debased condition (state)*; he is come doon ['down'] to **m.** (N.Roe). 4) *illness, the cause and nature of which is uncertain*, esp. ironically of a slight illness (= *mogerdóm*). "What **m.** is come ower dem?" (Y., Fe.). — In all the given senses comm. pronounced: [mō'gərdóm']. — Deriv. of *moger*, adj., *meagre, lean*.

**mogerro** [mō'gərō], sb., *a bony, wretched animal (sheep)*. Sa. A compd. of *moger*, adj., and *ro*<sup>3</sup>, sb., *a carcass, an utterly wretched animal*.

**moget** [mōgət (mogət)], adj., applied to animals, esp. sheep: *having the belly of a different colour from that of the body, esp. dark-coloured with light belly* (Wests.); a **m.** sheep. Papa St.: *mogət*; elsewhere more comm.: *mōgət*. [mōgət] is reported from Conn. in a special sense: *small, grey spots on a white body*; de sheep is **m.** ower de belly; also, by transference, appl. to such a colour of an animal's (sheep's) forehead; a **m.-faced** sheep (Conn.). — O.N. \**mōgóttr*, Icel. *mōgóttur*, Fær. *mogutur* [mō<sup>2</sup>vótōr], adj., *having the belly of another colour, in*

Icel., acc. to B.H., esp. = golsóttur, adj., *having a dark belly* (of sheep). See further gólmoget and kattmoget, adjs.

**mogg**, sb. and vb., see mugg, sb. and vb.

**moggisom**, adj., see muggisom, adj.

**moggjek** [módzək], sb., a *gnat*. comm. The form, in which -ek is the diminutive ending, rather points to No. and Sw. dial. mugg, n. (Aa.) and m. (R.). Da. myg, c., than to O.N. mý, n., *gnat*, *gnats*.

**mogi** [møgi, mɔgi], sb., *the stomach*, now commonly in a restricted sense, *the stomach of a fish*, de m. o' a fish. Sometimes of *the stomach of the whale*, and *that of the swine* (see mogilepp and mogiskinn, sbs.). — O.N. magi, m., *the stomach*.

**mogi** [mogi (møgi)]-*laid*, perf. part. and adj., appl. to fish: *having swallowed the hook too far down (into the stomach)*; de fish is m.-I, *the fish has got the hook down into the stomach*. See mogi, sb.

**mogildin** [mogil'din (-gel'din, -gil'din, -gel'din)], sb., a *small coalfish* (sillem, piltek), *stuffed with fish-liver, fried (grilled) over the fire*. N.I., Conn., Du<sup>n</sup>. (Sandwick). See further mugildin, sb.

**mogilepp** [mog'ilæp, mog'ilæp (møg'i-)], sb., a *strip of flesh, together with the skin, cut lengthways on the belly of a slaughtered animal (esp. a swine, sometimes a cow) from the breastbone down to the tail*; de m. o' de su (the sow), o' de coo. U. Also called mogiskinn [mog'iskin (møg'i-)]. — \*maga-leppr or -lepi, -leppi, "*flap of the belly*"; see lepp<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**mogins** [mogins], sb. (pl.), *dainty morsel of food*, esp. of such as is given to children in order to pacify and make them keep quiet. "dis is

m. (guid m.) for dee!" Fe. For \*modins? Cf. a) No. "moda (mooa) seg", and "modda seg", vb., *to regale oneself (with food or warmth)*; b) Icel. moða, vb., *to eat with good appetite* (of animals); c) Fær. moðát [mōãt], n., *dainty food*. Several examples of initial and final g for d from original ð are found in Shetl. Norn; see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 29, the end.

**mogiskinn**, **mogi-skin** [mog'iskin' (-skɪn', -skɛn')], sb., = mogilepp, sb.; q.v.

**mogl** [(møgəl) mɔgəl], sb., *clumsy execution of anything; bungle*. See mugl, sb.

**mogl**, **moggel** [(møgəl) mɔgəl], vb., *to bungle* (U.), see mugl, vb.

**moia** [mɔia (måia)], sb., sea-term in fishermen's tabu-lang. for *woman*. Y<sup>n</sup>. No. moja, f., *a stout, vigorous and somewhat coarsely-built woman*, Sw. dial. moja, f., = gumma, *an old woman*. — Cf. vers moia, sb.

**moifoi** [mãifãi], sb., *absurd fun; mad pranks*; "nane ['none'] o' dy m.!" Also *a little merry-making, a party*. Y. May be No. and Sw. maafaa, mãfã, prop. *that which one chances to get (possibly may obtain)*; paa maafaa, *at haphazard* (Aa.). No. "maafaa" also *absurd conduct, nonsense* (R.).

**moil**, sb., see moll<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**moilek**, sb., see mollek<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**moin**, **moien** [(mɔi<sup>2</sup>n, mãi<sup>2</sup>n) mɔiən, mãiən], sb., comm. in the pl.: moiens [mɔiəns, mãiəns], 1) *power; display of energy; activity of mind*; mostly negatively: der 'r nae ['no'] moiens i' dem or wi' dem (Y<sup>n</sup>.: mãiəns). The sing. form moi(e)n is esp. used in the adjective moinlos, moinless. For a form [møn], on Wests. (Sa.), see møn, sb. 2) *ado; noise; confusion*; he made nae ['no'] moiens (U<sup>n</sup>.: mɔiəns; Fe.: mãiəns). — O.N. magn, n., *main; strength; power*. —



The obsolete Eng. and L.Sc. *moyen*, sb., *means, power*, etc., from Fr. *moyen*, *means*, differs from the Shetl. *moien*. There may appear to be an Eng. (L. Scottish) influence upon the pronunciation of the Shetl. word. A development *magn* > \**monn*, *moin*, is, however, in accordance with the phonology of Shetl. Norn.

\***moinbû**, sb., explained by Edm. as "an invitation to a funeral, transmitted as the fiery cross was of old". *û* in "bû" may here prob., as in other cases in Edm., denote the *ø* [̄] sound; cf. *innbø*, sb. — The word must doubtless be O.N. *mannboð*, n., a) *a banquet*; b) *a message*. Compare *monn* (*moin*-) [O.N. *mann*-] in the compd. *monnskab*, sb.

**moinlos**, **moin-less** [mɔiˈnɫəs, -ləs; mɑiˈnɫəs] and **moien-less** [mɔiˈənɫəs, mɑiˈənɫəs], adj., *weak, feeble; having no energy, sluggish; entirely exhausted*, e.g. from heat. Fairly comm. From Du. the word [mɑiˈənɫəs] is reported in sense of *dull; stupid*. In Y<sup>n</sup>. occas. with dropped *n* in the first part: *moilos*, *moiless* [mɔiləs, -ləs], *unable to move oneself*. — O.N. *magnlauss*, adj., *weak, feeble*, = *meginlauss*.

**moit** [mɔit], vb., 1) *to be slow and sluggish in one's movements; to go slowly, musing about; to geng moitin aboot or alang* ['along']; — *to work without progress, to mess about with something, to m. atill* ['into'] *onyting* (U<sup>n</sup>). U. Cf. No. *maata* and *mota*, vb., *to put aside, myta*, vb., *to sneak about; to bring away secretly*, see further Shetl. *mut*, vb., to which *moit* is a parallel form.

**moitel** [mɔitəl, mɔiˈtəl], sb., *a small knife*, partly disparagingly *a blunt knife*. See *muttel*, sb.

**moitel**, **moittel**, vb., see *mottel*, vb.

**moiti** [mɔiti], adj., *diminutive* (Y<sup>n</sup>.), see *muti*, adj.

\***mol**, sb., *voice, speech; matter, case*; only found in a couple of compds.; see *lomol* (*lumol*), *umol*, sbs., \***mol** \*(*mil*), sb., *limit*, in a couple of compds.: "simmer-mol", and *sjurmol*, sbs.

**mol**, **moll** (**mill**) [mɔl, mɔl, mɔl], sb., *a pebble-ridge*. As a living word noted down only in Nm<sup>n.w.</sup>. [mɔl]; run **m.** [mɔl] (Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>). As a place-name, partly with the meaning understood, is found, e.g. *de Nort* and *de Sooth Mols* [mɔls, mɔls], pl. (West Isle, Skerries), two stretches of beach with pebble-ridges; *de Mol* [mɔl] (Nordaness, Du.), a cleft in a rocky coast (gjo) with a pebble-ridge; *Krossmol* [krɔsmɔl] (Fe.): \**kross-mɔl*; *Maligjo* [malˈiɡjɔː] (Br.): \**malar-gjá*. — O.N. *møl*, f., *a heap, collection, mound of small things* (grjót<sup>møl</sup>, sand<sup>møl</sup>), esp. *a pebble-ridge along the beach*. — Cf. *balligrøt*, *rolligrøt*, sbs.

**molband** [mɔlˈbænd (mɔlˈ-, mɔlˈ-)], sb., *a muzzle*, see *mulband*, sb.

**molbend** [mɔlˈbænd, mɔlbænd (mɔlˈ-, mɔlˈ-)], **molband** [-bænd], **molbind** [-bind, -bend], vb., *to muzzle*, metaph. *to get the upper hand of*, see *mulbend*, vb.

**molda** [mɔlda (mɔilda), mɔlda], sb., *a mare with a white muzzle and with the head and body of another colour*, esp. as the name for such a mare: *Molda*. Fe. Prop. \**mýlta* or \**múlotta*, adj., def. form in the fem. gender, "the muzzle-coloured" (understood "hryssa" or *merr*, f., *a mare*), from an adj. \**mýltr* or \**múlótr*, *having a muzzle of another colour than that of the body*, deriv. of O.N. *múli*, m., *muzzle*. Cf. *molet*, *mollet*, *mølet* in the compds. *grølmolet*, *grølmølet*, *kattmollet*, *kormollet*, \**trollmolet*, adjs.

**molder** [möldər] and **mølder** [møldər], sb., a *particle, crumb* (of dough or bread), comm. in pl., molders (or molders). The form with o [ó] is the more common; mølder is reported from Wests. (Sa.). No. muldr, n., collect., *crumbs*, and muldra, f., a *particle, crumb*. molder may spring from a form with i-mutation: \*myldr(i). Cf. mulin<sup>1</sup> and møl(l)-in, sb.

**molder** [möldər] and **mølder** [møldər], vb., 1) vb. a., to *break into pieces, to crumble*. 2) vb. n., to *fall to or into pieces, to moulder*. molder is the more common form; mølder is reported from Wests. (Sa.); de bread is mølderin, the *bread is crumbling away*. — No. muldra, vb., to *break into crumbs; to moulder*. mølder may spring from an i-mutated form: \*myldra; cf. Fær. mylgra [milgra], vb., to *crumble*.

**molek** [mölək, mö<sup>3</sup>lək], sb., seaterm, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for a bugt: a *certain length (40 to 50 fathoms) of a fishing long-line*. Fe. O.N. mál, n., a *measure, a certain measure of length* (esp. 16 fathoms). No. maale, m., a *coiled-up fishing-line of about 20 fathoms in length* (R.), from maal, n., a *measure*. See bugt, sb.

**molg** [mòlg], sb., 1) a *layer of sweat mixed with dirt*, esp. on the face; he (his face) was in a **m. o'** sweat, he (his face) was *dirty and running with sweat*. Also mjölg [mjölg]; in a **m. o'** sweat. Y<sup>b</sup>. 2) more rarely: *muggy weather*. Nm<sup>n-w</sup>. (Uyea), = moll<sup>2</sup> (moil). The adjective molgi is more commonly appl. to weather. — Metathesis of an older \*mogl, \*mjögl, from O.N. mygla, f., *mustiness*. See the three foll. words.

**molg** [mòlg, mölg], vb., 1) to *grow musty, to become spoiled owing to dampness or confined air,*

e.g. appl. to fish, flesh and bread, as well as to clothes; to lie molgin. Mostly in perf. part., molget[mòlgæt, mölgæt], also used as an adj.; "hit was ['it had'] lain till (h)it was molget" (Fe.). 2) a) to *cover with a layer of dirt, to soil*; cf. gormol, vb.; b) to *wash badly, so that most of the dirt remains* (= gorbloot, vb.); hit is only molget, *it is only half washed* (N.Roe). — Also mjölg [mjölg], perf. part. mjölget, reported, esp. in sense 1, from Fe. — The word has arisen by metathesis from an older \*mogl, \*mjögl. O.N. mygla, vb., to *grow musty*.

**molget** [mòlgæt, mölgæt], adj., 1) *musty, spoiled (owing to dampness or confined air)*, e.g. appl. to fish, flesh and bread as well as to clothes. Also mjölget [mjölgæt]. Fe. 2) a) *soiled, dirty, covered with a layer of dirt*, **m. wi'** dirt (N.I.); a **m.** or mjölget face (Fe.); b) *having a dirty appearance or a dirty-grey colour* (Y<sup>n</sup>: molget); molget i' de face, *spotted with grey on the forehead*, appl. to a white sheep (Y<sup>b</sup>). — By metathesis for an older \*moglet and \*mjöglet. O.N. myglugr, Icel. myglaður, adj., *musty*. See the foll. word.

**molgi** [mòlgi, mölgi], adj., *damp, sultry, close*, appl. to air, weather; **m. wadder** ['weather']. Fe.: [mòlgi]. Nm<sup>n-w</sup>. (Uyea): [mòlgi]. Prop. the same word as the preceding, but suffixed with the more recent Eng. adjectival ending -y, -ie. Cf. mugg, prop. *mustiness*, appl. to wet (and sultry) weather or drizzling rain.

\***moliskop**, sb., a *certain land-measure, a small area of land*, in former times. Balfour (Oppressions of the 16th century in Orkney and Zetland): "Moeliscop (Mœliscop), a local land-measure, =  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a penny-land". For "penny-land"

(a small part of the out-field for which an annual rent of one "penning" was paid) see \*ørsländ.

— Doubtless \*molings-kop from \*málings-kaup for \*mælings-kaup by dropping of i-mutation in the first part of the compd. Thus prop. with the meaning: *tax of a \*molin*, O.N. mælingr, m., *a certain measure of land, a small area*. \*molin is found as a place-name in a somewhat different sense, appl. to the plot of ground; de Trimolins, -mullins [tri'mol'ens] (an older name for "de Briggetegs", Tresta, Fe.); No. trimæling, m., *a field requiring three "mæler" of seed-corn* (O.N. mælir, m.,  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a barrel or sáld). For kop in sense of tax, see \*eystercop (\*austercop), \*forkop, \*landseterkop, sbs.

**moll<sup>1</sup>** [mól], sb., *muzzle; loose or thick, protruding lip*, see mul<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**moll<sup>2</sup> (moil)** [mò], möil, sb., *sultry heat, hot and close air*, a m. o' heat [het]. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Cf. Icel. molla, f., *warm weather*, and Shetl. møl, sb. moll (moil) might, however, also be a parallel form to molg from \*mygl-; see molg, sb. 2.

**moll** [mò], vb., *to move the jaws in chewing; to munch; to root in the food with the snout or mouth with no inclination for eating* (appl. to cattle); *to chew something without caring to eat it*; de coo guid ['went'] mollin t'rough her fodder (Fe.); de kye was ['cows were'] mollin i' deir food (U<sup>n</sup>.); he just moll [mò]d it in his mooth (Fe.). — O.N. muðla, vb., *to mumble; to munch; to move the jaws as if to speak or chew* (No. mulla, vb., *to mumble*).

**mollbland** [mòlbländ'], sb., *untidy mixture; disorder; confusion*, = millablanda, sb.; q.v.

**mollbland** [mòlbländ'], vb., *to mix; mingle together, esp. in an untidy*

*manner, confusedly, prop. to mingle (various things) together*. \*milliblanda; see millablanda, sb.

**mollek<sup>1</sup>** [mò]æk, sb., *a small bundle of gleanings; one or two handfuls of ears of corn (esp. barley) gleaned after the reaping of the corn, and tied in a bundle*. comm. Also mullak, mullek [mò]æk, mólæk [mòilæk] (Fo., Conn. occas.), and möilek [mòilæk] (Br.). More rarely with the pronunc.: [mò]æk (Du. occas.). — Also Ork.: moll(i)æk and mol-ljo. — Prob. the same word as Sw. dial. "mulla", f., found only in the pl. in Ri. (p. 427, under "mala", vb.): "mullor", *refuse, detached ears of corn, gleaned and thrown upon the heap of corn*. — See grøtimollek, sb., meaning 2 of which (*the belly of a fish, filled with fish-liver and boiled*, Du.) indicates, however, another word, viz.: O.N. mýll, m., *a ball, globe*, Sw. dial. myl, m., *a ball*.

**mollek<sup>2</sup>** [mò]æk, sb., *a muzzle; thick lip* (U<sup>n</sup>.), see mul<sup>1</sup>, sb.

†**mollil** [máli], sb., *a groove in the plank of a boat into which another plank fits*, esp. appl. to an ornamental scarfing of planks, peculiar to Norwegian boats. Du. The word may be No. molla (\*malla, f., *ward of a lock*, Icel. malla and mella, f., id., Da. malle, c., *loop, eye*).

**mols**, vb., *to thrust out the lips; to talk; preach*, see muls, vb.

**molten** [mò'tøn], perf. part. and adj., *decomposed; coagulated*; m. and run. Fe. No. molten, Icel. mol-tinn, adj., properly perf. part., *decomposed; decaying*. O.N. melta, vb. (perf. part. moltinn), *to digest food*.

**momi**, **mommel** [mómæl], vb., *to mutter, mumble*, see mumi, vb.

**mommi** [momi, måmi], sb., *a crushed mass, tiny fragments of a broken object; gane atill* ['gone in']

**m.**, laid in **m.**, *entirely crushed or shattered*. U., Y. For an older \*molmi. No. molma, *i.*, a *soft, granulated mass* (\*malma). Cf. †mami<sup>2</sup>, "maumi", sb. (from \*malm-). Eng. dial. mummy, "a soft, shapeless mass, a pulp".

**mon (mun)** [mon, mɔn (mɔn)], sb., a *marked influence upon something, marked change*; partly and esp. *increase; progress, partly decrease; difference*; to mak' **m.**, to mak' a **m.**, *to cause a marked change or difference, esp. increase, to make considerable progress*; he is no makin' muckle **m.**, *he does not make very much progress* (U.); hit ['it'] maks' **m.**, *it makes a difference, it is an increase*; — sometimes a *decrease*; "dis ['this'] can hardly mak' a mink or **m.** in (atill) it" (U<sup>n</sup>.); — *degree; measure*; a **m.** mare ['more'], a **m.** less (U.). — Commonly pronounced [mɔn]; the form [mon] esp. reported from U. beside [mɔn] and occas. [mɔn]. — O.N. munr, *m.*, *that which serves to change or improve, what is needed; that which makes, effect; change; difference; increase; profit, etc.* No. mun, *m.*, also *inter alia degree, measure* (more rarely in sense of *difference*); Icel. and Fær. munur, *m.*, *inter alia difference*.

**mon (mun)** [mon, mɔn (mɔn)], vb., 1) vb. a., *to move a little*; will du **m.** dee a bit? (U<sup>n</sup>.); esp. *to move a cow from one part of the home-pasture to another, to m. de coo. to m. de kye or baess* ['beasts'], *to move the cows* (De., etc.). In the last sense reported only with the pronunc. [mɔn]. 2) vb. n., *to bring about a marked change or increase, to make progress*; hit ['it'] is monin fast, *there is a great deal of progress*, hit is no monin fast, *there is very little progress* (Conn.: mɔn). — *to add, esp. in the expr. "m. op"* (U.), which is also used in

sense of *to fill up*; dat mons op, a) *it is a good addition*; b) *it is filling, e.g. of food* (U<sup>wg</sup>.). — Comm. pronounced [mɔn]; the form [mon] is esp. reported from U. beside [mɔn] and occas. [mɔn]. — O.N. muna, vb., a) *to move*; b) *to make progress*; c) *to make a marked effect or difference*.

**monali (munali)** [mon'ali], adj., *considerable; really good or large; profitable; lucky*; a **m.** gift, a *large, valuable gift*; a **m.** "shield" (= chield), a *good-looking, big and square-built person (fellow)*. U. — O.N. munligr, adj., *profitable*; No. munleg and muna(r)leg, adj., *pretty good; considerable, e.g. of a haul*.

**mond** [mɔ'nd, mɔnd, mɔnd (mɔnd)], sb., 1) a *(period of time) good or long while, esp. appl. to the time drawing on before an absent person returns*; hit ['it'] is a **m.** [mɔ'nd], f(r)æ du guid ['went'] (Y<sup>n</sup>.); du 's been a **m.** [mɔnd] (U.). 2) a *(period) short time of rough weather; esp. of a certain duration*. N.I. der' cam' a **m.** [mɔnd], a **m.** o' ill wadder ['weather'] (U.). Fe.: [mɔnd and mɔnd]; — *continuous and disagreeably rough weather* (U.: mɔnd); he was a **m.**, *it was very bad weather, a disagreeable, rainy and stormy day or night* (U.). In Fe. sometimes, like ond [ɔnd], appl. to *sultry weather* (mond [mɔnd], however, used of a certain, limited period). 3) *spirits; temper; humour*; in guid ['good'] **m.** (U.: mɔnd); more freq. appl. to bad temper: der' wer' a ill ['bad'] **m.** upon him dis mornin' (U.). de mornin'-**m.** [mɔnd] is on him, *he is in a bad temper this morning (not yet fully awake)*: Y<sup>h</sup>. "der' r nae ['no'] guid **m.** [mɔnd] on de fish" (is said, when the fish will not take the bait): Y<sup>n</sup>. 4) *excited state or frame of mind*; to be in a **m.** (U.: mɔ'nd, mɔnd); also *noise*

and confusion; to had ['hold'] a **m.** (U.); — a *grumbling; wrangle; quarrel*; der' will be a **m.** wi' him, a **m.** ower dis ['this']; der' wer' (*there was*) a **m.** among dem. U. [mònd, mɔnd, månd]. — [mònd] is the more common form of pronunc. of this word, peculiar to the N.I. [mònd] and [mɔnd]: U. and Fe.; in U. (U<sup>n</sup>) occas. with a more open vowel-sound [mãnd]. — O.N. mund, n., *nick of time, a short period*. No. and Fær. mund, n., esp. a *point of time or limited period in which something usually takes place*.

**mondet** [mòndət], adj., of a *certain disposition or nature*, see ill-mondet (under ill-minnet, adj.).

**mondi** [mòndi], sb., a *feeling, suggestion, sensation*, esp. in boat-fishermen's tabu-language, applied to the sensation caused by a fish slightly touching (but not taking) the bait; to ha'e de **m.** o' a fish bein' at de hook; I had de **m.** o' him (o' de fish); I had de **m.** about me (U<sup>n</sup>. w.). — Etymologically the word is prob. to be classed with O.N. munr, m., *mind, mood*, etc., and minni, n., *mind, memory*. Cf. mondēt [mòndət], adj., in the compd. ill-mondēt = ill-minnet (-minjet), adj., *evil-natured; malicious*. For d in mondi and mondēt compare A.S. gemynd, sb., *mind, memory*, Eng. mind, as well as Goth. gamunds, sb., *mind, memory*. — See umond, sb.

**mongeskarf** [mɔŋ'gəskɑ'rf] and **mongiskarf** [mɔŋ'giskɑ'rf], sb., a *species of flounder, longish in shape, the flesh having a glassy appearance*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe): mōngeskarf. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>., and Ai.: mongiskarf. Reported from N.Roe as resembling the sole (pleuronectes solea) in shape, and from Ai. as being a kind of sole. — \*munk(a)-skarv(r)? The last part of the compd. is prob. No. skarv, n., a *poor, worthless thing* (Aa.),

or "skarv", m., a *poor fellow, a wretch* (Aa.). The first part is more doubtful; it might be No. munk, m., prop. a *monk*, but also used, inter alia, of an *unlucky fisherman, one who comes home empty-handed* (Trondhjem). — A mōngeskarf is (was) considered as a fish having little value, and it might be said of the fisherman, who had caught nothing else, that he was returning empty-handed. — Another name for mōngeskarf is vogeskarf; q.v.

\***monin** [monin], sb., *moon*, de **m.**; prop. def.: *the moon*. U<sup>n</sup>. Edm.: monen, the moon. O.N. máni, m., *moon*, def. form: máninn.

\***monn** [mòŋ], sb., *the mouth*. Handed down in an old Norn verse as a kind of address to the cat (a kind of formula): Op about de ljora (\*jora)! goit fire monna [mòŋa]! *up around the ear (with the paw)! (that is) good for the mouth (i.e. that promises a lucky catch of fish)*. Conn. monn is found besides in some compds., as: monnlipp, vb., monnmogi, sb., and monnvig (-vjeg), -vik, sb.; q.v. — O.N. munnr, muðr, m., *the mouth*.

\***monnhvam** [mòŋ'hwām], sb., *labour-pains which, according to an old superstition, a wife can transfer to her husband*, thereby evading these pains herself. Nm. Similar to bonnsvamm, sb.; q.v. — monnhvam may be a corruption of a bonnvamm [\*barn-vamm] as a parallel form to bonnsvamm [\*barns-vamm], because m in hwam may have had an assimilative influence upon b in bonn. Several examples are found of a similar corruption of words in Shefl. Norn, arisen by assimilation. Another explanation of monnhvam is the possibility of the word being an old \*mannvamm", denoting *the labour-pains transferred to the husband*.

For the form *monn* from "mann" see *monnskab*, sb.

**monnlipp** [mónlep', -lep', -læp'], vb., properly: *to let hang down or to thrust out the lower lip*, used in the senses: *to be indisposed, disheartened, or out of temper*; he is uncon ['very'] *monnlippin i' de mornin', he is very indisposed and sulky in the morning*. Fe. An infinitive form *vannlippin* [vǎnlip'ən, -læp'ən], also from Fe., is no doubt a corruption of *monnlipp*. — The word is prob. a \**munnlippa* or (older) *munlepa*, vb., *to let the lip hang*. Shetl. \**monn*, sb., *the mouth*, O.N. *munnr* (muðr). With the second part *lipp* cf. No. *lepa*, vb., *to let the lip hang* (R.). *lipp* is rather a more recent form, formed through the infl. of Eng. *lip*, sb.; note, however, No. and Fær. *lippa*, f., *the lip*, in Fær. esp. denoting *hanging lip* (as distinct from *vorr*, f., *the lip*).

**monnmogi** (**moinmogi**) [món'·mog'i, món'·mog'i, -mög'i] and **monnamogi** [món'·amog'i], sb., *the foremost part of the stomach of a fish*, = *minnamogi*. [móin'·mog'i]: Conn. [món'·amog'i]: U<sup>n</sup>. — Icel. *munnamagi*, m., *the gullet of a cod* (B.H.). No. *magemunn*, m., *pylorus*. — See the form *minnamogi*.

**monnskab** [mónʃskab (móin-, mónðskab)], sb., *power, ability* (esp. *physical*) *to execute something*; he has nae ['no'] *m*. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. *mannskapr*, m., a) *human nature*; b) *individual ability and power to execute something* (thus No. "mannskap", South of the Dovre).

**monnskebdet**, adj., see under *miskeptet*, adj.

**monnvik** [món'vik', mónvik'], **monnvig** [món'vig', mónvig', -vig'], **monnvjeg** [món'vjeg', mónvjeg', -vjeg'; mónvjeg'g], sb., *the corner of the mouth*. *monnvik*: Y. and Fe. occas. *monnvig*: Fe. occas.

*monnvjeg*: U. (U<sup>n</sup>). Outside N.I. sporadically in all the given forms of pronunciation. — No. *munnvik*, f., Icel. *munnvik*, n., Da. *mundvig*, id.

**monnvidd** [món'vid', sb., *gloom; dusk*; to see t'rough *m*, *to see plainly through the dusk or dark, to be able to see in the dark*. U. Edm. gives a form "minvid" (U<sup>n</sup>.?): "to see through minvid: i.e. in the dusk or dark". The pronunc. [món'vid'] is esp. reported from U<sup>wg</sup>. *minvid* (Edm.) is doubtless to be pronounced in the same way as *minvidd* [mən'vid', mənvid'], reported from Y<sup>n</sup>. in sense of *something enigmatical, specious circumstances of a case*, which, with regard to meaning, seems to be the same word as *monnvidd*. The latter may formerly have denoted *dusk, caused by magic art*, and, in that case, may be an original "\**mynjuvitt*" or "*myndvitt*". No. *mynja*, f., (*natural characteristic or mysterious quality, disposition*, also (esp. in pl.) *mysterious faculties*, *mynd*, f., *mysterious quality*, etc. The second part of the compd., *vidd*, is then probably O.N. *vitt*, n., *witchcraft, charm*. A comparison with Fær. *meinviti*, n., *inferno* (esp. in poetry), is doubtless, for phonetic reasons, as well as with regard to meaning, hardly acceptable. From Y<sup>n</sup>. comes *monnavidda*, *monjavidda* [món'avid'a, món'avid'a], as an exclamation expressing surprise: *the deuce!* etc., which might, with regard to use and meaning, call to mind Fær. *meinviti*.

"**moora**", sb., see \**mora*, sb.

**mooth-kast** [mup (mop)'kast'], sb., *facility with which one takes one's food, good appetite, as shown by the facility and gusto with which one eats*. "Sicc ['such'] a bairn (*child*) has a guid ['good'] *m.k.*" (Du.). \*(*munn*-)kast. See *kast*, sb.

**mor**<sup>1</sup> [mor (mór)], sb., *diminutive objects*; see murr<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**mor**<sup>2</sup> [mōr], sb., *slight wash of the waves upon the shore, very slight surf*; esp. negatively in exprs. as: der 'r nedder ['neither'] **m.** or swal [swāl] here, *there is neither surf nor swell here (near the shore)*. U<sup>n</sup>. Sometimes mōr [mōr] (U<sup>n</sup>). \*mar? See the foll. word.

**mor** [mōr], vb., of the sea, waves: *to wash or break slightly, esp. against the shore or skerries*; de sea couldno ['-not'] **m.**; de sea did no **m.** (was no morin) upon a stane, *the sea was perfectly calm and smooth*. U<sup>n</sup>. Sometimes metaph. appl. to a person: *to be slow and lethargic in one's movements*, esp. with negative, intensive: he canno **m.**, he can nedder **m.** or (nor) swal [swāl], *he does not take the trouble to do the slightest thing* (U<sup>n</sup>.); see mor, sb. — The word is prob. No. mara, vb., a) *to float heavily*; b) *to move slowly, almost imperceptibly onward* (Aa.), *to go leisurely, at an even pace* (R.). mōr, a parallel form to the substantive mor, might certainly indicate an original \*maur-, but this stem has partly different root-meanings (see mōr and mōrr, vbs.), and mōr for mor may partly be due to corruption by mingling.

\***mora** [mōra], sb., *mother*. Fo. The word appears in this form in some variants of the eagle's song (de ern's song); in a single variant: \*mura [mūra]. See the Introd., Fragments of Norn. In "Da Tief i' da Neean" (Shetl. Times 1879) "pūrla moora, pūrla boghra" (prob. *poor mother, poor boy*), which words, taken from the eagle's song, are given as a charm. A form \*mara [mara] in Conn. must be due to a later development of \*mora, of which the original long o has been

shortened and gradually changed to a (compare the change o > a in L.Scottish, e.g. in "tap" from "top"). — From O.N. móðir, f., with dropping of ð as in No., Da. and Sw. "mor".

**morg** [mōrg], sb., *a mixed, dirty mass; a dirty or untidy heap; a mess*; a **m.** o' dirt, o' confusion; to be (lie) in a **m.** Sometimes also *an overwhelming number* (Y. occas.); to ha'e a **m.**; de station is in a **m.** o' fish (*abounding with fish*); — *something which overwhelms one*; hit ['it'] cam' in a **m.** (Y.). — Cf. a) No. morke, m., *a mass; mixture*; b) No. myrja, f., *a mass; mixture; great quantity*, and Sw. dial. mōrja, f., *damp or dirty mass; mixture; a mess*, with which words Shetl. morg is etymologically to be classed. morg is prop. a \*murk-; see further under the foll. word.

**morg** [mōrg], vb., *to rake about, to work constantly in a dirty mass*; to **m.** in fish, i' taaties ['potatoes'], i' de eart'. Sometimes also *to poke the fire*, to **m.** i' de fire (Y<sup>h</sup>.); du is morgin ut de fire, *you are spoiling the fire, making it go out by poking it too much* (Y<sup>h</sup>.). — From Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) are reported the forms of pronunc. mjörg [mjōrg] and mjōrg [mjōrg], to **m.** in dirt a' ['all'] day. — Prop. the same word as No. murka, vb., *to work quietly and steadily* (= mura), *to touch lightly, to prick*, Sw. dial. morka (morga) and murka, vb., *to trifle, to be occupied with small things, making but little progress* (Ri.). With reference to the change in meaning cf. the relation between a) No. myrja, vb., *to rub, scrape; to work assiduously, in a quiet and steady manner*, in the last sense = murka, and b) No. myrja, f., *a mass; mixture*. — See murk, vb., and cf. mird, mirj, vb.

**morgauge?** [mórgādʒ], sb., a *dirty mass; muddle, mess; untidiness*; to be (lie) in a **m.** Du. The word seems to be a deriv. of morg, sb., with a more modern derivative ending, Eng. -age? Erroneously influenced by Eng. "mortgage"? There is, however, a possibility that "mórgādʒ" may be a compd. of morg and No. gysja, f., *mud, filth, a great mass*, because the word is reported from Orkney in the form "murgis", and with a similar sense to the Shetlandic.

**morken** [mó'rkən], **morkend** [mó'rkənd] and **morkin** [mó'rkɪn], adj., *somewhat spoiled or rotten; musty; wet*; mostly appl. to corn: **m.** corn, *musty corn*, damaged by dampness and heat. Also appl. to meal: *musty, m.* meal. Of hay: **m.** hay (Sa.). In Unst (U<sup>n</sup>), and occas. on Wests. esp. appl. to the smell of something musty; a **m.** smell, *a musty smell*, e.g. of old clothes (Wests., U<sup>n</sup>), of water kept too long in a closed-up keg or bottle (U<sup>n</sup>). For "morken(d) corn" is commonly said in Unst (U<sup>n</sup>) moskin or muskend corn (occas. also: mosin corn). — [mó'rkɪn] and [mó'rkənd]: U<sup>n</sup>. [mó'rkən]: Conn., and sporadically in other places. [mó'rkənd] is the most common of the given forms. Also a) murken [mó'rkən] with the parallel form murten [mó'rtən] (Fe.? acc. to J.I.), a **m.** taste or smell; b) mirken [mó'rkən] and comm. mirkend [mó'rkənd]. — No. morken, Icel. morkinn, Sw. murken, adj., *somewhat decayed, rotten, mouldering*. O.N. morkna, vb., *to wither, die or waste away*.

**morki, mork-y** [mó'rkɪ], adj., applied to weather: *damp*; **m.** wadder. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. Properly the same word as the preceding one, only with a more modern derivative ending. For the use of "morkinn", *decayed, musty*,

appl. to damp weather, compare the use of the stem "mugg-" (*mustiness*) in Northern and English, as well as in Shetl., appl. to damp weather. With morki cf. besides, partly No. murk, n., in sense of *small refuse* (from which a meaning such as *drizzle* may easily spring), partly No. murken, adj., of weather: *cloudy and somewhat rough* (R.).

**morkifettel** [mó'r'kifæt'əl], sb., 1) *a damp and dirty heap*, e.g. of old clothes; a **m.** o' dirt; Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. 2) *disorder; confusion; trouble*; to be in a **m.** Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — morki may be either the stem \*mork- or \*murk- (mentioned under the two preceding words) or possibly morg, with hardening of g to k (to which several analogies are to be found). The original meanings of the second part fettel might possibly have been such as *something wound, tangled* (cf. O.N. fatla, vb., *to wind round, enclose by rope*; Shetl. fetel, fetel, sb., *a carrying-band*). Cf. also, however, L.Sc. fettil, fettle, sb., in sense of *order, state*, also *temper, humour*.

**morr<sup>1</sup>** [mòr (mòrr)], sb., collect., 1) *diminutive parts; small particles into which anything has been shattered or crushed*; to geng in **m.**; to lay in **m.**, *to smash to atoms*. M., etc., esp. S.Sh. (Du., Conn.). 2) *very small things, diminutive objects or living creatures (fish)*; "mere **m.**" S.Sh. (Conn., Du.). Sometimes appl. to a single thing (object or creature), but doubtless always used in the pl. of a collection of such things; morrs o' taaties ['potatoes'], morrs o' silleks (*small coalfish*): Conn. — Icel. mor, n., *sediment, particles of dust*, also *diminutive things, small insects, mites*. No. mor, n., a) *crumbled mass*, also ß) *small articulata*, maar, m., a) = mor, b) *a poor, little creature*, maare,



m., *mites*, etc. Sw. dial. *mor* or *mår*, n., *refuse, a heap of crushed things* (*mora*, vb., to *crush into pieces*). See *murr*<sup>1</sup>, sb., and cf. *modd*<sup>1</sup> and *modder*, sbs.

**morr**<sup>2</sup> [mór(r)], sb., 1) *a whirring sound*. 2) *a tingling, itching*. U<sup>n</sup>. See further *murr*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**morr** [mór(r)], vb., to *tingle, itch*, appl. to a pricking or shooting pain (U<sup>n</sup>); see further *murr* and *mør*, vbs.

**morrakav**, sb., see *murkavi*, sb.

**morralli**, **morrell**, sb., *phosphorescent light*, see under *marelde*, *maril*, sb.

**morrwol**, **morriwol**, sb., *the angler*, *Lophius piscatorius*, see *marul*, sb.

**morset** [mó'rsæt] and **murset** [mó'r-sæt], adj., *having a big, broad, coarse and wrinkled face*, esp. in the compd. "**m.-faced**". a **m.** face, *a big, broad, coarse and wrinkled face*. Sa. — Prob. to be classed with No. and Sw. *morsk*, adj., *harsh, fierce* (Sw. dial. *morsk* and *mursk*).

**mort** [mó'rt], **mortek** [mó'rtæk], sb., *a small (and poor) thing; a small (and naughty) creature*; see *mirt*, *mirték*, sb., and *murt*, sb.

**mos** [mös, mō's], sb., *a state of decomposition; dry-rot*. U.? See *mosin* and *moskin*, adjs., which contain the stem *mos*.

**mosin** [mösín] and **mosen** [mösən, mōzən], adj., 1) *drowsy; faint; dull*. Fe. [mösín]. 2) *stiff and numb (from cold), benumbed; m. wi' cauld* ['cold']. U<sup>n</sup>. [mösín (mösən, mōzən)]; Fe. [mō-sín]. 3) *slightly rotten; decomposed, spoiled from heat and dampness or from close air; musty; m. corn, hay, claes* ['clothes'], etc. U<sup>n</sup>. [mō-sín, mōzən (mösən)]. Du. (Ireland) [mösən, mōzən]. In Fe. [mösín], occas. in sense of *spongy, porous* (prop. *in a state of decomposition*), is used in the same way as *fosen*, "fozy" (acc. to somewhat uncertain

report); **m.-lookin'**, **m.-like**. 4) metaph. of frame of mind: *in bad humour, sulky, peevish, m.-lookin', m.-like*. Fe. [mösín]. — More than one word? With *mosin* 1 and 2 may be compared No. *mosen*, adj., a) *hot; sultry; close*; b) *faint and drowsy from heat*. For *mosin* 3 see further *moskin*, adj., which is a derivative form.

**mosker** [møskər, måskər], sb., *a whisper; slight murmur* (N.), see *musker*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**moskin** [møskín (måskín)], **mosken** [møskən], adj., *half-spoiled from heat and dampness; musty*, esp. appl. to corn; **m.** corn. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). Also *musken* [(muskən) mōskən] and *muskend* [(muskənd) mōskənd]; **m.** corn. U. — No. *mausken* (møysken), *mosken*, adj., *rotten; mouldering*; = *murken*, adj., id. See *mosin* 3 and *morken*, adjs.

**mosset** [mōs(ə)æt], adj., *very hairy or thickly feathered all round the head (forehead) or neck*. Appl. to sheep: *very hairy on the forehead (in the face)*; a **m.** sheep. U<sup>n</sup>. Appl. to poultry: *thickly feathered on the head and neck*; a **m.** hen. U., Y. — The word prob. represents an older \**mofset*, \**mufset*, as a *muffi* [mof(f)i], adj., is found handed down in sense of *having a thick plumage (round the legs)*, "**m.-legged**", appl. to poultry. The word, in that case, properly denotes something swelling, thick and clumsy. See further *muffi*, adj. Scarcely an original "\**mutched*", *wearing a cap, head-dress*, from L.Sc. *mutch*, sb., *a cap, head-dress*.

**moSSI** [mōsɪ], adj., *damp*, appl. to weather; **m.** wadder. De. May be No. *mossen*, adj., *sultry* (R.), = *mosen*. Cf. the relation of meaning between O.N. *mugga*, f., *soft, drizzling rain*, and Eng. dial. *muggy*, adj., *sultry, close and oppressive*. Might also stand for a \**moski*; cf.

No. muska, vb., *to drizzle*, Shetl. musker<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**most** [mòst], sb., *vapour; mist*, esp. *dense, mist-like vapour; very dense smoke*, a m. o' reek. U., Burra., Du. de hus is in a m., *the house is full of dense, stifling vapour* (Du.). *to be in a m., steaming with sweat* (Du.). Also *a heap of whirled-up dust*; du is makin' a m., *you are whirling up too much dust* (Y<sup>n</sup>). — The word is an old "must" or "mustur" as a parallel form to O.N. mistr, n., *mist*. Cf. No. must, f., *vapour*. See also møst, sb.

**møtl** [mòtəl], **møitel** [møitel], vb., *to speak indistinctly, to mutter*; he møiteld som'tin' ut o' him (U<sup>n</sup>). Fær. mutla, Sw. dial. mutla, vb., *to mutter*. O.N. muðla, vb., *partly to mutter, partly to munch*.

**møtt** [møt (måt)], sb., *a mote; fluff; atom* (C.), see mutt, sb.

**møttel, møitel**, sb., *a small (worn-out) knife*, see muttel, sb.

**møttel, møitel**, vb., *to stick awkwardly with a knife*, see mutl<sup>2</sup>, muttel, vb.

**møttl, møiti**, adj., *diminutive*, see mutti, adj.

**mu<sup>1</sup>** [mū, mò], sb., *froth; saliva*; de mu o' de mooth; *to swallow* de mu. Also (more rarely) mø [mø], e.g. in Fe. Cf. Fær. móða, f., No. moa, f., moe, m., mo, n., *froth, foam*; No. "tyggja mo", *to 'chew froth'*, *to foam or froth at the mouth* (esp. appl. to swine and horses).

**mu<sup>2</sup>** [mū], sb., *the kernel*, esp. *in corn*; der 'r no ['not'] a mu i' de corn; "hit ['it'] is hardly shot to mu yet", *it (the corn) has not yet a sufficiently developed kernel* (U.). U., Fe. — No. mo, m., *substance, nucleus (worth)*, R.

**mu<sup>3</sup>** [mū], sb., *a weakening; a wasting away (consumption)*, esp. *a kind of consumption (in the liver)*

*from which sheep suffer, when grazing on boggy ground, causing them to waste away*. N.I. (Fe.). Also defined as *a kind of dropsy in cattle*, mu-sickness (in several places in Mainland). Mostly in the expr. "heart-mu": N.I. (Y., U.), or "mu-sickness". Also in the forms a) mø [mø], heart-mø. N.I. occas. (reported from Y<sup>n</sup>, U., as a parallel form to mu), and b) mua [mūa]-sickness, møa [møa]-sickness (U. occas.). — mu, heart-mu, may be an older \*móða or \*móði = O.N. mœða, mœði; cf. O.N. mœða, f., *distress; sickness; trouble*, and "mœði", f., *weariness; exhaustion* (móðr, adj., *weariness; exhausted*). The form mø is then directly developed from O.N. mœða or mœði, while mu may be due to dropping of i-mutation. "mu-sickness", on the other hand, is certainly an old compd.: Da. modsot, No. modsott, f., *sickness accompanied by a state of enervation, causing a wasting away*; in a similar sense Sw. dial. mossuen, m. def. (Ri.). "møa-sickness" may then easily be a \*mœðisótt or \*mœðusótt. mu a-by dropping of i-mutation. Cf. mu, vb., and mud<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**mu** [mū], vb., 1) *to be weakened; to waste away*; my heart is muin [mūin] ut. N.I. Appl. to sheep: *to waste away by consumption in the liver*; de sheep is mud [mūd, mū<sup>2</sup>d]. Occas. also mø [mø] (N.I.); de sheep is mød [mød, mø<sup>2</sup>d]. See the preceding word. Sometimes 2) *to feel very hungry* (U<sup>n</sup>?). Edm.: "moo, to crave, to feel hungry". This latter sense must have developed from meaning 1.

**muband**, vb., see mulband, mulbend (mulbind), vbs.

**mud<sup>1</sup>, muud** [mud, m<sup>o</sup>ud], sb., *mood; temper*; in this form preserved only in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea in the expr.: "der 'r nae ['no']

**m.** on de fish", *the fish will not take the bait*. Y<sup>h</sup>. Also mød [mød] (Y<sup>h</sup>). — O.N. mōðr, m., (*violent emotion*, etc. — In a general sense *mood*; *temper*, a form with short ø is used in Shetl.: m ød [mød], which most prob. is Sc. mude, Eng. mood.

**mud<sup>2</sup>** [müd], sb., *indistinct shape or outline of something*; to see de m. o' a person; I saw or had de m. o' it, *I saw it indistinctly*; I f'ought I saw de m. o' de land, *I thought I caught a glimpse of the land through the fog or in the dark*. U<sup>n</sup>. Also mudin [müdin] (U<sup>n</sup>), de mudin o' de land. — mod [mō'd]: Conn.; to see de mod o' a person. — O.N. mót, n., a) *likeness*; b) *appearance*; *stamp*; c) *condition (manner)*. No. mot, n., *shape*; *form*; *manner* (R.).

**mud<sup>3</sup>** [müd], sb., *weariness*; *exhaustion*; *weary state of mind*; *foolish or imbecile state*; to be in a m.; der 'r a m. on him. Conn. — Prob. O.N. mœði, f., *weariness*; *exhaustion* (or "mœða", f., *trouble*; *distress*; *sickness*), with dropped i-mutation in Shetlandic. Cf. mu<sup>3</sup> (mø), sb., *a wasting away*, etc. (with and without i-mutation, respectively), doubtless the same word as mud.

**mu-draw**, sb., see møn adrag, sb.

**mud** [müd, mü'd], perf. part., adj.?, see mu, vb.

**muffi** [mof(f)i], adj., *thickly feathered*, appl. to poultry; esp. in the expr. "m.-legged", *having a thick plumage round the legs*: a m.-legged hen. Du. (Ireland). Cf. No. "muff" in the compd. "skjeggjamuff", m., *a thickly-bearded person* (R.). Otherwise No. muff- and mufs- indicate something thick and clumsy (No. mufte, m., *a fleshy person*; mufs, m., occas. syn. with "muff", also *a small, stout person*. R.). Might not the above mosset, adj., in a similar sense to muffi, represent an older

\*moiset, \*mufset, and be classed with these words.

**mugg** [mog], sb., *soft, drizzling rain* (mostly in warm weather), *mugginess*. More common in the form mogg [móg (møg)]. [móg]: comm. [møg]: Conn. occas. [mög]: Nm. O.N. mugga, f., *soft, drizzling rain*; No. mugg, n., a) *mustiness*; b) *small rain*. No. mugga and Sw. mugg, f., *dampness*. — In Shetl. place-names mugg- [mog], and more rarely mogg- [møg], muggi (moggi), sb., are found in sense of *swamp*; *a wet tract (depression)*. Examples: de Muggi [mogi] (Fo.). de Muggi [mogi] o' Windos (Y<sup>m</sup>) ["vindáss]. de Muggis [mogis], pl. (Du., in two places: a) Boddom, b) Skollan and Virki). Moggapøl [mög'apøl'] (N.Roe); pøl is, in this case, Eng. pool; cf. below Mogapøl. A form mog with long o [mög] is found in a few place-names, names of swamps, such as "Mogapøl" [mög'apøl'] (Quefirt', Nm.), the name of a farm; cf. prec. Moggapøl; further: de Mogins [mögins], pl. (N.Roe); Moghul [mögəl] (Fo.), *an elevation* (hul, sb., *a hill*, O.N. hól) on swampy ground, also the name of a farm. To this poss. also "Mogersdal" [mög'ærsdäl'] (near Dale, Unst), *a valley*, and "Moger [mögær]-knowe" ['knoll'] (Tangwick, Nm<sup>w</sup>). In Fo. mog [mög] is said to have been used as the name of certain plants, growing in swampy places: *marshy plants*, esp. *rushes*. With Shetl. mugg (mogg, mog) in place-names in sense of *swamp*, *swampy depression*, cf. No. Mugga (\*Magga?) as the name of a stream (see Rygh, Norske Gårdnavne I, pp. 28—29 under "Muggeby").

**mugg** [mog], vb., *to rain softly, to drizzle*; mostly in warm weather. "he is muggin", *it is drizzling*; a muggin weet ['wet'], *very fine*

*rain*. More commonly *mogg* [môg (môg)]; a *moggin* weet. [mog]: Nm. occas. [môg]: Conn. Elsewhere comm.: [môg]. — No. *mugga*, vb., a) *to get musty*; b) *to rain finely as if from mist*.

**muggi, mugg-y** [mogi], adj., *damp*, appl. to weather; *soft*, of rain, drizzle. *m. wadder* (Nm.); *sma' m. weet* ['wet'], *very fine rain* (N.Roe). More comm. *moggi* [môgi], which is Eng. *muggy*, adj. — No. *muggen*, adj., *damp, muggy*.

**muggisom** [mog'isom', -sôm'] and **moggisom** [môg'isom', -sôm'], adj., *misty, damp; muggy*; appl. to air, weather; "*m. wadder*". U<sup>n</sup>. \**muggu-samr*. See the three preceding words.

\***mugild** [mugild', mogild'], vb., *to treat as mugildin, to prepare a mugildin*; see the foll. word. Conn.

**mugildin, mogildin** [mugil'din (mūgil'din), muçel'din, mōçil'din, mjugil'din, -gel'din; mogil'din, mogel'din, moçil'din, moçel'din], sb., *a small coalfish, esp. in the first year* (sillek; somewhat larger: piltek), *with the liver left inside and roasted*; occas. also *a small coalfish, filled with fish-livers and roasted*. U<sup>n</sup>.: *mogel'din* (mogil'din), *moçel'din*, *muçel'din*. Fe.: *moçil'din*, *moçel'din*, *mōçil'din*. Y. (Y<sup>n</sup>.): *mugil'din* (mūgil'din), *mjugil'din*, *-gel'din*. Conn. and Sandw., Du<sup>n</sup>.: *mogil'din*, *mugil'ın* (mugill'ın). In Conn. also metaph. appl. to *a small, troublesome creature* (*mugillin*). — The word is difficult to define etymologically. Among the possibilities for a definition may be mentioned, that the first part *mu, mo*, may be classed with No. *mad* (ma) and *mod* (mo), n., in the sense of *small fry* (see "*mad*" in Aa., and "*mod*" in R., "New Suppl."). No. "*mussa*", f., *young herrings*, "*modd* (*modde*)",

*m., codling*, are derivatives. As an explanation of the second part *gildin*, O.N. *gildingr*, m. (*gildr fiskr*), *large cod* (*marketable fish of a certain weight and size* = Shetl. *gild fish*), does not agree in meaning, which is opposite to that of the Shetl. word, as the latter applies only to tiny fish (*coalfish*), and has prob. in earlier times been used in the same way; cf. Ork. "*mugildin, mogildin* and (Rousey) *moggjelin* [môç'əlın']", corresponding in meaning to Shetl. *mugildin*, in Ork., however, applied to very small *coalfish*, cooked or roasted without being gutted. There might be a suggestion of Fær. *gilga* [gilga], f., (*small fry*) *tiny fish* (reported from the Isle of Hest). A \**gilgin* might easily have been changed to *gildin* by dissimilation, and association with *gild*. — The similarity of form in Shetl.-Ork. *mugildin, mogildin*, and No. *mokelde* (*mok-elde*), n., *a poor creature*, is doubtless accidental, as the Shetl.-Ork. word has primarily a strictly limited sense, which hardly permits it to be derived from the Norw. word here mentioned.

**mugl, muggel** [mogəl], sb., *a bungle; mess; untidily executed work*; to mak' a *m. o' a ting*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). Also *mogl, moggel* [mogəl] (U<sup>n</sup>). See the foll. word.

**mugl, muggel** [mogəl], vb., *to execute a piece of work in an awkward and wrong manner, to bungle*; he only *muggeld* it. Also *mogl, moggeld* [mogəl]. U<sup>n</sup>. — Cf. a) No. *makla, mjakla*, vb., *to bungle*, and "*maaka*", vb., *to struggle with a piece of work; to bungle, to potter*; b) Shetl. *mog<sup>2</sup>*, sb.

**mui** [mūi], sb., 1) *a muddy and sandy stretch of shore*, now esp. as the name of a part of the foreshore, south of Baltasound, U<sup>m</sup>.: *de Mui* (U<sup>ba</sup>). Also 2) the name for

a kind of *sea-grass*, growing on muddy and sandy foreshore, submerged at flood-tide. U<sup>m</sup>. — O.N. *mór*, m., a *plain with sandy or gravelly soil*; No. *mo*, m., partly *sandy soil*, partly *fine, dusty earth*; Icel. *mór*, Fær. *mógvur*, m., *peaty soil*.

“**muir**” and “**muir-stane**”, sbs., see †*mør*<sup>2</sup> and \**mørstēn*, sbs.

**muken** [mukən (mōkən)], adj., *musty; decomposed*, e.g. of corn; m. *berē* (*barley*). Du. May be No., Sw. and Da. *muggen*, adj., *musty*, with a change gn > kn in Shetlandic, or may represent mutend, from *mutn*, *muten*, vb.; q.v.

**mukkelevi** [mōk'ələ'vi], sb., de m., *the devil*, esp. *the sea-devil, sea-troll*, fishermen's evil spirit against which “the mother of the sea” (de midder o' de sea) was implored for protection. Vidlin, Lunn. — Poss. an original \**mikil* (*mykil*) *afi*, *the great man (grandfather)*; O.N. *afi*, m., a *grandfather*; b) *man*. In Ork. *nukkelevi*, *mythical aquatic being*, living partly in rivers or lakes (*nixie*), partly in the sea (*sea-demon*), the latter part *evi* is certainly the same as in Shetl. *mukkelevi*. Ork. *nukkel*, on the other hand, must here be O.N. *nykr*, m., *nixie (mythical aquatic being)*, Shetl. *njuggel* (njugl), sb.

**mul**<sup>1</sup> [mul (mōl)], sb., 1) a) *snout, muzzle of an animal*, esp. of a horse or cow. A form *mula* [*mula*] is found in Fo. in the compd. “*mula-colour*”; q.v., as well as *mullit*, adj.; b) *loose mouth or underlip of a surly person*; to hang a sur m., to *sulk*. Frequently in pl. *muls*, in which case, *mul* denotes *the lip*; de *muls* o' a mare or *coo* (O.Sc.). Also comm. in the forms a) *mull* [mol], pl. *mulls*, and b) *moll* [mōl (mōl)], pl. *molls*. Jocularly or as a term of endearment: *mouth*, esp. that of

a child. Du. [mōl]. Sa. [mol]. With suffixes: a) *moll* [mōli], *mouth, child's mouth* (Du.); b) *mollek* [mōlək], *thick, protruding lip*, esp. in pl.: a pair o' *molleks* (U<sup>n</sup>). In Sa. *mull* [mol] also metaph. in sense of a *kiss*; “*gi'e me a mull!*” 2) *the point of a fishing-rod (wand), to which the line is fixed*; de *mul* [mul (mōl)] o' de wand; de *tom guid* at de *mul*, *the line broke just at the point of the rod*. Fe. In U. (U<sup>n</sup>.) mostly with suffixed d: *muld* [mōld], de *muld* o' de wand. 3) *point, the foremost end of the plough-beam, the muzzle* (of the old Shetl. wooden plough), *to which de tar-ledder (a strip of hide) together with the traces were fixed*. Nm<sup>5</sup>. (Sullom): *mul* [mul (mōl)], and *muld* [muld, mōld], de *mul* (d) o' de plough; otherwise comm. called “*de nose o' de plough*”. See *mul-tow*, sb. 4) *projecting, rounded formation of land, a promontory*; esp. as a place-name, e.g.: de *Mul* [mul] o' *Eswick* (N.); de *Mul* [mul] o' *Lund* (U<sup>wg.</sup>), also called *Blōmul* [blōmul] or (the first part anglicised) *Blumul* [blūmul]: \**blá-múli*. de *Mul* [mul] (*Shannerwick*, Du.), also called “*de Mul o' Levenwick*”. As a place-name also in the form *Mula* [mūla, mūla], thus in *Olnesfirth*, Nm. (de *Klobb o' Mula*), and near *Norwick*, U<sup>n</sup>.: [*mūla*] as the name of a small elevation in shape like a muzzle, or a rounded promontory between two valleys. — O.N. *múli*, m., a) *muzzle, mouth (upper lip in animals)*; b) *a high and broadly rounded mountain mass jutting out into the sea, or on a plain* (Fr.).

†**mul**<sup>2</sup> [mul] and †**mōl** [mōl], sb., a *bone-button*. U<sup>n</sup>.

**mul** [mul, mōl], vb., in knitting stockings: *to narrow the toe of a stocking*; to m. aff de *tae* [‘toe’] o' a sock or stockin'. \**múla*. Prop.

to form a muzzle-shaped point; see mul<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**mula** [mula]-*colour*, sb., a distinct colour of an animal's snout (esp. that of a sheep), differing from the main colour of the body. Fo. See mul<sup>1</sup>, sb. 1, and mullit, adj.

**mulband** [môlband, molband, molbând], **molband** [môlband], sb., *muzzle*, esp. for a dog. No. muleband, n., Da. mulebånd, a *muzzle*. See mulbend, vb.

**mulband**, vb., see mulbend, vb.

**mulben** [molben] and **molben** [môlben], sb., the upper jaw-bone, esp. that of a fish. Wh. \*múla-bein. See mul<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**mulbend** [mulbænd, môl-], sb., a story, partly fact, partly fiction. N<sup>n</sup>. See mulbend, -band, vb. 4.

**mulbend** [mul'bænd', mulbænd', mulbænd'] and **mulband** [mul'bând', mulbând', môl-], vb., 1) to muzzle an animal; to mulbend a grice or pig (in order to prevent it from squealing when being killed). In this sense reported esp. from U. in the form molbend [môlbænd' (môlbænd')]. Y<sup>n</sup>.: mulbend [mulbænd']. Fe.: molbend [môlbænd']. 2) a) to silence a person; b) to get the upper hand of a person; to m. a (a body). In different forms: mulbend [mulbænd']: Y<sup>n</sup>. molbend [môlbænd']: Fe. (mulbind) molbind [môl'bind', mælbind'; môlbend]: without closer statement of localities [môl'bind', mælbind': Y<sup>n</sup>.?]. molband [môl'band', môl'band', môlband, môlbând': without closer statement of localities [môl'band': Y<sup>n</sup>.?]. 3) to tie a few things loosely together, hastily and temporarily. Y<sup>s</sup>.: mulbend [mulbænd']. 4) to relate something in a very inaccurate way; to tell an exaggerated story, filling in the incomplete facts with imaginary details; reported only in the form mulband [mulband', mul-

bând'] from U. (U<sup>w</sup>g.); to mulband a story; "du 'll mulband it de best way du can". — O.N. múlbenda and múlbinda, vb., to muzzle an animal. Another word may poss. have had an infl. in sense 2 of the Shetl. word, viz.: No. maalbinda, vb., to gain ascendancy in a dispute, to reduce to silence, though meaning 2 may reasonably have been developed from meaning 1. — In a sense partly different from mulband is found the form muband [mûbând', mobând'] (Du.): a) to manage; to master something, to muband a craeter, a speech (Clumlie); b) to arrange; to get something to fit; dey couldno ['not'] get it mubanded. muband may be a "moo-band", from L.Sc. mow, moo, sb., the mouth; but cf. Sc. and N.Eng. dial. moobann, mowband, vb., to articulate, mention.

**muld** [muld, môld], vb., to begin to sprout, appl. to seed-corn, esp. of the first appearance of the sprouting seed; de corn is muldin or begun to m. Fe<sup>w</sup>. Cf. Sw. dial. mullta, mällta, vb., to smoulder under the ashes, mällta, vb., to grow, appl. to grain. Cf. brodd, vb.

**mulet** [mulət], adj., see mullitt, adj.

**muli** [muli], adj., *diminutive*; a piri m. ting. May poss. be referred to mulin<sup>1</sup>, sb., O.N. moli, m., a crumb, particle. More prob., however, arisen from muri, adj., q.v., syn. with muli, by change of r to l, of which several examples are to be found.

**mulikin<sup>1</sup>** [mul'ikin'], sb., a sock, reaching a little above the ankle. Y. Poss. to be referred to mul<sup>1</sup>, mulin<sup>3</sup>, sbs.; more prob. a dim. of O.Eng. and Sc. mule, "a kind of slipper or shoe".

**mulikin<sup>2</sup>** [mul'ikin'], sb., 1) odd and peevish movement, esp. in pl.

mulikins. 2) *whim, caprice*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Poss. to be referred to No. mula and mulka, vb., *to sulk, mulken*, adj., *peevish; surly-looking*.

**mulin**<sup>1</sup> [mulin, mulin, mól-], sb., *a very small, broken piece of something, a particle*; gane ['gone'] i' mulins, *broken into small pieces, crushed*. Wests. (Papa). No. mul, n., *a very small, crumbled piece, a particle*, = mole, m., and mola, f. O.N. moli, m., *a crumb, a particle*. L.Sc. mulin, mulock, sb., *a crumb*. — See millin and mølin, sbs.

**mulin**<sup>2</sup> [mulin], sb., *a tuft of wool tied round the point, de mul, of a rod (wand) to keep the line (de to) from teasing up*. Wh. From mul<sup>1</sup>, sb., in sense 2.

**mulin**<sup>3</sup> [mulin], sb., *the toe of a stocking*. Prop. *a muzzle*. See mul, vb.

**mull** [mol (mol)], vb., *to move the lips, to munch, chew*; to m. de food (Du.: mol); esp. a) *to chew slowly, without appetite*; b) *to root in the fodder or drinking-water*, appl. to cattle; to m. i' de food or i' de water (U<sup>n</sup>: mol). Conn. [mol and mol]; de craeter' (coo) is mulin [molin] i' de food or t'rough de food (Conn.). Also occas. of persons eating slowly without gusto: to m. i' de food (C.). — Also moll [mól] (N.I.). — O.N. muðla, vb., *to move the mouth or the jaws*: a) *to mutter*; b) *to munch*.

**mullit(t)** [mullt, mulət], adj., *having a muzzle (snout) of another colour than that of the body*, esp.: a) *white with dark or black muzzle*; b) *dark (black) with white muzzle*; esp. appl. to sheep: a m. sheep, yowe ['ewe']. Fo. Prob.: \*mullit(t)r (rather than \*múlótr). Cf. a) Fær. múllittur [møl'-(l)it'ór], adj., *having a muzzle of another colour*, of cattle, as well as b) mula-colour. O.N.

lit, adj., *coloured (having a certain colour)*. See joglitt, adj.

**mul** [mols (mó'ls)], vb., 1) *to thrust out the lips, esp. in order to speak or in speaking*. Y<sup>n</sup>, esp. in the form mols [mòls (mó'ls)]; he cam' here molsin. 2) *to talk, preach*; de opstander is mulsin, *the clergyman is preaching*, expr. belonging to fishermen's tabu-lang. in Y<sup>n</sup>. and U. — Sense 1 indicates the word to be derived from mul<sup>1</sup>, sb., *a muzzle, snout* (cf. also mulset, adj., *having a protruding mouth*), though sense 2 refers to O.N. mæla, vb., *to speak*, from "mál", n., *speech*.

**mulset** [mó'lsət], adj., *having a large, protruding mouth*; a m. craeter', body. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. Deriv. of mul<sup>1</sup>, sb. See the preceding word.

**mul** [mul]-**tow**, **muld** [móld]-**tow**, sb., *a strap, or a strip of hide, the one end of which is fixed to the plough-beam, and the other to the traces, de draught*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom). Prop. "*muzzle-rope*". See mul<sup>1</sup>, sb. 3.

**muml**, **mummel** [moməl], vb., 1) *to munch, chew*. Du.? Fe. 2) *to mumble*; "to m. i' de sleep". Fe.; Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe); Conn. (L.Sc. mummle). Also moml, mømmel [móməl]: U., Fe.; "he was momlin i' de sleep". From U<sup>n</sup>. reported only in sense 2. — O.N. mumla, vb., a) *to move the lips*; b) *to chew clumsily or with difficulty*.

**mun** [mon], sb., *a marked influence, change, increase, difference, etc.*, see mon, sb.

**møn** [mon], vb., *to bring about a marked change or increase, etc.*, see mon, vb.

\***munna** [móna], sb., *the mouth*; goit fire m. (*good for the mouth*): O.N. gott fyrir munnin. In an old Norn verse from Conn. in which the word also appears in the form monna [móna]. See further \*monn, sb.

**mur** [mūr (mōr)], sb., *dense snow-fall; thick snow-storm*. a lift-**m.**, *very thick snowfall in calm weather* (lift, sb., *the air*); a wind-**m.**, *dense snow-storm*. — More frequent in the form murin [mūrīn (mōrīn)], uncompounded; a blind [blind, *blinding*] murin. — Also Ork.: mur (lift, wind-) and murin. — The word is prob. to be associated with O.N. (Icel.) *mor*, n., *dust; dregs; mud*, No. and Sw. dial. *mor*, n., *crushed or crumbled mass*, and No. *mure*, m., *coal refuse*. Cf. also No. *myrra*, f., *hazy and somewhat damp air* (partly similar to Shetl. *mur* in *murarag*, sb.), Icel. *myrja* ("miria": B.H.), *misty rain*, as well as No. *myren*, adj., of snow: *granular*, and Sw. dial. *murjog*, adj., *thick; dim; hazy* (of weather). See *murkavi*, sb.

**mur** [mūr (mōr)], vb., *to snow heavily; to fall or drift thickly*, of snow. he is murin, *it is snowing heavily (the snow is drifting)*. a murin kavi, *a dense snowfall or snow-storm*. *murð* [mūrð (mōrð)] ower, *covered with, or buried in, the snow* (during a snow-storm), esp. appl. to sheep. — See the preceding word and *murkavi*, sb.

**mura** [mūra] and **muri** [mūri], sb., *very dense snow-storm*. *mura*: Lunn. *muri* (a blind m.): U<sup>wg</sup>. See *mur* and *murkavi*, sb.

**murakavi**, sb., see *murkavi*, sb.

**murarag** [mūr·rarag], sb., *mist and fine rain driving before the wind*. Fo. See *mur*, sb., and *rag*<sup>3</sup>, sb. (*drifting mist or fine rain*).

**muratu(g)**, **muritu(g)**, sb., *the ant*, see *møratu*, sb.

**murdrift** [mūrdrift], sb., = *murkavi*. F.I.

**mured (murod)** [murəd, morəd; murət, morət], adj., *reddish-brown, peat-brown*, esp. appl. to the colour

of sheep and sheep's wool; a **m.** sheep, *yowe* ['ewe']. comm. — O.N. *mórauðr*, adj., *reddish-brown*.

**murgab** [mūrgab], sb., *the angler*, *Lophius piscatorius*. Wests. (Sa.). The second part of the compd. is no doubt *gab*, *opening*, O.N. *gab*, n.; "wide-gab" is another Shetl. name for the same fish. The first part may be Sw. dial. *murro*, f., *cunus vulva*; cf. the name "kontaplucker" for *angler*, in which word *kont* is found in the same sense. Beside *murgab*, a form *musgab* [*musgab*, *mosgab*] is found as a name for the same fish (Sa., Wests.). *mus* is here prob. No. and Sw. *mus*, f., *cunus vulva*. Note, however, that *murgab* has a remarkable similarity to Celt., Welsh *mor*<sup>h</sup> *gath*, *morgath fawr*, *the angler* (*morgath: the ray*).

**muri**, sb., see *mur* and *mura*, sbs.

**muri** [muri], adj., *diminutive*; a *piri m.* ting. Prob. to be referred to O.N. (Icel.) *mor*, n., *small particles*, mentioned under *mur*, sb. See the foll. word. Cf. *murti*, adj.

**murikin** [mur·ikin], sb., *a quite small thing*, e.g. *a little child*; a *piri m.* Wh. Cf. Icel. *mora*, f., *a very small thing* (B.H.), and see *murr*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**murin**<sup>1</sup> [mūrīn, mōrīn], sb., *a very dense snowfall or snow-storm*; a blind [blind] **m.**, *a blinding snow-storm*. comm. Poss. pres. part. of *mur*, vb. See *mur*, sb., and *mur*, vb.

\***murin**<sup>2</sup> [mūrīn], sb., *tabu-name*, sea-term in fishermen's lang. for *mouse*. Also \**mjurin* [mjūrīn]. Acc. to J.I. Lunn.? Most prob. to be referred to No. *mura*, vb., *to work quietly, to potter*, *murul*, m., *one who potters*; a *manikin*.

**murk** [mō'rk], vb., *to work eagerly and steadily, esp. in something dirty*;



to rake patiently in something; to m. i' de peats, among de peats. U. No. murka, vb., to work quietly and steadily in a pottering way, = mura. See morg and murl, vbs.

**murkavi** [mūr'kāvī], sb., *fine, dense snowfall or snow-storm*. Fairly comm. The word is found in various other forms: a) murakavi [mūr'akāvī]: N.I. occas. (reported from Y<sup>h.</sup>) and Wests. (Sa.); b) murikav [mūr'rikāv]: U. occas.; c) murkava [mūr'kāvā (mōr-): Conn.; d) murkafe [mūr'kāfə] and murkafa [mūr'kāfa]: Conn.; e) murrakav [mōr'akāv] and morrakav [mōr'akāv]: U<sup>n</sup>. Edm.: moorakavie (U<sup>n</sup>). — The first part is mur, sb.; q.v. The second part is kavi, sb., *dense snowfall or snow-storm* (kavi II, 1): O.N. \*kafi. Cf. Fær. murrakavi, m., *finely drifting, choking snow*, the first part of which assimilates in form to murra- in murrakav (reported from U<sup>n</sup>). — In Y. and Fe. murkavi is esp. appl. to dense snowfall in comparatively calm weather, as opposed to fogborder, fogbord, denoting dense snow-storm, which latter meaning is (excluding Y. and Fe.) commonly attached to murin, murkavi, etc.

**murken** [mō'r'kən], adj., *musty*, esp. appl. to smell or taste; see further morken, adj.

**murken** [mō'r'kən], vb., to grow *musty or murken*.

**murl, murel** [mōr'əl], vb., to rake continually in something, esp. something dirty, = murk, vb. U<sup>wg., s.</sup> No. murla, vb., to work quietly in a pottering way, = mura, murka.

**murr**<sup>1</sup> [mōr(r)], sb., a collection of diminutive things, e.g. very small potatoes, tiny fish; a lock ['lot'] o' m., a "gadery" o' m. Fairly comm., esp. on Wests. and in S.Sh. Must be referred to O.N. (Icel.) mor, n.,

*small particles, dust; dregs; mud*, and thus cognate with (deriv. of) mur [mūr], sb., appl. to dense and fine snowfall. With ref. to u [ū and ō] in Shetl. mur and murr may be compared No. mure, n., coal refuse, and the derived words: murk, n., and murke, m., chips of wood. Cf. mod<sup>1</sup>, modd<sup>1</sup> and moder, sbs.

**murr**<sup>2</sup> [mōr(r)], sb., 1) a tingling, itching; a pricking sensation in the body. 2) vibration; whirr; a vibrating or whirring sound; "I could hear de m. o' it". Also murr [mōr(r)]. U<sup>n</sup>. \*mur(r). See the foll. word.

**murr** [mōr(r)], vb., 1) to tingle, itch, appl. to a pricking sensation in the body or in a member; "hit ['it] is murrin i' my airm ['arm']. 2) of sound: to vibrate; whirr. Also murr [mōr(r)]. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). — No. mura and murra, vb., to prick, tingle in the body, = maura, Shetl. mōr, vb.

**murrek** [mōrək, mōrək], sb., silverweed, potentilla anserina. Esp. the root of the plant. Also in a more extended sense: edible root. comm. Pl. murreks sometimes disparagingly of small potatoes, poss. by mingling with murr<sup>1</sup>, sb.; q.v. — O.N. mura, f., silverweed. — murrek is reported from Sa. also in sense of a) dirty foot; du has dee a pair o' murreks de day ['to-day']; b) a dirty child.

**murset** [mō'r'sət], adj., having a coarse, broad, wrinkled and grim face, m.-faced. Sa. See further morset, adj.

**murt** [mō'rt], sb., a small object, small being (person or animal), a child; a manikin; an undeveloped animal. In F.I. esp. a small coal-fish in its first year, = sillek, which word, now current in Shetland, has gradually superseded murt. — O.N. murtr, m., a small fish, in

No. (murt, m.) esp. *small fry*, *small coalfish*; Fær. murtur, m., *a tiny coalfish*. Icel. murta, f., and murti, m., *small trout* (E.J.). As a nickname in O.N. (O.Icel.) "murtr" doubtless meant *manikin* or *small person*, partly similar to Shetl. murt. Cf. also Icel. murti, murtr, adj., *short, stumpy* (B.H.), and Shetl. mirt(ek), sb.

**murt** [mo'rt], vb., *to poke in the fire and let it go out through carelessness*; *to m. i' de fire*, *to m. ut de fire*. U<sup>s</sup>., w<sup>g</sup>., Y. and Fe.? May be the same word as No. murta, vb., *continually to be in quiet activity*, from mura, vb.

**murten** [mó'rtən], adj., = murken, adj.

**murten** [mó'rtən], vb., = murken, vb.

**murti** [mo'rti], adj., *very small, diminutive*; *a piri m. ting*. From murt, sb. Cf. muri, adj.

**mus** [mūs (mōs); mus, mōs], sb., *a mouse*. \*husseka, musseka [hōs'əka' mōs'əka']! an exclamation or a kind of formula (now obs.) in chasing away mice (U<sup>n</sup>). — O.N. mús, f., *mouse*.

**mus-fa'** [musfâ (mōs-)], sb., *mouse-trap*. No. musfella and mus(a)fol, f.

**musiskad** [mus'iskad'], sb., *a private and confidential entertainment with a chat and a small meal, esp. between two elderly people*; *dey had (were ha'in) dem a m.* Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Bardister). The first part of the compd. may be No. musa, vb., *to whisper; chat*. skad, in this connection, is obscure.

**musk** [mōsk, mosk] and **musker**<sup>1</sup> [mōskər, moskər], sb., (*thick*) *haze, mist*. Fo. No. musk, n., *dust; dimness in the air; heat-haze*, also *drizzle*. See musker<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**muskend** [mōskənd], adj., *musty*, appl. to corn (U<sup>n</sup>), = moskin; q.v.

**musker**<sup>1</sup>, sb., = musk, sb.; q.v.

**musker**<sup>2</sup> [mōskər], **mosker** [mōs-kər], sb., *a whisper; murmur*; esp. negatively: *no* ['not'] *a m.*; I never heard a m. about it. N. Icel. muskr, n., *a mutter*.

**musker**<sup>1</sup> [mōskər], **mosker** [mōs-kər], vb., *to mutter; whisper*. N. Icel. muskra, vb., *to mutter; grumble* (No. mussa, vb., <sup>a</sup>) *to mutter; murmur*; <sup>b</sup>) *to whisper*; Sw. dial. muska, vb., *to mutter*.

**musker**<sup>2</sup> [mōskər], vb., *to rain in occasional slight showers*; *he is muskerin*. N.I., Fo.? \*muskra. No. muska, vb., a) *to dust; drift*; b) *to rain finely*; Sw. dial. muska, vb., *to drizzle*. Fær. ælmusk, sb., *a slight shower*. See musk and musker<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**muskerā** [mōs'kərə], **muskerad** [mōs'kərəd', -rād'], **muskerod** [mōs'kərōd'], adj., 1) *muskerā* and *muskerad*: *having a dark-grey colour with reddish-brown shade; grey or blackish colour mingled with reddish-brown or brown* (Nm<sup>n</sup>. and Nm<sup>s</sup>.: Sullom, Bard.); also *mixed or mottled black and white* (Nm<sup>w</sup>., Nibon), and *black mingled with grey spots* (Nm<sup>w</sup>.,<sup>s</sup>. occas., De. occas.). mōs'kərə and -rād': Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). mōs'kərəd': Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Nibon) and Swinister, Nm. mōs'kərəd': Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Bard., Sullom). Esp. appl. to the colour of sheep and sheep's wool. 2) *muskerod* [-rōd']: *light brown, of a somewhat lighter and more brownish tint than musket (dust-coloured)*. U<sup>n</sup>. — The first part of the compd. is the stem musk (*dimness*) in musket, adj. The second part ra, rad, owing to the vowel-sound, can hardly be O.N. rauðr, adj., *red* (which meaning only partly agrees); O.N. au commonly changes to ø or o [ō, o, ó] in Shetl. It is more prob. a roð-, roðinn from O.N. rjóða, vb., prop. *to redden*, but in No. (rjóða) also in a wider sense: *to smear*,

*brush on; to colour.* Cf. Fær. roða, vb., a) *to redden, to give a reddish light or tinge* (= O.N. roða, vb.); b) *to smear.* a is occas. found in Shetl. developed from older o, but not from au. -rod may be either roð- (roðinn) or rauðr.

**musket** [mòskæt, mòskæt], adj., 1) *dust-coloured; esp. appl. to sheep; a m. sheep.* Fairly comm. Also "grey-musket". In Wh. esp. a *grey ground with reddish-brown points of hair*, = "mured upo grey". 2) *musty, covered with a layer of must.* Wh. [mòskæt]. 3) appl. to the air, weather: *damp; misty and damp*, = mogerð. Conn. — No. musken and muskutt, adj., *discoloured* (musken, *mouse-dun*), muskutt, a) *misty, of the air; b) having a dark or dull (dusty) colour.* See musk, sb., and the foll. word.

**muski** [moski], adj., appl. to air: *hazy; misty; dull; the sky is m.-like, m.-lookin'.* Fo., N.I. occas. (Fe.?). The same word as the preceding one, but with a more recent ending (Eng. -ie, -y).

\***musseka**, sb., see mus, sb.

**mut**, sb., see mutt, sb.

**mut** [mut, mòt], vb., 1) *to potter with something, taking great pains, but not making headway; to m. in or atill* ['into'] onyting (U.); to m. at onyting (U., Fo.). Also *to peck at the food, eating little and very slowly, to m. in onyting, i' de food* (Wh.). In U. (U<sup>n</sup>.) also in the form moit [mòit]. 2) *to move indolently at a slow pace; to geng mutin* (U.); in this latter sense more comm. moit [mòit]; q.v. — Cf. with mut 2 No. muta (u'), vb., *to move slowly onward.* mut 1 agrees in meaning with No. mota, vb., *to peck at the food.* In sense of a) *to whisper, to mention slightly; b) to mutter, Shetl. mut is N.Eng. dial. and L.Sc. moot, mute, vb., to mention*

*slightly; to suggest; hint; articulate, etc.*

**muter** [mutər, mòtər, motər], vb., *to mutter; to speak indistinctly; to whisper.* Reported from U<sup>n</sup>. and Conn. with u [u and ø]-sound. No. mutra, vb., *to mutter; whisper.* The u-sound and the close o-sound indicate Shetl. muter to be an old word, and not a loan-word from Eng. mutter, vb.

**muti** [muti, mōti], sb., *a small being, stormy petrel,* see mutti, sb.

**muti** [muti, mōti], adj., *diminutive,* see mutti, adj.

**mutikin**, sb., see muttikin, sb.

**mutl<sup>1</sup>, muttel** [mòt<sup>1</sup>, mòtəl], sb., *a very small fish.* Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. Deriv. of mutt, sb.; q.v.

**mutl<sup>2</sup>, muttel** [mòt<sup>2</sup>, mòtəl], sb., *the mouth,* endearing term; "open de sheep's m.!" Conn. Deriv. of No. mutt, m., *the mouth,* endearing term.

**mutl<sup>3</sup>**, sb., *a small knife or worn-out spade,* see muttel, sb.

**mutl<sup>1</sup>, muttel** [mòt<sup>1</sup>, mòtəl], vb., *to speak indistinctly, to mutter.* Also a) motl, mottel [mòtəl], fairly comm., and b) moitel [mòitəl]; the latter form reported from U<sup>n</sup>. "he mutteld (moiteld) som'tin' ut o' him". — Fær. and Sw. dial. mutla, vb., id. O.N. muðla, vb., partly *to mutter,* partly *to munch.*

**mutl<sup>2</sup>, muttel** [mòt<sup>2</sup>, mòtəl], vb., *to stick with a knife; to kill an animal in an improper way; to m. a sheep.* More commonly motl, mottel [mòt<sup>2</sup>, mòtəl, mòt<sup>2</sup>əl, mòt<sup>2</sup>əl (mòt<sup>2</sup>əl)] and moitel [mòit<sup>2</sup>əl, mòit<sup>2</sup>əl]. U<sup>n</sup>.: [mòt<sup>2</sup>əl, mòit<sup>2</sup>əl]. Y<sup>n</sup>.: [mòt<sup>2</sup>əl, mòt<sup>2</sup>əl]. Nm<sup>s</sup>.: [mòt<sup>2</sup>əl, mòit<sup>2</sup>əl]. — No. mutla, vb., inter alia *to pick or cut with a knife.* See muttel, sb., *a small knife, etc.*

**mutn, muten** [mut<sup>n</sup>, mòt<sup>n</sup>, -ən], vb., *to be decayed; to be dried up; to rot slowly,* e.g. of old wool, flesh

or fish; to **m.** awa ['away'], to lie mutnin [môtnin (mutnin), mô't-ənin' (mut'ənin')]. Conn., N.I., etc. In the above given senses the word may prob. be referred to No. mutast, vb., to *loosen* (Aa.), *waste away*, mutast burt (R.). Cf. poss. also L.Sc. moutit, perf. part., "diminished, scanty, bare" (Jam.), and to mout (moot) awa, "to take away piece-meal". — In some places, e.g. N., mut(e)n is used in sense of *to grow musty*, esp. of fish and flesh, "mutend fish or flesh", which, in all probability, may be referred to No. mott, n., (*thick*) *must*, motten, adj., *musty*. In that case, mutten, muttend, is more correct.

**mutnafi, mutnefi** [mô't-nafi, mô't-nefi, mô't-nəfi' (mutn-)], vb., = mutn, vb. Poss. by mingling with Eng. mortify, partly in sense of *to humiliate*, partly in a somewhat similar sense to Shetl. mutn, viz.: *to be decayed, to waste away*.

**mu-traw**, sb., see mōnadrag, sb.

**muts** [mutʒ, môʒʒ], vb., *to go about executing needless trifles, mostly feigning to busy oneself*; to geng ['go'] mutsin about. Conn., Sandw., Du. Cf. a) Shetl. mut, vb., *to potter with something*, of which word muts is a derivative, and b) No. muta, vb., in sense of *to go away by oneself*, and myta, vb., *to steal, sneak, carry away secretly*, etc. The word assimilates in form (and partly in sense) to Eng. mooch, vb.

**mutt** [mut, mô't (mot)], sb., *a diminutive thing: object or* (esp.) *living being; a piri (little) m.*; — endearingly or jocularly of *a little child*. mut with long u [mūt] is doubtless rare; otherwise sometimes muti, sb. and adj., and mutikin, sb., with long u, as well as mutti and muttikin. — Prop. as it seems;

*a mite or moth*. Cf. a) No. mutt and mutte, m., Sw. dial. mutt, n., *a moth*, No. mutt, m., a) *a short piece (of straw)*, collect.: *husks, bran, β) a mote, particle*; b) O.N. motti, m., *a moth*; No. mott, m., *moths, mites, tiny insects*; Fær. motti, m., and motta, f., *mites* (esp. in wind-dried meat). See the foll. word.

**mutted** [mutəd, mô'təd], adj., *full of mites or moth larvæ*, esp. appl. to flesh and fish as well as meal; **m.** flesh, fish, meal. Ai. Now more comm.: "mited", from Eng. mite, sb. — mutted from an old \*mutt(i) = O.N. motti, m., *moth, mite*; see the preceding word.

**muttel (mutl)** [mô'təl, motəl, mo'təl, moʒəl], sb., 1) *a small knife*, mostly appl. to a knife used for coarse purposes, or an old, blunt knife, e.g. for gutting small fish, also for loosening shellfish (limpets) from the sea-rocks or from their shells; a shellin'-**m.** The forms without softened t are most common. The forms with softened t [mo'təl, moʒəl] are esp. reported from U. moitel [môitəl (môit'əl)] for \*môʒəl] is another form, arisen by softening, and likewise peculiar to U. (U<sup>n</sup>). Also mottel [môtəl]. From Levenwick, Du., is reported muttel as a sea-term, fishermen's tabu-name for *knife*; see further under \*festo, sb. Phrase: to be upo de point o' ane's muttel, *to be exceedingly merry, in high spirits*; "du is upo de point o' dy **m.** de day ['to-day']" (Fe.). 2) *a small spade, or blade of a spade*, referring to the old-fashioned Shetlandic spade: Wests. (Sa.) [motəl]; *a worn-out spade*, a **m.** o' a spade: Fe<sup>w</sup>.: [motəl]. — No. mutel (mutl), knivsmutel, m., *a small knife*.

**mutti** [muti, mô'ti], sb., 1) *a small thing or being; a piri (small) m.* 2) *stormy petrel, thalassidroma*. More

rarely muti [mūti] with long u-sound; reported from Sa. in sense 2. Also in the compd. alamuti, -mutti, in sense 2; q.v. — mutti is either a form derived from mutt, sb. (q.v.), a diminutive thing or being, prop. a mite, or an old \*mutti = O.N. motti, m., a moth, mite; cf. Ork. alamotti (Edm.) = Shetl. (ala-) mutti. — From Nm. is reported a form mäiti, "mity" [mäiti], arisen by anglicising of mutti, mite, sb.

**mutti** [muti, môti], adj., *diminutive*; a piri m. ting. Deriv. of mutt, sb.; q.v.

**muttikin** [mut'ikin', mô't'ikin'], sb., a small thing (object) or living being. Sometimes endearingly of a little child. Occas. of a microscopic thing or being (Sa. occas.). Also (more rarely): mutikin [mū'tikin'] with long u-sound. — Dim. deriv. of mutt, sb., or mutti, sb.; see these words.

**muveg, moo-veg** [muveg], sb., the corner of the mouth. Vidlin, L. See monnvik, sb.

**mø<sup>1</sup>** [mø], sb., saliva. Fe. Parallel form to mu<sup>1</sup>, sb.; q.v.

**mø<sup>2</sup>** [mø], sb., collect., very small things, objects or beings, e.g. very small potatoes, tiny fish (young coal-fish, silleks); a lock ['lot'] o' mø. Ai. O.N. moð, n., refuse; fluff; grains; motes, etc. No. mod, "mo, mø", n., small refuse, also inter alia, a small fish; "møæ", small fry(R.). See mod<sup>1</sup> and modd<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**\*mø<sup>3</sup>** [mø], sb., dense haze, heat-haze, preserved only in the compds. togemø and vindmø; see these words. No. moe, m., haze, heat-haze. Icel. móða, f., heat-haze.

**mø<sup>4</sup>** [mø], sb., exceeding weariness, esp. in the compd. vormø [vör'mø], exhaustion after de vor (the preparing of the soil, dug by spade, in the spring). U<sup>m,n</sup>. O.N. mœði, f., weariness; exhaustion.

**mø<sup>5</sup>** [mø], sb., mood; temper, see mød, sb.

**mø<sup>6</sup>** [mø], sb., in "mø-sickness"; see this word under mør-sickness.

**\*mø<sup>7</sup>** [mø], sb., a stretch of soft, muddy, or esp. sandy sea-bottom. U. As the second part of compds. in names for such fishing-grounds, partly with short vowel-sound [mø]: Heljersmø [hæj'ærs'mø] (U<sup>wg</sup>), named after an opening in the coast, a large rocky cavern, heljer, as one of the landmarks. Hulnamø [hul'namø, -mø'] (U<sup>wg</sup>), named after one of the landmarks, called "Hulnarift [hul'narift]", possibly a \*hólannarípt (O.N. hóll, m., a hill, Shetl. hul). — O.N. mór, m., a plain with sandy or gravelly soil, No. mo, m., Sw. mo, f., a flat stretch of sandy ground. See mui, sb., which is another form of this word in Unst.

**mø<sup>8</sup>** [mø], sb., a pet name for a calf or cow; to tipp [tøp] de mø, to milk the cows. N.I. Onomatopœic word. See mø<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**mø<sup>1</sup>** [mø], vb., of sheep, grazing on damp soil or moor-land: to waste away, become enfeebled. Mostly in perf. part., occas. used as an adj.: mød [mød, mø'd]; de sheep is mød. Lunn. Also with dropped i-mutation: mu [mū]; perf. part. mud [mūd, mū'd], also used adjectivally. — An original "mœðask", vb. refl., to be exhausted? O.N. mœða, vb., to weary; exhaust. See mu<sup>3</sup> (mø), sb., and mu, vb.

**mø<sup>2</sup>** [mø], vb., to low softly in a feeble tone, of a cow and esp. of a calf. N.I. Prop. to say "moo!"

**mød** [mød] and **mø** [mø], sb., mood; temper; humour. In these forms with long ø-sound the word esp. belongs to fishermen's tabulang. at sea (de Herra, Yell), and is applied to the readiness with which the fish takes the bait, mostly negatively of lacking eagerness to

take the bait. Also *muud* [m<sup>o</sup>ūd], with the same restricted application. “*der 'r nae* [‘no’] *mø(d)* or *muud* on de fish”, *the fish will not bite*. Y<sup>h</sup>. — Otherwise comm. “*mød*” with short ø in a wider use appl. to *mood*; *temper* in general. This “*mød*” is L.Sc. *mude*, Eng. *mood*; compare the pronunc. “*gød, hød, stød*, of Eng. *good, hood, stood*. “*der 'r nae mood* [mød] on him”, *he is in a bad mood*. Corresponding to “*der 'r nae mø(d)* on de fish”, is now commonly used the phrase “*de fish is no* [‘not’] in a *takin' mood* [mød]”. — O.N. *móðr*, *m.*, *excitement, (excited) state of mind*.

**mødd** [mød], sb., *slightly hoed-up ground*, esp. for planting potatoes in; *taati* [‘potato’]-*mødd*. Fe. See further *modd*<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**mødisom** [møːˈdisomˀ], adj., *wearisome*; *m.* *wark* [‘work’]. Y<sup>n</sup>. O.N. *mœðisamr*, adj., id. Cf. *møli*<sup>2</sup>, adj.

†**møf** [møf (møf)], sb., *very close, stifling air; oppressive heat; a m.* o’ heat [het]. comm. Occas. of a *disagreeable smell of something* (U.). May poss. be derived from No. *moen*, adj., *hot and close, hazy*, of air. The final f might then be thought to have arisen, e.g. by influence of the syn. *øf*, a *øf* o’ heat. It is, however, quite as probable to regard *møf* as a form from L.Sc. *muith*, *mooth*, in Jam. given as an adj., in sense of *warm and misty*, though th [p] does not usually change to f in Shetl.

†**møf** [møf], vb., *to be overwhelmed by sultry heat; to draw one's breath with difficulty in sultry weather*, to *m.* (*m.* op) or *m.* ower. Perf. part. *møft*, *møft op*, a) of air: *very close or sultry*; b) *wrapped up warmly, esp. about the neck*, *møft op* (Fe.). See the preceding word.

†**møisom** [møːˈisomˀ], adj., *op-*

*pressive, sultry and somewhat damp*, of air, weather; *m.* *wadder*, a *m.* heat. Wests., De., Nm. Derived from *møf*, sb.

**møl** [møl, møl (mø<sup>o</sup>l)], sb., *a sultry heat, a m.* o’ heat [het]. Nm<sup>w</sup>. [møl]. Fe. [møl, møl<sup>o</sup>l]. Either to be compared with Icel. *molla*, f., *warm weather* — see *moll*<sup>2</sup> (*møil*), sb., — or a \**mygl-*, *mustiness*; see *mølg*, sb., *mølgi*, adj., of *sultry weather*, and cf. *mugg*, sb., *damp and misty, partly also warm and hazy air*.

**møld** [møld], sb., *earth-mould*. Also with ø-sound: *mold* [møld]. O.N. *mold*, f., *mould*.

**møld** [møld], more comm. **møldo** [møldo], vb., *to smooth the mould after the sowing of the seed with the so-called møld(o)in klubb or klobb (a log of wood)*; to *m.* de grund. *møld*: Fe<sup>w</sup>. *møldo*: U.; M<sup>e</sup>. (L.); Wh.; Wests. and several places. — O.N. *mylda*, vb., *to cover with mould*; No. and Fær. *mylda*, vb., *to smooth the mould after the sowing of the seed*. See *mild*<sup>2</sup>, vb., which is another form of the word, peculiar to Yell.

**mølder** [møldər]-ox, sb., *the ox which, during ploughing with the old, now obsolete, Shetl. wooden plough, drew the plough in the furrow*. Nm<sup>3</sup>. (Sullom). Prop. “*mould-ox*”, \**moldar-oxi*.

**møldin-klubb (klobb, club)** [mølːˈdinklobˀ, -kløbˀ] and comm. **møldoin-klubb (klobb, club)** [mølːˈdoinklobˀ, -kløbˀ], sb., *a long wooden handle, fixed to a flat, slanting piece of wood at the end, by which to smooth the mould after the sowing*. *møldinklobb*: Fe. *møldoinklubb*: U. \**myldingar-klubba*. See *møld*, *møldo*, vb., and *klubb*, sb. Otherwise *møldoin* “-clog” (Wh.; Sa.; Papa, etc.) is quite as commonly used. *mildin(a)stump* (-stick), q.v.

(peculiar to Y.), is another name for *møld(o)inklubb*.

**møldikjos** [mølˈdikjøs], sb., a *heap of dried mould* (used as litter for cattle in the stable), = a *muldi* (møldi) kjos. Y. \*moldar-kjos. See *kjos* and *kus*, sbs.

**møldikus** [mølˈdikus], sb., = *møldikjos*.

**møldo**, vb., see *møld*, vb.

**mø-less**, adj., see *mølos*, adj.

**møli**<sup>1</sup> [møli, møˈli], adj., of air, weather: *close, hazy or misty*, partly also *damp and drizzly*; **m.** wadder ['weather']; a **m.** N.I. *mølin* [møˈlin]: Y<sup>n</sup>; a **m.** heat [het]. Deriv. of *møl*, sb. The word is almost similar to *mølgi*, adj.

**møli**<sup>2</sup> [møli], adj., *wearied, languid*; I felt **m.** U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. *mœðiligr*, adj., in a somewhat diff. sense: *wearisome*. See *mødisom*, adj.

**mølin**, **møllin** [mølin], sb., a *scrap of food, a crumb (bread-crumbs)*. "der 'r nedder **m.** or metin (a morsel of food) within de door". Reported in this form from U. and St. \*myl-. No. *myl*, n., a *crumb*, = *mul*. Sw. dial. *möle*, *mölle*, n., collect., *particles*. L.Sc. *mulin*. Also the form *millin* [mulin]: Y<sup>m</sup>.; *mølin*: Du.] springs from \*myl-. See *mulin*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**mølisom** [møˈlisóm, møˈlisóm], adj., 1) *oppressively hot and close*, of air; a **m.** day. Nm<sup>w</sup>. [møˈlisóm]. 2) *languid from great heat*. Fe. [møˈlisóm]. — In sense 1 almost similar to *møli*<sup>1</sup>, adj. In sense 2 *møli*<sup>1</sup> and *møli*<sup>2</sup>, adjs., seem to have been merged together.

**mølos**<sup>1</sup>, **mø-less** [møləs, møləs, -ləs], adj., *chary of words; reserved; weak-minded and dull*; also *mumbling, not caring to speak distinctly*; a **m.** body. *møləs*: Conn. *møləs*: Fo. — The word, by metathesis of the vowel-sounds, prob. represents an older \**møløs*, \**mølløs*, from O.N.

*mállaus* (málløuss), adj., *speechless, dumb*.

**mølos**<sup>2</sup>, **mø-less** [møləs, møləs], adj., *sluggish and weak, having a slack, unhandy hold*. U. May have arisen from O.N. *meginlauss* (-løuss), adj., *feeble, powerless*, or a \**meginlauss* (cf. Fær. *megi*, f., = *megin*, n.). For the vowel-sound *ø* in *mølos* may, in that case, be compared *møn*, sb., *strength; energy* (Sa.), = *moin*. See also *moinlos*, adj., from O.N. *magnlauss*.

**møn** [møn], sb., *might; strength; energy*; esp. negatively, and in conn. with *might*, sb.; "der 'r nedder *might* or ['nor'] *m.* i' him", *he is unfit for any manual labour*. Sa. The word prob. stands for \**men* as a contraction of O.N. *megin*, *megn*, n., *strength*. Cf. *moin*, sb., from O.N. *magn*.

**møn** [møn, møˈn], vb. a., *to move a cow from one part of the home-pasture to another, to move a cow's tether-peg, to m.* a *cow's stake*. Sa. Parallel form to the more common *môn* [môn] from O.N. *muna*, vb.; see *môn*, vb.

**mønadrag** [mønˈadrag], sb., 1) *weakness of the spine; a curvature in the spine of an animal*, esp. a *cow or sheep*; a disease, causing the animal to go sideways in a circle. 2) *crossing of clouds coming from opposite directions, driven by winds in the higher and lower strata of air*. 3) *semicircular piece of a rainbow, a kind of mock-sun, to be seen near the moon*, esp. behind the moon; in this sense reported only from Y<sup>n</sup>. — In the main form the word is noted down only in Y. and Fe. It is found in many different forms: a) *mønidrag* [møˈnidrag, mønˈidrag]: Y<sup>n</sup>. b) *møni*-*"traw"* [mønˈitrā]: De. (sense 1); Nm<sup>w</sup>. (sense 2). c) *meni*-*"draw"* [menˈidrā]: reported by J.I. (locality un-

certain), in sense 2. *meni-traw* [men'i- (mini-, mēni-): Sa., Wests., in sense 1. *moni-traw* [mon'i-]: Fe. occas. and Fo. (in Fo. esp. in sense 2). *mønna-traw* [mōn'a-]: U<sup>wg.</sup>, noted down in sense 2. *mu* [mū, mu]-draw: Nm. occas. (Nm<sup>w.</sup>), in sense 2. *mu* [mū, mu]-traw: Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup> occas., in sense 2. — With deviating second part of compd. *mønatrapp* [mō'natrap'] and *mønitrapp* [mō'ni-]: U., noted down in sense 1. — The first part of the compd. is O.N. *mœna*, f., Shetl. *møni*, sb., *spinal marrow*; the second part, drag, draw, is O.N. drag, n., *a dragging, pulling*, etc. The meanings 2 and 3 must be developed from meaning 1. *mu* in "mu-draw, mu-traw" must be an abbreviation of \**muni* (*muna*), a parallel form to *møni*, and formed by dropping of *i*-mutation. The second part "traw" beside drag and "draw", is L.Sc. *thraw*, sb., *contortion, spraining, dislocation*. *trapp* in *mønatrapp* may have arisen from *krapp*, sb. (q.v.), *cramp*.

**møni** [(møni) mōni], sb., *spinal marrow*. comm. Mostly in the expr. "de m. o' de rig". A form *meni* [meni] is reported from Du. and Sa. Sa. occas.: [mini]. — O.N. *mœna* (Icel. *mæna*, No. and Fær. *møna*), f., *spinal marrow*.

**mønstaf**, **moon-staf** [mønstaf, mōn'staf'], sb., a kind of *mock-sun*: *a streak of light beside or up from the moon, a piece of lunar halo, visible only along the one side of the moon*. Prop. "moon-staff", "moon-streak". See *staf*, sb.

**mør<sup>1</sup>** [mør] and **møri** [møri], sb., *a bog, swamp*, now almost obsolete in this sense in the spoken language. Handed down in Wh. in the form *møri*; "we're gotten in a m.", *we have got into (stuck fast in) a bog*. O.N. *mýrr*, f., *a bog*, No. and Sw. *myr*, Fær. *mýri*, f. *mør*

is otherwise the common pronunciation of Eng. *moor*; cf. e.g. Shetl. *flør* [flør] from Eng. *floor*. On the other hand, *mui* and *mø* from O.N. *mór*, m.; see *mui* and *mø<sup>7</sup>*, sbs. — *mør* [mør, mör] and more rarely *møri* [møri] often appear in place-names in sense of *bog, swamp*, and are then on the border-line of common nouns, as the meaning is understood by the common people. de Mørs [mørs]: Sullom, Nm<sup>s.</sup>. *Mør* [mør] (Hillswick, Nm<sup>w.</sup>), now the name of a farm. de burn o' Møri [møri] (Nm<sup>a.</sup>). With suffixed definite, and later on prefixed, article, "de", Eng. the: de Møren [mørən] (Y.): \**mýrrin*. de Mørens [mørens] (Gunnister, Nm<sup>w.</sup>): \**mýrarnar* (with added Eng. pl. -s). *Mørena grøna* [mø'r-əna' (mør'əna') grōna] (Y<sup>h.</sup>): \**mýrrin grøna* (poss. the accus. form: \**mýrina grønu*), "the green bog". *Mørna kwida* [mørna kwīda] (Fo.): \**mýrrin hvíta* (accus.: \**mýrina hvítu*), "the white bog". With dropped *i*-mutation: *mur* [mūr] and partly *mør* [mör]. Thus: de Murs [mørs] or Mors [mørs] (Lorafell, Fo.). With shortening of the main vowel: de Murens [mörəns] o' Hul (Sa.): \**hóls-mýrarnar* (Shetl. *hul*, sb., *a hill*, O.N. *hóll*). *Møren* [mørən] and *Møren* [mørən, mörn] (Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>), name of a farm: \**á* or *í* *mýrrinni*. As the second part of compd. comm. *mør* [mør, mör]: *Grindamør* [grin'damør'] (Setter, Ai.): \**grindar-mýrr*; see *grind*, sb. *Kwidamør* [kwī'damør'] (De.): \**hvíta mýrr*. de Russamørs [ros'amørs'] (Sullom, Nm<sup>s.</sup>): \**hrossa-mýrar* (*the horse bogs*; see *rusa*, sb.). *møri*, e.g. in "Speldimøri" [spæl'dimøri] (Fe.), now name of a stretch of field: \**speld(a)-mýrr*. Conversely *Mørispeld* [mø'r'ispəl'] (Clumlie, Du.). Definite form: *Blomørna* [blomør'na] (Ai.): \**blámýrrin*, prop. accus.: \**blámýrina*, "the blue (black) bog". With



dropped i-mutation: Sokkamur [søkˈa-mūr] (Mørister, St.): \*søkkva-mýrr; see sokkimør, sukkimør, sb., *quagmire*. As the first part in genitive form: a) Møra [møra, mœra], e.g. de Møradelds [mørˈadelds] (Aidseter, Ai.): \*mýrar-deildir; Møragrind [møˈragrind] (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>.); b) Møri [møri (mœri)], e.g. Mørispeld, see ante; c) with dropped i-mutation: α) Muradal [murˈadal] (Lunna Ness, L.): \*mýrar-dalr; β) de Mordelds [mördelds] (Taft, Ai.) = de Møradelds, see ante. In def. form in gen. sing. or pl.: de Mørnabrods [mørˈnabrøds] (Northdale, Fe.): \*mýrarinnar- or \*mýranna- (brotar? or Celt. "brod" in sense of *fertile arable land*); with dropped i-mutation: de Murnategs [mørˈnategs]: \*mýrarinnar- or \*mýranna-teigar; see \*teg, sb. — Sh. Stedn. p. 134. — O.N. mýrr, f., *a bog, swamp*.

†mør<sup>2</sup> [mør], sb., in an older signification *heath, moor, pasture in common* — Balfour: \*Muir, Icelandic Moar, ericetum, Heath pasture, common to all the Skathalds and Hrepps of a Herad" [Shetl. skattald, *out-field, hill-pasture*] — almost assimilates to L.Sc. muir, Eng. moor, but is old in Shetlandic; see the obs. compd. \*mørsten, sb., and note mur [mūr], esp. in Yell and in Northmavine, occas. mör [mör] (U<sup>n</sup>.), often appearing in Shetl. place-names in sense of boggy or heather-clad heights. The word may spring from A.S. mór, *stretch of heath, moor*, with rad. r; but also in East Norw., Sw. and Da. is found a "mør", f., with rad. r, in No. and Sw. mostly in sense of *woodland*, in Da.: morjord = mosejord, *boggy soil*, and with the Shetl. place-name Fellamur [felˈamūr] or Fellimur [felˈimūr] (Y<sup>e</sup>.) may besides be compared the Norw. name "Fjeldmora" (Rygh, N.G. III, p. 311). See Shetl. Stednavne,

pp. 132—133. — In the sense *peaty soil* (now common), Shetl. mör assimilates to Icel. mór (mó-), Fær. mógvur, m., in the same sense. ø is, however, not developed directly from O.N. ó; on the other hand, it is often found corresponding to Eng. oo.

mør [mør, mœr], vb., *to itch, prick, tingle*, appl. to tingling sensations in the body. Wests. [mør: Sa. mœr: Papa]. No. maura, vb., *to itch, prick, tingle* (of disagreeable sensations in the body). See murr (and mör), vb.

møratu [møˈratu, mœˈatu], sb., *the ant*. In this form reported esp. from U. (U<sup>n</sup>.). Also in the forms: a) mōratug [møˈratug, mœˈatug]; b) mōritug [møˈitug]: Y. and Fe.? c) muratug, murratug [murˈatug, mœˈatug (mūˈra-)]: reported esp. from Wests. (Fo., Sa.) and Nm. Also Easts. and Wh. d) muritu, murritu [murˈitu (mūˈri-)]: Conn. e) muritug, murritug [murˈitug (mœˈri-)]: Du. More rarely maratug [mæˈratug]: N.Roe occas. — Prop. *ant-hill*, O.N. \*maurþúfa, f., by transference appl. to the insect itself. No. maurtuva, f., Da. myretue, *ant-hill*. O.N. maurr, m., *the ant*. The Shetl. forms with u in the first part of compds. rather indicate Da. myre, Sw. myra, f., *ant*, than a root-form "maur". See tug (tu), sb., *a mound*.

mørin [mørin, mœrin], sb., *a disagreeable pricking or tingling sensation in the body*; "der 'r a m. a' ['all'] t'rough me". Wests. [mørin]: Sa. mœrin: Papa]. \*mauran (\*mauring) or poss. only a pres. part. form of mör, vb.

mør [mør, mœr]-*sickness*, sb., *a kind of consumption in cattle grazing on boggy ground, causing them to waste away*, = mu (mu-sickness), mœ(-sickness). mör is here prob. O.N. mýrr, f., *a bog*. See

mør<sup>1</sup>, sb. In No. is otherwise found a "maursott", f., appl. to a certain disease in cattle (Aa.).

\*mørsten, sb., a stone on the heath or in the out-field, at which, in former times, the circuit-courts were held; acc. to David Balfour: a stone at which religious ceremonies were held. Balfour: "Muir Stane, N. Moar Stenn, the idol, afterwards (till lately) the Thingstod of a Herad or Vard-Thing". \*mórarsteinn? See mør<sup>2</sup>, sb.

møst [møst], sb., dense, misty steam, very dense smoke; der 'r a

m. o' reek in (i' de hus): U. From N. reported in a special sense a disagreeable exhalation of something, a stink. — \*myst-. Cf. No. mystr (møstr), n., as a parallel form to "mistr", n., a) heat-haze; b) drizzle. See also most, sb.

møtins [møtins], sb. pl., slightly rooted-up earth, grice-m. U. For moddins? See modd<sup>3</sup>, sb., and modd<sup>2</sup>, vb. The word is, in any case, to be classed with these words. Compd. of modd, sb., and røtins [røtins], sb. pl. (from røt, vb., to root)?

## N.

nabb [nab], sb., a knoll, projection, point; esp.: 1) point of a fish-hook; de n. o' de hook [hjøk]. Y<sup>h</sup>. 2\*) projecting, rocky knoll, a small promontory; now hardly used except as a place-name: (de Head o') de Nabb (Fo.). de Nabb (U<sup>n</sup>., W., Lerwick, M. The latter place near Lerwick is also locally called "de Knabb"). de Nabba (Papa St.), projecting fragments of rock, sea-rocks. — O.N. nabbr and \*nabbi, m., projecting knoll or point, protuberance. No. nabb (and nabbe), m., a) a peg; nail; tack; b) projecting crag (= knabb), Sw. (dial.) nabb, m., a peg; nail; point of land. Eng. nab, sb., head, and dial.: summit of a rock, †nabel(d), sb. and adj., see under the foll. word.

naber [nābər], adj., scant, stingy, that gives short measure; he was very n. wi' his weight. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Prob. arisen by vowel lengthening from \*nabber, orig. \*napp = O.N. \*knapp, Icel. knapp, hnapp, No. and Sw. knapp, Sw. dial. also napper, napp, adj., scanty; spare; mean, etc. — Otherwise another form nabel [nā-

bəl], nabeld [nābæld], is more widespread than naber. nabel(d) is also used as a substantive in sense of a miser, an avaricious or niggardly person, and originates poss. from the Biblical character "Nabal", who was notorious for his avarice. From Fe. is reported a form nabeld [nāibæld], sb., which may represent \*nibeld by anglicising of i to äi, and is to be classed with nib(b)eldis, adj., from \*knip-.

nad<sup>1</sup>, njad<sup>1</sup> [nād (njād)], sb., toil and moil, hard rowing (U<sup>n</sup>.); see further njad, sb.

nad<sup>2</sup> [nād] and njad<sup>2</sup> [njād, nād], sb., immature corn (in the field), checked in growth; der 'r naet'in' here but a nad, naet'in' but nad (Lunn.); a corn (a particle) o' nad (Y<sup>h</sup>). njad: Wh.; Y. and Fe. occas. — \*knat? Cf. Sw. dial. knatte (knatt), m., something stunted in growth, a small being or thing, "stå i knatt", to be at a stand-still, to grow slowly (the cognate "knytt, knötten", adj., stunted in growth, is appl. to corn), and see besides nad, vb., nadi, naddi, adj., as well as njatr (njat-

ter), sb., syn. with n(j)ad, sb. Cf. with ref. to the root-meaning, the word *nakk*, sb. Or an original \*gnat? There is a possible association with Da. dial. *gnat*, c., a *grain, particle*, Sw. dial. *gnatt*, m., a *flake*, *gnatta* and *gnet(a)*, f., a *grain, particle, something trifling*, No. *gnita*, f., id. Compare herewith the etymological remarks under *nidd*, *njatr* (*njatter*), and *nø*, sbs.

**nad** [nād, nād; nād], vb., 1) *to decay, waste away, moulder*. Y<sup>h</sup>. [nād]; de hair is *naded* [nādəd], de corn is *naded*. 2) *to be stunted or checked in growth*, esp. of corn. Ai. [nād]; Fe. [nād]. de corn is *nadin* [nadin] *doon* ['down'] (Ai.). *nadet* [nādət] *corn*, (de corn is) *nadet doon i' de grund* (Fe.). — \*knata(sk)? \*knatta(sk)? See the preceding word. For the relation of meaning between *nad* 1 and 2, compare No. *nutra*, *nutrast*, vb., *to be dissolved, decomposed*, and No. *nutra*, f., a *poor thing, checked in growth*, *nutren*, adj., *checked in growth*. With ref. to *nad* 1, Sw. dial. *gnetta*, vb., *to crush*, from \*gnat, might also be suggested.

**naddi** [nadi], sb., a *small cod, a trifle larger than a jag; a barely half-grown cod*. Also used adjectivally: a *n.* *cod or codlin*. U<sup>s.</sup>. — O.N. *naddr*, m., a *stud, nail*, and *gnaddr*, m., a) a *peg*; b) a *little boy*, No. *nadd*, m., a) a *small point*; b) a *tiny fish*, esp. *codling*.

**nadi, naddi** [nadi], adj., *undeveloped, checked in growth*; esp. of corn; *n.* *tings o' corn*; a *corn (a particle) o' n.* *hø* (*hø<sup>1</sup>*, sb., *thin, sparse corn*). Fe. From *nad<sup>2</sup>*, sb. Cf. Sw. dial. *knattig*, adj., *dwarfish, undeveloped*.

**nafarben, nafersben, njafersben**, sb., *the uppermost vertebra of the neck*; see further *naver(s)ben*, sb.

**nafarbor** [nā'farbör], sb., a *hole*

*in a piece of wood caused by a knot having fallen out*. Sa. Prop. a *bore left by an auger*. O.N. *nafarr*, m., an *auger*. The second part, *bor*, may be either O.N. *bora*, f., a *hole*, or Eng. *bore*, sb. See *naver*, *naver(s)ben*, sbs.

†**naff** [(naf) naf], sb. and vb., †**naffin** [(nafin) nafin], sb., see *njaff*, sb. and vb., and *njaffin*, sb.

**nag, njag** [nāg, njāg], sb., a *gnawing; constant and repeated grumbling, nagging; toil and moil, hard rowing*; see *njag<sup>2</sup>*, sb.

**nag, njag** [nāg, njāg], vb., *to gnaw; to repeat constantly, to nag; to toil and moil; to plague*; see *njag*, vb.

**nagg** [nag] and **njagg** [njag, ηag], sb., 1) *importunity, troubling and teasing by reiterations, nagging*; prop. *the act of gnawing*. N.Sh. (Nm., U.). Comm. in the form *njagg* (U. occas.: *nagg*). 2) a *tang (of something half spoiled), sour, mouldy or stale taste*, esp. with ref. to meat and fish, = *knagg*, sb., as well as *kast*, sb. 14. Du.: *nagg* and *njagg* [njag]: to get a *n.*; der 'r a *auld* ['old'] *n.* *wi' it*. — \*nagg, \*gnagg, from \*gnag, and to be classed with O.N. *gnaga*, vb., *to gnaw*. No. *nagg*, n., a) a *chafing, friction*; b) *pain (physically and mentally)*; c) *hurt, defect*, etc. Cf. also, with ref. to *n(j)agg* 2, Sw. dial. *nagg*, n., (*something gnawed or bitten*) in sense of *damage inflicted*, *nagga*, vb., prop. *to gnaw*, but also *to hurt, to injure slightly; to beat*, etc. For the development of *Shell. n(j)agg* see *knagg*, sb., a) a *gnawing grief*; b) = *n(j)agg* 2.

**nagg<sup>1</sup>** [nag] and **njagg** [njag, ηag], vb., *to importune, to trouble one with repeated, wearisome requests or inquiries, to nag; to n.* (*n.* *awaa*) *at a body (person)*. U.: *nagg* [nag] and *njagg* [ηag];

Nm.: njagg [njag, ɲag: N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.; njag: Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.]; nagg: Wests. occas. (Sa.). to **n.** at a ting, *to repeat something in a teasing manner* (U.: nag, ɲag). — O.N. nagga, vb., (*to gnaw*) *grumble; mutter*. Icel. and Fær. nagga, vb., a) *to chafe*; b) *to grumble; quarrel*. No. nagga, vb., a) *to gnaw, bite*; b) *to worry, annoy*; c) *to ache*. Sw. dial. nagga, vb., *to gnaw*, also inter alia *tease*, Eng. (dial.) gnag, nag, vb., *to gnaw; torment; scold; grumble; quarrel*.

**nagg<sup>2</sup>** [nag], vb., *to get a tang, to become sour or mouldy in taste*, esp. with ref. to meat and fish, and commonly used in the perf. part. form: nagged [nagəd]; to get nagged, *to get mouldy or sour in taste*. Du. From nagg, sb. 2.

**naggi** [nagi], sb., in a water-mill: *a wooden block, the lower end of which rests on the upper millstone and is fastened by a string to de "shø" ['shoe]: a wooden trough, through which the corn from the deep, funnel-shaped box, de happer ['hopper], runs down to the eye of the millstone*. U<sup>s</sup>. (Uyeasound). "de naggi" 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. — The word may be either No. nagge, m., *a small patch of leather*, or contain the meaning: *"the gnawing, chafing, pushing one"*, derived from \*nagga, vb., *to gnaw, chafe*, Shetl. nagg<sup>1</sup>, njagg, vb. Compare draller, sb., as the name of the said wooden block, commonly called: de klapper, "clapper".

**nagl** [nag<sup>3</sup>], vb., *to gnaw*, see njagl, vb.

**nakk** [nak], sb., *immature corn checked in growth*, a er or "corn" (*a particle*) o' **n.** Also "nakket corn"; see below. Fairly comm. — Prob. an original \*hnakk-, and con-

taining the stem in O.N. hnekkja, vb., *to check, to throw back*, from which it is reasonable to suppose a transferring in sense: *to check in growth*; cf. No. nukk, m., *a check in growth*, nukken, adj., *checked in growth, small, ill-thriven*. — Diff. from nakk, treated here, is another nakk [nak] from Y., Fe. and U<sup>mo</sup>., in sense of *a very small sheaf of corn*. The latter is Eng.-dial. neck (nack, knack), sb., *the last sheaf of corn in the harvest-field*, and syn. with Da. neg, (No. and) Sw. dial. nek, n.

**nakk** [nak], vb., 1) *to strike or slash with a smart, sudden blow or cut*; to **n.** aff. Du. The word is pronounced differently from Eng. knock [Shetl. knøk, knåk], vb. 2) *to castrate*. Fo. — No. nakka, vb., *to beat, flog*, Sw. knacka, vb., *to strike, push*. nakk 2, however, is poss. only fig. to be classed with the word; cf. Eng. dial. knackers, sb. pl., *the testicles*.

**nakket** [nakət], adj., *immature*, esp. of corn; **n.** corn. Fairly comm. Prop. perf. part. of a verb nakk, *to check in growth*, O.N. hnekkja. See further nakk, sb.

†**nakki** [naki], sb., *small, sparse*, reported of a sheaf of grain: piri **n.** tings o' sheaves, *very small sheaves* (Y<sup>b</sup>). Poss. the same as the preceding word, but rather to be classed with nakk, *a small sheaf of grain*, mentioned under nakk, sb., *immature corn*.

\***nalta** [nāl'ta], sb., *a grain, particle of something*, reported esp. in the expr. \*smornalta [smør(ə)nāl'ta], *a particle of butter*. Fo. Poss. an original \*nalt, and to be classed with No. nelta, vb., *to save, economize*; likewise as nart, nirt, sb., syn. with \*nalta, may be compared with No. nerta, vb., = nelta. See, however, also natlin, sb., from which

\*nalta, by metathesis of t and l, might be thought to have arisen.

\*nam, sb., a name, see \*namn, sb.

nam [nām], vb., to feed oneself (Nm.), see njam, vb.

**namespoken** [nɛmˈspøkən, nɛmˈspøkən], adj., well-known, famous, esp. with an added o' ['of']; he is "namespoken o'" for sicc ['such'] and sicc a ting (U<sup>n</sup>). — \*nafngetinn, prop. reputed by name. Fær. navngitin, No. namngjeten, adj., renowned, famous.

**namín** [nāmin], sb., a (small) morsel of food (Nm.), see njamin, sb.

\*namn and \*nam, sb., a name.

The form namn is found in Hildina ballad (Foula song), nam in Our Lord's Prayer, noted down in Foula by Low. O.N. nafn, n., No and Sw. namn, n., Da. navn, a name. — With ref. to dropping of n, preceded by m, compare the form nam with Ham [ham] (Br., Fo., Skaw., U<sup>n</sup>), place-name, name of harbours; as the first part of compd., on the other hand, Hamna-, e.g. Hamnavoe [hamˈnavoː] (Y<sup>s</sup>, Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>, Papa St.): \*hafnarvagr.

**Nani** [nāni], sb., the name of a cow in a cow-name rigmarole from Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). The word may mean the gentle, tender one, or the pretty one. Cf. a) No. "nannen" in "godnannen", adj., gentle; kind; tender (R. doubtful), and b) No. nanna, vb., to prepare, to deck. The word is most prob. to be referred to the latter of the two senses given, owing to the prepositive adjective nipperd (the pretty or nimble one?): "nipperd Nani". Note, however, also Eng. dial. and L.Sc. nanny, sb., a she-goat.

†napp<sup>1</sup> [nap] and †nappi [napi], sb., a tassel at the top of a night-cap. U<sup>n</sup>. Prop. a button; knob. No. knapp and napp, m., a botton; knob; knot.

**napp<sup>2</sup>** [nap], sb., a snatching, a gentle jerk or snap at something. Da. nap, No. and Sw. napp, n., a gentle jerk, a snatch; slight grasp.

— Shetl. napp is also used in sense of commotion in the sea, a n. i' de sea, which might spring from a root-meaning: jerk, but is, in this case, more prob. another word, viz.: Eng. nap, sb., (on cloth); note Eng. nappy, adj., a) of cloth, b) foamy (of beer), which latter sense seems to underlie the Shetl. word nappy, adj., agitated, appl. to the sea, waves, prop. having foamy crests.

**napp** [nap], vb., to snatch, snap, jerk or bite slightly; de horses n. de ane de tidder ['other'], the horses snap at each other, when their skins itch (Du.). No. and Sw. nappa, Da. nappe, vb.; to snatch, pluck slightly. See nipp, vb.

**nappi** [napi], sb., a small wooden bowl, esp. for serving children's food (milk-pottage, porridge) in. U<sup>n</sup>. (Skaw.). Assimilates rather closely in sense and application to O.N. hnappr, m., a cup; bowl, esp. for serving food in. The word is also L.Scottish: nap, sb., a little round wooden dish made of staves (Jam.).

**narg** [narg, nǽrg], sb., 1) a grumbling, a constant harping on the same subject. 2) commotion in the sea (U<sup>n</sup>). 3) strong, contrary wind (U<sup>n</sup>). See further under njarg, sb.

**narg** [narg, nǽrg], vb., to grumble continually, to harp on the same thing; see further njarg, vb.

**nart** [na'rt], sb., 1) a small piece or morsel of something; a piri n., a tiny morsel. U<sup>n</sup>. In this sense otherwise commonly nirt; q.v. 2) a very small but sharply defined cloud in the sky, esp. in pl.: narts; black narts. Fe. — Fær. nörtur, m., and "nartl", n., a morsel. To be classed with No. nerta and Sw. dial.

narta, vb., *to give scant measure, to be stingy*, Icel. narta, vb., *to take a bite of something, to gnaw*.

**Narulsa nunn** [nar'ðl'sa nun], sb., the name of an old fairy song and melody. Y. Nirrelsa nønn [nir'ølsa'nøn]: U<sup>wg</sup>. Usually mentioned with prefixed definite article: de N. n. Narulsa is derived from an old \*gnaldr-; \*gnaldra, vb., *to emit a penetrating sound, to creak, shriek*, doubtless also *to sing monotonously*; No. gnaldra, vb., *to shriek, creak*. In \*gnal(d)r l and r are thus transposed as in nirl, vb., from \*gneldra. Nirrelsa might then have arisen from \*gneldra, syn. with \*gnaldra; see further nirl, vb. nunn (nønn) is prop. *a humming; monotonous, low singing*; see nunn and nønn, sbs.

†nasems [näsəms], sb. pl., *intercourse with women*, esp. in a vulgar sense; he is gane ['gone'] till or efter his n. Conn. Uncertain origin. Poss. cognate with No. naska, vb., *to make oneself cosy and comfortable*, etc., naskelg, adj., *comfortable, snug*, or No. nossa, vb., *to enjoy oneself*, etc.

nater, vb., see natr, vb.

**nati** [nati (nāti)], adj., 1) *small and neat; smart and supple*. 2) a) *vivacious; energetic; active*; b) *alert, always at it*. comm.: nāti. More rarely: nāti. Occas. 3) *niggardly, stingy* (U<sup>n</sup>?). Edm.: "natie, tenacious, niggardly". — No. natig, adj., a) *quick at seizing a chance; hardy; strong and supple; energetic*; b) *niggardly, stingy; greedy*, naten, adj., a) *smart; handy; clever*; b) *on the look-out for the main chance*; c) *vivacious; energetic*. Sw. dial. natelig, adj., *small; scant*, etc. Icel. natinn, adj., *industrious; handy; diligent and careful*. Fær. natin, adj., *on the look-out for appropriating something; miserly*. Eng. dial. natty,

adj., *nice; smart; clever*, etc. — Cf. neti, netti, adj.

**natl, nattel (nättjel)** [näʈəl], **näitl, näitel** [näitəl (näitəl)], vb., 1) *to trifle with one's work*; to n. at onyting; to n. at de peats, *to dawdle over the cutting of the peats, making but little progress* (N.I.); to n. (n. awaa) at de fiddle, *to scrape away at the fiddle* (U<sup>wg</sup>). Y. and Fe.: [näʈəl, näitəl]. Fe. occas.: [näitəl]. U. occas.: [näitəl]. 2) *to sneer, gibe; grumble*; to n. at onybody (N.I.). In U. occas. also näild [näild, näld]. — The word is an original \*(k)natla or \*(k)netla, \*(k)nitla. Cf. a) No. natla (from "natta"), knatla (from "knatta"), njatla, knitla, vb., *to hack or cut lightly and repeatedly*; b) No. netla, vb., *to (sneer, gibe) tease*. See netl and nitl, vbs.

**natlin** [naʈlɪn, näʈlɪn], sb., *a morsel, an insignificant quantity*. Fe<sup>s</sup>. May be referred to No. natla, vb., *to hack, cut lightly* (= natta, knatta); cf. nitl, sb., *a trifle*, from \*knitl? natlin may also be an l-derivative from a \*gnat-; cf. Da. dial. (Jut.) gnat, *a morsel, grain*, with the derivative forms "gnald, gnalding" for older \*gnatl, \*gnatling; further Sw. dial. gnatt, m., *fluff*, and "gnatta, gneta", f., *a small quantity*. Finally may be noted Fær. nartl, n., *a morsel*, given under nart and nirt, sbs., though it is not probable that r should disappear in the Shetlandic in this sound-combination (before t).

†natr, **natter** [(natər) ɲatər], sb., 1) *a constant grumbling and scolding*. 2) *an ill-tempered person* (Papa). See further njatr<sup>2</sup>, sb. and vb.

**natr, natter**<sup>1</sup> [natər], vb., *to carry out a piece of work very slowly and badly, to move very slowly*, esp. of a corn-mill, water-mill: *to grind very slowly and badly, crush-*

*ing the corn imperfectly*; to **n.** about, to move round slowly (of a mill); de mill is nat(ter)in [nat'ərɪn]. Also as vb. a.: to **n.** ut de corn, (of a corn-mill) to *press or push out the corn slowly (between the edges of the millstones) in a poorly ground state* (U<sup>n</sup>). U. — Originally prob. \*gnatra, with root-meaning to *gnaw*; *rub*; *chafe*. Cf. Sw. dial. gnatta, vb., to *grumble* (Ri. under "gnaga", vb.) — in Sw. literary lang. "gnata", vb., to *be peevish, to grumble* (prop. to *gnaw*) — as well as Sw. dial. nada, vb., to *grumble*. For the development of meaning cf. Sw. dial. navra, vb., a) to *gnaw*; b) to *go slowly*, and knavä, vb., a) to *gnaw audibly, to chew*; b) to *move softly; to work slowly*.

†natr, natter<sup>2</sup> [(natər) nətər], vb., to *grumble (constantly)*; see further njatr, vb.

natti [nät'ti], näiti [näiti], sb., 1) a *small, insignificant person*; now esp. used as a nickname. 2) an *ill-tempered child; a little mischievous, impertinent boy or girl*. U<sup>n</sup>. Also, esp. in sense 2: nattjek [nä'tək], reported from Fe., and näitek [näitək]. Poss. a *being, checked in growth*, from an older \*knatti. Cf. Sw. dial. knatte, knatt, m., *something stunted, a small being*, as well as No. knott, m., a *conical piece of wood*, also inter alia a *short, thick body, a check in growth* (Aa.), a *little boy* (R.); O.N. knøttr, m., a *spherical body, a ball*. Beside natti, näiti, näitek, are also found, in sense 2 of the word, the forms: a) nittek (nittrek) and b) snitt, snittek. snitt is further used in an original sense: a *conical piece of wood provided with grooves, used in rope-making*, exactly corresponding to No. knott, m. 1, in Aasen (O.N. knøttr).

nav [näv] and njav [njäv, ñäv], vb., 1) to *gnaw (gnaw off)*; to *chew, scrape*: to "n. aff" onyting. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe): nav and njav. 2) to *grumble*, esp. appl. to children. U<sup>n</sup>.: njav. See njavi, adj., and njaf(f), njaf(f)in, sbs. No doubt an original \*gnafa, \*knafa or \*nafa, vb., to *gnaw*. Cf. No. gnava, vb., to *gnaw softly*, slightly different from "gnaga", Sw. dial. gnava (parallel form to "gnaga"), vb., also to *nag, grumble*. In O.N. "hnafa", vb., a single instance is found in sense of *to cut off* (doubtless to *gnaw off*). See knab (knob), vb.

navarsben, sb., see naversben.

naver [nävər], sb., originally an *auger*, but now handed down only in sense of *the neck*, prop. *vertebrae of the neck*, and esp. *the uppermost vertebra of the neck*. "my n. is sare ['sore]"; "he strack ['struck] me ower de n."; "he broke his n." Conn. Outside Conn. reported only in the compd. naver(s)ben (naversben); q.v. From Wests. (Sa.) is reported a compd. nafarbor, "-bore" [nä'farbör] in sense of a *hole, in a piece of wood, caused by a knot having fallen out*. bor, in this case, may be either O.N. bora, f., a *hole*, or Eng. bore, sb. — As a place-name navar, naver [nävər (nävar)] are sometimes applied to a high, narrow mass of rock, a rising cliff. Thus: de Grind o' de Navar, Naver (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>), a high, narrow mass of rock, jutting out from a steep coast, which has been hollowed out on both sides by the breakers; two high rock-pillars rise up above the edge of the coast in the shape of a mighty gate (grind): \*nafarsgrind. de Naveris [nä'vəris] (N.Roe), two skerries (overflowed at flood-tide). Naverholm [nä'vərólm], a rocky holm west of Bruseholm near Whalsey. In "Naversgil" [nä'vərsgil] (F.l.),

name of a ghyll, "naver" most prob. denotes a long, narrow shape: \*nafars-gil. — O.N. nafarr, m., *an auger*. For the application of Shetl. naver, sb., *the neck*, see further naverben, sb. In Norwegian place-names the word "navar", m., *an auger*, appears as the name of a mountain; in Fær. place-names "Navarin" is found used of skerries or rocky holms.

**naverben** [nā'vərben' (-bən')], and **naversben** [nā'vərsben' (-bən')], sb., *the uppermost vertebra of the neck*. From U. and Wests. (Sa.) are reported forms with preserved, original f: a) nafarben [nā'farben']: Sa.; b) nafersben [nā'fərsben'], and with inserted j or softening of n: njafersben [njā'fərsben', n̥ā'fərs-]: U., beside naversben. Du.: naverben. From West Sandwick, Y., is reported navarsben [nā'varsben'], partly in a different sense: *the hindmost vertebra of a swine's neck*, esp. *the high, curved part of a swine's back, nearest the neck* (= hjojelesrigg). — \*nafar(s)-bein, from O.N. nafarr, m., *an auger*. The use of a word with root-meaning *auger*, appl. to *the neck*, *the uppermost vertebra of the neck*, is due to comparison between the auger and the uppermost vertebra of the neck on which the head turns. With Shetl. naver(s)ben cf. Fær. navarsgeisli, m., *the uppermost vertebra of the neck, the nape of the neck* (geisli, m., *dorsal vertebra*).

**naverd** [nāvərd], adj., "*necked*", *having a neck of a certain description*, esp. in the compd. "t'icknaverd", *thick-necked*. Conn. From naver, sb.

**näil, nile** [näil], sb., *a plug for "de näil-hole" (the tap-hole) in the bottom of a boat*. comm. Anglicised form. Icel. negla, Fær. and Sw. dial. nögla, No. nygla, f., id.

**näil, nile** [näil], vb., *to put a plug in the tap-hole in the bottom of a boat*, to n. de boat. \*negla or \*nygla. See the preceding word.

**näild**<sup>1</sup> [näild, näjd (n̥äild, n̥äjd)], vb., *to whimper; to grumble continually*; see further nild (njild)<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**näild**<sup>2</sup> [näild, näjd], vb., (*to beat, thrash*); *to chase and thump*, etc., see further nild (njild)<sup>4</sup>, vb.

**näild**<sup>3</sup> [näild, näjd], vb., *to trifle with one's work; to sneer, gibe; grumble*. U. Syn. with natl, näitel and netl (nidl), vbs.; see these words.

**näild** and **näildet**, adj., *mouldy, musty*; see nildet, blonäild, ads.

**näildabit**, sb., see netlebit, sb.

**näildenakk** [näil'dənak', n̥äil'dənak'], sb., *bothersome things, always in the way*. U<sup>n</sup>. As a place-name, name of a small skerry near the outlet of the Bay of Harold-sound, U<sup>n</sup>.: de Näildenakk. The first part is prob. to be classed with näild<sup>2</sup>, nild (njild)<sup>4</sup>, vbs.

**näilhol, nile-hole** [näilhəl], sb., *the tap-hole in the bottom of a boat, to allow the water to run off*. comm. \*neglu (or \*nyglu)-hol. See näil, sb.

**näitek** [näitək], sb., *an ill-tempered child, impertinent boy or girl*, = natti, sb. 2, and nittek, sb. See these words.

**näitel** [näitəl], vb., *to trifle with one's work; to sneer, gibe; grumble*. N.I. See further: a) natl; b) netl, nidl, vbs.

**näitsek** [näitsək], sb., = näitek, nittek; s-derivative of natt-, näit-.

**nebb** [nɛb, næb], sb., 1) *the beak or neb of a bird*. 2) *projecting point*, e.g. of a stone (cf. nibb, nibbi, sb.); *the point of a fish-hook*, de n. o' de hook or hjoök (hjuk). — In place-names occas. of a prominent point of land. Amfra- or Anfira-



nebb [a'wʰfranɛb; ä'ŋ'fəranɛb] (U<sup>wg.</sup>), a point of land; the first part of the compd. is prob. a personal name; see Shetl. Stedn. p. 195. Nebbifell [næb'ʰfɛl'] (Fo.), a height near the coast with a horizontally projecting point. — O.N. \*nebb- and nef, n., *the nose; beak of a bird; projecting point*. Fær. nebb, n., Icel. nebbi, m., Da. næb, *the beak of a bird*; No. nebb, m., a) *the beak of a bird*; b) *spout of a jug* (Aa.). Eng. neb, beak, etc.

**nebbek** [nɛbək, næbək], sb., *the common bunting*, emberiza miliaria. Phrase appl. to one who is late abroad: When a' ['all'] fuls is fled, den com's n., *when all the birds have flown away, then comes the bunting*, or "When a' fuls is ['has' for 'have'] laid and sitten, den com's n. a' bedritten (be-dritten, soiled).

**nebbet** [nɛbət, næbət], adj., *having a beak or point*, esp.: n. geddek, giddek [næbət gedək (gɛdək), gɛdək (gɪdək)], *the garfish*. U<sup>n.</sup> geddek, giddek, sb., *sand-eel* (U.). \*nebbótr. No. nebbutt, adj., *beaked*, Sw. näbbgädda, *the garfish*. See nebb, sb. L.Sc. nebbit, Eng. dial. nebbed, *beaked*, etc.

**nebord** [nɛbɔrd, nɛbɔrt; nɛbɔrd, nɛbɔrt], sb., *bait; fish cut into pieces, used for bait in deep-sea fishing*; also *a suitable quantity of bait for a single fishing*; a n. o' bait, a guid ['good'] n. Occas. by transference also denoting *bait-box containing fish suitable for bait in deep-sea fishing* (thus e.g. in U<sup>n.</sup>; Du.). comm. The word is used only as a tabu-word by the boat-fishermen. The form of pronunc. with short e [nɛbɔrd, nɛbɔrt] is more common. Nm.: [nɛbɔrt] and [nɛbɔrt]. With added suffix: neborek [nɛ'bɔrək, nɛb'ɔrək] (Nm. occas., beside nebord). Abbreviated: nepo [nepo, nepa]: Y. occas. — Prop. \*nebord.

Icel. niðurburður, m., a) *the act of lowering the bait in the sea*; b) *the actual bait, lowered in the sea* (J. Th., Suppl. III), *a heap of bait for fish, lowered in the sea* (B.H.). See ned, adv., and bórd, sb.

**ned** [ned], adv., *down*; the word is now usually replaced by the common "doon" ['down'], e.g. in the expr. "set dee ned!" *sit down!* — O.N. niðr, adv., *down*, No., Sw., Da. ned, id.

**nedr, neder** [nɛdər], vb., *to lower; to depreciate; to check in growth*; see nidder, vb.

**Nedra** [nɛdʰra], sb., properly *the lower one of two*, used as the name of a water-mill, to distinguish it from another situated higher up on the same stream, called Øvra [ɔvʰra]. Conn. The meaning of both names is still understood by the common people in the neighbourhood. — \*niðra (understood: mylna, f.), "*the nether (mill)*". O.N. niðri, adj., compar., *farther down, lower, nether*, from "niðr", adv., *down*.

**negg** [nɛg], vb., *to neigh*, of a horse. O.N. gneggja (Icel. gneggja and hneggja), vb., id. See snegg, snigg, vb., which is the more common form.

**neggi** [nɛgi], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *the horse*, = sniggin, sniggom. Du., L., Wh. Prop. *a neigher*. Deriv. of negg, vb., *to neigh*. May represent an older \*neggin from \*gneggingr, m.; cf. sneggin, sniggin, sb.

**neggistíkk** [nɛg'ʰstɪk' (næɣ'ʰ-i-)], sb., 1) *the high, curved part of a swine's back, nearest the neck*. Lunn. 2) *the foremost part of the body of a fish, the piece cut off nearest the head*. Lunn. — \*hnakka-stykki, n., *piece of the nape of the neck* (O.N. hnakki, m., *the nape of the neck*, and stykki, n., *a piece*).

**negginn?** [næɣtɪn], sb., *rancour; ill-will*; to ha'e n. till onybody. Du.

May be derived from No. *nagg* and “*negg*”, n., *rancour; ill-will*.

**nei** [næi], adv., *no; refusing* in a friendly manner, partly jocularly, and generally accompanied by a shake of the head. Sa. O.N. *nei*, adv., *no*. — *na*, *naa* [nā], now commonly used in Shetl., is a loan-word from L.Scottish.

**nekk**<sup>1</sup> [(nek) nək], sb., *the turn of the tide* (Nm.); see *nikk*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**nekk**<sup>2</sup> [næk], sb., *wear and tear, esp. a weak place in a fishing-line*. Y. May poss. be classed with No. *nagg*, n., a) *friction*, b) *a weak place*, but is, however, more prob. another word, viz.: No. *nekk*, m., partly *stoppage, check*, partly *inter alia, detriment; defect; damage* (O.N. *hnekkja*, vb., *to throw back, check*). Cf. No. *nyggja*, vb., *to push, shove, to wear and damage by friction or continual bumping*, in its relation to O.N. *hnyggja*, vb., *to drive back* (O.N. *hnøggva*, vb., *to beat; bump*).

**nekk** [næk], vb., *to wear and damage by friction against something sharp*, esp. a fishing-line; *de line is nekket* [nækət], *the fishing-line has become damaged or partly broken*, e.g. by friction against a sharp stone on the sea-bottom, = *de line is hakket*. Y. \**hnekkja*? O.N. *hnekkja*, vb., is recorded in sense of *to throw back, check*. See further under the preceding word.

**nektin**, sb., *rancour; ill-will*, see *neggtin*.

**neld**, vb., see *nild*<sup>1, 2, 5</sup>, vbs.

**neldabit, neldebit**, sb., see *netlebit*.

**nepp** [(næp) næp], vb., *to join together*; to **n.** *de hand*, *to clench the hand*; to **n.** *de corn*, *to tie the corn together into bunches*. Du. occas. Also *hnepp, knepp, snepp*; see these words. O.N. *kneppa, hneppa*, vb., *to squeeze, etc.*

**ner** [nē<sup>3</sup>r], conj.?, *when?* The word is handed down only in a verse from Fo. about the lad who went south to Scotland, and came home again with increased linguistic acquirements:

Hit [‘it’] was guid [‘good’] ner  
my son guid (*went*) ser (*south*),  
for he learned to ca’ [‘call’] *de bugga*  
“*de bere*”<sup>F</sup>

and *de russa* “*de mare*”.

Might *ner*, in that case, be O.N. *nær*, conj., *when*, in sense of *that?* Then the division of the two first lines (with weakly stressed “*guid*” and strongly stressed *ner*) is erroneous, as *ner* ought to introduce the second line. Poss. originally there were only two lines, and “*guid*” in the first line then had the main stress, while *ner* was unstressed. The change may be due to the fact that the meaning of *ner* was no longer understood. — A variant (from Unst) of this verse begins: “*De vare (vera) gue ti, when some min guid to Kadanes*”... (*it was in a good hour, that my son went to Caithness*).

**nert** [nə<sup>3</sup>rt], sb., *a grain, particle*, see *nirt*, sb.

**nes, ness** [nēs (næs)], sb., *a ness, promontory*, = O.N. *nes*, n., Da. *næs*, Sw. *näs*. In Shetl. now always pronounced with a short vowel-sound as in English. As a place-name, on the other hand, un-compounded, occas. with long e, thus: *de Nes* [nē<sup>3</sup>s] (Sound near Lerwick, M<sup>e</sup>.), the extreme point of Trebister Ness; *de Nes(j)en* [nēs-ən], the most northerly part of Deltig, M.: originally doubtless \**nesin*, def. pl.: *the nesses*, but might, however, also be an original “\**f nesjum*”. *nes* mostly appears in place-names as the second part of compds., pronounced [nēs (næs)]. See further Shetl. Stedn. p. 136.

**neslin** [nēsln, nē<sup>3</sup>sln, næsln],

sb., 1) *the first egg that a young goose lays*. Y<sup>h</sup>. 2) *the first gosling that a young goose hatches, generally hatched with an open stomach*. Y<sup>h</sup>. 3) *a nestling (chicken, esp. gosling) coming out of the egg with part of the yolk attached to it*. Y<sup>h</sup>. and Fe. 4) *mockingly: a small, insignificant fellow, manikin*. Fe. — Y<sup>h</sup>. [nē<sup>o</sup>slin, næslin], in senses 1, 2 and 3. Fe. [nēsln, nē<sup>o</sup>slin], in senses 3 and 4. Origin uncertain. Poss. the same word as Da. dial., Jut. knæsling, knæling, c., *a stunt, manikin, a weakling* (Fejlb.). Note also No. "nasleie", n., *a small, feeble creature* (R.). — In sense of *pus, matter, a small boil*, neslin [næs-lin] (Y<sup>h</sup>.) is prob. another word; cf. L.Sc. ness-cock (ness-cockle), sb., *a small boil*.

**neti** [nēti, nē<sup>o</sup>ti (nē<sup>o</sup>ti, næ<sup>o</sup>ti)] and **netti** [nēti (neti), næti], adj., (*neat*) *comely, quick and agile* (Fo.); *smart, quick and capable; very eager and energetic, active, enterprising and persevering* (West.s.; Nm.; N., and several other places). From N.Roe (Nm<sup>n</sup>.) reported esp. in sense of *careful and neat, smart, skilful and clever*, from U. in sense of *particularly active, hardy and able-bodied in proportion to his size* (applied to a small person), in a similar sense from Y<sup>h</sup>. (*small, diligent and energetic*). — neti: Fo.; Sa. nē<sup>o</sup>ti: N.Roe. nē<sup>o</sup>ti, næ<sup>o</sup>ti (nē<sup>o</sup>ti), næti: Nm<sup>w</sup>. næti: U.; N., etc. netti, nitti [neti]: Y<sup>h</sup>. — See nati, adj., to which neti and netti may be parallel forms, and to which they assimilate in most senses. netti may also partly be No. nett, adj., *neat, comely; diligent; accurate; sparing*.

**netl, nettel** [nætəl], vb., 1) *to trifle with one's work*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *to sneer, gibe; to n. at a body*. U<sup>n</sup>. — An older \*netla or (mostly in sense 1) \*knetla; cf.

natl, vb., from \*knatla, and nitl, vb., from \*knitla. With netl 2 may be compared No. netla, vb., *to tease* (R.). — See nild<sup>o</sup>, vb.

**netlebit** [næt·ləbit], sb., *one of the small, triangular pieces which, in delving the earth in spring, is left untouched by the spade along a furrow, and afterwards hoed up*. U<sup>n</sup>. Also neldabit, nildabit (nælde-, nilde-) [nel·dabit, næil·dabit, næil·dabit (næ[d-]), nældabit [næil·dabit (näil·da-)]: U<sup>n</sup>. — \*(k)netla-bit, *a piece hoed up*. For the first part of the compd. see the preceding word. The first part in the forms of pronunciation of neldabit, nildabit, nældabit may spring from \*knitl- (and \*knatl); see nitlebit, sb., as well as nitl (nild<sup>o</sup>) and natl (näitel), vbs.

**nev<sup>1</sup>** [nev, nēv], sb., *a beak, point; esp. the handle of an oar*, de nev [nev] o' de ayre = de limm o' de ayre. Sometimes used as a place-name: *tongue of land*, e.g. de Nev [nēv] (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>.), a point of land on the north side of Swinness. — O.N. nef, n., *the nose, beak, also point of land*.

**nev<sup>2</sup>** [nev, nēv], sb., 1) *the fist, clenched fist; to knepp (hnepp, snepp) de nev, to clench the fist*, now more commonly: to "steik" [stik] de nev (L.Sc. steik, vb., *to close*); he "steiked" his nev. 2) *a fistful, handful; a nev o' bursten (corn dried in a pot), o' meal, o' tea*. — In an old fairy rhyme from Kwarf, S.Sh., reported by J.I. (Skjere, skjere skulma...; see Introd., Fragments of Norn), neva [nēva], and in a variant by breaking of e to ja: njava [njāva, nāva (njāva, nāva)], partly also with preserved old f: njafa [njāfa, nāfa (njāfa, nāfa)] are found in sense of *fist*. With preserved f: njafatag = nevatag, nevatjog; see the foll. word. —

O.N. hnefi, m., *the fist*, also a *fistful*, *handful*, Icel. hnefi, Fær. nevi, No. neve, m., Sw. näve, Da. næve, id. L.Sc. neive.

**nevtag** [nevˈatag], sb., 1) *a firm grip with the fist, a firm hold of something*; to tak' a guid ['good'] n. Fe. Also a) njevatag [njevˈatag, ɲevˈatag] (Fe. and Y<sup>n</sup>), b) nevatiog [nevˈatjog]: Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom, Bardister), c) by breaking of e to ja: njafatag [njaˈfatag, ɲāˈfatag] (njaˈfatag, ɲafˈatag): U<sup>n</sup>; to tak' a guid n. atill ['into'] ane. 2) *a fistful, handful*, = nev<sup>3</sup> 2. njevatag [njevˈatak] (locality uncertain) and njafatag [njaˈfatag] (ɲāˈfatag): U<sup>wg</sup>. — \*hnefatak, n., "*fist-grip*", from O.N. hnefi, m., *the fist*, and "tak", n., *a grip, hold*. Different from the word is No. nevetak, n., a) *a hand's-breadth*, b) *a piece which can be clasped in the fist* (Aa.).

**never** [nevər], sb., *birch-bark, exterior bark*, esp. collect. of *pieces of crumpled birch-bark driven ashore (by the current)*. U. O.N. næfr, f., *birch-bark* (No. and Da. næver, Fær. nævur, Icel. næfur, Sw. näfver, esp. *birch-bark, the exterior bark of birch*). See neverspel, sb.

**never** [nevər], adj., *narrow and steep*, esp. of narrow paths on steep, almost impassable places. "Can du winn doon o' dat tug (*mound*)?" "Naa (*no*), de gate (*the path*) is so n." Fo. — The word may have arisen from O.N. snæfr = snæfr, adj., *narrow*, by dropping of initial s. Cf. Fær. snævur, adj., *narrow and steep*, of a path; *steep and difficult*. Note, however, O.N. næfr, adj., = "snæfr" in sense of *clever, skilled*, prop. *close*, and No. nauv, nauver, nøver, adj., *close*.

**neverspel** [nevˈærspelˌ(-spel)], sb., *a piece of birch-bark, esp. detached and crumpled piece of bark driven ashore*. U. "\*næfra(r)spel" or

"\*-spel(a), \*-spil(a)." O.N. næfr, f., *birch-bark*. O.N. speld, spjald, n., *a tablet, (square) slab, flake, slice*, and "spila", f., *a thin, narrow strip (of wood)*. No. "spel(a)" and "spil(a)", f., *a thin, narrow slice*, etc., Sw. dial. spel, n., *a shaving*.

**nevgrip** [nevgrɪp], sb., *as much as can be gripped and held in the closed hand; a fistful*. Y. \*hnefa-(grip). No. grip, n., *a grip*.

**nevl**, vb., see nivl, vb.

**nevlin** [nevlin (nævlin)] and **nevlek** [nævlek, nævlæk (nævlek)], sb., *a weak, non-developed young bird*, esp.: 1) *a young bird, esp. a gosling coming out of the egg with part of the yolk attached to it*, = neslin 3. Fe. (nevlin and nevlek). 2) *some of the yolk attached to the stomach of a young bird when coming out of the egg*. Fe. 3) *the last egg laid by a goose, duck or hen in the hatching season*; the nestling of this egg is generally very weak; a nevlek bord (*brood*). Y<sup>h</sup>. [næv-læk, nævlæk]. — Cf. Sw. dial. nävling, m., (under "näv" in Ri.), "navel-ungä", m., *a malformed young bird (chicken, gosling)*, Da. dial. (Jut.) navleunge, c., *the young of birds or poultry which cannot live because the navel is not closed* (Fejlsberg).

**nevlok, njevlok** [nevlok, njevlok], sb., *as much as one can grip with the hand; a fistful, handful*. Du. Prob. an original \*hnefa-loka or \*hnefa-lúka, from O.N. hnefi, m., *the fist*, and \*loka, No. loka, f., *paw, fist, hand*, or rather \*lúka, Icel. and Fær. lúka, No. luka, f., *the hollow of the hand*. Ork. (Hoy) knevslök [knævslök] = Shetl. n(j)evlök.

**ni** [ni], sb., *immature corn, checked in growth*; ni and "ni corn". Y<sup>h</sup>. and Fe. \*hnig? The word may be classed with ni<sup>1</sup>, vb., *to be checked, to droop*, from O.N. hníga, vb. Cf.

njag, sb., = ni. Uncertain relation to nidd, njad<sup>2</sup>, nø<sup>2</sup>, sbs., which words, in case the supposed etymology is correct, must be originally different from ni here treated.

**ni<sup>1</sup>** [nī], vb., *to be checked, to stand drooping*. esp. of corn struck down by wind and rain; to ni doon ['down']; de corn is niin [nīin] doon. Y<sup>h</sup>. Also "kni [knī], kni doon", with assimilation to the word knee, sb. — The word may have arisen from a \*nig by dropping of the final g. Cf. O.N. hnīga, vb., *to bow down; sink; fall*. See ni, sb., and njag<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**ni<sup>2</sup>** [nī], vb., a) *to mutter, grumble*; "what is he niin [nīin] about?" (U<sup>n</sup>.); b) *to whimper*; baby is niin (U<sup>n</sup>.); c) *to emit discontented, prolonged grunts*; de grice nis. U. — Prob. from an older \*gni. Cf. a) O.N. gnyðja, vb., *to mutter, grumble*; b) No. gny, vb., *to beg*, also of a pig: *to grunt*; "griis'n gny" (*begging for food*): R. Cf. ir, vb.

**ni<sup>3</sup>** [nī], vb., *to tingle; smart; pain*, see nid, vb.

**nib** [nīb (nib)], vb., *to stand or sit in a bent position, to hang the head, to sit nibin [nībin] ower de fire*; "what is du sittin' nibin for like yon ['that']?" (Conn., Wests., N.I.). *to stand nibin [nībin] i' de cauld, to stand all huddled up, shivering in the cold*, esp. appl. to an animal (N.Roe). Also e.g. of corn: *to stand drooping or broken*; de corn is nibin [(nībin) nibin] doon ['down'] (Wh.). — O.N. \*hnípa, vb., *to hang the head, to droop*.

**nibb** [nīb], **nibbi** [nibi] and **nibbek** [nībək (nəbək)], sb., *projecting point or knot*; de nibb o' de elbog, *the point of the elbow* (Du.); *a sharp point of rock* (acc. to J.I.); *a sharp, pointed stone* (acc. to J.I.). From Nm<sup>n</sup>. is reported nibbi, esp. of a blunt, projecting rock. — No. nibb,

m., and nibba, f., *sharp or projecting edge or point*, nibbestein, m., *a stone with sharp edges or the point of a stone sticking out of the earth*. Eng. nib, sb.

**nibeldis, nibbeldis** [nīb'ældis', -ɪs'], adj., *niggardly; avaricious*. Y<sup>b</sup>. nibmay be an original \*kníp-; cf. Fær. knípin, No. knipen, adj., *niggardly; stingy*. nib(b)eldis rather suggests No. nipl, adj., *scant, stingy, short*, and nipren, adj., *niggardly; stingy* (nipen, adj., *sparing; pinched*). See also naber and nabel(d), adj. and sb.

**nibet** [nībət], adj., *dejected and sickly, having a feeble appearance*; a n. craeter' (body). Fo. O.N. hnfpinn, adj., *disheartened, sad*, prop. *drooping, hanging the head*. See nib, vb.

**nibi** [nībi, nībi, nibi], sb., *a peg or handle in a pack-saddle, one of the two projecting wooden handles (in a pack-saddle) crossing each other*; de nibis o' de klibber. Reported from Y<sup>n</sup>. with long vowel-sound, and from Nm<sup>n</sup>. with a short one. Prob. an original \*gníp- or \*kníp- and cognate with, or the same word as, nip (nib), sb., *mountain top, steep promontory*. May have arisen from knibi, sb. (q.v.), by dropping of initial k. Different from nibb(i), sb., *a point*. For the relation of nibi and nibbi cf. that of knibi syn. with nibi, and knibbi syn. with nibbi.

**nid** [nīd], sb., *a shooting pain in the body caused by a straining or spraining*; also *a strain, sprain*; der 'r a n. i' my knee or hand; a n. took me i' de back. Conn., Wests. From Y<sup>h</sup>. and St., Wests., is reported a form ni [nī] with dropping of final d. — \*hnit, *a stroke; stab*. See the foll. word.

**nid** [nīd], vb., 1) *to ache*, appl. to a sudden, shooting pain in the body; "hit ['it'] nided [nīdəd] me



across (i') de back" (Sa., Wests.), esp. by sprain, in lifting of a too heavy burden. 2) to *strain, sprain*; I nided [nīdəd] me, I nided my hand, knee or back. C., in both senses. — From St., Wests., and Y<sup>h</sup>. is reported a form ni [ni], with dropping of final d, in sense of to *ache by straining or spraining*; hit nid [nid] me, hit nid on my knee or back. — O.N. hnfta, vb., to *strike; stab; hit*. No. nita, Fær. nita, vb., to *ache, pain*, of a sudden, shooting pain in the body.

**nidd (nid)** [nid, nəd], sb., a *tiny piece or part of something; a grain, (small) morsel*; a n. o' bread, a n. o' butter. Fe. and Y. occas. (Y<sup>b</sup>): [nid]. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe): [nəd]. Also of *something insignificant, sparse, thinly growing*, e.g. of hair; a n. o' hair on de head. Y<sup>b</sup>. [nid]. — Prob. a \*gnit-, \*gnitt- or \*knit-, \*knitt-. Cf. No. gnita, f., and "gnitt", n., a *grain, particle, small piece*, knitr, n., and knytta, f., id.; Da. dial. (Jut.) gnit, c., a *grain, a small piece of something*; Sw. dial. gnetta, f., a *grain, particle*, and "gnet", f., *something insignificant and small* (gnetta, vb., to *break into small pieces*).

**nidd** [nid, nəd], vb., to *chafe (each other) with the teeth, continually to pinch (at each other's skin)*, appl. to horses when their skins itch; de horses n. (is niddin) de ane de tidder ['idder, ither' = other]. Sa. — The word may either represent \*gnid(d) from O.N. gniða, vb., to *rub*, or be the same word as the closely related Icel. nudda (gnudda), vb., to *rub continuously*.

**niddel**, vb., see nidl, vb.

**nidder** [nidər (nedər)], vb., 1) vb. a., to *lower; to check* (U.); esp. metaph.: a) to *disregard*; b) to *talk disparagingly of a person or thing*; to n. a body. U. [nidər, nedər]. Also to *check in growth*; de cauld is

['cold has'] nidderd doon ['down'] de corn (Y.). From Sa. is reported in a similar sense "n. op": de nort' wind is nidderd de corn op. nidderd, perf. part., of corn on the field, *battered down by wind or heavy rain* (Y<sup>h</sup>). 2) vb. n., to *waste away, diminish; to become checked in growth*; de bairn (the child) is nidderd doon; de animal is nidderdin awaa, *the animal wastes away* (U.), nidderdin aff o' de face o' de eart' (U.). "n. op" (Sa.); de animal stands (is standin') nidderdin op. de corn is nidderd (nidderd doon, op); de hair is nidderd (U.). — O.N. niðra, vb., to *put down, to lower; to diminish; depreciate; de-grade, weaken*. L.Sc. nither (nidderd), vb., to *depress, to cow*. In sense 2 niddid is prop. a "nið-rask", vb. refl., to *be diminished, degraded*. Appl. to corn or other things checked in growth, nidderd, perf. part., may have been mingled with another word; see the following.

**nidderd** [nidərd], adj., *checked in growth, poor, not having reached its full size*, esp. of corn; n. corn. N.I., Wests. and several other places; *very small*, esp. of a sheaf of corn; de sheaf is n., a n. sheaf (Y.; Fe.). — The word is doubtless to be classed with Fær. nytra [nītra], f., a *nit*; b) *an ear of corn checked in growth*, or with No. gnitr, f., knitr, n., a *grain, particle*, gnitra, vb., Da. gnidre, vb., to *make niggling work*. See njatr', sb., and njatri, adj., appl. to corn, syn. with nidderd. This latter word otherwise merges with perf. part. of nidderd, vb.; see the preceding word.

**nidderet** [nid'ərət (ned'ərət)], adj., *wasted away; miserable*; very n.-lookin'; a n. animal, craeter'. Also *ill-thriven*; n.-like [lek]. U. The word is doubtless derived from nidderd,

vb. \*niðraðr, perf. part.? Note, however, also *nidderd*, adj.

**nidderin** [nið'ærin'], pres. part. and adj., *bitter* or *freezing cold*, of weather; **n.** wadder; *bitter*, of cold: a **n.** cauld. U. Cf. No. gnidrande (gnitrande?), adj. and adv., *crackling*(?), in "gn. frost, gn. kaldt" (R.).

**nidi** [nidi], adj., 1) *stingy*; *avaricious*; *greedy*, esp. intensive in collocation with "greedy"; a **n.** greedy body, *an avaricious and greedy person*. N.Roe. 2) in the expr. "de **n.** heart-cake", a *heart-shaped piece of molten lead poured into water*, used as a magical cure for lack of appetite in a child (N.I.), in contrast to "de aber heart-cake" or "de iveri (eevery) h.-c." as a cure for excessive appetite. For the details of procedure see under *aber*, adj. 4. As *aber* and *iveri* both contain the meaning *very desirous*, *greedy* (L.Sc. *eevery*, adj., *hungry*) *nidi*, in "**n.** heart-cake", must be taken in sense of *having a small appetite*. *nidi* 1 and *nidi* 2 thus obtain apparently opposite meanings, but must, however, spring from No. *niten* (gniten, kniten), *nit*, adj., *niggardly*, with which word cf. L.Sc. *neetie*, *nittie*, adj., partly *avaricious*, partly *niggardly*, or from No. *nidug*, *nidug*, adj., *close*, *stingy*.

**nidl**, **niddel** [niðəl], vb., of a quern or water-mill: *to grind the corn flat, crushing it imperfectly*, esp. when the corn has got damp; *de corn is niddeld, the corn has been ground flat, not properly crushed*. U. Prop. an l-derivative of O.N. *gniða*, vb., *to rub* (or \**nudda*, in Icel.: *to rub*); see under *nig*(ge)l, vb.

**niffer** (**nifr**) [niðær], vb., 1) *to tamper with a thing*; *to n.* a ting. 2) *to pilfer*. U. From an older \**nipr* with change of *pr* to *fr*, or poss. a \**nip*l, as *l* and *r* often alternate in Shetl. Norn. Cf. a) Sw. dial. *nippra*, vb.,

*to nibble*, b) No. *nipla* (*nupla*), vb., *to pluck, nibble*; Icel. *hnupla*, vb., *to pilfer*, Sw. dial. "niffäl", vb., *to give a slight blow*; *to snatch*, and Eng. (N.Eng.) dial. *knif*le, *niffel*, vb., *to pilfer*, etc. — Different from *nifer* here treated is the common L.Scottish loan-word "niffer", vb., in sense of *to exchange, barter*.

**nig** [niŋ], vb., *to ache, pain*; a *nigin* pain. Y. and Fe. For *nid*, q.v. For the change of final *d* > *g* (mostly from original *ð*), see *Introd.* V (also N.Spr. VII), § 29, the end.

\***nigda** [niŋda, ñegda], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *wife*; *de auld* ['old'] **n.** Y<sup>n</sup>. Prop. in jest: *the grumbling one*, from *nigg*, vb., *to grumble*. For the derivative ending cf. the cognate O.N. *snegða*, f., *a quarrelsome woman* (Eg.), from "snagg", n., in Icel.: *quarrel, wrangle*. As initial *s* is sometimes dropped in Shetl. Norn, *nigda* may also be simply the word "snegða".

**nigg** [niŋ, ñeg], sb., *toil and moil*, esp. *hard rowing*; *we're* ['have'] had a hard **n.** dis day. U<sup>wg.</sup>, Wh. Originally doubtless a \**gniðk*, *friction, rubbing*, etc.; cf. No. *gnik*(k)a (*nika*, *gnigga*), vb., *to rub*, also used in sense of *to keep on tenaciously, to slave, toil*. See the foll. word.

**nigg** (**njigg**) [niŋ, ñeg (njig, njeg)], vb., 1) *to trouble one with repeated requests or inquiries, to importune*; *to n.* at ane (U<sup>n</sup>: *niŋ, njig*); he kepted ['kept'] *n(j)iggin*; *to grumble*. 2) *to worry; annoy*; *dat n(j)iggs dee*; *dat will n. dee*. — The word may, at any rate in sense 1, be partly \**gniðka*, No. *gnika* (*nika*), *gnikka* (*gnigga*), vb., a) *to rub, stroke*, b) *to keep on tenaciously, to slave, toil* (Aa.), c) *to urge, beseech* (R.), partly No. *nugga*, *nyggja*, vb., a) *to bump, fret, against something*, b) *to beg, importune*, Icel. *nugga*, vb.,

to gnaw, rub (Jónasson). With gniðka b cf. nigg, sb. Note also Eng. dial. nigg, vb., to complain, grumble, etc. nigg 2 may possibly be a word originally different from nigg 1, viz. No. negga and neggja, vb., to gnaw, pain, also to annoy, offend (gnaga, naga, nagga, vb., to gnaw). See nagg<sup>1</sup>, vb.

†niggel (nijggel) [ɲiɣəl], †nigger (nijgger) [ɲiɣər], sb., hard substance; hard, tough matter, inter alia of earth: hard, tough soil, or of bread. U. Also hard stone, (white) quartz (U<sup>mo.</sup>), = hjiggel, jiggel. — In the first given sense the word is most prob. to be referred to nigl, vb. In sense of quartz-stone there seems to be a mingling with hjigel, sb. Cf. also the relation between the verbs a) jigl, hjigl, and b) nigl.

†niggeri [ɲiɣːəri], adj., see nigli, adj.

nigl, niggel [ɲiɣəl, ɲegəl (ɲjegəl)], vb., 1) to gnaw, to chew with difficulty (at something hard). 2) to cut with a blunt knife, or saw with a blunt saw. 3) to work perseveringly but without progress; to bungle. 4) of a quern or mill (water-mill): to grind the corn flat, crushing it imperfectly, esp. when the corn is too damp, = nidl, niddel; de corn is niggeld, the corn has been ground flat, not properly crushed. 5) to dry the corn too slowly, having too little heat, esp. in perf. part. niggeld; de corn is niggeld, the corn is badly dried (not having had sufficient heat). In the senses 4 and 5 reported only from U. (U<sup>s.,w.</sup>, U<sup>mo.</sup>, U<sup>c.</sup>). — The word assimilates in several (the first three given) senses to N.Eng. dial. niggel, vb., to gnaw, nibble, also to cut with a blunt instrument, etc., but cannot indiscriminately be stamped as a loan-word. There is possibly originally more

than one word in Shetl. nigl. With nigl 1 and 3 cf. No. nugla, vb., a) to gnaw, chew mincingly, b) to work slowly without much progress, c) to nibble slightly (nugga and nyggja, vb., to bump, rub, against something, Icel. nugga, vb., to gnaw, rub; see nigg, vb.). With ref. to nigl 4, to crush corn imperfectly (prop. to rub, chafe, and derived from \*nig or nigg), may just as well be suggested No. gnika, gnikka (gnigga), vb., partly to rub, push, partly inter alia to crush, grind, originally \*gniðka. An l-derivative "nigla" from "(g)nika" is found in No. in sense of to pinch; to niggel (prop. to rub). With regard to the relation between niddel and nigl in sense of to rub, flatten, to crush corn imperfectly may be compared the relation between Icel. nudda and nugga, vbs., to rub.

†nigli [ɲiɣli], adj., hard, tough, e.g. of soil; n. grund, or of bread. Also niggeri [ɲiɣːəri]. U. From niggel (nigger), sb.

nikk<sup>1</sup> [nik (nek), nək], sb., the turn of the tide, the first tidal movement after stillness, incipient ebb or flood; de n. o' de tide. Nm. No. nekk, m., stillness, rest, esp. the point of time at which the sea is still at ebb or flood, to be classed with O.N. hnekkja, vb., to throw back, check, stop. Fær. nekkaskifti, n., change of tide. In contrast to No. "nekk" and Shetl. nikk, Fær. nekkur, m., is occas. used of tide (incoming tide) at its highest. The pronunc. of the Shetl. word assimilates exactly to that of Eng. nick, sb., and the form nikk with i [i, ə]-sound for \*nekk is prob. due to influence of, and mingling with, the Eng. word. — Beside nikk (\*nekk) is found a form nugg; see nugg, sb. and vb.

nikk<sup>2</sup> [nik (nek)], sb., 1) a jerk,



a *snatching*. 2) a *stitch*, a *sudden*, *shooting pain*, partly a *crack* or *sudden jerk* in a joint; hit ['it'] ga'e a **n.** i' my shooder ['shoulder'] (Nm<sup>n</sup>). Nm., Y<sup>h</sup>. — \*hnykk, m., a *jerk*; No. nykk, m., a *jerk*, *pull*, Sw. knyck, m., a *quick jerk*. — In sense of a *slightly clicking* or *cracking sound* nikk is another word, viz. Eng. dial. (k)nick, sb., a *clicking* or *cracking sound* (Germ. knick, m., a *crack*). — See nikk, vb.

**nikk**<sup>3</sup> [nik, nək], sb., a *small bit* or *scrap*; a *piri* (*small*) **n.** Prop. anything *twitched off*, *detached*, and the same word as the preceding. Cf. Sw. dial. knykk, m., a *large piece*, "brödknykk".

**nikk** [nik (nek), nək], vb., 1) to *jerk*, *snatch*. 2) to *prick*, *ache*, of a sudden pain. Nm<sup>n</sup>. [nik]; Y<sup>h</sup>. [nik, nək]. "hit ['it'] nikked [nikəd, nəkəd] on my knee or back" (Y<sup>h</sup>). Partly of twitches in a joint, accompanied by a cracking sound (Nm<sup>n</sup>). — O.N. hnykkja, vb., to *snatch*, *pull* (*violently*); No. nykkja, vb., to *jerk*, *pull*, and "nøkka, nøkkja", vb., to *twitch*, *ache*, of a sudden pain (R.). — In sense of to *emit a clicking* or *cracking sound*, nikk is another word, viz. Eng. dial. (k)nick (Germ. knicken, vb., to *click*, *crack*).

**nikker** [nikər (nekər, nəkər)], sb., a *nixie*, *water-sprite*. A rare form. As the name of a lake in Wh. is found Nikra [nek<sup>3</sup>ra, nək<sup>3</sup>ra]-water: \*nykr-(vatn). O.N. nykr, m., a *water-sprite*, Eng. (N.Eng.) dial. nicker, sb. See further njuggel (njugl), sb., *nixie*, which latter form with l is now common.

†**nikr**, **nikker** [nikər (nekər, nək-)], vb., 1) to *neigh*, of a horse, foal. 2) to *snicker* with laughter. See knikr, knikker, vb. In sense 2 the word assimilates to No. knikra, vb., but in both senses to Eng. dial., L.Sc. nicher, nicker, vb. — Another

nikker [nikər (nekər)] in sense of to *creak*, *crack*, to *make a creaking sound*, is prob. a L.Scottish loanword in Shetl. See the concluding remark under nikk, vb., and cf. knirk, snirk, vbs.

†**nikkum** [nikom], sb., a *drubbing*; to gi'e ane a **n.** U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. to be classed with Sw. dial. knyckka, vb., to *beat*, *strike*, knyckla, vb., to *beat*, to *knuckle*. Note, however, that nikkum is noted down (in U<sup>n</sup>.) also in sense of a *wag*, which is L.Sc. nickim, sb.

**nild**, **njild** [nild, njild], sb., an *aching*; *severe and continuous pain*, e.g. of *toothache*; a **n.** o' de toothache. Du. (Ireland). — Sw. dial. gnäll, n., a *shooting pain*, *sudden aching* in a joint; Da. dial. gnelde, n., a *stitch*, *pain* (Molb.).

**nild**<sup>1</sup> (**njild**) [n<sup>e</sup>ild, njild (njild)] and **näild** [näild, näld], vb., 1) a) to *whimper* from discontent; a nildin (näildin) bairn (*child*); b) to *mutter*, to *grumble* continually; to nild (njild) at ane; dey nilded or näilded de (t)ane at de tidder (*the one at the other*) (Fe.). Appl. to a pig, swine: to *make discontented grunts*; de grice lay and nilded a' ['all'] night (U<sup>n</sup>). 2) to *trouble one* with repeated requests and inquiries, to *importune*; de bairn was nildin i' my face (Fe.). — n<sup>e</sup>ild: Fe. occas. and U<sup>wg</sup>.; njild and näild (njäild), näld: Fe. occas.; njild, njild: U<sup>n</sup>.; näild, näld: Nm. occas. — Prob.: \*gnella or \*gnelta, poss. \*gnylta. O.N. \*gnella, (g)nöllra, gnöllta, vb., to *yelp*. Icel. gnöldra, vb., to *murmur*, *grumble*. No. gnella, gneldra (gnaldra), vb., to *shriek*; *yell*, *bark*; to *scold*, to *make a noise*, to *bawl*; doubtless also to *whimper*, *complain* (cf. gnell, m., partly a *shriek*, *yell*, partly *constant complaints* and *importunities*). No. gnelta, vb., to *cry* for something, to *importune*. Fær. gnella,

vb., to *shriek, to give a cracking sound, to creak loudly*. Sw. gnälla, vb., to *shriek, lament*, in dial. also to *importune*; cf. gnäll, n., partly *lament*, partly *incessant, persevering requests*. Sw. dial. gnällta, vb., to *complain, grumble* (Ri., under "gnu", vb.). Sw. dial. gnulta, gnylta (gnyltra), vb., to *grunt, murmur, grumble*.

**nild<sup>2</sup> (njild, neild)** [nild, njild (njeld), (næ)d næild], vb., 1) to *bite, chill*; only reported in pres. part.: a nildin cauld, a *sharp, bitter cold*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. 2) metaph.: to *bite, smart, ache*, of a continuous bodily pain; a nildin pain (Nm<sup>w</sup>, Sa., Wests.); a nildin cauld, a *severe, bad cold in the body*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Nm.: [njild (njeld), njld and næild (næ)d]. Sa.: [njild, njeld]. — Prop. the same word as the preceding. Cf. with regard to nild 1 (nildin cauld) No. gnella, vb., "gnellande frost", *hard frost, ringing (creaking) frost or cold* = gnallfrost, as well as No. gneldra, vb., to *blow cold* (= gnaldra), "gnaldrande frost" and "gnaldrande kald", *crackling cold* (of frosty weather). Sw. dial. gnall, n., *windy and frosty weather*. With nild 2 cf. nild, sb., a *pain, an aching*, from \*gnell.

**nild<sup>3</sup>, njild** [nild, n<sup>e</sup>ild, njild, njeld], vb., 1) to *press, squeeze*. Sa. [njeld]. 2) to *knead (dough)*, to n. op levin or dough. Du. [nild, n<sup>e</sup>ild, njild]. — Cf. poss. No. gnuldra, vb., to *rub, press, knuckle* (R.), and Da. dial. (Jut.) gnildre, vb., to *gnaw*. Or prob. syn. with the foll. word?

**nild<sup>4</sup>, njild** [(n)ild] njild], vb., 1) to *beat, to thrash with the hand*. Du. [(n)ild] njild]. 2) to *buffet; thump; to be always at one, to keep one down*; also to *take advantage at another person's expense*; U. [(n)ild] njild]; to n. a body. Also näild [nä]d, näild], in sense 2; U<sup>n</sup>. occas.; "he is aye ['always'] n(j)ildin or näildin him"; de mukkel grice

n(j)ilded or näilded de piri ane, *the big pig was always hard upon the small one* (U<sup>n</sup>). — The word may partly be classed (in any case sense 1) with O.N. knylla, vb., to *beat, trash*, partly, in sense 2, with No. knella, vb., to *vanquish*. With nild 2 may also be compared Da. dial. (Jut.) "knildre" and "knolde", vbs., to *manage; master; vanquish*.

**nild<sup>5</sup> (njild, neld)** [nild, njld, njeld; neld; næild (næ)d], vb., 1) to *pluck or prick slightly*. U<sup>n</sup>. occas. [neld, næild (næ)d]. 2) to *nibble*, esp. of a fish, nibbling at the bait; to n. at de bait. 3) to *sneer, gibe; always to find fault with a person; to annoy; to n. at ane*. — In all 3 senses also näild [nä]ld, nä]d]. — The word has arisen by metathesis of original tl to lt, ld; cf. No. knitla (knatla, natla, njatla), vb., to *hack or cut lightly and repeatedly*, as well as, with ref. to nild 3, poss. No. netla, vb., to *tease*. See further nitl, netl, natl (näitel), vbs.

**nildet** [nildət, njldət], adj., *musty, mouldy*, esp. of corn. U<sup>n</sup>. Also näild [nä]ld, nä]d] and näildet [näildət, nä]dət, -əd]. Ork. näild and näilded. Etymology uncertain. A derivation from \*næla, vb., to *sprout*, is ventured under blonäild, adj. Or might the word be associated with Sw. dial. knäll, n., *damage, injury?* or with nild<sup>4</sup>, vb., to *beat, thrash*, O.N. knylla?

**nildin, njildin** [(n)ildin] njildin], sb., a *drubbing, thrashing with the hand*; to gi'e ane a n. Du. Prob.: \*knyl-ling. To be classed with nild<sup>4</sup>, vb.

†**nimm, †njimm** [nimm, njimm], adj., 1) *numb, pinched with cold*; n. hands. 2) *heavy, stupid, dull of intellect*; a n. body. U. — Poss. merely a local pronunciation of Eng. numb, adj., = O.N. numinn. With n(j)imm 2 cf. Eng. dial. numb, adj., *stupid; dull; heavy*. See nomin, adj.

**nine-midders'-meat** [-met], sb., food, collected from nine mothers whose first-born were sons, and used as a remedy for a very sick child; to bid de **n.-m.-m.**, to go from house to house soliciting (collecting) "nine-mothers'-meat". U. Also "sonamors (sinnamors)-meat"; q.v. — The figure nine has from heathen times played an important part in popular belief in the North. In this connection is understood the belief in nine kinds of food, and nine kinds of herbs as a remedy (see e.g. Fejlberg under "ni"). From the field of Northern mythology is known the god Hejmdal as the son of nine mothers.

†**ninki** [nə'ŋki], adj., diminutive; a piri **n.** ting. Br. See nungi, adj., as well as noni and nungi (nongi), sbs.

**nip** [nīp, nip], sb., a steep, overhanging crag, esp. a promontory; steep mountain top. Reported from Conn. [nip] in the sense of steep mountain top. Now found only as a place-name in names of steep promontories, though on the border of a common noun. With long i: de Nip [nīp] o' Norwick (Sa.). Elsewhere mostly with short i [nip]. Examples: de Nip (in several places). de Nort' and de Wast ['west'] Nips (Y<sup>n</sup>). Øtra and Hemra Nip (Wh.): \*ytra ok heimra gnipa (two points of land situated farthest from and nearest to the village, respectively). Hjoganip [hjo'ganip] (Lambhoga, Fe.): prob. \*høga gnipa, the high headland. With more precise localisation, e.g. de Nip o' Burra-firt' (U.), de Nip o' Norbi (Sa.). With suffix: de Nipek [nipək] (St. — St. Ringan's Isle, Du.). As the first part of compd. in gen. (sing., def. form, or pl.) the word is found in Nipnafell [nip'nafel'] (Fe.): \*gnipunnar-fell or \*gnipna-fell. — With

change of final p to b, and with preserved long vowel-sound, occasionally \*nib [nīb], e.g. de Nibs [nībs] (Wh<sup>n</sup>); Valanib [vā'lanīb] (Nm<sup>w</sup>): \*val(a)-gnīpa. With short vowel-sound in "de Nibek [nībək]" (Br.) and in "Nibabakk [nīb'abak']", Nivabakk [niv'abak'] = Nipabakk [nip'abak'] (Otterswick, Y<sup>e</sup>): \*gnīpabakki. — O.N. gnīpa, f., a steep mountain with overhanging top; high mountain top with steep front, a peak. Fær. nīpa, No. nīpa, f. — Cf. \*nup, sb.

**nipet** [nipət], adj., scanty, stingy. Voe, Du. Fær. knīpin [kno'pīn], No. knipen, adj., scanty. Also nip-pet [nipət (nēpət)], which prob. is L.Sc. nippit, adj., in the same sense.

**nipl**, **nippel** [nipəl (nepəl), nēpəl], vb., to notch the edges, to cut out in zigzag form; to **n.** or **n.** ut skons (cakes) or paper. Nm<sup>n</sup>. No. nipla (nupla), vb., to nibble, pluck.

**niplet** [niplət (neplət), nēplət], adj., notched in the edges; **n.** skons or paper. Nm<sup>n</sup>. Also used as perf. part. of nipl, vb.; niplet ut. See the preceding word.

**nipp** [nip (nəp)], sb., a vigorous jerk, a pulling asunder, a smart blow; to gi'e ane a **n.** For knipp by dropped initial k. Also L.Scottish (knyp, sb., a blow. Jam.). See the foll. word.

**nipp** [nip (nəp)], vb., to give a smart blow; to pull to pieces, to break asunder with a jerk or quick pull, = knipp, vb. No. knippa, vb., to snatch, pull, cut off (pinch off) with a smart nick.

**nipperd** [nipərd, nepərd], adj., reported only in the expr. "n. Na ni", as the name for a cow in a cow-name rigmarole. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Poss. the nice, pretty, or light-footed one. Cf. No. and Sw. dial. nipper, adj., neat; fine; nice, Icel. nīpr, adj., neat; nice, Da. dial. (Jut.) nipper, adj.,

a) *fine; nice*; b) *making short, nimble steps*, and “*næbber*”, adj., *nimble*. See Nani, sb.

**nipp-sicker** [nɪpˈsɪkər, nɪpˈsɪkər, nɛpˈ-], adj., 1) *short, biting and harsh in one's speech*, a **n.-s.** answer, a *short, abrupt answer*. 2) *pinching, giving a scant measure*; he is very **n.-s.** wɪ' his weight. Nm. — With nipp-, in sense 1, cf. No. knippen and knips, adj., *somewhat harsh and short in words and deeds* (R.). For meaning 2 see nipet, adj. The second part of the compd. is L.Sc. sicker, adj., *secure*.

**nir** [nɪr], sb., a *kidney*. comm. O.N. nýra, n., L.Sc. neir, sb., id.

**nird, njird** [(n)ɪrd] nɛrd, nɛrd; njerd, njɛrd], sb., a *pinching; squeezing; crushing*. Fe., Nm.? to gɪ'e ane a **n.** i' de lug, to *pinch one's ear hard* (Fe.: nɛrd, njɛrd). See the foll. word.

**nird, njird** [(n)ɪrd] nɛrd, nɛrd; njerd, njɛrd], vb., to *pinch (hard); to squeeze; crush; press firmly*, = knirj, vb. Fe. Nm.? The word may represent \*gnir(d) or \*knir(d). Cf. No. a) gnyra, gnyrja, b) knyra, knyrja, vbs., to *squeeze; crush; press*.

**nirg, njirg** [nɪrg (nɛrg), nɛrg (njɛrg)], sb., 1) a *whimpering, importuning, grumbling*. Y., Nm. 2) a *discontented, grumbling person*. Y<sup>h</sup>. 3) *toil and moil*, esp. *laborious rowing*; we're ['have'] had a regular **n.** at de ayre ['oar']. Y<sup>n</sup>. 4) *high wind (contrary wind) together with commotion in the sea*; a **n.** o' wadder; a **n.** i' de sea. Y<sup>n</sup>. 5) *continuous windy weather*. Y<sup>h</sup>. — [nɪrg (nɛrg)]: Y<sup>n</sup>.; [nɛrg, njɛrg]: Y<sup>h</sup>. and Nm. occas. — The root-meaning of the word is doubtless a *creaking* or *rubbing*. The word may be a) \*gnirk (\*knirk) or \*gnurk, b) \*gniðr > \*gnigr > \*gnirg, c) \*gniðk > \*gnirk > \*gnirg. See further under the foll. word. The relation is somewhat obscure,

as n(j)irg can hardly be separated from the synonymous njarg. With n(j)irg 4 and 5 may be compared No. gnera, f., *sharp, cold wind*.

**nirg, njirg** [(n)ɪrg, nɛrg, njɛrg] nɛrg, njɛrg], vb., to *whimper, to grumble continually; to importune*; to keep n(j)irlin and n(j)irgin for ever (M.Roe, De<sup>w</sup>.: njɛrg); “what is du n(j)irgin about?” (Kollafirth, Nm.: nɛrg, njɛrg). — The word may be an original \*gnirka (\*knirka) or \*gnurka; cf. No. gnirka, vb., to *creak*, and gnurka, vb., a) to *creak*; b) to *grumble, whimper*, as well as njarg, vb. (= Sw. dial. narga), syn. with n(j)irg. As the substantive n(j)irg is found in sense of *high or continuous wind* (see nirg, sb. 4 and 5) as well as of a *whimpering, grumbling, importuning*, it may, with reference to the change of meaning, be compared with No. gniksa, vb., a) to *creak*, b) to *scrape continually* (e.g. on a violin), c) to *blow steadily and continuously*. n(j)irg, vb., may, however, also contain other words with root-meaning to *rub (continually)*, viz.: \*gniðra or \*gniðka; cf. a) No. gnera (prop. \*gniðra), vb., to *whimper; grumble; importune*; b) No. gnika [\*gniðka], vb., a) to *rub; β) to toil, to slave; γ) to importune* (R.). With No. gnika β cf. n(j)irg, sb. 3, *laborious work (rowing)*. In conformity with the phonology of Shetl. Norn, \*gniðr may have developed to \*gnigr, and then, by metathesis, to \*gnirg. From \*gniðk may have developed a \*gnirk, \*gnirg in Shetl. Norn; cf. merki, sb., from O.N. maðkr, m., a *maggot, worm*, in the compd. \*konnmerki, *corn-worm*. Note also No. (Sogn) gnirken, adj., = gniken from \*gniðken.

**nirk, njirk** [nɛ'rk, njɛ'rk], sb., a *creaking sound*. Du. \*gnirk or \*knirk. See the foll. word.

**nirk, njirk** [nə'rk, njə'rk], vb., *to make a creaking sound*; a n(j)irkin soond. Du. No. gnirka and knerka, Sw. knirka, Da. knirke, vb., id. — Other forms in Shetl. are knirk and snirk; see these words (verbs).

**nirl, njirl** [nɪr<sup>ə</sup>l (nɪr<sup>ə</sup>l), ɲer<sup>ə</sup>l, ɲər<sup>ə</sup>l, njer<sup>ə</sup>l, njər<sup>ə</sup>l], sb., *a cold, biting wind; severe cold with wind*; a cauld ['cold'] n. U. [comm. pronounced: nɪr<sup>ə</sup>l]; Y<sup>n</sup>. [nɪr<sup>ə</sup>l, njər<sup>ə</sup>l (ɲer<sup>ə</sup>l, ɲər<sup>ə</sup>l)]. — Prob. a \*gneldr, from which, later on, nirl, njirl, has arisen by metathesis of l(d)r: (g)nirl for \*gnilr. See further nild<sup>2</sup>, vb. [\*gnella], and the etymologies given there, as well as the foll. word.

**nirl<sup>1</sup>, njirl** [(nɪr<sup>ə</sup>l) nəɾəl, ɲɪr<sup>ə</sup>l, ɲer<sup>ə</sup>l, ɲər<sup>ə</sup>l, njer<sup>ə</sup>l, njər<sup>ə</sup>l], vb., 1) a) *to fret, to grumble continually on the same subject*; he n(j)irld [(ɲɪrəlɔ) ɲɪrəlɔ] upon it a' ['all'] day (Y<sup>h</sup>.); to keep njirlin [njərɪn (ɲərɪn)] and njirgin for ever (M.Roe, De<sup>w</sup>.); see nirk, vb.; b) *to whimper, fret*; to n. and greet (Nm.). n(j)irl is reported from various places in Nm. in all the given forms of pronunciation. Sa. [njər<sup>ə</sup>l (ɲər<sup>ə</sup>l)]. "What is du njirlin for?" (Sa.). 2) of cold, frost: prop. *to creak*, now generally accepted in sense of *to bite, smart*; esp. in pres. part.: a n(j)irln cold ['cold'], *a biting, cracking cold; hard frost*. N.I. esp.: ɲɪrlin; Y. occas.: nərlin. S.Sh. esp.: njərɪn. a n(j)irln (kind o' a) night, *a bitterly cold evening or night* (S.Sh.). — For older \*(g)nilr (\*gnildr) by metathesis of lr (ldr), originally \*gneldra, vb., *to yell; shriek; creak; whimper*, etc. See nild<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>, vb. [\*gnella]. In L.Scottish is found a "nirl", vb., in sense of "to pinch with cold" (Jam.), which doubtless is syn. with Shetl. nirl, vb. 2; the form n(j)irl, however, is a regular

development of \*gneldra in Shetl. Norn.

**nirl<sup>2</sup>** [(ner<sup>ə</sup>l) nəɾəl], vb., *to rub?* reported only in the expr. "to n. (n. awaa) at de fiddle", *to scrape away at the fiddle*; he was nirlin awaa at de fiddle. De. Prob. for \*(g)nilr by metathesis of lr (\*ldr), and is then most prob. No. gnuldra, Da. gnildre, vb., *to rub, chafe*. Might also, however, be the same word as the preceding one in sense of *to creak*.

**nirli, njirli** [njərli (ɲərli)], adj., *bitter, cold*; a n. night. S.Sh. See nirl, sb., and nirl<sup>1</sup>, vb. 2.

**nirp** [\*nə'rp], **njirp** [njə'rp (ɲə'rp)], sb., *a miser*. As a substantive reported only from U. in the form njirp, esp. appl. to a woman, while skröbb [skrøb] is generally used of a miserly man. — Prob. an older \*nirp. See the two foll. words.

**nirp** [nə'rp], vb., *to pinch, to make a thing too narrow or short*; de jacket is nirpet [nə'rpət] in at de flesh. Nm. (N.Roe). The word has prob. arisen from an older \*nirp by metathesis of p and r. Cf. No. nipra, vb., *to pinch, to be stingy* (nipa, vb., *to be just enough*). See the foll. word.

**nirpet** [nə'rpət] and **njirpet** [njə'rpət, (ɲə'rpət)], adj., 1) *too pinched, narrow or short*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe): nirpet. 2) *stingy; miserly*; a n. body or craeter'. U.: njirpet. — Prob. for older \*nirpet by metathesis of p and r. Cf. No. nipren, adj., *stingy; niggardly* (nipen, adj., *just enough*), niprt, adv., *sparingly*.

†**nirrr, njirrr**, vb., *to purr*, see nurr, vb.

†**nirreles (njirreles)** [nɪrəls, nəɾəls, ɲerəls], sb. pl., *a kind of disease, cutaneous eruption*, reported doubtfully of *chicken-pox*. Also norrels [nɔrəls] (Sa. occas., Wests.). From

W. is reported nirrels of a kind of disease, a swelling of the neck and jaws. — No. naarisla, f., a disease with reddish cutaneous eruption. L.Sc. nirls, sb. pl., a kind of measles (Jam.).

**nirs** [(nɪ'rs, ne'rs) nə'rs], adj., 1) *having a disagreeable, bitter, rancid taste, partly putrid*; n. milk (N.I.); n. butter (Sa.), *rancid butter*; n. oil (Fo.), *rancid train-oil*; n. meat, n. flesh, *meat having a strong taste*. n.-tasted = nirs. a n. taste, a disagreeable, sharp or rancid taste. Also njirs [(ŋə'rs) nǰə'rs] (Fe. occas., S.Sh. occas., Du.), n.-tasted, and nirsin [nə'rsɪn] (Du. occas.), a nirsin taste. Conn.: [nə'rs]. 2) *sharp, biting, cold, of weather*; he is very njirs [nǰə'rs (ŋə'rs)] upon it (S.Sh.), *it is bitterly cold*. — In sense 1 also comm. niss [nɪs(s), (ness), nəs(s)], a n. taste. Du. occas.: nissin [nəssɪn]. From Sa. (Wests.) are reported the forms of pronunc.: [nɪs(s), nəs(s) and nə'rs]; from Fo.: [nɪs(s) and nə'rs]. — No. nissen, adj., *having a sharp, foul taste*, originally \*hnirs-, \*hniss-. -rs is doubtless original. -ss in No., Fær. and Icel. is doubtless due to assimilation. See further under niss, sb. Cf. rams, adj.

**nirt** [nɪ'rt, ne'rt, ŋe'rt, ŋə'rt, nǰə'rt], sb., 1) *closeness; stinginess*; der' wer' a n. wi' him, *he was mean, niggardly and stingy*. U. [nɪ'rt, ne'rt]. 2) *a small morsel or part of something*, esp. of a solid, not liquid matter. comm.: [nə'rt]. Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>: [ŋe'rt]. Fe. occas. (Fe<sup>e.</sup>): [nǰə'rt (ŋə'rt)]. — With nirt 1 cf. No. nerta and Sw. dial. narta, vb., *to give scant measure, to be stingy*. nirt 2 is like Fær. nörtur, m., and L.Sc. nirt, sb. (E.D.D.). See nart, sb.

**nirt** [nɪ'rt (ne'rt)], adj., *niggardly; stingy; pinched, that gives scant measure*; he was very n., he was

*very pinching or stingy, he gave very scant measure*. U. \*nertinn? See the preceding word. For a possible dropping of the ending -inn cf. nirs (niss), adj., = nissin, No. nissen.

†**nis** [nɪs (nɪz)], vb., *to sneeze*, = L.Sc. neese, No. nysa = njosa, Sw. nysa (O.N. hnjósa), vb.

**nisek** [nɪsək, nisek], sb., *the porpoise*, delphinus phocæna, = No. nisa, Fær. nisa. O.N. hnísa, f., *the porpoise*. — nisek, with short i, is now the common form in Shetl. From Conn. is reported: [nɪsək, nɪsæk].

**nisk** [nɪsk (nɪsk)], sb., 1) *a small morsel or part of something*; a n. o' butter. Fo. 2) *a slight shower*; a n. o' a shoer. Wests. nisiker [nɪs'ɪkər], *a passing shower*, partly of a somewhat heavy shower (Snariness, Ai<sup>w.</sup>). a nist [nist (nist)] o' a shoer (De. and Ai. occas.) = nisk. — As initial f in the collocation fn is apparently not preserved in Shetl. Norn — no word beginning with fn has been reported — nisk may be classed with No. and Sw. dial. fnask, n., *fluff; grain; morsel* (No. fnas, n., *mote*, fnos, fnus, n., = fnask), and Da. "fnusk" in "fnuskregn", n., *drizzling rain*. With nisk may also be compared a) Sw. dial. knask, n. (m.), *a grain, particle*, and b) No. snusk, n., *refuse; leavings*; note, however, snisk which is a parallel form to the verb nisk. The form nisiker has probably arisen from an older \*niskr by inserted connecting vowels; see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 40 (supporting vowel; connecting vowel). An original form \*fnusk or knusk appears to be the source of the word nisk. For knusk see the foll. word.

**nisk** [nɪsk (nɪsk)], vb., *to rain or snow slightly; to begin to rain or*

*snow*; he is *niskin* ut o' him, *it is raining (snowing) very slightly, it is beginning to rain (snow)*; he is beginnin' to **n**. Wests., Y. and Fe. On Wests. esp. of rain, in Y. of rain and esp. of snowfall; he is *niskin* de snaw ut o' him (Y<sup>h</sup>). De. and Ai. occas.: *nist* [*nist* (*nist*)]. — For the probable etymology of the word see the preceding word. — In Y. are also found other forms: *snisk* [*snisk* (*snisk*)], *snisl* [*snis*<sup>pl</sup> (*snis*<sup>pl</sup>)], the latter esp. of slight hail-showers; see further these words (verbs). — As *tos* [*tós*], vb., is used in a similar sense to *nisk*, *snisk*, *snisl*, though rather of incipient wind, *snisl* may be referred to No. *knusla*, vb., a) *to rustle gently*, = *tosa*, *tusa*, b) *to pinch, to be stingy*. *nisk* (*snisk*) might then be an original \**knuska*, derived from No. *knusa*, vb., *to pinch*. For the derivative ending *k*, cf. No. *knusk*, m., *a miser*.

**niskin** [*niskin* (*niskin*)], sb., *a slight shower of rain, a n. o' a shoer*. Ai. Properly pres. part. of *nisk*, vb.

**niss** [*nis*(s), *næs*(s)], sb., *a harsh, rancid taste, a strong tang*; a *vilde* ['vile'] **n**. N.I. and several other places. Cf. Icel. *hniss*, n. (*hnissa*, f.), Fær. *nissur*, m., *a disagreeable, harsh taste, (strong) tang*, esp. of meat; No. *niss*, m., a) *a strong smell, stink*; b) *a tang* (Nordland). — Originally doubtless \**hnirs*-; see *nirs*, adj.

**nist**<sup>1</sup> [*nist*, *nīst*, *nist*, *nīst*, *nəst*], sb., 1) *a spark of fire*; a **n. o'** kindlin'. In this sense mostly reported with the pronunc. [*nist*] and [*nīst*]. Conn.: [*nīst*]. Fo.: *nisti* [*nisti*]. Edm. has "neest, the last spark of fire" (U<sup>n</sup>.?). 2) *a morsel of something*. Reported by J.I. in the forms: [*nist*, *nəst*, *nīst*]. — In Fo. a distinction is made between

*nisti* [*nisti*], *a spark of fire*, and *niksti* [*neksti*], sb., *a grain, a morsel*. — O.N. *gneisti*, m., *a spark*; No. (g)*neiste*, Fær. *neisti*. Da. *gnist*, c., also *a grain, morsel*. Shetl. *nist*(i) assimilates in form rather to Da. *gnist*, c., Sw. *gnista*, f., than to O.N. *gneisti*, No. (g)*neiste*, m., which in Shetl. ought regularly to have given \**nest*. For the development of meaning cf. partly Da. *gnist*, partly Sw. dial. *gnistra*, f., a) *spark of fire*, b) *a grain, morsel*.

**nist**<sup>2</sup>, sb., and **nist**, vb., see *nisk*, sb. and vb.

**nister** [*nīstər* (*nīstər*), *nīstər*], vb., *to produce a loud, penetrating sound, to creak*; de door *nisters*, de shoe *nisters*; a *nisterin* soond. Sharper than *nirk*, *snirk*, vb. — \**gnistra*. O.N. *gnista* (*nīsta*), vb., *to produce a penetrating sound, e.g. to gnash, snarl*. Derived: No. *gnistra*, vb., *to creak, whine*, and Icel. *gnīstra*, vb., *to creak; to gnash*, etc.

**nisti** [*nisti*], sb., *a spark of fire*. Fo. See *nist*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**nistikorn** [*nīs*-*tikörn* (*nīs*-*tikörn*)], *nəs*-*ti*-; *nīs*-*tikörn*], sb., *a blister on the skin, small boil*. N.I. [*nīs*-*ti* (*nīs*-*ti*)-, *nəs*-*tikörn*]. Conn. [*nīs*-*tikörn*]. Also *nistikorn*, *nisskorn* [*nəs*(s)*körn*] (L.) and *nisti*-*cock*". — Prop. "knystkorn"? Da. *knyst*, c., No. *knystre* and *gnystre*, n., *a knotty protuberance* (R.). A form *ness*- [*nəs*(s), *nəs*(s)] in "ness-corn, ness-cock" is L.Sc.; cf. L.Sc. *ness-cock*, sb., *a small boil* (Jam.).

**nitl**, **nittel** [*n<sup>o</sup>i*təl, *n<sup>e</sup>i*təl, *n<sup>e</sup>i*təl] (*netəl*, *nətəl*)], sb., *a small piece or part of something, a morsel, a crumb*; a **n. o'** bread. (Y<sup>n</sup>.: *n<sup>o</sup>i*təl). U<sup>n</sup>., Y<sup>n</sup>. \**knitl*. See the foll. word.

**nitl**, **nittel** [*n<sup>e</sup>i*təl, *n<sup>e</sup>i*təl, *n<sup>o</sup>i*təl; *netəl*, *nətəl*, *nə*təl, -*əl*], vb., 1) *to hoe up*; to **n**. [*netəl*, *nətəl*, *nə*təl] aff de bits, *to hoe up the so-called nitlebits or netlebits (small pieces*

of earth, left along the furrow) with the spade. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) to try to cut with a blunt instrument (a blunt knife); he couldno [-not] get a bit nitteld [n<sup>o</sup>i'tæld] aff. U<sup>n</sup>. 3) to give a slight jerk, to nibble, esp. of a fish touching at the bait. U<sup>mo</sup>. [n<sup>o</sup>i'təl]; "I felt de fish nitlin [n<sup>o</sup>i'tlɪn] at de bait". — Also njitl, njittel [njitəl, njetəl, -<sup>o</sup>l; ɲitəl, ɲetəl, -<sup>o</sup>l], reported esp. in sense 2. E.D.D.: njittle. — \*knitla. No. knitla, vb., to hack or cut lightly and repeatedly. See natl and netl, vbs.

**nitlebit** [nə'ti:ləbit: (nət'lə-, n<sup>o</sup>i't'lə-, n<sup>o</sup>i't'lə-, n<sup>o</sup>i't'lə-)], sb., = netlebit. U<sup>n</sup>. \*knit(a)-biti. See nitl, vb. 1.

**nitr, nitter**<sup>1</sup> [nitər], vb., to move or work very slowly and heavily, esp. of a quern or mill (water-mill), grinding very slowly; shø (de mill) is only nitrin (nitterin) about. Y<sup>b</sup>. The word is syn. with natr, natter, vb., and has prob., like the latter, the root-meaning to rub, chafe. Cf. No. gnidra, vb., a) to rub continuously; b) to work assiduously but with little result.

**nitr, nitter**<sup>2</sup> [nitər], vb., to shiver and shake with cold, to huddle oneself up from cold; to n. wi' cauld. Wests. (Sa.). — O.N. gnøtra, nøtra, vb., to clatter, rattle; Icel. (g)nøtra, Fær. nøtra, vb., to tremble, shiver; to chatter (of the teeth). Eng. dial. and L.Sc. nither (nidder?), vb., inter alia to shiver with cold.

**nitrek** [nitrək, nit'rək], sb., = nittek, sb. U. Might be No. nytra, f., a small protuberance on the skin, = nutra, and with a similar development of meaning as natti and nittek, sbs.

**nitret, nitteret** [nit'rət], adj., malicious; ill-tempered; surly, esp. of a small person; a n. bein'. Also pernitret, pernitteret. Du. Derived from nitr- in nitrek, sb.; q.v.

**nitt** [nit, nət], sb., a conical piece

of wood provided with grooves, used in rope-making. U<sup>n</sup>. Also more comm. snitt (snott). From O.N. knøttr, m., a ball. No. knott (nott), m., = Shetl. nitt, snitt.

**nittek** [nitək, nətək], sb., an ill-tempered child; a little impertinent boy or girl. Fairly common. Prop. the same word as the preceding. See further under natti, sb.

**nitter** [nətər], sb., loose, badly and unevenly spun yarn; a er (a particle, morsel) o' n. Poss. to be associated with No. nutra, vb., to crumble away, nytra, f., a small protuberance on the skin. In that case, prop. the same word as, or cognate with, njatr, sb., thin, immature corn.

**niv**<sup>1</sup> [niv, nəv], sb., high point of land, promontory; now only as a place-name. See further \*nov, sb.

**niv**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see the foll. word.

**nivi** [nīvi, nivi], sb., one of the two projecting wooden handles, crossing each other, in a pack-saddle. U. Also niv [nīv, nī'v]: S.Sh. (Conn., Sw., Du<sup>n</sup>). de nivos (nivs) o' de klibber. In U. occas. metaph. nivi is appl. to shoulder, esp. jocularly in exprs. as: tak' dy birdek (your burden) upo dy n. Du is gotten dy birdek upo dy n. — Prob. a mutated form, \*hnýfi, from \*hnúf-. Cf. Icel. hnúfa, f., a hump, knot, No. nuv, m., rounded top, Fær. núgva (\*núva), f., the top of the stem of a boat. See nibi, sb.

**nivl, nivvel (njivl, njivvel)** [nivəl, ɲivəl, ɲevəl, njivəl, njevəl], vb., 1) to squeeze; pinch; press; to seize and shake someone, to knuckle; to n. a body. S.Sh. (Du.): nivəl, njivəl (ɲivəl). The word is most extended with softened n: [ɲ or nj]. N.I.: ɲivəl (ɲevəl), njivəl, njevəl. Wests.: ɲivəl, ɲevəl. 2) to work in an un-



handy way; to **n.** at onyting, *to struggle with something, to bungle*; N. [(njivəl) njevəl]. — No. knefla, knevla, vb., *to squeeze, press to the ground*, nevla, vb., *to seize; squeeze*; knead (neva, O.N. hnefa, vb., *to seize with the hand*), and knyvla (knøvl'), vb., = knuvla, vb., *to press down with repeated thumps of the fist*. Sw. dial. kniffla, kneffla, knyffla, knöffla, vb., *to beat*; drub, "niffäl", vb., *to give a slight blow*. Da. dial. (Jut.) knøvle, vb., *to get the upper hand of, to vanquish*. N.Eng. dial. and L.Sc. nevel, knevel, vb., *to take hold or strike with the fists; to pommel, knead*. With nivl 2, which word may be originally different from nivl 1, cf. No. nyvla (nuvla, knuvla), vb., *to work clumsily, to bungle* (R.).

**nivlin, njivlin** [njivlin (njevlin), njivlin (njevlin)], sb., *a squeezing, pressing; a drubbing with the fists*; to gi'e ane a **n.** N.I. (U., Fe.).

**nixti** [neksti], sb., *a morsel, particle*. Fo. See nist<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**njad<sup>1</sup>** [njād, ŋād], sb., *hard, wearisome work, drudgery*, reported esp. of *rowing against wind and current*; we 're had a **n.** dis day, a **n.** upo de ayre ['oar']. U<sup>n</sup>. Doubtless prop. *a rubbing, chafing*, and, in that case, either \*gnat or \*gnið, more prob. the former. Cf. Sw. gnata, vb., prop. *to gnaw*, comm. in sense of *to grumble*, and Sw. dial. gnatta, vb., *to nag* (Ri. under gnaga, vb.), and "näda", vb., *to nag*, etc. As a breaking of e and i in several cases takes place in Shetl. Norn, where it is not to be found in Old Northern, a development \*gnið > njad is not altogether improbable.

**njad<sup>2</sup>** [njād, ŋād], sb., *immature corn*, = nad<sup>2</sup>. Wh. [njād]. Y. and Fe. [ŋād (njād)]. Poss. derived from nad only by softening of n. Might,

however, as e and i often break to ja, also be an original \*gnet- or \*gnit-, *a grain, something small*; see further nidd, sb., and njatr<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**njaf, njaff** [njaf (ŋaf)], sb., properly *gnaw*: 1) *fodder for a cow* (as distinct from sjav, of fodder for a calf, and snisk, of fodder for a pig). Fo. 2) (*one who grumbles and complains*) *a naughty child, a small, sulky and insignificant fellow*, = njaf(f)in, sb. U. \*gnaf. See the foll. word.

**njaf, njaff** [njaf ŋaf], vb., *to nag, grumble*; to geng njaf(f)in about. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Is the same word as nav, njav, vb., a) *to gnaw*, properly, b) *to grumble*; see nav, vb. Originally \*gnafa, \*(g)naffa. Cf. Sw. dial. naffa, vb., *to snap, nibble*, and L.Sc. naff, nyaff, vb., *to bark*, also *to talk nonsense, to chatter in a peevish manner*, esp. of children. The parallel form with final v shows that the word is old in Shetlandic.

\*njafa, sb., *the fist*, see nev, sb.

**njafatag**, sb., *a firm grip with the fist* (U.), see nevatag.

†**njafin, njaffin** [njafin, ŋafin], sb., *a little child, esp. a naughty child, badly brought up*. N.I. Also njafek, njaffek [njafək, ŋafək]: Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) and several places. The word is to be classed with njaf(f), vb.

**njag<sup>1</sup>** [ŋäg], sb., *immature, sparse corn*. Ai. Poss. by breaking of i to ja from older \*gnik (\*gniðk) of something small and insignificant. Cf. a) No. nik, n., *chips* (Aa.), Fær. nik, n., *a grain, morsel*, and b) No. gnika (nika), vb., in sense of *to pinch, to be miserly*. May, however, as final d occas. changes to g in Shetl. Norn, also represent a njad; see nad<sup>2</sup> and njad<sup>2</sup>, sbs.

**njag<sup>2</sup>** [ŋäg, njäg], sb., 1) *a gnawing*. More common in the follow-

ing metaphorical senses: 2) *constant repetition of the same thing (requests, inquiries, objections), importunity, nagging*; to stop ane's **n.** (N.Roe). 3) *very troublesome and slow work, esp. a laborious rowing (against wind and current)*; we 're had a **n.** U<sup>c</sup>. In this sense syn. with njad<sup>1</sup>, sb. (U<sup>n</sup>). — \*gnag. No. gnag and nag, n., a) *a gnawing, biting*; b) *slow, troublesome work*; c) *importunity*; *constant reminder*.

**njag** [ɲäg, ɲäg], vb., 1) *to gnaw, esp. to gnaw bones, of a dog*; de dog njags de ben. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). In this sense also gneg [gnæg, gnæg]: Conn. 2) *to importune, to trouble one with repeated, wearisome requests and inquiries*; to **n.** at ane; *to harp upon the same topic, raising the same objections*; *to be constantly nagging and complaining*; *to argue and criticise*; to **n.** at ane. de bairn (the child) was njagin at me a' ['all'] day (U<sup>n</sup>), *the child was troublesome all day*; he stood or lay njagin i' my face (Nm.). 3) *to work incessantly, to toil*. U. 4) metaph.: *to gnaw, pain, pinch*, esp. of pain: a njagin pain. In this sense also reported in the form hnjag [hnäg]; a hnjagin pain. — O.N. gnaga, vb., *to gnaw*. No. gnaga (and naga), vb., a) *to gnaw*; b) *to rub, chafe*; c) *to work hard without much progress*; d) *to importune*.

**njagl, njaggel** [njag<sup>g</sup>l (ɲag<sup>g</sup>l)], vb., *to gnaw something*, esp. of a dog gnawing a bone; de dog njaggels (is njaglin) de ben. Nm. No. gnagla, vb., *to gnaw slightly*, etc.

**njam** [njām, ɲām], vb., *to take a morsel of food*, esp. negatively of food one has dislike to; he couldno [-not] **n.** it, *he could not get it down*; "naa (no), my lamb, I couldno **n.** dis". Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — The word is most prob. a "njama" by breaking

from O.N. nema, vb., *to take, touch*, or a \*nama; see further nom, vb. Poss. influence of, or mingling with. L.Sc. nyam, vb., *to chew*, Gael. cnamh.

**njamin** [njāmin, ɲāmin], sb., *a morsel of food, doubtless something taken (in eating)*; I 'll tak' a **n.**; he couldno [-not] tak' a **n.** Nm<sup>w</sup>. See the preceding word.

**njarg** [ɲarg, ɲärg, njarg (njärg)], sb., 1) *constant harping on the same topic, continual criticising and fault-finding, grumbling and complaining*. Wests. and U.: [njarg, ɲarg]. Y. and Fe.: [närg (njärg)]. 2) *a person, always criticising and grumbling at the same thing*. Wests. and U.: [njarg, ɲarg]. Y. and Fe. occas.: [närg (njärg)]. 3) *commotion in the sea, dash of waves*; he is a **n.** i' de sea. U<sup>n</sup>: [njarg, ɲarg]. 4) *a foul wind, esp. of contrary wind at sea*; der 'r a **n.** o' wind; he is blawin' a **n.** byfram [bifram], *there is a high, contrary wind out at sea*. U<sup>n</sup>. [(njarg) ɲarg]. 5) *continuous windy weather*, = nīrg. Y<sup>n</sup>. [njarg (ɲarg)]. — Sw. dial. narg, n., *clamour, grumbling, wrangling*. See further under njarg, vb. With njarg, sb., 4 and 5, cf. also No. gnarre, m., gnarr, n., *chilly, continuous wind*, gnerra, f., *sharp, cold wind* (Sw. dial. nare, m.).

**njarg** [ɲarg, ɲärg, njarg (njärg)], vb., *to harp upon the same subject, repeating the same demands, questions or objections*; esp.: *to grumble, find fault with*; not so intense as jarg or sjarg. Wests. and U.: [njarg, ɲarg]. Y. occas. and Fe.: [närg (njärg)]; Y<sup>n</sup>: njarg (ɲarg)]. — Sw. dial. narga, vb., *to gnaw, chew*, also inter alia *to wrangle about trifles*. The word may also be associated with No. knarka, vb., a) *to creak*; b) *to grumble*, O.Da. knarke, vb., id. (and No. and

Fær. knarra, vb., to grumble, to be peevish), or with No. gnirka, nerka, vb., to creak; see nirg (njirg), vb. In a somewhat different sense is found L.Sc. nyarg, vb., viz.: to jeer, taunt (Jam.).

**njarm** [njarm, njärm], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *cat*, prop. *the mewling one*. See the foll. word.

**njarm** [njarm, njärm], vb., to mew, of a cat. The word doubtless represents \*mjarm. Fær. mjarra (and mjarma), vb., to whimper; mew; bleat, jarma, vb., to bleat. See jarm, vb.

**njatr, njatter**<sup>1</sup> [njatər (ɲatər)], sb., thin, immature, sparse corn. Papa, Wests. Cf. partly Fær. nytra [nitra], f., a) nit, b) ear of corn checked in growth, No. nytra, f., protuberance, pimple, = nutra, notra (nutren, adj., stunted in growth), natren, natruft, adj., pimply, etc., partly No. gnitr, f., knitr, n., a grain, particle, and Sw. dial. "gnettrande" of something insignificant and small, "gnettrande smått" (Ri. under "gnetta", vb.). No. nadr, m. (n.?), a grain, particle (R), might also be suggested. See nidderd, adj.

†**njatr, njatter**<sup>2</sup> [njatər, ɲatər], sb., 1) continuous talking, grumbling and scolding. Wests. (Papa); S.Sh. 2) a grumbling, fretful person, always scolding. Papa. See the foll. word.

†**njatr, njatter** [njatər, ɲatər], vb., to chatter, grumble, scold. Wests. (Papa). S.Sh. Originally \*gnatra or \*gnaddra. Cf. No. gnadra, Da. gnadre, vb., to grumble, to be peevish (O.N. gnadda, vb.), as well as Sw. gnata, vb., to grumble, and "gnattär", vb., to giggle (Ri.). Otherwise the Shetl. word assimilates in form to L.Sc. natter, nyatter, vb., to chatter, grumble.

**njatri, njatteri** [njat'əri (ɲat'əri)], adj., of corn: undeveloped, imma-

ture; n. corn. Wests. (Papa). See njatr<sup>1</sup>, sb., and nidderd, adj.

**njattek** [njätək], sb., an ill-tempered child, impertinent boy or girl. Y<sup>n</sup>. See natti and nittek, sbs.

**njau** [njau] and **njauer** [njauər], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *cat*. U. Prop. *the mewling one*, for mjau, mjaw.

**njau** [njau], vb., to mew, of a cat. U. Similar to mjaw, vb.

**njav** [njäv, ɲäv], vb., 1) to gnaw, chew (N.Roe). 2) to grumble (U<sup>n</sup>); see nav, vb.

\***njava**, sb., the fist, see nev<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**njavi** [njävi, ɲävi], adj., grumbling, peevish, ill-tempered, esp. of children; a n. ting. U<sup>n</sup>. Prop. gnawing. Derived from njav, vb. 2.

**njev** [njev (ɲev)], sb., a thickset, vigorous person? clever and able? a n. o' a body, o' a woman. A rare word, reported from Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. The meaning is uncertain. A connection may be possible, either with nev<sup>2</sup>, sb., the fist, or with (k)nof, (k)nif, adj., clever, active, able.

**njevatag, -tak**, sb., see nevatag, sb.

**njevlok**, sb., see nevlok, sb.

**njigg**, vb., **njiggel (njigger)**, sb., **njig(ge)l**, vb., see nigg, vb., †niggel, sb., nigl, vb.

**njild**, sb. and vbs., see nild, sb. and vbs.

†**njimm**, adj., see †nimm, adj.

**njird**, vb., see nird, vb.

**njirg**, sb. and vb., see nirg, sb. and vb.

**njirk**, vb., see nirk, vb.

**njirl**, sb. and vb., see nirl, sb. and vb.

**njirm** [njärm], vb., of a cat: to purr loudly. N.Roe. The word has doubtless arisen from a) nirr, njirr = nurr, vb., q.v., and b) njarm = jarm, vb.

**njirp**, sb. and vb., and **njirpet**, adj., see nirp, nirpet.

**njit(te)l**, vb., see *nitl*, vb.

**njivl**, vb., see *nivl*, vb.

**njog** [njög (nög)], sb., 1) *a whining and complaining*. 2) *a long-drawn lowing*, esp. that of cow. \*gnák or \*nauk? See the foll. word.

**njog** [njög (nög)], vb., 1) *to whine and complain, to moan*; he is aye (*always*) njogin about som'tin'. 2) *to low softly*, of a cow. — The word may be either a) gnáka; cf. No. gnaaka, vb., a) *to creak, make a noise* (Aa.), β) *to rub, chafe*, γ) *to whine; to complain, importune* (R.), or b) \*nauka; cf. No. naukra, vb., a) *to complain; to moan* (Aa.), β) *to emit repeated, monotonous complaints in low, detached tones* (R.).

**njou** [njâu], vb., *to mew*, of a cat; see *njau* and *mjaw* (mjow), vbs.

**njudl, njudel** [njödäl (njudäl)], vb., *to sing low, to hum* (U.). \*gnulta? See *nudl*, vb.

**njugg**, sb. and vb., see *nugg*, sb. and vb.

**njuggel (njugl)** [njogäl, nogäl], sb., *a water-nixie*. comm. Was imagined to appear in the form of a horse, having a wheel-shaped tail, its haunt being esp. lakes and streams. It would steal around the vicinity of such places (the strange-looking tail hidden between its hind legs), luring pedestrians to mount and ride it, whereupon it would rush with lightning speed to the water with the unhappy rider, who was unable to dismount, and plunge in with him. But hearing its name mentioned, it would lose its power. It would often stop the wheels of the water-mills when turning, and would only desist when offered something. This was usually meal, which was strewn from the mill upon the water. A similar tradition is found in Hoy, Orkney, of "de knoggelvi [k'nóg'älvi]", the first part of which must be the same

word as Shetl. *njuggel*. Du. and Conn. as well as Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.: *njugli* [njogli (nogli)]. Two forms preserving original final r: *njuger*, *njugger* [njógär, nogär] and *nikker* [nikär] are now rare. — As the first part of compd. in names of small lakes, originally supposed to have been the haunt of the nixie, the form *njuger* is often found, esp. in collocation with *sjøn*, *sjon*, *sjen*, from O.N. *tjörn*, f., *a small lake*. Thus: *Njugersjøn* [nog'æršøn (njog'ær-)] and *Njugersjøn* [nog'æršön' (njog'ær-)] (Nm., in two places), with long u: *Njugersjen* [nū'gæršen' (nju'gær-)] (Conn.). On the other hand, *njuggel* in "Njugelsjøn [njog'älšön', nog'älšön']" in *Papa St.* O.N. \*nykr(s)tjörn. Other forms as *nikker* and *nikki* are found in names of lakes "Nikra [nek'ra, nek'ra]-water" (Wh.) and "Nikkis [nikis]-water" (Ai.): O.N. \*nykr- and \*nykrs-vatn. — O.N. *nykr* (gen. *nykrs*), m., *water-nixie*. For a change of initial and final r to l (and conversely) in Shetl. Norn see *Introd. V* (also *N.Spr. VII*), § 38 h.

**njuggelben** [njog'älben' (nog'älben')], sb., *one of the two clavicles of a fish*, esp. of a haddock in which these bones are strongly developed. Ai., Wests. — Prob. \*hnykil- or \*knykil-bein. O.N. *hnykill*, *knykill*, m., *a swelling; bump; protuberance*. Cognate with the latter are No. *knik* and *nike*, m., *projecting bone*, esp. *hip-bone*, (k)nikabein, n., *hip-bone*. For the relation in meaning between Shetl. *njuggelben* and No. (k)nikabein cf. *Fær. blökubein*, n., partly a) = Shetl. *blögaben* and *njuggelben*, esp. that of a halibut, partly b) *hip-bone*. As "nøgleben" (Da.), *collar-bone*, is a more recent and a scientific term in this connection, it can hardly be supposed that *njuggel* is the word "nøgle" (Da.), *key*, arisen by dissimilation of original

initial l to n (O.N. lykill, m.). For *njuggel*, from "hnykill, knykill", see the foll. word.

**njuggelsten** [njog'ælsten' (ηog'ælsten'), sb., a projecting stone, in the interior wall of a barn, on which oat-straw, gloy, is thrashed. C., Sandw., Du". Comm. called: gloy-stane. — Prob. \*hnykil- or hnykilsteinn. O.N. hnykill, knykill, m., a swelling; bump; protuberance; Fær. knykil [knĩtʃil], m., also a projecting stone or a small ledge in a rocky wall. See *knugl*, sb., which probably is the same word with preserved initial k, but with dropped i-mutation.

**njugl, njuggel** [njogəl (ηogəl)], vb., to lay hold of, to stop, check; to n. ane; dat *njuggeld dee, it* (i.e.: that grip) stopped you. U. \*nygla? Note No. *nygla* (nugla), f., a tap in the bottom of a boat; the word is now in Shetl. anglicised to "nile". May, however, with regard to a change a > o, u, in Shetl. Norn, possibly be a \*nagla = O.N. *negla*, vb., to nail, spike.

**njukk** [njok, ηok], sb., a jerk; push; thrust; to gi'e ane a n. Sa. Prob. \*hnykk. Cf. No. *nykk*, m., a jerk, pull, O.N. *hnykkja*, vb., to pull violently. ju in *njukk* may have arisen from original y; cf. *njuggel*, sb., *water-nixie*, and *njuggel* in *njuggelben* and *njuggelsten*, sbs.

**njulín** [njulin, njulən (ηól-)], sb., a fool, simpleton. U<sup>wg</sup>. Deriv. uncertain. The word may be synonymous with O.Da. *knyling*, c., a wretched head of cattle (Kalkar). It is not improbable that the word is derived, e.g.: from a) \*knullr or \*knulli, O.N. *knollr*, m., a knoll, from b) a \*hnuðlingr, a bundle (No. null, nulle, m., a bundle, Fær. *nudlingur* = *nulvingur*, m., a firm bundle of hay, Icel. *hnuðla*, vb., to press,

to full), or from c) No. *gnaala*, Sw. dial. *gnåla*, (g)nöla, *gnaula*, vb., to whimper, importune.

**njurl** [njórʌl, njurəl], vb., 1) to whimper, partly while rubbing the eyes with the knuckles or the back of the hand; appl. to children. Wests. (Sa., Fo.). 2) of birds, esp. the lark: to twitter slightly, to sing low without spirit; I heard de laverick (the lark) *njurlin*. Fo. — The word has arisen by metathesis from an older \*(g)nulr. Cf. O.N. *gnöllra*, *nöllra*, vb., to yelp; Icel. *gnöldra*, vb., to murmur, grumble, Sw. dial. *gnulta* and *gnyltra*, vb., to grunt; *mutter*, *grumble* (No. *gnyltra*, vb., to cough constantly), and see further *nirl*<sup>1</sup> and *nild*<sup>1</sup>, vbs.

**njørg** [njørg (ηjørg)], vb., to grumble constantly, to be peevish. Wests. (Sa., Fe.). Cf. No. *gnurka*, vb., a) to creak, b) to mutter; whimper, *knurka*, vb., to grumble, also to creak; *nurka*, vb., to grumble; whimper; and see *njarg*, vb.

**nodd** [nød], sb., a slight jerk, a nibbling, e.g. of a fish at the baited hook. U<sup>n</sup>. \*nudd. Sw. dial. *nudd*, n., a gentle touch. See the foll. word.

**nodd** [nød], vb., to jerk slightly, to nibble, reported esp. of fish nibbling at the bait; to feel de fish *noddin*. U<sup>n</sup>. Cf. Sw. dial. *nudda*, vb., to touch something lightly (Icel. *nudda*, vb., to rub). Eng. *nod*, vb., originally to push, beat, is also to be classed with this word.

**noddi** [nòdi], sb., a plump little cod, a half-grown or nearly half-grown cod, somewhat smaller than *stabbilin*. Y<sup>b</sup>. Cf. No. *nudden*, adj., blunt, and "nydden", adj., plump, fleshy.

**nof, noff** [nòf, n'òf (nəf)] and **njof, njoff** [njòf, ηòf (njəf, ηəf)], adj., smart; clever; active. N.I. occas. Du. occas. Acc. to J.I. (njof) esp. of an elderly person, more active than might be expected from his or her age. The

forms with *i* [i and ə]: *niff*, *njiff* [nif, ɲif, njif (nəf, ɲəf, njəf)] are now more common. Du.: *njiff* and *njiffi* [njəfi, ɲəfi]. — Cf. O.N. *nœfr*, adj., *clever*; *skilled*, L.Sc. *kneef*, *kneif*, *knief*. The Shetl. forms have possibly arisen by a later dropping of initial *k*; see further under *knif*, adj.

**nogg<sup>1</sup>** [nɔg, nɔg], sb., *a nudge*, *slight jerk*, etc., see *nugg<sup>2</sup>*, sb.

**nogg<sup>2</sup>**, **nugg** [nog, nɔg], sb., *one of the two rising handles or pegs of a pack-saddle, crossing each other*, = *nokkin*. M.Roe, De<sup>w</sup>. More rarely in this form appl. to *the head of two couples joined together*, = *†knokk<sup>2</sup>* and *noggin*, *nuggin*. See *nokkin*, sb. The forms ending in *gg* may poss. be No. *knugg*, m., *glump protuberance on the skin*.

**nogg** [nɔg, nɔg], vb., to *jerk* (slightly), to *nibble*; *nudge*; *rock*; to *warm slightly*; to *begin to ebb*. See further *nugg*, vb.

**nogger**, sb., see *nugger*, sb.

**noggin**, **nuggin** [(nɔgin) nogin], sb., *the head of two couples joined together*, see *nokkin*, sb.

**nokki<sup>1</sup>** [nɔki (noki)], sb., *a hook*, esp. *a fish-hook*, used as a tabname, sea-term in fishermen's lang. — Icel. *hnokki*, m., *a small iron hook of a spindle*; No. *nokke*, Sw. *nock*, m., id. Fær. *nokki*, m., a) *a hook at the end of a hand-spindle*, b) on a spinning-wheel: *a pivot, axis, around which the wheel turns*.

**nokki<sup>2</sup>** [nɔki, noki], sb., *a twisting, a tangle in thread; knot in a rope, line (fishing-line) or thread*; a *n*. upo de line; *nokkis* and *hødis* (Conn.), see *hødek<sup>2</sup>*, *hødi(n)*, sb. — Etymologically to be classed with the preceding word, and having the root-meaning *a bending*? Cf. Fær. *nokki*, m., in the expr. “*koma upp í nokka*”, to *become entangled*. O.N. *hnúka*, vb., to *stoop, bend down*. See, however, *nokki-*

*snor(re)l*, sb., of which *nokki* might be a contraction.

**†nokki<sup>3</sup>** (**nukki**) [noki (nɔki), nɔki], sb., *the tassel of a cap (night-cap)*. Acc. to J.I. (Fe.?). The word is doubtless to be classed with Eng. *nug*, sb., and *nogg<sup>2</sup>* (*nugg*), *nokkin*, *†knokk<sup>2</sup>*, sbs.

**†nokki<sup>4</sup>**, **nukki** [noki (nɔki)], sb., *a bundle of carded wool (carded tufts of wool wound and tied together)*. Du. See *†knokk<sup>1</sup>*.

**nokkin** [nɔkin, -in], sb., *the head of two couples joined together*; de *nokkins* o' de couples. See the synonymous *†knokk<sup>2</sup>*, *†knokkin*, sb., from which *nokkin* may have arisen by dropping of initial *k*. Note moreover Sw. dial. *nokk*, “*nåkk*”, m., *projecting stick on the ridge of a roof* (Ri.). Beside *nokkin*, is found a form (esp. reported from U.) *noggin* or *nuggin* [(nɔgin) nɔgin, nogin. U<sup>wg</sup>: nɔgin], about which see *nogg<sup>2</sup>*, *nugg<sup>1</sup>*, sbs.

**nokkisnorl**, **-snorrel** [nɔk'isnɔr'ɔl], sb., *a knot or tangle in unevenly spun or twined worsted*; esp. in pl.: *nokkisnorrels*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. — No. *nokkesnur*, m., *tangle in thread spun too hard*. Da. dial. Jut. *nokkesnør*, *thin place in worsted, made in spinning* (*nokkesnare*, “*nåksnår*”, *that which is tangled*), Fejlberg. — See *nokki<sup>2</sup>*, sb. and *snurl*, sb.

**nol** [nɔl], vb., properly, to *sew firmly*, comm.: a) to *knit very closely*; b) to *tie firmly*; to *nail together*; to *n*. togedder. U<sup>n</sup>. de loops is *nold* [nɔl'd] on de wire, *the stitches are far too tight on the knitting-needle*, esp. in knitting stockings. Fe. From Y<sup>h</sup>. is reported a form *nold* [nɔl'd]; “*de loops wis* [‘was’ = were] *nolded at de wire*”. — No. *næla*, vb., to *sew together*, prop. to *sew with a needle*; Fær. *næla*, vb., to *sew, stitch*; Icel. *næla*, vb., to *sew loosely*. In Shetl. a

development of meaning, opposite to that of the Icel., has taken place.

**nolt** [nò't], sb., *a thrust, blow*. U<sup>n</sup>. Occas. in a special sense: *a blow with the knuckles* (U<sup>mo</sup>.), = knolt<sup>2</sup>. \*(k)nolt or \*(k)nult. See the foll. word.

**nolt** [nò't], vb., *to thrust, knock*, occas. in a special sense: *to give a blow with the knuckles*, = knolt. N.I. (U.). Also *to thrash corn slightly, to thrash a little from a sheaf of corn* (as fodder for a cow); to **n.** ut o' de sheaf. U. — \*(k)nolta or \*(k)nulta. No. nulta, vb., *to nudge*, esp. *with the elbow*, knolta, vb., *to push, to butt slightly*.

**nom** [nòm, nò'm], vb., *to touch food, to take food*; esp. negatively, in exprs. as: he (shø) couldno **n.** it, *he (she) could not touch it, felt a great dislike to eat it*. Nm. Syn. with njam, vb. — Prob. a \*náma, from \*næma by dropping of i-mutation, or a \*nama. Cf. a) No. næma, vb., *to reach, touch*, Shetl. nomin, adj., from \*náminn = \*næminn; No. naama, vb., *to touch with the ends, to reach*; b) Sw. dial. nama, namma, vb., *to take, grasp*, = nimma; Da. dial. namme, vb., id.

\***nombrastobb** [nóm'brastób'], sb., *a quiet place*, esp. at the sea, in fishing. "Hit is nae use [ø]s tryin', excep' we could get him (de mackerel) upon a **n.**", *it is of no use to try fishing, unless we can get it (the mackerel) in a quiet place* (before it shoals). U<sup>n</sup>. Etym. uncertain. The initial **n** of the word seems to have been transferred from the preceding, indefinite article \*en, "an"; see further \*omlastobb (omblastobb), sb., almost syn. with nombrastobb. stobb here is doubtless O.N. stubbr or stubbi, m., *a stub, stump*.

\***nombrastom** [nóm'brastóm'], sb., 1) *very thick mist*. 2) *deep pon-*

*dering*. U<sup>n,w</sup>. See numbrastum and \*omnestobb, sbs.

**nomen** [nömən, nò'mən], adj., *quick of apprehension, intelligent, shrewd and capable* (esp. at work requiring mental abilities); a **n.** fellow. Fe. — \*náminn, with dropped i-mutation, = \*næminn. O.N. næmr, adj., *quick to learn*, esp. *by heart*, (*quick to learn, gifted*); No. næm, næmen, adjs., id.

**nomin** [nomín], adj., *stiff and numb with cold*; my hands is ['are'] **n.** wi' cauld ['cold']. S.Sh. O.N. numinn, No. nomen, Sw. dial. nummen, adj., *numb, stiff, powerless in the limbs*.

†**nongi** [nɔŋgi], sb., *a small thing*, see †nungi, sb., and the foll. word.

†**noni** [nɔ'ni], sb., *a dwarfish person*, esp. *a boy too small for his age*. Ai. Is doubtless the same word as Lat. nanus (Greek νᾶνος, νάννος), m., *a dwarf*, but is hardly a loan-word from Lat.; note the derived forms nongi, nungi, sb., and ninki, nungi, adj. Hardly of Germanic origin. Rather an O.Celtic loan-word; cf. Irish "nai-nan" and "nuinean", m., *a dwarf* (O'Reilly).

**noralegg** [nò'ralæg', nor'alæg', nɔr'alɔg'], sb., *a big needle with broken eye*. comm. Also a) *a big tack or pin*; b) *an awl*, esp. *a broken awl* (in the latter sense reported from Conn.). [nò'ralæg]: N.I. occas. Most comm. with short o: [nor'a-, nɔr'a-]. Sometimes abbr.: norle [nɔrle] (Conn. occas., beside "nɔr'alæg:"). To be in possession of a steel noralegg was regarded as a protection against injury from the fairies. — \*nálar-leggr, "*needle-leg*". O.N. nál, f., *a needle*, and "leggr", m., *a leg*. nora- for \*nola- is due to dissimilation owing to the l in leggr. For metathesis of l and r in Shetl. Norn see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 38 h.

**norden** [nɔrdən], adj., properly adv., *from the north; belonging to the northern part of the country*; reported in the expr. "a **n.** man", *a man from the northern part of Shetland*. Ti. — In Unst is used "de norden or nordin [nɔrdɪn]" substantivally, denoting *the northern part* (i.e.: of the isle of Unst), as opposed to: de sudin, de esten (estin) and de wasten (wastin). — O.N. norðan, adv., a) *from the north*, b) *on the north side*.

"**norden plug**", sb., *a box on the ear?* Acc. to Barclay: "a blow behind the ear, inflicted with the knuckles". The definition of norden is uncertain. For "plug" see plog, sb.

**nori** [nɔri, nɔːri], sb., *the puffin*, *fratercula arctica*. Esp. in the collocation "Tommi [tami] nori". comm. Also Ork. — nori is prob. originally a nickname and may be an onomatopœic word. Shetl. nori (U.) is occas. used in sense of *barnacle*, *lepas anatifera*; prob. owing to the resemblance of this animal to the beak of a puffin.

**norn** [nɔrn, nɔːrn (nɔrn)], sb., *Norn language*, in later times especially a designation for the earlier dialects of Old Norwegian origin in Shetland and Orkney, as well as in Caithness. — O.N. norrœna, f., *Norn language*.

**norn** [nɔrn, nɔːrn (nɔrn)], adj., *Norn, of Norn or Old Norwegian origin*; de **n.** *tongue* (language), *the Norn language*, in later times esp. a designation for the earlier dialects in Shetland, Orkney and Caithness. a **n.** *visek*, *a Norn song* (*a folk-song*), *a ballad in Norn* (de **n.** *tongue*). — O.N. norrœnn, adj., *belonging to the North, Northern*, later esp. *Norn, Old Norwegian*.

**norrels** [nɔrɛls], sb. pl., *a kind of disease, cutaneous eruption* (Sa.), see nirrels, sb. pl.

**nos** [nɔs, nɔːs], sb., *a rocky point,*

*tongue of land*, prop. *a nose*, in place-names the word doubtless springs from O.N. nɔs, f., *the nose*, although the pronunc. of the word may have been modified from Eng. nose, sb. de Nos o' Egg [ɛg] (Y<sup>h</sup>): \*eggjar-nɔs. Skarfsnos (Fo.), a rocky point of land. As a place-name is also found a form Noss [nâs]: 1) a headland, Du<sup>w.</sup>, 2) a small, high island east of the isle of Bressay (near Lerwick, M<sup>c</sup>). Noss 2 is mentioned among the names of isles in Snorre's Edda, written "nɔs", and in a deed of partition dated 1490 acc. to Hans Sigurdsson in Shetland found in the form "nws".

**nossi** [nɔsi], sb., *a bad attack of cold*; du 's gotten a **n.**, a **n.** o' de cauld ['cold']. U<sup>m</sup>. May be an original \*hnos, n., *a sneezing; spurt-ing* (O.N. hnjósa, vb., *to sneeze*). Cf. Fær. nos, n., a) *a sneezing*, = No. nos, n., b) *a spurting*, also *sudden movement, push or fall* (e.g. *of a boat against a wave*) *causing the sea to spurt*.

**nossiger, nossigird** [nɔs'ɪgər, nɔs'ɪgərɔrd' (-gerɔrd'), -gə'rt' (-ge'rt')], sb. and adj., I) sb., *a small, stunted creature* (*human being or animal*); a pusjin **n.** Du. See pusjin, adj. II) adj., *small and stunted*; a **n.** ting. Du. — May be classed with No. noss, n., *a poor wretch, man-ikin*, or No. nusk, m., *a feeble and sickly or insignificant person*.

**nosker** [nɔs(s)kɛr, -sk'ɛr] and **noskerdin** [nɔs'(s)k'ɛr'dɪn, nɔs'(s)k'ɛr'dɪn], sb., *a mark on sheep: a deep cut through one nostril of a sheep*. nossker: Y<sup>h</sup>. nossker-din: Y<sup>n</sup>. — The second part of the compound is an old \*skerða, \*skerði or \*skerðing(r); cf. a) No. skjerda, f., *a deep cut or incision*, O.N. skerða, vb., *to cut*, b) Sw. dial. skördd, m., *incision in the ear of a sheep*. nos-, in this compd., is



doubtless old (O.N. *nōs*, f.) and not Eng. nose, sb., although the pronunc. is poss. modified from the latter.

**nost** [nóst], sb., *boat's shed*; see the more common *nust*.

**not<sup>1</sup>** [nót], sb., 1) *a cow*, tabu-name; 2) *a blockhead*. O.N. *naut*, n., *head of cattle*. See further *nut*, sb.

**not<sup>2</sup>** [nót], sb., *use, benefit*; only used negatively: *der 'r nae* ['no'] *n.* in it; *hit* ['it'] is *nae n.*, *it* (*an object*) is *useless*. Different from Eng. note, sb., in the expr. "of no note", now partly obs. — Icel. *not*, n. pl., *use, benefit*.

**noust** [noust, nɔu'st; noust], sb., *boat's shed*; see further *nust*, sb.

**\*nov**, **\*niv** [(nóv) nɔv], sb., *high point of land, promontory*, now found only as a place-name. Examples: de Nov (Niv) o' Klebergswick (Klebergswick Hill, U<sup>n</sup>.), de N. o' Tresta (Ai.), o' Fitful (Fitful Head, Du<sup>s</sup>.), de N. o' Onjare [ón̄'are'] (a small island in Yell Sound), de N. o' Samfre [sa'mfre, sa'ufre] (an island at the entrance of Yell Sound; older "Sandffryaröð, Sanffrydarey": \*Sandfríðarøy?); de Nov, Niv (Uyæ, Nm<sup>n-w</sup>.); de Head or Point o' de Nov, Niv (Fo.). Also occas. with the pronunc.: [niv], beside [nɔv] and generally written *niv*, de Niv, e.g. de Niv [nɔv, niv] o' Onjare (see ante). Near "de Nov, Niv [nɔv] o' Øja" (Nm<sup>n-w</sup>.) is the ravine Navigjo [nā'vigjō]: \*nafar-gjá, this last name indicates "nɔv, niv" to spring from an old \*nɔf. — O.N. *nɔf*, f., *the nave of a carriage wheel; corner joint of a log-house*. No. nov, f., id., used in place-names of mountain corners of which the formation might suggest resemblance to such corners of log-houses. Fær. nɔv [nɔ'v], f., *high point of land, promontory*. Shetl. nov, niv, assimilates in meaning especially to Fær. nɔv.

**nu** [nū], adv., *now*. *hit is nu* and *sae* ['so'], *it is neither particularly good nor bad* (Du.). As an exclamation: *nu, nu!* *cautiously (that is enough! stop that! keep quiet!)*: Fo. In a similar sense Fær. *nú, nú!* No. (nu, nu) *no, no!*

**nudl, nudel** [nudəl, nódəl], vb., *to sing low to oneself, to hum*; to *n.* a tune, to *n.* ower a tune. Fe. and Y. occas. Also a) *njudl, njudel* [njódəl]: U. and Ym. occas.; "I was *njudlin it* (de tune) ower to *mysell* ['self']" (U.); b) *nodl, noddel* [nódəl (nódəl)]: Ym. occas., Y<sup>h</sup>.; "dey were *nodlin* [nóðlin] to demsells" (Y<sup>h</sup>.); with *l* [(nódəl) nódəlɪn]: Ym.; c) *nødl, nød(d)el* [nødəl]: Y<sup>e</sup>. — *nudl* is prob. an old \*gnulta, and *nødl* a \*gnylta, with metathesis of lt. *njudel* and *nodl* (with *ö*-sound) may be either \*gnulta or \*gnylta. Cf. Sw. dial. *gnullta*, vb., *to grunt, to beg persistently*, and "gnylltra", vb., *to speak in a half-whisper, to grumble*, and Sw. literary *lang. gnola*, vb., *to sing low, to hum, mumble*. For the supposed metathesis of an original *lt* in Shetl. *nudl*, etc., cf. e.g. *nirl<sup>1</sup>* (*njirl*) and *njurl*, vbs., from a) \*gneldra or \*gnyltra, b) \*gnuldra or \*gnultra, respectively.

**\*nuf** [(nuf) nɔf, nof], sb., *a steep promontory*. Fe. Also \*nof [nɔf]. Now found only in place-names. O.N. *hnúfr*, m., No. *nuv*, m., *mountain top; promontory*. Fær. *núgva*, f., *mountain top; promontory*. — de Banuf [bā-nɔf, -nof] (Fe<sup>e</sup>.): \*boða-hnúfr. To this belongs "Banufesokkoda [bā'nof'səs-kód'a]" (Fe<sup>e</sup>.), where "nufes" for \*nufs is gen. of *nuf* ("koddí" in Shetl. place-names is used partly of a rounded hill or point, partly of a natural basin, rounded depression). Blonuf, -nof (Fe<sup>e</sup>.): \*blá-hnúfr. In the name "de Hulmsnof [huls-, hols-nɔf]" (denoting the highest part of

coast in Skaw Holm, U<sup>n</sup>), *nof* may be either "hnúfr" or = \*nov (\*niv) from O.N. *nof*, f.

**nugg<sup>1</sup>** [nog], sb., *rising peg or handle in a pack-saddle* (M. Roe, De<sup>w</sup>). \*knugg? No. knugg, m., *plump protuberance on the skin*. See nogg<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**nugg<sup>2</sup>** [(nòg) nog], sb., 1) a) *a slight jerk*; b) *a push, nudge*; to gi'e ane a n.; a n. wi' de elbog (*the elbow*); c) *a nod*. common in the senses given under 1 a, b, c. Also nogg [(nòg) nog] and njugg [njog, ñog]. 2) *a hint, a slight indication*; to get a n.; Fo. (nugg). 3) *a slight warming up, the chill taken off a liquid*; to get a n. Wests. (Sa.): nugg. 4) *the setting in of the ebb*; a n. o' Brust (q.v.), de n. o' de Brust. Wests. (Fo., Papa): nugg. — O.N. hnøgg, m., *a push; blow*. nugg 4, prop. *back-wash*. See the foll. word. With nugg 2 cf. Sw. dial. nugga, vb., *to make signs (with the eyes)*, Ri.

**nugg** [(nòg) nog], vb., 1) *to jerk slightly, to nibble*; de fish is nuggin at de bait; de fish nugged [nògòd] upo de line (Fo.). Also reported in the forms njugg [njog, ñog] (Wh. or Ti.) and nogg [nòg (nòg)]. 2) *to nudge gently, esp. in order to attract a person's attention*; to n. at or upon a person. Also njugg [njog, ñog] and nogg [nòg (nòg)]. Partly: *to give one a hint*; to n. at ane. Fo. (nugg). 3) *to nod*, a) vb. a.: to n. de (ane's) head, "he nugged his head", b) vb. n.: to n. wi' de head. 4) *to rock, esp. to rock a cradle gently*; to n. upo de cradle. Sa. (nugg). 5) *to warm up slightly, to take the chill off a liquid*; to n. water or ale; nuggèt [nogèt] ale. Wests. (Sa.). For taking the chill of beer a heated piece of iron, called "a nugger (nogger)", was generally used, the beer being stirred with it (Sa.). "hit

(de ale) will aye be nuggin or noggin [nògin]", *it (the beer) will certainly keep warm a good while, will not get cold* (Sa.). 6) of the sea: *to begin to ebb*, esp. of the setting in of ebb after flood, and with "he" as subject; he is nuggin; he nuggs (is nuggin) de Brust (see Brust<sup>1</sup>, sb., *the setting in of ebb*); Wests. (Papa, Fo.); "he is nuggin or noggin water", id.: Papa [nog, nòg]. — O.N. hnøggva, vb., *to strike, push*, and "hnyggja", vb., *to drive back*. No. nugga, vb., a) *to rub, fret*; b) *to pluck at*, etc., and "nyggja", vb., *to push, rub, chafe*. Sw. dial. nugga, vb., *inter alia to make signs (with the eyes)*.

**nugger** [nogər] and **nogger** [nògər], sb., *a piece of iron, used hot when stirring up cold beer, in order to take off the chill*; a ale-n. Sa. Derived from nugg, vb. 5.

**nuggin<sup>1</sup>** [nògin], sb., *a slight jerk, a nibbling*, e.g. of a fish nibbling at the bait. Fe. Poss. only a use of pres. part. of nugg, vb.

**nuggin<sup>2</sup>** [nògin], sb., 1) *a light repast*. 2) *a draught, dram*. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. *a nibbling*, and then to be classed with nugg, vb. Cf. nikk<sup>3</sup>, sb., *a small bit*, prop. *a jerk*, \*hnykk.

**nuggin<sup>3</sup>** [nògin], sb., *the head of two couples joined together*, see noggin, sb.

**nugl, nuggel** [nog<sup>3</sup>l, nogəl], vb. n., *to rock, totter*; de sten nuggels [nogəls] or is nuglin [noglin] under de feet. Conn. Prob. to be classed with a substantive \*nugl or \*nuggel in sense of *protuberant knot, unevenness*; see knug(e)l, sb., njuggel- in njuggelsten.

**nukk** [(nok) ñok], sb., a) *a slight jerk*; b) *a gentle push*; to gi'e ane a n. \*hnukk- or \*hnykk-. Cf. No. nukka, vb., *to pull gently*, nykkja, vb., *to jerk, snatch*; O.N. hnykkja, vb., *to pull violently*. See njukk, sb.

**nukki**<sup>1</sup> [noki], sb., *a fish-hook*, tabu-word; see nokki<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**nukki**<sup>2</sup> [noki], sb., *a twisting; tangle; knot*; see nokki<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**nukki**<sup>3</sup> [noki], sb., *the tassel of a night-cap* (U<sup>n</sup>.); see nokki<sup>3</sup>, sb.

†**nukkin** [nokin], sb., *the head of two couples joined together*, see nokkin, sb.

†**null** [nol], sb., *a cipher*, the numeral 0.

**numbrastum** [nom<sup>o</sup>brastom<sup>o</sup>], sb., 1) *very thick mist*. 2) *deep pondering*; to be in a **n**. U<sup>n-w</sup>. Also nombrastom [nôm<sup>o</sup>brastôm<sup>o</sup>] (U<sup>n</sup>.). — The last part of the compd. is prob. stumba or stomna, *thick mist*. The first part is more doubtful, because initial n may have been transferred from the preceding definite article (en, ane). Cf. \*omnestobb, sb., *very thick mist*.

**num-skolt** [nôm<sup>o</sup>skô<sup>o</sup>lt, nôm<sup>o</sup>skâ<sup>o</sup>lt, -skô<sup>o</sup>lt, -skô<sup>o</sup>lt], sb., *a stupid fellow, a numskull*. See \*skolt, sb., *the skull, head*.

**nun** [nun], sb., *afternoon, towards or at sunset*, esp. in the winter months; hit ['it] is comin' to n. Fo. — The word must be O.N. nón, n., *about 3 o'clock in the afternoon*. Eng. noon differs with regard to time.

†**nungi** [nong̊i], sb., *a small creature or object*, esp.: 1) *a dwarfish person, too small for his age*. 2) *small univalve*, Buccinum undatum. 3) *a very small brøni (barley- or oat-cake)*. Reported from Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) in senses 1 and 3, from Fe. in sense 2. In Fe. mostly pronounced with a somewhat more open main vowel: nong̊i [nong̊i], *small univalve*, Buccinum undatum. — See noni, sb., from which nungi (nong̊i) is probably a derived form.

†**nungi** [nong̊i], adj., *small, dwarfish, not bodily developed in proportion to one's age*; a **n**. body.

Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). See the preceding word, and cf. †ninki, adj.

**nunn** [nun], sb., *a song; a tune*, properly *that which is hummed* (Y<sup>s</sup>.); see Narulsa nunn.

**nunn** [nun, nôn], vb., *to hum a tune*; **n**. it ower to me! U<sup>wg</sup>. — No. nuna, Sw. dial. nunna, vb., *to hum*. Cf. nønn, vb.

\***nup** [nup, nôp], sb., *a steep (partly overhanging) crag, esp. a promontory; a steep mountain top*. Now found only as a place-name. de Nup (Fo., Burraf., U.). de Nups, pl. (Sholmister, N.). Hostanup [hâs<sup>o</sup>-tanôp; -nop] (Noness Head, Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>.): \*hæsti gnúpr, *“the highest promontory top”*. Rønop [rônôp] (Voe, De.): \*rauði gnúpr, *“the red mountain top, the red promontory”*. Also found as a place-name in the form nub [nüb], e.g. de Hill o' Nub (W.Sw., Y<sup>w</sup>.). Nuba [nūba] (W.Sw., Y<sup>w</sup>.). — O.N. gnúpr, m., *a high and steep mountain with overhanging top; high mountain top having a steep front, a peak*. Fær. núpur, No. nup, m. Cf. nip, sb.

**nurr** [nur, nôr(r)], vb., *to purr*, of a cat. Reported esp. from Fe. More comm., nirr, njirr [ner(r), njer(r), ñer(r), njer(r)], which most prob. is Eng. dial.; cf. A.S. gnyrran, L.Sc. nerr, vb., *to snarl, growl*, = narr, nurr. Shetl. nurr is most prob., on account of the u [u, ô]-sound, to be accepted as an old \*knurra with dropped initial k: No. knurra, Da. knurre, vb.

**nurri** [nuri (nôri)], sb., *a pet name for a cat*; pir(r)i (*little*) n.! Fe. Prop. *a “purrer”*; see the preceding word.

\***nurtrus**, adj. Acc. to Edm.: *“cold, disagreeable, inclement”*. Not confirmed.

**nust** [nôst (nust), nost], sb., *a boaf's shed*. comm. Also in the form noust [noust]. Ork. noust.

In Shetlandic place-names are found the forms *nust* [nost], *nóst* [nóst] and *nøst* [nøst]. — O.N. *naust*, n., *a boat's shed*. The form *noust* with preserved diphthong is not quite regular in Shetlandic, and may be Orkneyan, or be due to L.Scot-tish influence. See the remarks under *gjol*, sb. and vb., as well as the foll. word.

**nut** [nut, nôt], sb., 1) sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *cow*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. [nôt]. 2) *a stupid person*; a stupid n. [nôt, nut]. U<sup>n</sup>. In these two senses *nut* seems to be old and to spring from O.N. *naut*, n., *head of cattle*. — *nout* [nout, nòut] in sense of *head of cattle*, on the other hand, is a more recent word, and has come from Scottish (L.Sc. *nout*, *nowt*) together with the import of horned cattle from Scotland to the Shetland Isles. By J.I. is reported *nut* [nut, nôt] and *njut* [njôt (nôt)] in sense of *cattle*, as well as *nout*. — See the form *nød*, sb.

**nutfot**, **-fit** [nutfæt, nòtfæt], sb., *cow-bone*, reported esp. in the expr. "**n.** head and feet", *the head and legs of a cow, kept until almost putrid*. Fe. Also in the expr. "**n.** grease (oil)", *fat extracted from cow-bones by boiling*. Fe. and Y<sup>b</sup>. — For *nut* see the preceding word. *fot*, *fit*, is partly O.N. *fótr*, m., partly L.Sc. *fit*, sb., *the foot*.

**nuts** [nuts, nòts, nòts], vb., 1) *to push gently, to nudge*; to **n.** *ane wi' de elbog, to push one with the elbow*. Du. (Ireland) [(nuts) nòts]. 2) *to butt in sport*, of cows playing with each other; "de kye was nutsin de(t)ane at de tidder ['idder, ither' = 'other']", *the cows were butting in a playful way*. U<sup>n</sup>. [nòts]. 3) *to flare up, to speak angrily and harshly*, to **n.** *at ane*; he nutst at him. Fe. [nuts (nòts)]. Also "**n.** op"; he nutst op (Fe.). — Prob.

from an older \**knuts*, derived from \**knutt*, with dropped initial *k*. Cf. No. *knutta*, vb., *to butt, to buffet*.

**nutsket** [nutskæt (nòtskæt)], adj., *choleric, hot-tempered, that speaks angrily and harshly*; a **n.** *body*. Fe. Deriv. of the preceding word.

**nø<sup>1</sup>** [nø], sb., *excessive fatness*; to be in a **nø**, in a **nø o' fat**, *to be excessively fat, to shake with fatness*. Fe. May spring from O.N. *nægð*, f., *ample stores; wealth; abundance*, No. and Fær. *nøgd*, f., or rather from O.N. *nauð*, f., *difficultly; distress; need*, also used intensively as the first part in adjectives, e.g. *nauðljót*, *particularly ugly* (thus comm. in Norw.: *naud-*, *nau-*). A deriv. of O.N. *gnýja*, vb., *to press upon*, is also phonetically allowable.

**nø<sup>2</sup>** [nø], sb., *immature, sparse corn*, = ni. *t'in nø*. Y<sup>b</sup>. May be classed with No. *nau*, f., *fluff of wool*, etc., *no*, f., *a grain, speck*, and *njoda*, "njooa", f., *splint, fluff*. In that case, the word is etym. different from *ni*, sb.

**nød** [nød, nø<sup>3</sup>d], sb., 1) *an exceptionally tall, and esp. stout and fat person*; a fat **n.** 2) *a stupid person*, = *nut*, sb. U. — O.N. *naut*, n., *head of cattle*. See further *nut*, sb.

**nød** [nød], vb., 1) *to whimper, complain*, esp. *to emit a low, long-drawn, plaintive sound, to low softly*, esp. of cows in the byre, *longing for fodder*; to **n.** and *krimp* (Wests.: St.?). 2) *to desire, to have a great longing for something*, reported in the phrase "**to n.** and *krimp*" (Wests.: St.?). — May be either \**gnauða* or \**gnyðja*. Cf. a) Icel. *gnauða*, vb., *to moan; whine; to howl (continually)*; to *grumble*, No. *gnaua*, vb., *to whimper; importune; grumble*, O.N. *gnauða*, vb., *to make a noise, gnauð* (Fr.), b) O.N. *gnyðja*, vb., *to murmur, grumble*, No. *gny*, vb., *inter alia to beg*.

**nødl, nødel** [nødə], vb., *to sing low to oneself, to hum*. Y<sup>c</sup>. Prob. from \*gnylta by metathesis of l and t. See further nudl, vb.

**nønn** [nøn], sb., *a song, tune*, in "Nirrelsa [nr'ølsa:] n.", the name of an old fairy song. U. \*gneldrs nynni? See further Narulsa nunn.

**nønn** [nøn], vb., *to hum, to sing low to oneself*. Y. and Fe. Parallel

form, with i-mutation, to nunn, vb. Sw. (dial.) nunna and nynna, Da. nynne, vb., id.

**†nøtskel, nøtskelt** [nøtskəl(t)], sb., *a bundle, parcel, (small) bunch*. Du. The word seems most probably to be L.Scottish knitchell, sb., *a small bundle*, but may contain O.N. knýti, n. (knýtill, m.), *a tied-up bundle*, owing to the ø-sound in nøt-

## O.

**\*o** [ō, o], sb., *a stream*. Now found only in certain compds. as ovedek, orli, sbs. (see these words), and in place-names, names of streams, esp. as the second part of compd., e.g.: "Bretto" in Ti. [bræto]; Sandwick, S.Sh. [bræito]; Nm<sup>n-w</sup>. [bræito]; Flad., Conn. [bræito]: \*brattá, the name of swiftly-running streams; Forso [fá'rso] (Kollafirth, Nm.): \*forsá, from "fors", m., *waterfall*; Lakso (Lunn.) and "Laksa-burn" for "Lakšo (-burn)" (Y.): \*laxá, from "lax", m., *salmon*. As the first part of compd. in "de Obredd [ōbred]" (Lund, U.) and "de Obredds" (Sandwick, U.), names of strips of field along the banks of a stream: \*ábredd, Da. åbred; No. bredd (breidd), f., and bradd, n. (f.), *edge, bank*, Sw. brädd. — Also found in the form wo in a few old names of streams, handed down in a list dated 1667 of boundary-marks in the out-field in the isle of Yell: "Markamudiswo", a rivulet, forming the boundary-mark between the out-fields of Sandwick and Refirth (Y.): \*markamóts-á (O.N. markamót, n., *a meeting-point of boundaries*); "Maedadalls Woe": \*matdals-á (see met<sup>1</sup>, \*mat, \*mad, sb., *a mark; boundary*); "Vigadallswo": \*víkar-dals-á. — As the first part of compd. are often found the genitive forms

or [ōr, ɔr] and wor [wór], thus: a) in orli, worli, sbs., b) in several place-names, e.g. Orbister [ɔr'bis̥tər] (Nm.): \*ár-bólstaðr (or -bústaðr), see \*bister, sb.; Ordal [ōrdəl] (U<sup>b</sup>), Wordal [wórdəl] (Otterswick, Y<sup>c</sup>): \*ár-dalr. de Orems, pl., a) in Du. [ōrəms, -əns], β) in Nm. [ōrəns]: O.N. árheimr, m., *a dwelling near a stream*; as a place-name in the pl.: Árheimar. Worgert [wórgert] (U<sup>c</sup>): \*ár-garðr or -gerði. Orgil [ɔrgil] (Lunn.): \*ár-gil. Orli [ōrli, ɔrli] (Conn., Nm.) and Worli [wórlil] (comm.): \*ár-hlið, prop. *an opening in the base of a fence or wall, through which a stream runs*, see orli, sb. Woros [wóros] (de Hemtun, Fo.), a place at the coast where the stream "de Hemtun burn" forms an outlet: O.N. áróss, m., *mouth of a stream*. Orwick [ɔrwik] (Nm., Vidlin, L., M.Roe), Worwick [wórwik] (Ai<sup>e</sup>), Orruk [ɔrok] (Lønin, L., U<sup>b</sup>): \*ár-vík. — With suffixed definite article the word is preserved in the name of a dale through which runs a stream: Wonaswartadal [won'aswa'r-tadäl'] (older: Ona-) in Burrarfirth, U.: \*árinna-svørtudalr. The form "Wona (Ona) swarta" seems properly to be the accusative form \*ána svørtu, *the black stream*. — Mille-nor [mél'ənō'r] (Buster, Y<sup>h</sup>), a piece

of field between two brooks: \*mil-lum á (\*áa). **r** in **or**, in this case, is pleonastic. — Sh. Stedn. pp. 71—72. — O.N. á, f., *a stream*; gen.: ár. A mutated form “**ó**” seems to be implied in the compd. *uvedek* = *ovedek*, sb.

\***oba** [oba], vb., *to open*; reported in the expr.: **o. donna** [dónna] or *dønna*, *dønni* [dónna, dónni]! *open the door!* Also \***opa** [opa] in the same expr. C. — O.N. *opna*, vb., *to open*. **n** may have dropped in *oba* by dissimilation owing to *nn* [n] in the following *dønna* (*dønna*). A form “*opa*”, however, in sense of *to open (cut up) sheep*, in slaughtering, appears in *Fær.* (O.N. *op*, n., *an opening, a gap*).

**obadous** [obāˈdós], **objadous** [ˈɔbjāˈdós], adj., *incapable, weakly; useless*. U<sup>n</sup>. See *ubadous*, adj.

**obder** [ɔbdər (ábdər)], sb., 1) *wooden lintel or shelf above a door*; de **o.** o' de door. 2) *small porch; penthouse*. — O.N. *uppdyri* (*ofdyri*), n., *lintel*. Ork. *odder* [ɔdər], *a flat stone above a door*, doubtless from O.N. *ofdyri*. — Cf. *andor*, *onder*, sbs.

**obgester**, **obgestri**, sbs., see *upgester*, \**uppgestrie*, sbs.

**obløs**, **oblust**, **obløst**, vb., *to reveal, make known*; see *uppløs*, vb.

**obo** [ˈɔˌbɔː], sb., *appearance, pretence; something done for the sake of appearances or out of boastfulness*; to *dø* [ˈdɔː] *onyting for o.*, *to do something for the sake of appearances*. Sa. — Poss. to be referred to No. *aabua*, vb., *to make unnecessary or exaggerated movements or gestures* (R).

**obregd**, **obrigd** [(ðbregd) ðbreg, ðbrıgd], sb., *additional mark in a sheep's ear, added to the old one as a distinction*, e.g. when a flock has changed owners; to *tak' a o.* f(r)ae a mark. Also *ubregd*, *ubrigd* [übreg, übrıgd]. Ai., Wests.: [ðbreg

(übreg)]. N.I.: [ðbrıgd, übrıgd] (Fe.: übrıgd). — Prob. an old “\**ábregði*, \**ábrıgði*”, compounded of “*á*”, prep., *in*, and \**bregði* or \**brıgði*, *ear-mark in sheep*. Cf. Icel. *bragð*, No. and *Fær.* *bragd*, n., *a mark in a sheep's ear*, from O.N. *bragð*, n., *inter alia* in sense of *figure used as ornament or as a mark*. *ubregd*, *ubrigd* presupposes an original form \**óbregði* or *óbrıgði*. Cf. *afbregd* and *utbrag(d)*, sbs.

**obrigda** [ðˈbrıgˌda], sb., *the basking shark*, the largest species of shark. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. For *hobrigda*; q.v.

**ob** [ɔb]-*tree*, sb., *lintel*, = *obder*; q.v. *Sandwick*, Du.

**od** [ɔd], sb., *a shoal of fish*; a *od o' silleks*, *a shoal of small coalfish*. Also *wod* [wɔd]. Wests. Icel. *vaða*, f., *Fær.* *vað*, n., *a shoal of fish*. O.N. *vaða*, vb., *to wade*, esp. through shallow water, of fish: *to swim in the surface of the water* (No. *vada*, Icel. and *Fær.* *vaða*).

**odal**, sb., *allodial property*; see (the more common) *udal*, *udel*, sb.

**odbord**, **odberd**, **-bert** [ádbɔːrt, áqˌbɔːrt, óqˌbɔːrt (áqˌbɔːrt)], sb., *mode of behaviour*, esp. *strange and queer conduct, odd manners*; he has (or *der 'r*) a queer **o.** *wi' him*. Occas. of *strange manners as a symptom of enchantment caused by witchcraft used against one*; he 's *kas-sen* (*kasten, cast*) a **o.** *ower dee*; *der 'r a o. com' ower dee* (*der 'r com' some o. ower dee*). N.I. [áqˌ, óqˌ, áqˌ-] and Wests. [áqˌ-, áqˌ-, óqˌ-]. More rarely *adber(d)*, *adbert* [áqˌbɔːrt, áqˌbɔːrt] (Nm., N.I. occas.). — O.N. *atburðr*, m., *inter alia bearing; behaviour*, in pl.: *gestures*. *Fær.* *atburður*, m., *mode of behaviour*. Cf. *atferd*.

\***oddi** [áˈdɪ] and \***odd** [áˈd, áid], sb., *a point, tongue of land*; now only as a place-name. Examples: “*de Oddi*”, the *Fetlar* fishermen's sea-term (*tabu-name*) for “*de Snapp*”

[O.N. knappr, m., a knob, round top], a promontory, the south point of "Funnie ness", Fe<sup>s-e</sup>. de Odd (C.), point, tongue of land, also called "Sturapont, -point" [stū'rapó'ŋt'] = the large point. — O.N. oddr, m., a point; \*oddi (Icel. and Fær. oddi, No. odde = odd), m., a point, tongue of land.

**odler** [ǎdlər], sb., liquid manure in a byre behind the cattle; gutter in a byre. Du<sup>s</sup>. \*aǎl-. Da. ajle (dial, Jut.: aǎl, ajl, ajəl). See oller, sb.

**ofs** [ǎfs], **ofsí** [ǎfsi], sb., in peat-cutting: edge-peat, the first peat cut off, usually spoiled by the frost, and thrown down into the peat-bank. Papa St. hofsi [hǎfsi]: Y<sup>h</sup>. — root-meaning: edge, border. O.N. ups, f., a) rocky wall, rocky edge, b) the eaves. Fær. ups, upsa, f., the uppermost, slanting edge of a rocky wall. No. ufs, f., a) a steep, somewhat small rock, a (low) rocky wall, ufs, m., eaves. Sw. dial. uffs, m., hofs, f. and m., eaves. — Cf. the foll. word, and compare skjumpi (skjumpek).

**ofshellek** [ǎfs'(h)el'æk], sb., one of the sloping, flat stones along the eaves of a house, for keeping the water off from the wall. (U<sup>n</sup>). ofshellek [ǎf'sahel'æk] and hofsahellek [hǒf'sa-] (Y. occas.). See further ufsahella, sb.

**og** [ǒg (ǒ'g)], vb., to creep, crawl, esp., 1) to creep, to move (walk) very slowly, to og along; I oged [ǒgǎd (ǒ'gǎd)] me under de claes, de bed-claes ['clothes'] (Fo.). "de corn is ogin doon t'rough de grund" (Fe.), is said when the corn is left too long unreated = de corn is greetin' for de hook (hjoók). Also of vermin: to creep. 2) to be infested with vermin; de sheep is ogin wi' kids or vermin (U.); og is less intensive than orm, vb. — O.N. aka, vb., a) vb. a., to move, b) vb. n., to move oneself, to drive;

in No. and Fær. also to draw oneself onward (No. aka seg), to move or slide slowly onward.

**ogadu**, sb., = ogedu<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**ogagot** [ǒg'agǒt', ǒg'agǒt', ǒg'ǎgǒt'], sb., a little child, esp. a little weak, ill-thriven child; a piri (little) o. Conn. The last part of the compd. is doubtless O.N. got, n., spawn, the first part is most prob. O.N. aka, Shetl. og, vb., to creep, crawl.

**ogedu**<sup>1</sup> [ǒg'ǎdū', ǒg'ǎdū', ǒ'gǎdū' (ǒ'gǎdū')], sb., weeds growing among the corn (U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>n</sup>, Fo.). ogedju [ǒg'ǎdju': Y<sup>n</sup>. occas. From Fo. the word is reported as denoting dead-nettle, lamium. In a similar sense from U<sup>n</sup>, bu.: okerdu [ok'ǎrdū'], prob. bugle, ajuga reptans (like dead-nettle, a labiate flower). Metaph. ogedu of immature, sparsely-growing corn on the field (U.). — By transference: a small, useless and worthless thing (U.: ǒ'gǎdū'). — From Y<sup>h</sup>. is reported a form ogerdun [ǒ'gǎrdūn'] in sense of new corn sprouting among the old, damaged by wind and rain. — A form ogetu [ǒg'ǎtū', ǒ'gǎtū'] of immature corn (U<sup>wg</sup>: ǒg'ǎtū'; U<sup>n</sup>: ǒ'gǎtū') may be due to infl. of another word; see oggatu, sb. — O.N. akrđái, m., a species of weeds (hemp-nettle); No. daae, \*dái, m., hemp-nettle, galeopsis tetrahit. oge-, oger-, oker-: O.N. akr, m., field. With dun in ogerdun cf. Sw. dial. dån, n., = dån, n., hemp-nettle, galeopsis tetrahit.

**ogedu**<sup>2</sup> [ǒg'ǎdū', ǒ'gǎdū'], sb., vapour rising from, and lying low down over, the earth, prop. mist rising from ploughed fields; low-lying mist; dewdrops in cobwebs between the grass-stalks in the field in misty weather; de o. is drivin'. Also ogadu [ǒ'gǎdū']. U<sup>n</sup>. Now rare. — Prob. an original \*akr-duf (dof), "field-mist". For the first part of the compd. see the preceding word.

With the second part cf. Fær. *duv* in "duvaveður [dū·avē·vór]", n., *damp weather*, and Sw. dial. *dova*, *dåva*, vb., *to steam*, esp. of warm vapour rising from the earth: "jola dåvar", *warm mist rises from the earth*, at the approach of frosty weather (Ri.).

**ogelsk(j)u**, sb., see *og(g)elsku*, -skju, sb.

**ogemuld**, **oge-mould** [og·əmöld·, -möld·], sb., *mould (of fields)*. Fo. — O.N. \*akrmold, f., id. For *øge* from O.N. *akr*, m., *field*, see the two preceding words.

**oger** [øgær (ægær)], sb., *sea-foam, whirling movement in the sea near land*, esp.: a) *whirls of the receding breakers, or the foam from the backwash of waves*; b) *under-current setting out from the shore*; c) *greenish foam, gathering around the white froth from the backwash of breakers*. Also in the forms *joger* [jögær] and *øger* [ægær]. — *oger*: Aí. and Nm<sup>s</sup>. [øgær]; Conn. [ægær]. *joger*: Y<sup>n</sup>. and Y<sup>h</sup>.; Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.) and Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe), De., Papa occas. *øger*: Papa St. occas. — From Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Bard.) the word is reported esp. in sense b, from N.Roe esp. in sense c, from Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.) in all the given senses. — O.N. *ægir*, m., *the sea, ocean*. Icel. *ægja*, vb., *to flow, flood* (B.H.). Cf. Eng. (dial.) *eagre*, sb., *tidal wave* (A.S. *egor*, *water, sea*).

**ogerdun**, sb., see *ogedu*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**ogerhons** [ø·gærhó·n̥s̥· (-hó·n̥s̥)], **ogrehons** [ø·gærhó·n̥s̥], sb., *a stunt; an odd-looking creature*, comm. of persons; *a weakly and partly deformed person*. U. (*oger*, *ogre*). Fe. [ø·gærhó·n̥s̥·, -hó·n̥s̥]. — In Fe. also in the form *jogrehjóns* [jog·ræhjo·ns· (-hjo·ns·), -hjó·ns·], shortened: *joghjóns* [joghjo·ns]. Beside "hó·n̥s̥" (hó·n̥s̥) is also found the pronunc. "hó·n̥s̥" by association with Eng. *hunch*, sb. — The word

seems to be Da. *agerhøne*, O.N. *akrhøna*, f., *a quail*, applied in comparison and jokingly or disparagingly, after the original meaning of the word had been lost. Note the word *hjonsa*, sb., *a hen*, in Shetl. Norn with original final s.

**ogetu**, sb., see *oggatu*.

**ogg**<sup>1</sup> [óg, og], vb., properly *to satisfy*, now: *to give one good and dainty food*; to o. a bairn. U<sup>n</sup>. O.N. *hugga*, vb., *to soothe, comfort*, Fær. *ugga*, vb. See *ugg*, vb.

**ogg**<sup>2</sup> [åg (øg), øg], vb., *to be on the point of vomiting, to have a fit of nausea*. Y., Fe. Cf. No. *øgja*, vb., *to be disgusted, to feel sick*.

**oggatu** [óg·atū·, -tu·] and **oggetu** (**uggetu**), **ogetu** [og·ətu· (óg·ətu·), ø·gətu·], sb., *a small ant*, smaller than the common, so-called *møratu*, *muratug*. Found on small mounds in the out-field. Occas. in a wider sense of a *diminutive creature, animal or person*; a *piri* (*little o*). U<sup>n</sup>. — The first part *ogg* (*ugg*), *og*, is prob. No. *ugg*, m., used in sense of *gnaf's larvæ*, *small animals in the water* (prop. *thorn, prickle*). The second part must be *tu(g)*, sb., *a mound*, as in *møratu*, sb., *ant*, prop. *ant-hill*, by transference appl. to the insect itself.

**og(g)elsku**, -skju [óg·əlsku·, øg·əlsku·], sb., *old, worn-out shoe*, occas. used plurally in the expr.: to *geng* in o. Nm. Cf. O.N. \**økulskór*, m., *low shoes*, and O.N. *økulskuáðr*, adj., *wearing shoes, reaching the ankles*. See *hogelsku*, sb., adj., adv.

**oggins** [ógins, øgins], sb. pl., *dainty food, a small meal between the usual meal-times*. U<sup>n</sup>. See *ogg*<sup>1</sup>, *ugg*, vbs., and *uggins*, sb. pl.

**ogjovous**, adj., *insignificant, worthless* (U<sup>n</sup>.); see *ugjovous*, adj.

**ogl**, **oggel** [ógəl (øgəl)], vb., *to soil* (N.I.); see *ugl*, vb.

**oglagrind**, **uglagrind** [og·lagrind·



(əgˈla-), sb., a wooden frame around which the snells are wound, and to which the fish-hooks are fixed. U<sup>wg</sup>. — \*ɔngla-grind, f., "hook-frame". O.N. ɔngull, m., fish-hook. Cf. onglabiter, sb.

**ohott, ohoitt, uho(i)tt** [(ðhø'tt) ðhøi'tt], sb., sudden, overwhelming fear of the supernatural, especially at night (fear of trolls, fairies, ghosts, etc.); a o. cam' ower dem. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — O.N. ótti, m., fear; dread. See hott<sup>2</sup>, hoitt, sb., which is another form of the same word.

**oiler** [äilər], sb., 1) liquid manure. 2) gutter in a byre (Ai., Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>.); see further oller, sb.

**oilg**, sb., see olg, sb.

**oilga**, sb., see olga, sb.

**\*oita** [óita], adv., at the back of, behind. In a Fella variant of the riddle about the cow (Introd., Fragments of Norn). O.N. aptan, adv., from behind, behind. See \*atte, adv. (in an Unst variant of the same riddle).

**†okenli** [okˈənli], adv., often, frequently. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). oken- for \*often-? Cf. O.N. optliga, adv., often, frequently.

**okerdu** [okˈərdū], sb., weeds growing among the corn; prob. bugle, ajuga reptans. U<sup>n</sup>, bu. To be classed with the labiate flowers, like dead-nettle, lamium, in Fo. called ogedu. O.N. akrdái, m., hemp-nettle. See ogedu<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**\*okkel**, sb., see akkel and jokl, jokkel.

**ok-name** [oknem (ák-nem, -nəm)], sb., a nickname, (mocking) epithet. A more recent form: "eek-name", from L.Sc. eek, sb., addition, increase. O.N. auknafn, auknefni, n., a nick-name.

**okr, oker** [okər], vb., to augment, increase; to raise; de laird is ['has'] okerd de rent. In its form the word is O.N. okra, vb., to practise usury, but in sense it is

O.N. auka, vb., to augment, increase.

**okrabung, okrebung** [okˈrəboŋˈ (okˈra-), okˈrəboŋˈ (okˈrə-)], sb., weeds, the name of diff. sorts of grass, esp. weeds in the field: wall barley or barley-grass, rye-grass, oat-grass or brome-grass; common sow-thistle. Sometimes also hemlock, conium. — The first part of the compd. is O.N. akr, m., field. The second part is the same word as No. bunk, bunke, Da. bunke, name of certain sorts of grass, esp. "aira", hair-grass; Sw. (dial.) bunke, m., a cluster of long grass, coarse fodder (poa), and "bynke", n. collect., tall weeds in a field. See ekrabung, sb.

**okregord, okregert** [okˈrəgeˈrt, -gəˈrt (okˈrə-)], sb., properly a fence surrounding the fields or the cultivated home-field; now partly a piece of pasture-land immediately inside the fence, and outside the fields, = utbet (Fo.), partly and comm.: stubble-fields, rowens. to slepp de o., to let in the cattle (from the out-field) to pasture in the rowens after the harvest; comm. de rigs is lyin' in o., the reaped fields are lying in rowens, before letting in the cattle for pasturing (N.I.). "to eat de o.", appl. to the cattle: to graze on the stubble-fields (N.I.). — \*akr(a)-garðr, m., "field-fence"; sleppa akr(a)gárdinum (Shetl. to slepp de o.), to let go or open the fence.

**oks-worm** [ákswərm], sb., a kind of worm: corn-worm, zabrus gibbus. Nm. — Prop. "ear (of corn)-worm", because it creeps into the ears of corn. O.N. ax, n., ear of corn. See \*konnmærki, sb.

**\*ol** [ol (øːl, ɔl)], sb., 1) a strip of meadow or field. 2) channel in the sea-bottom. Now found only as a place-name, a) in sense 1: de Ols [øls] (Ham., Fo.), strips of field. As the second part of compd. and

unstressed, comm. abbreviated to -el [ə], e.g. de Gronels, pl. (W.), a piece of grass-land: \*grœn-álar (*the green strips*), de Longel [lånə] (N<sup>o.</sup>) and “de Longels”, pl. (U<sup>wg.</sup>), strips of field: \*lang-álar. b) in sense 2: de Olens [óləns], pl., a fishing-ground off Snaranes (Sa<sup>e.</sup>): \*álarinir, def. pl., *the channels*. — O.N. áll, m., *a stripe, strip; a deep, narrow channel, a depression*, etc. In sense of *a stripe along the back of an animal, esp. a horse*, is found an anglicised form “eel”, il [il], sb.; in the same sense O.N. áll.

**olament** [ó<sup>o</sup>·lamə<sup>o</sup>nt<sup>o</sup>], adj., *situated high up*, in the expr.: “de o. air”, partly *the higher strata of air*, partly *the zenith region*. de sun is i' de o. air, *the sun is very high up in the sky*. Jokingly in such exprs.: du's bigget de skru op i' de o. air, *you have built that corn-stack far too high*; de kettle is op i' de o. air, *the pot is hanging far too high up over de fire*. Also as a sb. in the expr. “de o. o' de air”, and in the compd. “de o.-air”, used in the same way as “de o. air”. N.Roe. — Poss. from an old \*háleik-megnōr (megnaōr), prop. *grown or increased in height, shot up in height* (conjecture by S. Bugge). O.N. háleikr, m., *height*, and “megnask”, vb. refl., *to increase in strength*.

**old** [ó<sup>o</sup>ld, ó<sup>o</sup>ld (ó<sup>o</sup>ld, ó<sup>o</sup>ild)], sb., *hazy, sultry weather, oppressive heat*; a o. o' heat [het]; der 'r a o. lvin' ower de grund (Y<sup>n.</sup>). U. [ó<sup>o</sup>ld, ó<sup>o</sup>ld. Har., U<sup>n.</sup> occas.: ó<sup>o</sup>ld]. Y<sup>n.</sup> [ó<sup>o</sup>ld, ó<sup>o</sup>ild]. — The word is etymologically to be classed with the synonymous olg, sb., from \*ulk- (No. ulka, f., *mustiness, mucus*). With the form old cf. O.N. ýlda, f., *smell of decay*, and Icel. úldinn, No. and Sw. dial. ul, Da. dial. ullen, adj., *mouldy; putrid*. The word, like olg, sb.,

assimilates partly to øl, with which it is doubtless etym. connected.

**olg<sup>1</sup>** [(ó<sup>o</sup>lg) ólg, ó<sup>o</sup>lg (ólg)], sb., *oppressive heat*; a o. o' heat [het]; N.I.; Nm.; — *warm, misty weather*, a warm o. (Fe.). Also reported in sense of *warm vapour rising from the ground* (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n.</sup>: ólg). a o. [ólg, ó<sup>o</sup>lg] o' sweat, *strong and steaming sweat* (Y<sup>h.</sup>); to be in a o. o' sweat, *to steam with sweat*. — Is to be classed with No. ulka, f., *mustiness, mould, mucus*, ulken, adj., *close*, Sw. dial. ulken, adj., *decomposed, coagulated*, and doubtless also with O.N. yl, No. yl, m., *heat*, in East country, partly of *vapour which rises from the ground*, Shetl. øl, sb. See olg, vb., and olget, adj.

**olg<sup>2</sup>** [(ó<sup>o</sup>lg) ólg], sb., *heavy commotion in the sea*, a o. i' de sea; *agitated, choppy sea, cross-sea*. Fo. — Icel. ólga, f., *a rushing; agitated state* (E.J.), *the waves of the ocean* (B.H.), ólgusjör, m., *agitated sea*.

**olg** [ólg (ó<sup>o</sup>lg), ólg], vb., *to decay, to become slimy and ill-smelling*, esp. of fish; “de fish stands (is standin') olgin i' de dirt” (of fish, put aside without being cleaned). Fe. — Cf. No. ulka, f., *mustiness, mould, mucus*, as well as Shetl. olg<sup>1</sup>, sb., and olget, adj.

**olga** [ólga, ó<sup>o</sup>lga], sb., *liquid manure in a byre*. Ai. (Onjefirth). Du. For \*ogla by metathesis of l, earlier \*odla, from \*aðl-. Da. (Jut.) and Sw. dial. “adel, a(e)”, and in Da.: ajle; No. aale, m. See oller, sb.

**olger** [(ó<sup>o</sup>lgær) óilgær], sb., = olga, sb. See oller, sb.

**olget** [ólgæt, ó<sup>o</sup>lgæt], adj., *half-spoiled, decaying, slimy and dirty*, esp. of fish; o. fish. Of fish-livers; o. (*decaying*) livers. Fe. — No. ulkutt, adj., *dirty*; *slimy*, Sw. dial. ulken, adj., *decomposed; coagulated*. See olg, vb.

**olgrof** [ólgrøf], sb., *liquid man-*

*ure, urine and dung from the cattle in a byre.* N.Roe. — The word prop. denotes the gutter behind the cattle: de ronek. \*aðl-gröf, f., “urine-pit”. See oller, sb., and -grof in bakka-grof, sb.

\*olki, \*olkek, sb., *the auk*, alca torda, see wolki, sb.

olla-pluck [ól·'aplok·], sb., *remains of wool, hair or feathers on the carcass of an animal or bird.* In Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) the word is still mostly used in its original sense *remains of wool on a sheep's carcass*; in Y. and Fe. in a wider sense, as given above, and mostly in the pl.; de olla-plucks o' a goose or hen, etc. In Y<sup>n</sup>. also by transference used of *sparse, immature corn.* — Prop. “wool-pluck”. The first part of the compd. is the gen. “ullar” of O.N. ull, f., *wool*.

ollastu [ól·'astū], sb., *sheep's carcass found in the out-field*; “did du tak' hem yon o.?” Conn. — Prop. *wool-scrap*: \*ullar-stúfr. ullar: gen. of O.N. ull, f., *wool*. O.N. stúfr, m., *a stump*. See the preceding word.

olek, olek [ólək (olək), ölək (ö'ələk)], sb., *a small (and thin) ling, young ling.* In N.I. esp. with long vowel-sound; in S.Sh. (Du.) with short vowel-sound. — For \*ol-long, \*olling, originally “\*ál-langa” or rather “\*val-langa”. The first part of the compd., denoting the narrow, cylindrical shape of the young ling, may be either O.N. áll, m., *eel*, or rather O.N. vølr (val-), m., *cylinder, rod, stick*. Cf. No. vallonga (vollaange, vaalaange), f., *a small ling, almost cylindrical in shape* (R.). With ol- as a development from an original “val-” cf. e.g. od = wod, sb., from an original \*vað-

ollemos [ól·'əməs·, ál·'əməs·], adj., *poor, wretched, bony*; a o. body. Ai. — O.N. ólmusa, f., a) *alms*; b) *a poor wretch*. In No. partly as adj. (or

genitive) “olmosa”, *wretched*. Fær. olmusa, f., as the first part of compd.: *wretched*; olmusudýr, n., *a poor wretch*.

oller [ólər, ðlər, ó'lər], sb., 1) a) *liquid manure in a byre.* Conn. [ólər]. N.I. (Y.) and Wests. (Ai.) [ólər, ó'lər]. Partly also b) = ronek, *gutter for gathering of liquid manure.* Ai. occas. 2) *mire, mud, slough*. Wh., U. occas. — oiler [áilər]: Ai. and Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>.; odler [ádlər]: Du<sup>s</sup>., in senses 1 a and b. olger [(ó'lgər) óilgər]: U. in senses 1 and 2, N<sup>w</sup>. in sense 1 a. olga [ólga, ó'lgá]: Ai. occas. and Du. occas. in sense 1 a. — \*aðl-. Da. (Jut.) adel (aðəl), ael, ajl(e), Sw. dial. adel, al, No. aale, m., *urine of cattle, liquid manure from the byres*.

\*olmark [ólma'rk, ólma'rk], sb., *a common*, = \*wolmen, \*wolemen for \*olmenn. U. Now found only as a place-name: de Olmarks (U<sup>mo</sup>.), now arable land, but remembered by elderly people as having been a common pasture. This is also the case with regard to “de Alsmarks [a'lsma'rkz]” (U<sup>c</sup>.), another form of the same word. — O.N. \*almørk, No. aalmark, f., *a common*. Cf. almark.

\*olmenn, sb., *a common*, O.N. almenningr, m. Preserved only as a place-name, and now generally found in forms with prefixed w: wolmen, wolamenn, wolemen; see \*wolmen, sb.

\*olmø, sb., *a large assembly of people, gathered crowd* (Da. “almue”), see wolmø, sb.

omag, omak, omek, sb., 1) *a small, frail person (or thing)*; 2) *part of a sheaf of corn*; see further umag, sb.

\*ombod [ómbód], ombuth [óm-bop], sb., 1) *factorship*. 2) *a kind of tithe, vicar's tithe (due to clergy obtaining only the smaller tithe and not the corn tithe)*. U.

Edm. has: a) umboth, a term applied to teind or tithe of an alternate description, O. and S., and b) umboth, procuratory, factorship, S. — O.N. umboð, n., *transfer; full powers, administration*. — As a place-name is found in Shetl. a) in Unst: Ombuth, Ombod, name of a farm in Colvidale, b) in Papa Stour: de Ombods [ðombos]-dellin's [-'delvings'], *a piece of cultivated home-field*. As a place-name the word may mean *crown property, national property* (in former times); see the foll. word.

**ombodsländ** [ðmˈbɔslænd], sb., *crown property, national property*, in former times. Papa St. — \*umbods-land. O.N. umboð, n., *full powers, administration*.

**omgordin** [ðmˈgɔrdin], sb., *border, a thick rope around the mouth of an open straw-basket* (mesi or \*skalv<sup>1</sup>). Also as the first part of compd. in “**o.-støri**” = omgordin. U. — \*umgyrðing, *border (that which encircles)*, from O.N. umgyrða, vb., *to encircle, surround*. støri: O.N. staurr, m., *a pole, stake*. Cf. gørdastøri and “about-geng”, sbs.

**omgordin** [ðmˈgɔrdin], pres. part. and adj., *surrounding*, handed down only in the expr. “**de o. støri**” (U.), with a more recent name called “**de about-gaun** [-'going] støri”; see the preceding word. — O.N. umgyrða, vb., *to encircle, surround*.

**oml, ommel** [ðmɛl], vb., 1) *to speak indistinctly, to mutter*. N.I. uml, ummel [omɛl]: N.Roe. 2) *to bellow low and threateningly*, esp. appl. to bulls. N.I. (U.). ombel [ðmbɛl]: U. — O.N. umla, vb., *to mutter, mumble*. In sense 2 there may be a merging with an \*olm from original \*olma; cf. No. olma, ulma, vb., *to give threatening looks, to be or appear furious* (esp. of bulls), Sw. dial. olma, vb., *to bellow*, of bulls.

\***omlastobb** [ðmˈlastøb], sb., *a quiet, lonely, out-of-the-way place*, e.g. a trysting-place; also a fishing-ground frequented only by few; “**dey were gane** [-'gone] **to a(n) o.**” U<sup>n</sup>. Uncertain origin. The first part of the compd. is poss. to be classed with oml, vb., in the sense (not handed down) *to be quiet, silent*, prop. *to produce a slight sound, to mumble*; cf. No. øm, m., *a very faint sound*, øma, vb., a) *to listen*, b) *to mutter, hint at*, ømeleg, adj., *quiet, silent*. stobb is prob. O.N. stubbi (or stobbi), m., *a stub, stump*. See \*nombrastobb.

\***omlestø** [ðmˈlɛstø], sb., *an unpleasant or dangerous place*, esp. *a rapid, dangerous current, sea-current*; we're gotten ut o' dis [-'this] o. U. The first part omle-, may have arisen from \*olme- by metathesis of l. Cf. No. olma, ulma, vb., *to give threatening looks, to be or appear furious, grim*; Sw. dial. ulma, vb., id. (appl. to air, weather). Poss. association with oml, vb., *to produce a sound, to mutter*, in allusion to the bubbling and seething of the current. stø is doubtless O.N. \*støði, n., *a stand, a place*, Fær. støði, No. støde, n., in No. esp. of a fishing-ground.

\***omnestobb** [ðmˈnɛstøb], sb., *very thick mist*. U<sup>n</sup>. The first part is uncertain, poss. to be connected with Sw. dial. omma, oma, vb., of air, sky: *to darken, to become overcast*. It might also be supposed to represent a \*hōmne- and to be No. humen, adj., *dim, dark*. stobb is here prob. synonymous with stumba (stomba), sb., *thick mist*.

**omol** [ðmɔl], sb., *secret* (U<sup>n</sup>), see umol, sb.

**omott, omotta**, sb., *impotence; something small and feeble; thin, weak places in unevenly-spun worsted*. N.I. See further umott, umotta, sbs.

**ompastobb** [ðmˈpastøb], **ompe-**

**stobb** [ð'm'pæstøb], sb., *confusion; disorder; untidiness*; de hus is a ' [all'] in a o. U<sup>n</sup>.: ompa-. Y. and Fe.: omp-e-. — The first part omp-poss. represents v amp-; cf. Sw. dial. vamped, vamped, adj., *preposterous; confused; mad*. With regard to "o" for "va (vo, wo)" cf. od, sb., from \*vað-; ol- in ollek prob. from \*val-. stobb here is poss. to be classed with No. stubba (stumpa, stupa), vb., *to fall; to stumble*.

**ompløst**, sb., *a sudden gale* (U<sup>wg.</sup>); see onpløst, sb.

**omujjem** [õ'muj'æm, õ'muij'æm], sb. or adj.? expression, denoting two objects of the same kind: *the same thing over again*; dat is o. "What are ye gaun ['going'] to ha'e wi' de taatis?" "Omujjem!" *What will you have (to eat) with the potatoes? Nothing else (only potatoes)*. Fo. o' dem upo dem, adverbial expression? Origin obscure.

**on, onn** [(õ<sup>3</sup>n, on) ân, â<sup>1</sup>n, õn, ân], sb., *part of a strip of field, esp. a square piece* (Fo., Du. occas.) or *a piece in the width of the strip* (U<sup>n</sup>, Du. occas.), *a piece dug by spade or reaped by a single labourer*; to tak' or dell ['delve'] a o. U<sup>n</sup>. [ân, ân, õn]. Fo. [(õ<sup>3</sup>n, on) ân, ân]. Du. and Ai. [ân, â<sup>1</sup>n]. In Foula also won [wõ<sup>3</sup>n, wân, wõn]. — As a place-name, in names of pieces of field or strips of meadow, the word is found in several places. Examples: de Onn [õn, õin] (Brough, Br.); de Onns [ân] o' Gord (Conn.). In Fo. as a place-name partly with long vowel: de Wons [wõ<sup>3</sup>ns] = de Ons [õns (õ<sup>3</sup>ns)], de steni Ons or Wons (Harrier, Fo.), a piece of home-field. — Sw. dial. von, ân, f., and âne, m., *a small piece of field or meadow falling to a single labourer to reap; a cross-piece of a strip of field or meadow*. No. one, m., *part (limited square or strip) of a wood, von, f., a narrow piece of meadow*.

**ond<sup>1</sup>** [õnd (õind, õnd)], sb., *a warm current of air or a breeze on a hot*

*day*; a warm o. N.I. (Y., Fe.). The form with õ [õnd] is characteristic of Fe. — Is prob. O.N. ønd, f., *breath (breath of life)*, from which a meaning: *a breeze, a current of air*, has been developed. Cf. Fær. ond, f., a) *breath, spirit*, b) *warm current of air*, ein heit ond. Merges with the foll. word.

**ond<sup>2</sup>** [õnd (õind, õnd), ân], sb., 1) *heat: a) heat of the sun; great, atmospheric heat*; a o. o' warmth (Fe.), a o. o' heat [het] (U., Y.). Occas. also *sultry heat*, a o. heat (U., Y.). b) *great heat from the fire on the hearth, close heat indoors*; de o. o' de fire; a o. f(r)ae de fire; a o. o' heat. Y. 2) a) *haze round the sun*; a o. about de sun (U<sup>n</sup>.); b) *thick mist*, prop. and esp. in warm weather; a o. o' mist (U<sup>n</sup>.); c) *heavy clouds, near the sun or on the horizon, threatening rain*; der 'r a o. under de sun; der 'r a o. (a watery o.) about him i' de sky, *there are rain-threatening clouds in the sky*. U<sup>n</sup>. — U. and Y.: õnd (õind). Fe. occas.: õnd. U<sup>m</sup>.<sup>n</sup>. occas.: ân. — onn, onj [õn (õ<sup>1</sup>n), ân]; reported from Nm<sup>w</sup>. [õn (õ<sup>1</sup>n)] in sense 1 a: a onn o' heat; from Conn. [ân] in the expr. "in a onn", *oppressed by great heat*. Most comm. in the form ønn [õn], a ønn o' heat. — Prob. \*orn-. Cf. a) O.N. orna, vb., a) *to warm*, ß) *to get warm*; No. orne, m., *warmth*; b) Sw. (dial.) orna, vb., *to be spoiled by heat, to become musty, oren*, orig. adj., *musty*, Da. oret, adj., id. — See ønn, sb. For the final d in ond cf. the foll. word: ond from O.N. ønn, and for the changes in meaning cf. olg<sup>1</sup>, sb., and olg, vb.

**ond<sup>3</sup>** [õnd, õnd, õnd, ân], sb., *eagerness, love of work*; der 'r a o. upo dee; der 'r nae ['no'] o. upon or in him. Fe. — O.N. ønn, f., *eagerness; diligence; industrious occupation, activity*. — In sense of *care, competence; careful and capable execution of something* (Fe.),

ond assimilates to vand, sb., and is most prob. a form of that word.

\***ond** [ónd, ónd], vb., properly to puff, to produce a faint, warm breeze, reported only of mist in the expr. "de mist lay ondin on de hills". Fe<sup>w</sup>. — O.N. anda, vb., to breathe; No. anda, vb., also to puff, to blow gently, of wind.

**ondali, ondeli** [ó'n·dali, ón·dali, ó'n·dali, ón·dali], adj., *strange; queer; mysterious*; a **o.** body. N.I. U.: ondali. Y<sup>n</sup>.: ondeli. Of weather: *doubtful, foreboding bad weather*, **o.** wadder. U. In Wh. ondali (undali) [on·dali] in sense of *bad; wicked; evil*; a **o.** man. Other sporadic forms are: a) ondelek [on·dələk], *odd; comical* (Nm<sup>w</sup>.), a **o.** like [on·dələk, -lək] bein'; b) ondelig, oindelig [óñ·dəlig, óin·dəlig], *bad-looking; stunted* (Y<sup>n</sup>.); a **o.** animal; c) ondelit, ondelet [óñ·dəlit (óin·dəlit), -lət], *strange; queer* (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>, Lunn.), **o.**-look-in'. In U. occas. ondelet [óñ·dələt] and ondelent [óñ·dələnt] (U<sup>n</sup>.) beside ondali. In Ai. occas. ondelet [óñ·dələt] in sense of *indolent, lazy*, prob. by association with Eng. indolent; d) onderli [ón·dərlí, óñ·dərlí], *cunning, crafty*, by association with onder, *under*, prep.; Du. [ón·dərlí]; acc. to J.I. [óñ·dərlí]. — O.N. undarligr, adj., *singular; extra-ordinary*.

**ondelokk** [óñ·dələk, -lək, -ləg], sb., *accident; misfortune*; der 'r a **o.** fa'en ['fallen] upo dem, *they have met with an accident*. Also *illness or indisposition of an unusual or inexplicable nature*; some **o.** fell upon him; der 'r a **o.** fa'en upo de coo. Y<sup>n</sup>. — \*and-lukka? Parallel form to andelokk, sb., q.v.

**onder** [óndər, óndər], sb., partly 1) *a small porch; penthouse*, partly and esp. 2) *wooden lintel or shelf above the door to lay things on*, = andər, ander. Fe. O.N. anddyri, n., *porch*.

**onder** [óndər (óndər, óndər)], prep. and adv., *under*; as the first part of various compds. the word springs from O.N. undir, prep. and adv.; see the foll. words. "óndər" is generally the regular Shetl. pronunc. of Eng. under. In a few compds. a form under with preserved phonetic o [óndər] has arisen from O.N. "undir", and occas. alternating with the pronunc. "óndər". See under, prep.

**ondergjud** [ón·dərđó·d], sb., *under-current in the sea, running in a contrary direction to the current on the surface; under-current running stronger than the current on the surface*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Other forms, likewise characteristic of Y<sup>n</sup>., are: ondergud [ón·dərgū·d], ondergu, -go [ón·dərgū, -gō] and onderguen [ón·dərgū·ən, -gō·ən]. — \*undir-gjót. No. gjot, f., *under-current (in an opposite direction), double current*, Shetl. (Fo.) gjud, sb. See onderhwigg, sb.

**ondergro, -gru** [ón·dəgrō], sb., *swell in the sea, the rising of waves in calm weather, indicating rough weather or storm*; a **o.** i' de sea. Fe. Also with a more recent expr. called "a undermade sea" (Fe.). — The first part of the compd. is the prep. *under*. The second part gro, gru, may be O.N. gróði, gróðr, m., *a growing, growth, increase*. In that case the word has a similar root-meaning to the supposed one of the synonymous ondermäind, sb. Another possible definition of gro (gru) is, however, found in Icel. gráð, n., *small waves of the sea* (B.H.), græði, n., *ocean*, with which cf. Sw. dial. gráða, f., *a small water-fall* (Ri.), and No. græe, m., *manifestation of power; indignation; excitement*. **u** for **o** from **ó** by mutation of á is frequently found in Shetl.

**onderhus**, sb., *the substructure in a water-mill* (Fo.), see underhus, sb.

**onderhwigg** [ón·dərhwig, ón·dər-

hwigg<sup>2</sup>] and **underhwigg** [on'dər-hwig<sup>2</sup>], sb., 1) *under-current in the sea, running in a contrary direction to the current on the surface; under-current stronger than the current on the surface.* U<sup>n</sup>. (onder- and under-). 2) *swell in the sea, esp. in fine weather, indicating rough weather or storm.* U<sup>wg</sup>. and U<sup>s</sup>. (onder-). **underhwigga** [on'dərhwig'a], *strong current, prop. under-current* (Y<sup>n</sup>). — N.I.: hw- for kw- from O.N. kv-. hwigg for \*kwigg(g) is to be classed with O.N. kvikr, adj., *quick, living*, kvikna, vb., *to quicken, to come to life.* Cf. Icel. kveikja, f., *of the increase of the sea-current*, and Shetl. kwikn, kwikken, vb., *of the tide: to begin to run quicker, to increase.* — More extended than onderhwigg (in the sense of *under-current*) is the word "under-kindlin'" (Eng. *kindle*) in which "kindlin'" is a translation of hwigg, \*kwigg (O.N. kveikja, vb., *to kindle*, kvikna, vb., *to quicken, to come to life.*) Other names in Shetl. for *under-current* are "under-draw", "under-shot", and *undersuk*, *undersuk*.

**onderleg**, sb., *the lowest layer of peats, piled up for drying* (Y<sup>n</sup>.); see *underleg*, sb.

**ondermäind** [ön'dərmäind<sup>2</sup>; ön'dərmäind<sup>2</sup>], sb., *heavy swell in the sea, esp. in fine weather, as a harbinger of rough weather or storm; a o. i' de sea.* U. Prop. *groundswell*, in contrast to the smaller waves on the surface caused by the wind. — The second part may be O.N. magn, n. (\*megnd<sup>2</sup>), in sense of *growth, swelling*, prop. *might, main, strength.* Cf. O.N. magnask and megnask, vb. refl., *to grow strong, to increase*; No. megna, vb., *to swell up, to increase.* For the final d in mäind cf. e.g. ond<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>, sbs., and see *In-trod.* V (also N.Spr. VII), § 38 j.

**ondersten** [ön'dərsten<sup>2</sup>], sb., properly "under-stone", a *stone forming a base*, used metaph. for *author*, esp. of *something bad*; he was *de o. o' dat.* Y<sup>h</sup>. \*undir-steinn.

**ondersuk** [ön'dərsuk<sup>2</sup>; ön'dərsuk<sup>2</sup>], sb., *under-current*; see *undersuk*, sb.

\***ondestø** [å<sup>1</sup>h<sup>2</sup>dəstø<sup>2</sup>; -stø<sup>2</sup>; ö<sup>1</sup>h<sup>2</sup>dəstø<sup>2</sup>], sb., *mist or drizzling rain accompanied by a gentle breeze*; also *close, sultry mist, spreading over the sea*, a o. o' *mist.* U<sup>n</sup>. Prop. a *tabu-word*, used by fishermen at sea. The first part is ond<sup>2</sup>, sb., in sense 2. The second part is stø, sb., *tabu-name*, sea-term for *wind.*

\***ondi** [ån<sup>2</sup>dj], adj., *small*, used in boat-fishermen's *tabu-lang.* at sea. U<sup>n</sup>. Prop. a *diminishing first part of compd.: diminutive*; cf. No. agn, n., *a grain, particle*, as the first part in "agneliten", adj., *diminutive*, in an extended form: *ognande, øgnande liten* (O.N. øgn, f., *husk*). The same word occurs as the first part in *ennapi* (*ennepig*) and *onnapi*, sbs.; see these words. The common word in Shetl. for *small*, *piri* (*pirri*), is prob., like *ondi*, originally a *diminishing first part of compd.:* No. *pirreliten.* — With the form *ondi* may be compared *ondi-* [\*agn-] in the foll. word.

\***ondibit** [ån<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>dibit<sup>2</sup>; åh<sup>2</sup>n<sup>2</sup>dibit<sup>2</sup>], sb., *a small piece of bait.* U<sup>n</sup>. Originally doubtless \*agnbiti, m., "*bait-bit*"; O.N. agn, n., *bait.* *ondi-* in that case for \*onn(i-); cf. ond<sup>2</sup>, sb. [\*orn-], and ond<sup>3</sup>, sb. [O.N. ønn].

**on-draw** [åndrā], sb., *a garment, worn only on certain occasions; a delicate garment.* Y<sup>h</sup>. See "draw (*draw on*)", vb., and "drawin", sb.

**ondømiuous (ondumious), onfiskali, onfjomlet, onfromli, onfungli (onfongli)**, adjs., see "un-dømiuous", un-fiskali, un-fjomlet, ufrumli (ufrummali, un-fromli), un-fungli, adjs.

**ongastø** [ɔŋːˈgastø, ɔŋːˈga- (ɔŋːˈgə-, ɔŋːˈgə-)], sb., *contrary wind* (U<sup>n</sup>); *wind from an opposite quarter* (U<sup>n</sup>, w., s.); he will be a **o.** de morn, *the wind will change, and blow from an opposite corner tomorrow* (U.). a **o.** in under ill (bad) wadder, *condition of weather with chopping wind immediately before bad weather* (U<sup>w</sup>). In a wider sense: *disturbed state of weather preceding rough weather or storm*, a **o.** in under wind or ill wadder (U<sup>w</sup>). The word, which is found only in Unst, is properly a tabu-word, belonging to fishermen's lang. at sea, and esp. in the sense first given, of *contrary wind*. — \*and-(ga)staða or -(ga)stœði, *opposite direction of the wind*. Cf. Icel. and-stœður vindur, *contrary wind*, and andstöðuvindur, m., *anti-trade* (J.Th.). Shetl. (U.) stø, sb., *wind* (tabu-word), prop. *direction of wind*, O.N. staða, f., and stœði, n. (veðrstaða, vindstœði). The midmost syllable "ga (gə)" is prob. to be classed with stø, and may, in analogy with the initial g in gjøger<sup>1</sup>, gløger, sbs., and goldet, adj., be regarded as the O.Germ. prefix "ga".

**ongdi** [ɔŋːˈd̥i], sb., *stink; strong and disagreeable smell* (U<sup>wg</sup>), = andi<sup>1</sup>, sb.; q.v. O.N. andi, m., *breath*.

**onglabiter** [ɔŋːˈglabitər], sb., *a ling, which, hanging on the fish-hook, tries to bite the line in two in order to get loose*. In the given form, noted down in Y<sup>n</sup>. Other forms, reported from U., are: onglabiter [ɔŋːˈglabäiːtər, äŋːˈgla-] (U<sup>n</sup>, w.) with anglicising of the second part of compd.; ongnibjeder [ɔŋːˈni-bjēːdər (äŋːˈni-)] and omniveder [ɔmːˈnivēːdər (ämːˈni-)] (U<sup>n</sup>), ognabiter [äŋːˈnabäiːtər] and ogni-biter [äŋːˈnibäiːtər] (U<sup>n</sup>, occas.). — \*ɔŋgulbitr or -bitari (\*ɔŋgulbitr, -bitari), m., "*hook-biter*", *he that bites off the*

*hook*. O.N. ɔŋgull, m., *fish-hook*. Other names for an onglabiter are "tom-biter" (comm.), onglasjur (Y<sup>n</sup>).

**onglasjur** [äŋːˈglaʃuːr, äŋːˈglə-], sb., = onglabiter. (Y<sup>n</sup>). Is prob. \*ɔŋgul-sárr, No. ongulsaar, adj., *injured by the hook* (of fish). The explanation of the second part is not quite certain.

**ongnibjeder**, sb., = onglabiter.

**on-kast** [ɔnkast, änkast], sb., *an attack of illness, physical or mental, supposed to be caused by witchcraft; case of sickness or passion; sudden tendency, esp. abnormal; sudden deprivation of one's senses or mental faculties*. Occas. also *a sudden and unexpected misfortune occurring to one*. a **o.-k.** upon ane; hit ['it'] seemed to be a **o.-k.** upon him. — O.N. ákast, n., *a casting upon, influence causing one to do or to suffer something* (Fr.), *infliction, plague; attack, assault*. No. aakast, n., a) *affliction, sickness*; b) *enchantment*.

**onkonn**, adj., see un-konn, adj.

**on-lay** [ɔnlə, änlə], *settled weather of a certain description, esp. bad weather of a certain duration*; a **o.-l.** o' wadder. See "lie, lie on", used of weather, and lega, sb. 4, *settled weather*.

**on-layins** [ɔnːˈlɛːns, änː-], sb. pl., in knitting of stockings: *increase of the number of stitches around the calf; increased number of stitches*; de **o.-l.** o' de sock. See "lay (lay on<sup>b</sup>)", vb.

**onlup**, ?**on-lup** [änlöp, änlöp], sb., *downpour of rain, deluge*; a **o.** ut o' a "rain-traw" (rain-traw, *dense rain-clouds*). Nm. — Either a) a form of the syn. vandlup [vatn-hlauf] by change of va to o — cf. od, sb., from \*vað-, ond, sb., = vand —, or b) arisen from O.N. áhlauf, n., *onset* (e.g. of storm) by anglicising of the first part (Eng. on, prep. and adv., = O.N. á).



**onn<sup>1</sup>**, sb., *part of a strip of field*, see on, sb.

**onn<sup>2</sup>** (onj), sb., *great heat*, see ond<sup>2</sup>, sb., and ønn, sb.

**onnapi** [on<sup>1</sup>ˈapi], sb., *a diminutive being (person), a very small and partly mis-shapen person*. Fo. The first part is No. agn-, ogn-, used as a diminutive prefix to "liten", adj., *small*. See further under ennapi, sb. With onn- cf. also \*ondi, adj.

**onplost, -plust** [onpløst, ðnpløst] and **omplost** [o<sup>1</sup>mpløst (-pløst); ðmpløst, o<sup>1</sup>mpløst], sb., 1) *a sudden, fierce gale of wind*, prop. from an opposite direction (cf. ongastø, sb.); *rough, stormy weather*; he was comin' on or op a o. U<sup>s</sup>. (onplost) and U<sup>w</sup>. (omplost). 2) metaph.: *haste, great hurry*; to be in a omplost (U<sup>w</sup>). — Prob. an old \*andblástr, prop. *contrary wind, onset of contrary wind*, = O.N. andviðri, No. andveder, n. O.N. and-: particle, denoting something opposite; O.N. blástr, m., *blast*, Shetl. bløster (bluster), sb., *violent wind with squall* (U.). Cf. O.H.G. anablast, m., *onset*.

**onredli**, adj., *tangled; untidy*, see "un-redli", adj.

**on-seeker** [on<sup>1</sup>ˈsik<sup>1</sup>ər, ən<sup>1</sup>-], sb., *an animal in the habit of breaking into the home-field* (de tun), *an unruly animal, difficult to keep away from the home-field*; a o.-s. for de tun. N.Sh. (N.I.). Syn. with almark. — Anglicised form of an old Norn word \*ásækjari(?), *attacker*. See the foll. word.

**on-seekin'** [on<sup>1</sup>ˈsik<sup>1</sup>ˈm, ən<sup>1</sup>-], pres. part. and adj., 1) *actively, of an animal: having the habit of breaking into the home-field* (de tun); a o.-s. *coo, sheep or horse*. 2) *passively, of the home-field: exposed to animals desiring to break in (over the fence)*; a o.-s. tun. — In sense 1 originally doubtless an adj.:

\*ásækinn; Icel. ásækinn, No. aasøkjen, adj., *attacking, aggressive* (cf. O.N. ásækni, f., *inclination to attack or molest*). "on-seekin", in sense 2, is a pres. part., O.N. "ásækjandi" from O.N. "sækja á", vb., *to pursue, attack*, = sækja at. With the passive use of "on-seekin" cf. e.g. etin (under et, vb., *to eat*), pres. part. and adj., *edible*.

**onset** [ɔnsət, ånsæt (å<sup>1</sup>nsæt)], sb., 1) *great pressure; exertion of strength; working hard at something; der wer' (it was) a o. to get finished; ironically: hit ['it] is a better o. (of unnecessary bustle or preparations)*. 2) metaph.: *pressure, necessity; der 'r nae o. on it, there is no necessity for it*. N.I. — An old "\*åset" from O.N. setja á, vb., *to press on*, No. setja aa (paa), vb., *to squeeze; to urge on; stretch; pull hard*. Eng. onset, sb., is used in a somewhat diverging sense.

**onsla** [ónslā], sb., *a great multitude, a flock; a great o. o' folk or animals*. C. May be the same word as Da. hønslag, No. hanselag, n., *a party receiving "hans": entertainment given by a sailor to his comrades on his first voyage*; Fær. hōslag [hōslæa] for \*hōnslag, n., *feast, entertainment*.

**ontak** [ɔntak, åntak], sb., 1) *a taking hold of eagerly, exertion, effort*. 2) metaph.: *a taking on, shouting and scolding; fit of desperation; to be in a o., to become excited, to shout and scold; he is in as guid ['good'] a o., he is getting excited*. N.I. — O.N. átak, n., *átaka*, f., *a taking hold of*; Icel. átak, No. aatak, n., (*great*) *exertion of strength; effort*.

**ontili**, adj., *unlucky; disagreeable*, see un-tili, adj.

\*op [åp (ɔp)], sb., *eve of a feast, the day before a holy-day*, as the second part of compd., e.g. jølop,

*Christmas eve*, Todlegsis (Toljegsis)-op, *the day before St. Thorlak's day*, Tammasmass-op. Fo. See further \*apta, sb., from which (by abbr.) the form \*ap has arisen, and from this, \*op.

**op** [ɔp], adv., I) *up*. II) *above*. In application the word mostly assimilates to Eng. *up*, but is occas. used differently from that word and corresponds partly to O.N. *upp*, *up*, and partly to O.N. *uppi*, *above*, e.g.: 1) to blow *op*, *to begin to blow*, *to increase*, appl. to wind. 2) to be *op*, *to be alive*, = O.N. *vera uppi*; "der 'r naebody ['nobody'] *op* at ['that'] can tell". In sense of *used up*, *finished*, Shetl. "be *op*" is partly O.N. *vera uppi*, partly Eng. *be up*. A local expr.: to be *op wi'* a fish, *to catch a fish*, *to draw a fish out of the water*. — In collocation with other adverbs: 1) *op at*, *op-at* [ɔp'at], adv. and adj., *up towards (or in) the north, northerly*, of wind; de wind is gane ['gone'] *op at*; *op-at* wind (Du.). Prop. *up*, *upwards*, O.N. *upp at*. 2) *op ower* [ɔp ɔwər], used adjectivally: *impetuous, too pressing or eager*, a *op-ower body* (N.Roe). 3) *op wi*, adv., *northerly or westerly, veering from south to west or north*, of wind (Fe); de wind is gane *op wi*. O.N. *upp með* (við), prep., *along*. Cf. in *tø*, adv. (under inn, in, adv.). — An older form *upp* [ɔp], occas. alternating with *op*, has been preserved as the first part in various compds., thus: *uppadoga*, adj., *uppalangst*, adj. (prop. refl. perf. part.), *uppastju*, sb., *upbrak* (*uppa*brak), sb., *uppdorrok*, adj., *uppdrow*, sb. and vb., *uppdroit*, adj., *uppet*, vb., *uppgeng*, sb., *uppgester*, sb., *uppglopen*, adj., *uppha*(l)d, sb., *†upphelli-a'*, sb., *uppherda*, sb., *upphugg*, adj., *uppkast*, sb., *upplayin'*, sb., *upplift*, sb., *upplopen*, adj.,

*upplousin'*, sb., *uppløs*, vb., *uppmak'*, sb., *uppomjora*, \**uppomøra*, adv., *upprivin'*, sb., *uppsæt*, sb., *uppslag*(a), sb., *uppsprett*(a), sb., *uppstander*, sb., \**uppstø*, sb., *uppsuk*, sb., *†uppswol*, sb., *upptak*, sb., see these words.

\***opa** [opa], vb., *to open*, in the expr. *o. dønna, dønni* [døŋa, døŋi]! *open the door!* Conn. See \**oba*, vb.

**opan-tø** [ɔp'antø], adv., *above, on the heights*, of sheep frequenting the high parts of the out-field; de sheep is makin' *o.-t.*; *o.-t.* i' de hill. Fo., Nm. — *opan* seems to have arisen by mingling of a) O.N. *ofan*, adv., *above, from above*, *ofan til*, adv., *above*, and b) O.N. *upp*, adv., *up*. "tø" is a local pronunc. of Eng. *to*.

\***ord**<sup>1</sup> [ɔrd, ørd], sb., 1) collect. *a heap of fragments of rock, talus* (esp. at the foot of a rocky wall, and caused by a mountain slide). 2) *a big boulder*. Now found only as a place-name, e.g. de Ord: a) Br. [ɔrd], b) North Isle, N. [ɔrd], de Ords [ørds]: a) Hwefirth Ness, Nm., b) N.Roe, c) Fitful, Du. Occas. \**urd* [ord], e.g. de Fadlurdins [fadl-or'dins] (Hamnafell, Fo.): \**fall-urð-irnar*. — In the colloquial language is found a form *hordin* [hórdin] (q.v.), partly a) *a big boulder*, partly b) *a big, heavily-built person (woman)*. Also in place-names: *Hord* [hórd-]. Shetl. Stedn., p. 160. — O.N. *urð*, f., *a heap of fragments of rock, talus, esp. caused by a mountain slide*.

**ord**<sup>2</sup> [órd], sb., 1) *a bringing forth, calving, laying*. to be under *o.*, of a cow: *to be with young, going to calve*. Nm<sup>m</sup>. 2) metaph.: *the moment for executing something*; to be *upo de o. o' gaun*, *to be on the point of going*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. — \**vurpð*, *vurpt*, f., *a bringing forth*, from O.N. *verpa*, *to cast*; *to lay eggs*. See further *urt* (*hurt*), sb.

**ordel** [órdəl]-*tree*, sb., *lintel, the*

*beam above the door*, for putting things on. Conn. ordel- prob. for \*order (older \*horder-) by dissimilation of the final r; see *Introd.* V (also N.Spr. VII), § 38 h. O.N. hurðar, gen. of hurð, f., *a door*, hurðaráss, m., *a door-beam*.

\*ordedoit [ōrˈdədōit], sb., *a morning nap, a heavy sleep till late in the forenoon*; du 's ta'en dee a o., *you have taken a long morning nap*. Y<sup>h</sup>. \*ordetu [ōrˈdētū]: Fe.; du 's ta'en dee a o. — Prob. \*árdag-dot. O.N. árdegis, adv., *early in the day*. Icel. dott, n., *a sleepy nodding with the head*. ordetu for older \*ordedut; for dropping of final t see *Introd.* V (also N.Spr. VII), § 35.

\*orderus [ōrˈdorusˀ, -ðsˀ], sb., originally denoting *the plough-beam*. Later: *a piece of wood nailed down on the front of the plough-beam, to which the traces are (were) fastened*. On the old, now antiquated, Shetl. wooden plough. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom). In Conn.: erdrós [ærdrosˀ (-əs)]. — \*arðr-áss. O.N. arðr (r rad.), m., *a plough*, and \*áss, m., *a beam*. Cf. \*ordetag, \*ordikliv as well as ar- in "ar-tree", and er- in erskái, sbs.

\*ordetag, -tag [ōrˈdətægˀ], sb., *one of the clods of earth, which, in uneven ploughing, is left on the sides of the furrow*; comm. in pl., ordetaggs. U<sup>s</sup>. — The first part is O.N. arðr, m., *a plough*; the second part is No. tagg, tagge, Sw. tagg, m., *cog, tack*, sb., Eng. tag, sb.

\*ordikliv, -klov [ōrˈdiklævˀ], sb., on the old, now antiquated, Shetl. wooden plough: *a long piece of iron, in shape like a horseshoe, passing under and above the place where "de merkal" (the piece of wood on which the ploughshare was fastened) went into the hindmost part of the plough*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom). Also klovi and klivi (Du. and Conn.); see klovi, sb. 2. — \*arðr-klofi.

O.N. arðr, m., *a plough*, and klofi, m., *a cleft implement, pincers*.

ored [ōrəd (orəd)], sb., *a small wedge driven into the point of a wooden nail in order to prevent it from slipping back*; esp. used in boat-building. Conn. — \*arétti. No. aarete, m., Icel. árétti, n., id.

orli [ōrli (orli, orli)], sb., *an opening in the base of a stone wall, through which a burn runs*. Nm. [comm. pronounced: ōrli]. Now more frequent and common in the form worli [wōrli, wōrli]. Conn.: orli (now mostly as a place-name: Orli) and worli. — Prop. *an opening in the base of a fence or wall, through which a stream runs*, O.N. \*ár-hlið, n., ár, gen. of O.N. á, f., *a stream*. O.N. hlið, n., *an opening (in a wall or fence)*. See \*o, ovedek, sbs.

orm [(ōrm) år̄m] and urm [orm], sb., *vermin; swarm; a great number of small creatures in motion*; esp. a) *a swarm of maggots in fish, or of vermin on an animal*; b) *a dense shoal of small fish, esp. of tiny coalfish*, a o. o' silleks; c) *dense swarm of gnats*. der 'r a o. o' silleks at de sten (*by the coast, prop. rocks by the sea-shore*); der 'wer' a o. o' it, *they (the small fry, gnats) came in a dense shoal or swarm*; in a o. N.I. — The word, with root-meaning *vermin*, is in form O.N. ormr, m., *a worm, serpent*, in Da. (orm) also in sense of *maggot*; might it not be the same word? The stem, from which the Shetl. word has been developed, is found in No. ur, m., yre, n., urja and yrja, f., *a swarm (creeping or crawling mass)*. See the foll. word.

orm [(ōrm) år̄m] and urm [orm], vb., *to creep, crawl*, of a swarm of small creatures in motion, e.g. maggots in fish, vermin on animals; *to teem with maggots or vermin*; de fish is ormin, *the fish is teeming*

with maggots; de sheep is ormin, the sheep is full of vermin. N.I. — No. yrja and urja, vb., to swarm, teem.

**ormek** [ɔrmæk], sb., a diminutive creature, esp. a tiny fish, a o. o' a ting. Sa., Wests. — O.N. ormr, m., a worm. Cf. urmek and urmel, sbs.

**ormel** [ɔrməl (orməl, ɔrməl)], sb., remnant; particle; fragment, esp. in pl., ormels. Comm. with short o [ɔ]. Reported from Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>, with long o [ō]. hermel, hirmel [hərməl], as a sing. form, is more frequent, esp. negatively: no ['not'] a h., no de h.; also herm (hirm) and hermek (hirmek); see these forms. — O.N. ørmul, n. pl., ruins; remnants; No. aarmole, m., remnant, fragment, aurmolar, m. pl.

**orn** [ɔrn], sb., hearth, hearthstone, esp. depression in the middle of the hearthstone. Fladabister, Conn. Also with prefixed j: a) jörn [(jɔrn) jårn]: Papa St. (or Lunn.?), b) jurn [jɔrn]: Flad., Conn. The word is reported from Papa as *hearth* in general, from Fladabister esp. of the depression in the hearthstone. jurnsten [jornsten] (Flad.), *hearthstone*. — O.N. arinn, m., a) dais; b) *hearth*. Fær. årnur [årnór], årni [årni], m., *hearth*, esp. depression in the hearthstone for embers. Da. arne, *hearth*. Sw. dial. arne, m., *hearthstone*.

**ornaskap** [ɔr'naskäp], **ornaskap** [ɔr'naskæp, -skæp, -skæp], sb., properly (same) form of ear-mark, i.e.: uniform ear-mark in two sheep belonging to different owners, but in opposite ears (each ear having its particular mark or marks), i.e. the sheep belonging to one owner having the same mark in the right ear that the sheep of the other owner has in the left, and vice versa; his yowe has de o. o' my ane, his ewe has the same ear-marks as mine, but in opposite ears; he has de o. o' my mark, he

uses the same sheep-marks as I, but reversed. N.I. (U. and Y.). orna-skap: U. occas. More comm.: orna-skep. Alternating with ørnaskep [ɔr'naskæp] in U. ørnaskep [ɔr'naskæp; -skæp'(-skæp)]: Fe. — \*øyрна-skap, "ear-(mark) form". øyrna, gen. pl. of O.N. øyra, n., the ear. orna-presupposes a form "\*qurna" with dropped i-mutation.

**orrawiss** [ɔr'awis; ɔr'awis; ɔr'awəs; ɔr'əwəs], sb., collect., very small and worthless fish. Y<sup>m</sup>. — No. ørvissa, f., a trifle (R.).

**orremos** [ɔr'əmòs], adj., unusually abundant, esp. in the expr. "a o. diet", a very abundant meal; additional fodder. Du. — Poss. an original "\*úrmáls", gen., that which is beyond the measure; cf. Fær. úrmál, n., and "úrmælingur", m., something unusual and excellent (person, animal, object). orremos, with inserted connecting vowel from \*úrmáls.

**ort** [ɔ't], sb., brood, young ones of the same litter. Metaph., disparagingly or mockingly, of a flock of children having the same parents; flock, family; de hale ['whole'] o. Ai. (Da Tief i' da Neean). \*vurpt, f., a bringing forth, from O.N. verpa, vb., to cast; to lay eggs. See further urt (and ord<sup>2</sup>), sb.

**orta** [á'rta], adj., rare, occurring at long intervals, now and then; a o. guid day, an occasional fine day; a o. shooer, a passing shower now and then. Wests. (Sa.). — Prob. from an original \*úrtak, n., extract, that which is selected from something, esp. as uttakin [ut'tak'in], pres. part. and adj., a) taking out, b) passively: that which is taken out, selected, which is also used c) in the same sense as orta, by development of the passive sense given under b. — "orra", syn. with orta (and uttakin c), is L.Sc. (orrow, orra), and diverging in its origin.

\*<sup>2</sup>os [o<sup>u</sup>s], sb., *elevation on the sea-bottom, bank*. Fe. — O.N. áss, m., *rocky ridge*. See \*us<sup>1</sup>, sb.

osi [osi], sb., *juice, lye, esp. decoction of the root of tormentil*. This lye, together with black, ferruginous earth, was used for dyeing wadmal black. Fo. Also wos [wós, wəs], de wos o' de bark. Fo. — O.Da. and Da. dial. (Jut.) os, c., *sap*. Eng. ouse, ooze, sb. M.L.G. wós, *decoction, juice*.

osja [áʃa], sb., *heavy downpour of rain; a o. o' water*. Prob. an original \*ausa, f., *a downpour*. Cf. ous, vb., *to bale out, also to rain in torrents*.

osmel [õsməl (õzməl, õsməl, õzməl)], adj. and sb., I) adj., 1) *dark, greyish, having a dingy, grey colour*. 2) *gloomy, having a sombre, grim appearance; dismal; repulsive; evil-looking; o.-lookin'*. Edm. has: "ozmilt, dusky, gray-coloured". — II) as a sb.: *a person of a gloomy, repulsive appearance*. — The word is etym. to be classed with No. ysmen, adj., *dark; hazy* (ysma, f., *hazy or misty air*).

ossa [õʃa]-mooth, sb., *a mouth, opening, where the sea sets in, esp. the mouth of a stream, the place where a stream widens at the outlet*. Conn. As a place-name os in Woros [wóros] (Fo.): O.N. áróss, m., *the mouth of a stream*. "oyce, oyse (Edm.), an inlet of the sea, O. and S." Sibbald: *oyse, an inlet of the sea*. Ork. øs [øʃ], *the mouth of a stream, or a small, land-locked creek*, comm.; occas. written "oyse (oyce)". — O.N. óss, m., *the mouth or outlet of a river or lake*.

†ossel [áʃsəl (õsəl)], sb., *a short piece of line fixed to the main line; a piece of line to which the hook is attached* (U<sup>n</sup>), occas. like tom; a o. till a haddock-line (U<sup>n</sup>). Comm. in pl. ossels: *short pieces of rope or line attaching a fishing-*

*net (esp. herring-net) to the main rope, de bauk-rep*. Du. occas.: ussel [osəl]. — Etym. uncertain. The word is found also in N.Eng. (Nhb.) dial.: ussel, sb., "the short cords in a herring-net that attach it to the balk" (E.D.D.).

†ost<sup>1</sup> [áʃt], vb., 1) vb. n., *to waste, melt, disappear*; esp. applied to snow exposed to wind or heat; de snaw is ostin. 2) vb. a., *to melt, to cause to disappear*; esp. of wind or heat, dissolving the fallen snow; de wind is ['has'] ostet [áʃtət] awaa de snaw: Fe. — ost represents an older \*vast or \*wast, which apparently is the same word as Eng. waste, vb. (Lat. vastare, vb., *to lay waste*). There are, however, words of this stem found in A.S. and O.H.G. (A.S. wéste, O.H.G. wuosti, adjs., *waste*), which are not borrowed from, but related to Latin.

ost<sup>2</sup> [õst (áʃt), õ<sup>u</sup>st (õust)], vb., *to get new milk to curdle, to warm up new milk mixed with sour milk or butter-milk in order to make it curdle; also to pour new milk in sour milk or butter-milk, and give it a boil*. Comm. in perf. part, ostet [õstət (áʃtət), õ<sup>u</sup>stət (õustət)]; ostet milk, *curdled milk*. Fe.: õst (áʃt). Nm.: õ<sup>u</sup>st, õust. In other places (e.g. in U., Y. and Wests.) øst [øʃt]. — O.N. ysta, vb., *to make curds by warming up milk*.

ostin [õstin (áʃtin), õ<sup>u</sup>stin (õustin)], sb., *curdled milk, esp. new milk mixed with sour milk or butter-milk, warmed or boiled up*. Fe. [õstin (áʃtin)]. Nm. [õ<sup>u</sup>stin (õustin)]. In other places (U., Y., Wests.): østin [øʃtin], and pl. østins. — Icel. and Fær. ystingur, m., *curds separated from the whey, in Fær. esp. boiled, curdled milk*.

ost-milk [õstm<sup>h</sup>l'k, -m<sup>h</sup>l'k (áʃt-)], sb., = ostin, sb. Fe. \*ost-mjólk? Sw. dial. ust(e)-mjólk, f., = Shetl. ost-milk. O.N. ostur, m., *cheese*.

**ottafeld, ottafild, "field"** [ɔtˈa-feldˌ, -fildˌ (-fildˌ)], sb., a field in its second year of cultivation after lying fallow, = attavelta. Lunn. See further attavelta.

**otterskod** [átˈærsködˌ (ɔtˈærsködˌ)], sb., 1\*) rebound of a wave, backwash of breakers; obsolete in this sense. 2) great haste, speed, to geng wi' a o., to come in a o. U. (U<sup>mo</sup>). — \*aptr-skot. "back-shot", rebound. O.N. aptr, adv., backwards, and "skot", n., a shooting, shot. — Cf. øverskod (overskod), sb., which is still used in both the given senses.

**ous** [ɔus (åus)], sb., heavy sea caused by tide and wind. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*aus(a), a baling; casting (in large quantities). For the development of meaning of the word in Shetl. cf. the expr. "a kast (golikast) i' de sea". For the diphthong ou see the foll. words.

**ous** [ɔus], vb., 1) to bale, esp. bilge-water out of a boat; to o. de water, to o. de boat. 2) to pour down; he is ousin ut (ut o' him), the rain is falling in torrents (N.I. Acc. to J.I.). 3) a) to lift the feet high in walking (Fe.); b) to kick, = trump, vb. — O.N. ausa, vb., a) to bale, cast (in large quantities); b) to empty by baling; c) of horses: to kick. — The diphthong ou [ɔu (åu)] in ous is not regularly developed from O.N. au (ou), which in Shetl. commonly changes to o, jo or ø; but, as in Ork. Norn and Caithness Norn "ou" regularly corresponds to O.N. au, it may be due to infl. of Orkneyan or North Scottish.

**ouskerri** [ɔusˈkærˌi (ɔusˈkærˌi)], sb., a boat's scoop. Formerly common. The word is now superseded by Eng. scoop [Shetl. skōp]. Metaph.: occas. of a big, heavily-built person (woman); a great o. o' a wife ['woman']. Sa., Wests. — O.N. aus(t)ker, n., boat's scoop. See ous, vb.

**ousmol** [ɔusmøl], sb., a certain quantity of water, collected in the bottom of a boat, which has to be baled out; bilge-water in the bottom of a boat. No. ausmaal, n., id. O.N. aust(r)mál, n., is handed down in a diff. sense: the time for baling out bilge-water in a vessel (Fr.).

**ousrum** [ɔusrūm, -rum], sb., well-room of a boat; see ousterrum, sb.

**ouster** [ɔustər, ɔuˈstər], sb., 1) the act of baling water out of a boat. 2) bilge-water in a boat to be baled out, = ousmol. 3) metaph.: check, discipline, authority; to keep o. ower anc. — O.N. austr, m., a) a baling, the act of baling (esp. water out of a vessel), b) bilge-water. With ouster 3 cf. the metaphorical use of "ausa upp" in No.: to lash; "hann ðuste oopp for'n, he gave him a good rating" (R.). See uster, sb.

**ousterrum** [ɔuˈstərūmˌ, -rumˌ] and **oustrum, ustrum** [ɔustrūm, -rum; ɔustrūm], sb., well-room of a boat from which the bilge-water is baled out. The form ustrum [ɔustrūm] is reported from U. Also ousrum [ɔus-]. — O.N. austrrūm, n., well-room in a vessel from which the water is baled out; No. ausrom, n.

**\*ovaga** [ɔvagˌa], sb., shallow, swampy ground, the uppermost layer of which is soaked because the water cannot penetrate the stony or gravelly substratum. Y<sup>h</sup>. For older \*orvaga, in which dropping of the r may be due to the fact that the first part of the compd. is unstressed. — O.N. \*aurvaka. Fær. eyrvøka, f., shallow, swampy, gravelly ground in the out-field, soaked with water. O.N. aurr, m., gravel, and "vøkva, vekva, vaka", f., wetness, moisture.

**ovedek** [ɔvədək], sb., a dam by which the water is led in another direction, esp. from the mill-pond to the mill. Y<sup>n</sup>. — \*áveita, f., "stream-leader". O.N. á, f., a stream, Shetl.

\*o, and O.N. veita, f., a trench, ditch, gutter, Shetl. vedek.

**ovelter** [ō'vel<sup>l</sup>ˈtər, ɔ̄'vel<sup>l</sup>ˈtər, ɔ̄'vel<sup>l</sup>ˈtər, ɔ̄'vel<sup>l</sup>ˈtər: long ô], adj. and adv., fallen or turned over, lying on the back and unable to rise, esp. of cattle; de coo ['cow'] is fa'en ['fallen'] o. N.I. ɔ̄'vel<sup>l</sup>ˈtər (-ve<sup>l</sup>ˈtər): Fe. Also with shortened ô and the main stress on the second syllable. — The word corresponds in meaning to O.N. afvelta, adj., fallen down, unable to rise, but in form it agrees better with No. "aa velte" (also aalvelte), adj., quite overturned, with feet in the air (of animals), liggja aa velte (aalvelte), i aa(l)velta (aalvelta, aalvelta, f., overturned position). Ork. avel [ävəl], adj., in the expr. "to lie avel" (of cattle), on the other hand, corresponds in form to O.N. afvelta. Da. dial., Jut.: awwælt, owælt, overturned. Sw. dial.: åvälltes, adj. and adv., id.

**overi** [ōˈvəri, ɔ̄ˈvəri] and **overin** [ōˈvərin, ɔ̄ˈvərin], sb., a) a lump of dough left over from baking; b) the last, small cake (barley- or oat-cake, brøni) that is baked, = mel-lins-brøni. N.Sh. [ōˈvəri]: U. occas. (Widwick). [ɔ̄ˈvəri]: Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). overin: Y.; a overin brøni. — Prop. something left over, and the same word as L.Sc. overin, sb., extra work. øverin, sb. (q.v.), is a purer Norn form.

**overli** [ōˈvərlī, ovˈərli], adj., excessive, too big; exaggerated, a o. way o' speakin' (N.Roe: ɔ̄ˈvərlī). — O.N. ofrligr, adj., excessive.

**overli** [ōˈvərlī, ovˈərli], adv., excessively; o. hot wadder ['weather']: Lunn. [ovˈərli]. — O.N. ofrliga, adv., excessively. L.Sc. overly, adv., excessively.

**overskod** [ōˈvərskɔdˌ (ovˈərskɔdˌ)], sb., 1) rebound of a wave, backwash of breakers or foam thereof. N.I. — Partly swell near land (in fine weather): Fe. In U. occas. with short

o in over; elsewhere more comm. with long o. 2) metaph.: too great hurry, speed; to geng ['go'] or wark ['work'] wi' a o.; he's gotten a o.; he took it wi' a o. — (\*ofrskot?) \*yfirskot, n., prop. surplus. See øverskod [\*yfirskot], and cf., with regard to the change of meaning, otterskod, sb.

**oversuk, over-suk** [ōˈvərsuk, ovˈərsuk], sb., current, suk, on the surface of the sea (in contrast to under-current), incipient flow. N.I. A form øversuk is prob. the more original one [\*yfir-súgr].

**ovi**<sup>1</sup> [ōvi (ōˈvi)], sb., in thatching: collect, pieces of wood laid between and across the laths (de langbands) in a roof; de o. o' de ruiff ['roof']; de o.-tress. Also in pl.: ovis. From Sa., Wests., ovis, pl., is reported in sense of laths. — \*áviðr, from O.N. á, prep. and adv., on, and viðr, m., wood, firewood. No. aavid, m., a) logs laid across the beams of a bridge (R.); b) cleft logs laid over a roof for weighting down (R.Suppl.).

**ovi**<sup>2</sup> [ōvi, ɔ̄ˈvi], sb., punishment; he's gotten his o., he has got his deserts (U<sup>n</sup>: ɔ̄ˈvi). Prop. the same word as the preceding?

**owergeng** [ɔuˈərgɛŋˌ (-g<sup>l</sup>ɛŋˌ, -gæŋˌ)], sb., an excess of measure, a going beyond bounds, esp. 1) heavy surf, high sea near the shore, = the more common (opgeng) uppgeng. Conn. 2) violence; arrogance; aggression; he has (or der 'r) a o.wi' him. — The word is L.Scottish in form, but corresponds in sense to a) O.N. of(r)gangr, m., a going beyond all bounds; b) O.N. yfirgangr, m., imperiousness; tyranny; arrogance; oppression.

**owergeng** [ɔuˈərgɛŋˌ (-g<sup>l</sup>ɛŋˌ; ɔuˈərgɛŋˌ (-g<sup>l</sup>ɛŋˌ, -gæŋˌ)], vb., to exceed the right measure or go beyond bounds; to become overfilled, e.g. of a byre not kept suf-

ficiently clean; — *to go too far, beyond all bounds*; dat (yon) ower-gengs; hit ['it] will o.; de byre is "owergane" ['-gone']. — Pres. part. "owergangin [ɔu'ərgaŋ'in (-gäŋ'in, -gjäŋ'in)], owergengin', owergaun", imperious; tyrannical; violent; intractable. Perf. part. "owergane", partly in the same sense. — O.N. ganga yfir, vb., *to exceed, surpass*. L.Sc. (Jam.) ourgae, ourgang, vb., *to exceed, surpass*, also inter alia *to master; to rule*. Cf. "geng ower", which occas. is used in a special sense of surf or waves near the shore: *to rise, to break high*.

**owergrip** [ɔu'ərgrip' (ɔu'ərgrip')], sb., 1) *the upper hand*, in wrestling. 2) *a sprain*, caused by hard work. See the foll. word.

**owergrip** [ɔu'ərgrip', ɔu'ərgrip'], vb., *to sprain*, by hard work; he "owergrippet" [-gripət] his hand;

I 'm ['have'] "owergrippet" [-gripət] me, my leg, my back.

**ower-sten, owersten** [ɔu'ərsten'], sb., *the upper millstone, runner, in a quern or mill*. Cf. øver-sten under øver.

**owertak** [ɔu'ørtak'], sb., *the upper hand*. No. yvertak, Da. overtag, n., id.

**owerta'en** [ɔu'ørtē'an, ɔu'ørtē'an], perf. part. and adj., *overwhelmed*, = No. yvertaken.

**Øwik** [øwik], substitute for the name of a person one does not wish to mention when speaking of him: *he (she) whom you know*, etc. Ø. telled ['told'] me so and so. Y<sup>h</sup>. From U. (U<sup>n</sup>) is reported the expr. "de body o' Og [ɔg, ø'g]", used in the same manner. Prop. a place-name? \*á-vik? Cf. Døt, †haiper-nor, handi, hannister and hanne-paa, sbs.

## P.

**pad** [pād], vb., (*to whisper*) *to tell something secretly, in a few words*, to p. onyting till ane; *to give one a hint of something*, to p. ane o' som'tin'; du might ha'e padet [pā-dət] me o' it. U<sup>n</sup>. I paded [pādəd] him, *I gave him a hint, put him on his guard*. Sa., Wests. — Prob. \*pata. Cf. O.N. pati, m., *a rumour*, and Shetl. (U<sup>n</sup>) pater, vb., *to whisper*. No. putra (potra, paatra), vb., inter alia *to mumble, whisper, to speak low*, is cognate with the word. L.Sc. and Shetl. paut, vb., *to scrape with the foot; to kick, stamp*, is different.

**padd** [pad], sb., prop. *a toad* (O.N. padda, f.), but in this form now mostly used metaph.: *a malicious (venomous) person*, esp. in the compd. jederpadd [O.N. eitrpadda]; q.v. padd, in sense of *toad*, is now com-

monly replaced by paddek, which is Sc. and Eng. paddock.

†**paud** [pad], vb., *to pull gently*. U<sup>n</sup>, w. See further patl, vb.

\***padl, \*paddel**, sb., see pall<sup>1</sup>, sb.

†**paggi** [pagi], sb., *stuffed stomach, pudding in a sheep's stomach*, partly like L.Sc. (and Eng.) haggis. Fo. No. pagge = bagge, m., *a bundle* (R.). L.Sc. baggie, sb., *the belly*, from Eng. bag, sb.

\***pakk** [pak], sb., formerly: *a certain quantity of wadmal*, "pakke", pack, a p. o' wadmel, acc. to Balfour (pack) equal to 10 "gudlings"; see †gollen<sup>1</sup>, sb. One "gudling, gullion" = 6 "cuttels" or one Scottish ell (Balfour). — O.N. pakki, m., *a pack, bale of goods*, inter alia of a certain quantity and weight of wadmal, a kind of wadmal called "pakka-



vaðmál" or "íslenzka" (in contrast to "hafnarváð, f., hafnarvaðmál", n., *common wadmal for daily use*). In No., somewhat later, a "pakke" of wadmal was equal to 60 ells.

**pakki** [paki], sb., in fishing with long-line: *a collection of lines constituting a long-line* (comm. between 400 and 600 fathoms, varying in diff. places), *consisting of 10 to 12 or occas. more bugts*; see *bugt*, sb.; a *p. o'* tows. comm. — Prop. the same word as the preceding, with the ending preserved. O.N. *pakki*, m., *a pack, bundle*.

**pall<sup>1</sup>** [(pa) pä], sb., *rocky ledge, grass-grown shelf or ledge in a steep, rocky wall*. Fe., Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). Now (outside the mentioned localities) doubtless found only as a place-name, and moreover in sense of *a high plateau*. Examples: de Pall [pä] o' Ør [ør] (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>), a stretch of low rocks jutting out in the sea: \*øyrrar-pallr. de Pallens [päjens] (on Grøne, one of the isles of "de Skeris"), rocky ledges: O.N. pallarnir, def. pl. form. de Fjardepall [fjar·döpäl', -päil'], high plateau immediately to the north of Kollafirth Voe, Nm., and forming the northern part of the village of Kollafirth: \*fjarðar-pallr, "*firth-(high) plateau*". de Sopall [söpäl] (Uyea, Nm<sup>n-w</sup>), a rock from which angling is carried on: either \*sá-pallr (see so, vb., *to spit or throw out half-boiled, chewed limpets on the water to allure the fish*), or rather for \*sod-pall from an original \*sát-pallr (cf. sod, sodi<sup>1</sup>, sb., *a seat*, esp. *an angling-rock*, from O.N. sát, f.). As the first part of compd. pall is found e.g. in Palaberg [pä'abærg'] (U<sup>s</sup>), a ledgy, rocky wall: \*palla-berg. — In Fo. is found a form padl, paddel [padəl], with change from original ll to dl, in sense of *rocky ledge*; now, however, obsolete and preserved only

as a place-name: de Paddels. — O.N. pallr, m., *step; dais; bench; shelf*; Fær. pallur, m., a) *a bench*, b) *a ledge in a steep, rocky wall*.

†**pall<sup>2</sup>** [pal, pä], sb., *the head*, mockingly or jokingly. U. Esp. in the compds. a) *hosapall, høsapall*, sb.; see *høsapann, høsapall*; b) *skull-pall*. Prop. the same word as the preceding with the root-meaning *platform?* May also be associated with L.Sc. pallat, sb., *the crown of the head*, and pallet, sb., *a ball* (Jam.). In Du. paliek [paløk] is applied to *something plump and well-fed*, to which the expr. "a paliek o' a seð", *a plump coalfish*, may be referred rather than to No. pale, m., *a young coalfish*.

**pall<sup>3</sup>** [pa<sup>1</sup>, pä], sb., *tangled knot* = ball, from which word pall has arisen by hardening of b to p; "gader in a p.". Conn.

**pall** [pa<sup>1</sup>, (pa) pä], vb., *to pull gently and slowly*; to *p.* (come pall in) along de shore; M.Roc, De<sup>w</sup>. \*palla. No. and Sw. dial. pala, vb., *to trot along, to walk slowly*, Sw. dial. palla, vb., *to trip, to walk softly*.

**pall** [pä], adv., *smooth and flat*, reported of slaughtered fish laid down in a vat or barrel; "lay de fish *p.* into de fat [vat']"! Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Cf. Sw. dial. palla, vb., *to place a stone firmly and evenly*, e.g. in building a fence. The word is to be associated with pall<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**pannabrod** [päñ'abrød' (-bråd')] and **pannibrod** [päñ'ibrød', päñ'ə-], sb., *a piece of a broken pot*, esp. used for melting fish-livers in, and for keeping lamp-oil in (occas. also for melting of lead). Y. and Fe. päña-, päñə-: Y. (päña-) päñi-, päñə-: Fe. From Y<sup>b</sup>. is reported a form pansabrod [päñ'sabrød']. — O.N. \*pönnubrot, n., *piece (brot) of a shallow vessel (panna)*. O.N. panna, f., *a vat, cooking-vessel*. See pottabrod, sb.

**pannek** [pānək], sb., = *panna-brod*; esp. in the expr. "øli ['oil']-p.", *a piece of a broken pot for keeping liver-oil (lamp-oil) in*. Skelbre, L. — O.N. *panna*, f., *a vat, cooking-vessel*.

**panni** [pani] and **penni**, **pinni** [pəni], sb., *a water-pail*, = *spann*<sup>1</sup>. F.I. For sporadic dropping of initial s before a consonant (esp. p and k) see N.Spr. p. 55, the note.

**pansjara**, **pan-sjara?** [panʃā'ra], sb., *dense, black mist, esp. lying on the surface of the sea*. Conn. — Etym. uncertain. As the single parts of the compd. a) *pan*, a *pan o' mist*, and b) *sjara* [ʃāra, ʃāra], a *black sjara*, are used in the same sense as *pansjara*, and as the word "head" is often used of a collection of dense clouds, one might suggest a "pan", *the forehead, skull*, and a \**sjara*, syn. with "pan", and regularly developed from an O.N. \**hjar* = O.N. *hjár*, m., *the crown of the head, skull* (cf. No. *hjar*, m., *the brain*: R.). The word "pan" is used in Shetl. also of *a dense shoal of small fry (herrings, small coalfish)*, a *p. o' herrings*, a *p. o' silleks*; prop. *a dense layer?* Cf. Eng. and L.Sc. *pan*, sb., *a hard, firm crust below the soil*. As g in final ng, as a rule, is not dropped in Shetl. monosyllables, the word is hardly Eng. dial. (L.Sc.) *pang*, vb., *to cram, pack, stuff*. It may poss. be more reasonable, with regard to *sjara*, to suggest a \**sara*, in sense of *sediment, dregs*, which latter word is to be classed with *lcel. sori*, m., and *syrrja*, f., *sediment, dregs*, No. *sor*, *sorr* (East Norw. *sar*), n., *crust of ice, layer of small lumps of ice on the water* (Aa.), also *mixture of ice, or snow, and water* (R.), Sw. *sörja*, f., id., also *soft or moist dirt*, O.N. *saurr*, m., *mud; dirt*. — Shetl. (C.) "pansjad" [panʃäd], sb., *excitement, confused hurry*, differs from *pansjara*, and is doubtless

Eng. dial. *panshard*, sb., *excitement, rage*.

†**pap** [pap, pāp], sb., *a piece of whalebone, or a small iron rod* (acc. to Edm. *about 18 inches in length*), *connecting the lead of a fishing-line (hand-line) with the snells, to which the hooks are attached*. — Eng. *pap*, No. *pappe*, m., prop. *nipple*, also used in a wider sense of *a protuberant point*.

**par** [pār], sb., 1) *a grain; scrap*; every *p.* (Voe, Du.). 2) *a scrap of meat*; esp. negatively: der 'r no a *p.* upo de bens; der 'r no a *p.* upon him, *he is quite emaciated*. Fe. — O.N. *par*, n., *a paring, scrap*. Cf. Fær. "par" in "parrað", n., *a very lean, shrunken person*, and Eng. *pare*, vb.

**par** [pār], vb., *to become extremely lean, to pine away*; to *p.* or *p. op.* Now also comm.: per [pē'r]; to *p. op.*; he is *perin op.* *pard* [pārd] to de bens, *lean, skinny*. Fe. For the etym. see the preceding word.

**parl** [par<sup>l</sup>], sb., *gritty excrement, esp. from sheep*, = No. *parle*, m. See *perl* and *pirl*, sbs.

†**pas**, **pass** [pas], vb., *to find out and betray secrets, to tell tales*. U. Poss. to be compared with No. *pesa*, vb., *to whisper, tell tales; to backbite*. Or is the word merely a local use of Eng. *pass*, vb. a.

†**pas(s)a** [pasa], sb. fem., *a gossip-monger*. U. Formed with the Old Northern fem. ending a. See ante.

**pater** [pāter], vb., *to speak in an undertone, to whisper*; he *paterd* intill him, *he whispered something in his ear*. U<sup>n</sup>. No. *putra* (*potra*, *paatra*), vb., *to mumble, whisper*, and O.N. *pati*, m., *a rumour*, are cognate with the word. See *pad* and *potr*, vbs.

**pati**, sb., see *patti*, *patti-grice*, sbs.  
**patl** [patəl (pa'təl)], sb., *one who rakes or pokes in something*, esp. in the compd. "aessie-p. [æ's'ipətəl (-pa'təl)]", *one who sits raking in*

the ashes, a Cinderella, neglected child. See the foll. word.

**patl, pattel** [patəl, pa'təl, pätəl, päitəl], vb., 1) to push, poke, rake in something; to p. or sit patlin [patlɪn, pa'tlɪn, pä'lɪn, päitlɪn] i' de aess (ashes); N.I. etc. [pa'təl, päitəl: U.; pätəl: Fe. and Y<sup>b</sup>]. "to p. ut de nokki", to take a fish off the hook by means of a "palate-stick" or "patl-tree" (see the foll. word): U. [pa'təl, päitəl]. 2) to walk with unsteady, tottering steps, to toddle, esp. of little children beginning to walk; to p. about (Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>: patəl). 3) to pull gently with light strokes; to p. wi' de ayre (the oar), to p. awaa upo de ayre. Fe. [pa'təl, pätəl]. — Prob. an old \*patla, vb., cognate with No. pota, vb., to push, poke (with stick or rod), Da. pode, Sw. peta, vbs. Cf. No. patla, vb., to trip along, as well as No. and Sw. dial. pitla, pittla, vb., in No. (pitla): to trip, in Sw. (pittla): to pick, poke. In sense 3 Shetl. patl almost assimilates to Eng. paddle, vb.

**patl-tree, pattel-tree** [(pat'əltri) pat'əltri, pä't'əltri, päit'əltri], sb., "palate-stick", cylindrical piece of a fish with a notch in the lower end which is put into the mouth of a fish in order to extract the hook when it has been swallowed too far down. U. Sometimes with change of tl to dl padl-tree, paddel-tree [pa-dəl-, pä'dəl-] (U.). The common name (outside U.) is kavl-tree, kavlin-tree. — See the preceding word. Cf. also No. potul, m., a slender stick, match, L.Sc. pattle, sb., a stick with which the ploughman clears away the earth adhering to the plough.

**patsi** [patsi], sb., pet name for a pig, esp. as a call. N.I. (acc. to J.I.) s-deriv. of patti, pati, sb.

**patti** [pati] and **pati** [päti], sb., pet name for a pig, domesticated pig, occas. orphan pig. In the lat-

ter sense the form "päti" is reported from Y<sup>b</sup>. Also in the compd. "patti-grice". Cf. Da. pattegris, c., sucking-pig, and see alipati, sb.

**patti-grice** [pat'igräis], sb., a sucking-pig, domesticated pig. comm. Da. pattegris, c., a sucking-pig. See ante.

**pattin** [(pa'tɪn) pa'tɪn] and **päitin** [päitin, päitɪn, päitən], sb., a little boy (or girl); a piri (little) p. U<sup>n</sup>. [päitin]. Mostly a naughty child, malicious little boy (or girl). [pa'tɪn]: Fe. [päitin, -in]: U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>b</sup>. [päitən]: U<sup>s</sup>, Y<sup>n</sup>. päitins o' bairns (Y<sup>b</sup>), naughty or disobedient children. Also päitek [päitək], in U<sup>n</sup>. (Haroldswick) esp. a child too small for its age, in Nm<sup>n</sup>. a naughty child. — Icel. patti, m., a little boy (B.H.).

**päilk**, sb. and vb., see pilk.

**päilkin**, sb., a little child; see pilkin<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**päilti**, sb., a small pig; see pilti, sb.

**päiti**, sb., a small pot, a piece of a broken pot; see pitti, sb.

**päitin, päitek**, sb., a naughty little child, etc.; see pattin, sb.

**pebi** [pəbi], sb., papa, in children's language the name for father. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). No. pape, Fær. pápi, m., father (prop. in children's language). Cf. pobi<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**peg** [pæg] and **pegi** [pegi, pəgi], sb., 1) a small cabbage-stalk, esp. a poor one. 2) a small person. In both senses also: pjegi [pjegi, pjeɡi]. The form peg is reported from U. in sense 1; elsewhere more comm.: pegi, pjegi. — The root-meaning is doubtless something small and feeble. See further pig and pjakk, sbs.; the former quite assimilates to peg(i). For peg(i) 1, a small cabbage-stalk, note Da. dial., Jut. pæk, sb., spatulate, aquatic plant, acc. to Fejlb. (M.L.G. pæk). In Molbech mentioned as Jut.: peg, pæg, n., common rush.

"†pekk", sb., immature corn in the

*field*. Acc. to J.Sp. (U<sup>n</sup>), in E.D.D.: peck. — Poss. merely a local sense of Eng. dial. peck, sb., *a very small quantity of food*. But as words in Shetl. Norn with root-meaning *particle, trifle, something insignificant*, are sometimes applicable to immature corn (cf. hig, sb. [No. higr, n., *a trifle, something insignificant*], nidd, njad<sup>2</sup>, njag<sup>1</sup>, njatr<sup>1</sup>, nø<sup>2</sup>, sbs.) it is reasonable to suggest an association with No. pikke, adj. and adv., *little*, Sw. dial. pikker, adj., *small*, and “pykke”, n., *a trifle*.

**pel<sup>1</sup>** [pæl], sb., *a plain button: a wooden peg serving as a button in a garment; a snikki (snitti)-p.* Papa Stour. Cf. No. (East Norw.) peele, pæle (with common l) as a parallel form to “perle”, m., *a small lump; clod*. See further a) perl and pirl, sbs., b) snitt and snivri, sbs.

†**pel<sup>2</sup>** [pæl (pe<sup>əl</sup>)], sb., *a wooden plug in a buoy; de p. o' de bow* ['buoy']. Da. pæl, c., *a pole, stake*, acc. to L.Germ. (O.Frisian pël and pâl, m.).

**pelek** [pælək, pe<sup>əl</sup>ək], sb., *roe membrane in fish*, esp. a) *undeveloped roe*. Nm. and Y<sup>h</sup>. [pe<sup>əl</sup>ək]; b) *empty roe-case*. Du. occas. [pæ-lək]. Also pjelek [pjelək, pjē<sup>əl</sup>ək]. U. U<sup>n</sup>.: pje<sup>əl</sup>ək (*undeveloped roe*). U<sup>wg</sup>.: pjelək (*roe membrane*). liverpjeleks [pjē<sup>əl</sup>əks] (U.), *fish-livers stuffed into roe membranes and boiled*. Cognate with Eng. peel, sb. Cf. Sw. dial. pela, vb., *to pare, peel off*. A form pilek (q.v.) is reported from Wests. and Du.

†**pell** [(pel) pæl, pæl], sb., *a rag, tatter, tangled tuft*, see pjol<sup>2</sup> and pjöl, sbs.

†**pellet** [pælət, pælət], adj., *ragged, tattered, tangled*, see pjolet (pjölet), pjoli (pjöli), ads.

**pelt** [pæ'tl], sb., a) *a rag, tatter; b) a ragged person*; see ragapelt, sb.

**penga** [pɛŋga (pæŋga)], and **pengo** [pɛŋgo (pæŋgo)], sb., collect., *money*,

*coin*. Fairly common. From Fe. is reported a form penge or pingge [peŋge], and from Y<sup>b</sup>.: pingge [piŋge]. — O.N. pen(n)ingr and (contracted) pengr, m., (*property*) *penny; money, coin*.

**penkaifild**, sb., see †pinkafil.

**per** [pɛr, pe<sup>ər</sup>], vb., *to become emaciated*, to p. op (Fe.); see par, sb. and vb.

**perl (perel)** [pɛr<sup>əl</sup> (pɛrəl)], sb., *a plain button: a wooden peg serving as a button in a garment; a snitti-p.* Wests. Cf. No. parle and perle, m., *a small lump; clod*. See besides a) pel<sup>1</sup> and pirl, sbs., b) snitt and snivri, sbs.

**perm**, vb., see pirm, vb.

**pernikkerous**, adj., see the foll. word.

**pernitret, pernitretet** [pɛrni'trət, pɛr-], adj., 1) *very sulky and malicious, ill-tempered and peevish* (Du.).

2) *icy cold*. Also comm.: pernikkerous [pɛrnik'ərəs, pɛr-]. As an adv.: pernikkerously, hit ['it] is p. cauld de day ['to-day']. — In sense 1 the word is most prob. an intensive form of nitret, nitteret, adj., *malicious; ill-tempered; surly*, of a small person (Du.). In sense 2 rather an intensive of snitret<sup>1</sup>, adj., *very cold, sharp*; see snitter<sup>1</sup>, sb. [Da. snert, sb., *sting of cold*]. Note, however, also nitr, nitter<sup>2</sup>, vb., *to shiver and shake with cold, to huddle oneself up from cold*. — The intensive first part per-, may be due to infl. of Eng. words beginning with an intensive “per”, such as “pernicious, perpetual, pertinacious, adjs., persevere, vb.”, as well as some adjectives commonly appearing in Shetl., as a) “perent [perə'nt]”, *tidy, excessively careful*, L.Sc. perempt (abbr. form of “peremptory”), poss. mingled with No. perdenteleg, Da. and Sw. pertentlig, adj., *very finical, fastidious; prudish?* b) “perjink”, *excessively accurate* (L.Sc. perjink), c) “pernikket, pernikketi”, *very precise in trifles* (Eng. dial. pernickety),

d) persent and persointet, *finical and fault-finding*, see these words, e) perskit (q.v.), *exceedingly accurate, excessively polite*.

**persäil** [pe<sup>ə</sup>r'säil], sb., *a broken awl*. U<sup>n</sup>. A compd. The second part is O.N. \*sýll, No., Sw. and Da. syl, m. (c.), *pointed tool, awl*. The first part is uncertain. — From Du. is reported pirsel [pe<sup>r</sup>səl], pirselbör [pe<sup>r</sup>·səl·bör], *an auger*, which, however, may be another word. Cf. poss. No. prosul, "prøsaal", m., *pointed iron implement*. Or from Eng. piercer, sb.?

**persent** [pərsə'nt, pərsə'nt], and **persointet** [pərsöi'n'tət, -sö'ñ'tət], adj., *finical, very particular, constantly fault-finding in trifles*. S.Sh. — Might the word be a corruption of "per-tentlig" (Da. and Sw.), No. perdentelleg, adj., *affected; fastidious; prudish?*

**perskit** [pərskit, pərskit], adj., *mockingly: exceedingly accurate or particular; very formal, polished and ceremonious in one's behaviour*. Cf. L.Sc. pershittie, adj., *precise; punctual; formal*.

**persointet**, adj., see persent, adj. †**pertek** [pə'rtək], sb., *a mare*, tabu-name used at sea in fishermen's lang. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob. L.Germ. perd, *a horse*, (H.Germ. pferd); Da. dial., Jut. perd, "pært", *a mare* (Fejlberg), Fær. "pært", m., *a horse*.

**pesel** [pesəl], sb., *tangled lump, something in disorder*; also metaph.: *confusion*, in a p. For the relation of pesel, see the foll. word.

**pes-wisp, pes-wusp** [pəswəsp, -wəsp, -wosp; pəs'wosp; pə's-], sb., *tangled lump*, esp. a rope or line in disorder; in a p.-w. — With the first part of compd. pes, cf. Fær. pes, n., and pesja, f., *old tangled wool on sheep*, pesjutur, adj., *tangled*. See pesel and besel<sup>2</sup>, sbs. The second part is prob. No. vopsa, f., *entanglement*, in the form infl. by Eng. wisp, sb.; see wisp<sup>1</sup> and vispel, sbs.

**pig** [pīg, pīg], sb., 1) a) *a small cabbage-stalk*; a p. o' kail. Conn. and other places: [pig]; Y. [pīg]; *a diseased, undeveloped cabbage-stalk* (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>: pig). b) *a small, stunted creature* (Esh.: pig). 2) *a very small person*. — See peg, pegi, sb. pig is no doubt syn. with No. pik (piik), m., *a pike, peak*. Note also Da. dial., Jut. "pig", used as the last part of compds., disparagingly, mockingly or in jest of persons (Fejlb.).

**pigg** [pīg], vb., metaph.: *to carp at, to scold and grumble*; to p. (keep piggin) at anc. Nm<sup>n</sup>. Prop. to prod. No. and Sw. pigg, m., Da. pig, c., *point*.

\***pigvar** [pigvar], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *halibut* = Shetl. turbot (Shetl. mill-fluke, mill-fish = Eng. turbot). — Da. pigvarre, Sw. piggvar, m., *turbot*, pleuronectes maximus.

**pikk<sup>1</sup>** [pik], sb., *a small iron implement with a wooden handle to pick limpets off the rocks*; a limpet-p. Fo. The same word as pikki<sup>2</sup>, sb., q.v. †**pikk<sup>2</sup>** [pik], sb., *pique, ill-will*; to ha'e a p. at somebody. No. and Fær. "pikk", id. (Eng. pique with long i-sound.)

**pikk** [pik], vb., *to pick, to tap*, = (O.N.) No. and Sw. pikka, Da. pikke, vb.

**pikki<sup>1</sup>** [(piki) pəki], sb., *a tapping*. "to play p. around de skrus (*the corn-stacks*)": child's game in autumn, a kind of playing hide-and-seek around the corn-stacks (Du.); see skottamilliskrua, sb. \*pikk. Cf. pikki-hoggi, sb.

**pikki<sup>2</sup>** [(piki) pəki], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *gaff*. Y<sup>n</sup>, Nm. Also "pikki [pəki]-hook" (Kollafirth, Nm.). Common name: hoggistaf, huggistaf; q.v. — O.N. pikka, f., *a pickaxe* (more recent word), No. pikka, f., *a small pickaxe*.

**pikki<sup>3</sup>** [piki (peki), pəki], sb., the name of certain birds, esp. of *three-toed gull*, Shetl. rippek; a "pikki-maw". Prop. the same word as pikki<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. No. *pikka*, f., as the name of certain birds (*trepikka*, *woodpecker*, *picus*; *rupikka*, *sandpiper*, *trigla*). L.Sc. *pick-maw*, *pyk-maw*, sb., a *kind of gull* (*larus ridibundus*). — Shetl. *pikkafari* [pikˈatarˈi], as the name of *sea-swallow*, is Eng. dial. (L.Sc., Cum.) *picktarnie*, sb., *the sea-swallow*.

†**pikkifild** [pikˈifildˈ], sb., a *quarrel*; der wer (*there was*) a p. atween dem. Fo. The second part -fild is doubtful, perhaps a corrupted form from L.Sc. *flyt*, *flite*, sb., a *quarrel*. With *pikkimay* poss. be compared Icel. *peks*, n., a *slight quarrel* (B.H.); or might it be No. *pikke*, adj., *small*? See *pinkafild*(d), sb.

**pikki-hoggi** [pikˈihogˈi], **pikki-huggi** [pikˈihogˈi], sb., a *slight blow or tap*; esp. in the expr. “to play p.-h.”, a boy’s game; see *hogg*<sup>1</sup>, *hugg* (*hoggi*, *huggi*), under which word this game is described.

**pikki-hook**, see *pikki*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**pikki-maw**, see *pikki*<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**pil** [pīl, pīl], sb., 1) a *bit*; *particle*; *trifle*, esp. negatively: no a p., *not the least*. Also with “äi” for “i (ī)” by anglicising: *päil*, no a p. (Sa., Wests.). 2) a) a *tuft*; a p. o’ girs, a *tuft of grass* (Fe.? acc. to J.I.). b) *grass-blade*, reported from Sa. in the form *päil*, a p. o’ girs. 3) a *tiny, black mussel, adhering to the rocks on the foreshore*. Mostly used collect.: *small, black mussels*. In sense 3 often in the compd. “*craw-pil*”; see *kroklin*, sb. — No. *pile*, m., a *particle*; Sw. dial. *pel*, n., Da. dial., Jut. *pille*, c., a *trifle*; “*allri pel*”, “*aller en pill*”, *not (never) the very least*. L.Sc. *pile*, sb., a *grain, blade of grass*.

**pilek** [pīlæk, pīlæk, pīlæk], sb., a) a *small, undeveloped roe*. Wests., Fo. [pīlæk]. Sa. [pīlæk, pīlæk]. b) *empty roe-case*. Du. [Ireland, Du.: pīlæk]. In Sa. also sometimes jokingly, *pileks* [pīlæks], pl., of a *pair of trousers*,

owing to their resemblance to the roe-case (esp. in cod). — Prob. *peel*, *rind*, and to be classed with No. *pila*, vb., to *peel off*. See *pelek*, sb.

**pilen** (**piljen**, **piljin**) [pīlən, pīlən, pīlən], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen’s lang. for *buoy*. Nm. The word no doubt denotes the upright rod on the buoy, like the syn. *pinni*, *pinnek*, and is then most prob. O.N. *pīla*, f., a *point*; an *arrow*. The final n may be the def. art., grafted on the word: *pilan*? The pronunc. with l rather points to a \**pīllinn* from \**pīll*, m.; cf. No. and Sw. *pil*, m., Fær. *pīlur*, m., an *arrow*.

**pilk**<sup>1</sup> [(p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k, p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k] p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k], sb., a *fishing-rod with a hook at the end*. N.I. Sw. dial. *pilk*, m., a *fishing-rod with a sharp hook at the end*; No. *pilk*, m., *fish-hook with artificial bait*; Da. dial. (Seeland) *pilk*, c., a *piece of bright lead, with a hook at the end, fixed to a line and used in fishing instead of bait*.

**pilk**<sup>2</sup> [(p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k, p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k] p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k], sb., a *thrashing*, to *gi’e ane a p.* U. [p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k and p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k]. Sa. [p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k]. See *pilk*, vb. 8.

**pilk** [p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k, p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k, p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k, p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k], p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k, p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)k], vb., 1) to *pick*; *peel*; *prick*; *stick*; to p. limpets, to *pick out limpets from their shells for bait*, comm.; to p. taatis, to *peel potatoes* (U<sup>n</sup>). 2) to *catch fish with a pilk (a rod with a hook at the end)*; to p. fish (N.I. acc. to J.I.). 3) to *take a large fish (e.g. a halibut or cusk), which has swallowed the hook too far down, on the “palate-stick” (de kavl-tree or patl-tree, see these words), putting it into the mouth of the fish, which is whirled round to get out the hook*. U<sup>n</sup>. 4) to *pull up with a jerk*; to p. op fish, (in fishing) to *draw a fish quickly out of the water* (Y<sup>n</sup>). 5) to *hit smartly, to fling*: “he pilked [p<sup>o</sup>ˈiˈl)kəð] de sten i’ de side o’ his head”.

Fe. 6) *to pilfer*; also with prep. "aboot": to **p.** aboot som'tin', prop. *to finger something*. Sa., Wests. 7) *to tickle, to cause to laugh*; I'll **p.** dee (Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>.: p<sup>ae</sup>'l[k].) 8) *to beat, to give a thrashing*; I'll **p.** dee (U<sup>n</sup>). — p<sup>e</sup>ilk: M<sup>e</sup>. occas.; p<sup>e</sup>'lk, p<sup>o</sup>'lk: U<sup>n</sup>.; p<sup>o</sup>'lk: Y<sup>n</sup>.; p<sup>ae</sup>'lk: U<sup>n</sup>. (Norwick). p<sup>a</sup>'lk, p<sup>ai</sup>'lk: Fe. and U. occas. The pronunc. with ä [p<sup>a</sup>'lk] is most common. — No. and Sw. pilka, Da. pilke, vb., a) *to pick, scrape, stick*, b) *to catch fish with a "pilk"*. Eng. dial., L.Sc. pilk, vb., *to pick, pluck, scrape; to pilfer*.

**pilkin**<sup>1</sup> [(p<sup>e</sup>'lkin, p<sup>o</sup>'lkin) p<sup>ae</sup>'lkin, p<sup>a</sup>'kin], sb., *a thrashing*, = pilk<sup>2</sup>, sb. to gr'e ane a **p.** U. See pilk, vb. 8.

**pilkin**<sup>2</sup>, **päilkin** [p<sup>a</sup>'lkin], sb., *a little child*; päilkins o' bairns. Wests. — O.N. piltr, m., *a boy*. In form Shetl. pilkin, päilkin, assimilates to Da. dial., Bornholm "pilk" = pilt, m., *a little boy* (Espersen). The ending -in may be the def. art. grafted on the stem.

**piller** [pijər], sb., 1) *a peeping, crying, esp. that of a gull's young*. 2) *the young of a gull, prop. one that peeps*. Sa., Wests. — pillr? Cf. Sw. dial. pillra, vb., *to moan softly*, Da. pylre, vb., in Jut.: *to peep, whimper*.

**pils** [pø'ls] and **pilsi** [pø'lsi], sb., *an insignificant little person, manikin; a weakly, delicate person*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — pils prob. represents \*pisl by metathesis of l, and is then the same word as Sw. dial. pysill, m., Sw. literary lang.: pyssling, m., *a manikin*, No. pysling, m., *a manikin; a slow-going person*. Cf. pjuslin, pøslin, sbs.

**piltek** [pø'ltøk, p<sup>a</sup>'ltøk], sb., *a young coalfish from its second year up nearly to the full-grown stage*. The period of development for a coalfish is said to be six years. In its first year it is comm. called: silek, sillek [sø'løk, sø'løk], in F.I.: murt. The full-grown coalfish is called sed [sød]; in

Du.: seð [søð]. — The comm. pronunc. of piltek is "p<sup>a</sup>'ltøk". The form "pø'ltøk": esp. from Wests. and Du. — O.N. piltr (and piltungr), m., *a boy*. For the change in meaning cf. a) No. pjakk, m., *a young salmon* (Søndmøre, etc.), and pjokk, m., *a small boy* (East country), b) Shetl. (U.) bjartin, sb., *a little fellow (child)*, and lcel. birtingr, m., *a trout*, c) O.N. gnaddr, m., *a peg, a little boy*, and No. nadd, m., *a point*, also *a small fish, codling*, Shetl. (U<sup>w</sup>.) naddi, sb., *a barely half-grown cod*. For the names of coalfish at its diff. stages see such words as beli (bella), benki, drølin, hol<sup>1</sup> (hol-piltek), kegga, (kigga)-piltek, kød, rolki, sillek, sjaper(t), skitapiltek, stivin, welsi, sbs.

**pilti** [pø'ti, p<sup>a</sup>'ti, p<sup>ae</sup>'ti (p<sup>ai</sup>'ti)], sb., 1) *a small pig*. U<sup>n</sup>. [p<sup>ai</sup>'ti, p<sup>ae</sup>'ti]. 2) in the compd. sjupilti, *nixie*, prop. "sea-pilt", "sea-boy". Nm. [ʃopø'ti, -p<sup>a</sup>'ti, -p<sup>ae</sup>'ti]. — Prop. the same word as piltek [p<sup>a</sup>'ltøk: Nm.]. O.N. piltr, m., *a boy*. Cf. also pilkin<sup>2</sup> (päilkin), sb., *a little child*.

**pin** [pīn], sb., *a faint chirping, a discontented, peeping sound, esp. of a chicken*. Sa., Wests. See the foll. word.

**pin** [pīn], vb., *to chirp faintly and discontentedly*, esp. of chickens. Sa., Wests. \*pīna? \*pīyna? Doubtless cognate with Sw. pjunka, vb., *to whimper, whine*.

**pind** [pīnd, p<sup>ai</sup>nd], vb., *to pin, to fasten*; to **p.** a skäi, *to fasten down a piece of stretched skin (sheepskin) on a wooden frame for covering the roof-opening (the louver)*. Sa., Wests. — pind (preterite: pinded) suggests an origin from O.N. pinna, vb., *to fasten with a pin*.

**pinebb** [pīnæb], sb., *a soft, horny membrane which covers the beak of a newly-hatched bird (esp. a chicken), and which has to be taken off*. Fe. and Y. (Y<sup>h</sup>). — The second part is

nebb, sb., *a beak*. The first part may a) be a word denoting something thin and frail (see pig, sb., piri, adj., as well as pi and piti in ennap, onnapi, sb.), or b) be referred to Fær. piða [piá], vb., *to pick*, esp. *meat from bones*.

**pink** [pɪ'ŋk, pe'ŋk], sb., *a decorating, trimming up*; also *a fine appearance, superior air*; to geng wi' a p. (Ai.: pe'ŋk). N.Sh. and S.Sh.: pɪ'ŋk. See pink, vb.

**pink** [pɪ'ŋk, pe'ŋk], vb., *to decorate, trim*, to p. op; to p. anesell ['oneself'] op; also *to put on airs*; to geng pinkin (Ai.: pe'ŋk). N.Sh. and S.Sh.: pɪ'ŋk. — Is doubtless No. pinka, vb., *to point, to shape neatly* (R.).

†**pinkafil** [pɪ'ŋ'kafil, pe'ŋ'kafel] and **pinkafild** [pe'ŋ'kafild], sb., *a (slight) quarrel*; der wer (*there was*) a p. atween dem. The first part may be Da. pinke, Sw. dial. pinka, vb., *to make a jingling or tinkling sound*. Or L.Sc. pinkie, adj., *small*? See further under †pikkifild, sb.

**pinket** [pɪ'ŋkæt, pe'ŋkæt], adj., *stiff and dressed up, affectedly neat*; a p. body (person). See pink, vb. — In sense of *small*, pinket is L.Sc. pinkie, adj., in the same sense.

**pinni**<sup>1</sup> [pɪni, piɪ (peɪɪ)] and **pinnek** [pɪŋək], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *a fishing-buoy made of skin*. N.Shetl. pinnek: Y. Elsewhere more comm. pinni. to stø de pinnek, *to inflate the buoy*, tabu-expr. at sea (Y<sup>n</sup>). — Prop.: *the rod rising from the buoy*. O.N. pinni, m., *a pin*.

**pinni**<sup>2</sup> [pəni], sb., *a water-pail*. F.I. For \*penni from (s)pann. See spann<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**pinnis** [pɪnɪs], vb., *to suffer distress*, esp. *from starvation and cold*; to sit pinnisin [pɪn'ɪsɪn]. Nm. — Is poss. orig. a passive form "pínask" from O.N. pína, vb., *to torment*. The long

i might easily have been shortened in Shetl. Cf. Eng. pine, vb. n.

**pintlek** [pæi'ntlæk, pæ'ntlæk], sb., *a short petticoat*. Fe. Cf. Fær. pint, n., *a brown jacket*. Or might pintlek, by dissimilation, represent \*piltlek and be derived from No. pilt, m., *a skirt* (prop. *a bag*), pils (O.N. pilz, n., *a petticoat*)? -lek is a dim. ending.

**pipr, pipper** [pɪpər (pepər), pəpər], sb., *a quivering, trembling*; "I was a' ['all'] in a p." See the foll. word.

**pipr, pipper** [pɪpər (pepər), pəpər], vb., *to quiver, tremble*; to p. wi' fear or rage; also of a newly-slaughtered animal, just stripped of the skin, and with the flesh still quivering. Appl. to the pulse, heart-beat: *to beat quickly, to throb*; my heart is pipperin; de sore is pipperin. — O.N. pipra, vb., *to quiver, tremble*.

**pir** [pɪr], sb., *naked periwinkle*. Coll. L.L.B.: "peer, sb., a sea-slug". No. doubt only *a small or frail creature*. Cf. a) No. pir(ii), n., *a young, frail creature*, pir(ii), m., *a small fish*; b) Shetl. piri, adj., and pirr<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**piri** [pɪri, pɪri], adj., *small*; very comm. "pɪri" with long i often denotes a stronger stress than "piri" with short i. a "piri" bairn, *a little child*; a "pɪri" bairn, *a baby*. In a few places, as in Y. and Fe.: pirri [pɪri]. piri is also common in the Orkneys and in Caithness, besides being found in some L.Sc. dialects (Fife, Ayrshire), but is no doubt of Old Norse origin. Now not uncommon in Leith, where it can be traced back to the many Shetlanders and Orkneyans settled there. — No. pirre (pidre) liten, pirande liten, adj., *diminutive* (R.), piren, adj., *ailing; thin; frail*, Sw. dial. pirug, adj., *delicate; thin; frail*, Fær. pirra, f., *a small thing*.

**Pirk (Pirka)** [pɪ'rk (pɪ'rka)], sb., name for *a bony hen*. Sa., Wests. Da.



dial., Jut. pirk, c., *a lean, shrunken creature*. See pirket<sup>2</sup>, adj.

**pirk** [pi'rk, pi'rk], vb., 1) vb. a., *to curl, frizzle; to cause to bristle*; to p. op. 2) vb. n., *to bristle, to stand on end (as hair or nap on cloth)*; to p. op. Edm. has "pierk". — Is no doubt No. pirka, Da. pirke, vb., *to poke slightly*, etc.

**pirkasø** [pə'r'kasø], sb., *a disease in cattle, causing the skin of the back to become dry and chapped* (Ai.), = turkasott, turkesott; q.v. sø represents \*sət = \*sot, *disease*. For pirka- see the foll. words: pirken, vb., pirket<sup>2</sup>, adj., and pirn, vb.

**pirken** [pi'rkən], vb., *to become thin and ailing*, to p. op. Conn. \*pīrkna. See pirn, piren, vb., pirket<sup>2</sup>, adj.

**pirket<sup>1</sup>** [pi'rkət, pi'rkət], adj., *curly; frizzly; bristly*. Also "p. op", which is perf. part. of pirk (pirk op), vb. a pirket op nose, *a snub-nose* (reported by J.I.: pi'rkət). Edm. has "pierkit". See pirk, vb.

**pirket<sup>2</sup>** [pi'rkət, pi'rkət], adj., *shrunken; shrivelled; very thin and lean*; a p.-lookin' body, sheep; p.-faced, *thin-faced*. Also "pirket op" as perf. part. of \*pirk (otherwise not met with), *to shrink; wither; to become thin*, = pirken and pirn, vbs. Conn.: pi'rkət; elsewhere more comm.: pi'rkət. — Da. dial., Jut. pirken, adj., *shrunken; withered; lean*. No. pirken, adj., *ailing; delicate*, = piren. Sw. dial. perket, perkig, adj., *small, slender and frail*. For the etym. of the word see under piri, adj., and pirn, vb.

**pirl** [pə'r'l], sb., 1) *a small, trifling thing*. Du. 2) *gritty excrement, esp. from sheep*; sheep's-p.; also *from mice*, mus-p. U.; Y<sup>n</sup>; Du. — No. perle = parle, m., a) *a lump*; b) *gritty excrement*. See parl and perl, sbs.

**pirl** [pə'r'l], vb., of sheep and partly of mice: *to void excrement*. Du. See ante.

**pirn** [(pirn) perm], vb., *to tremble,*

*shake, quiver*, esp. from cold or intense anger or rage; to p. wi' cauld ['cold']; he is pirmin, *he is trembling with rage, he is very angry*. In the latter sense the word is a pres. part. pirmin, now mostly accepted as an adj., e.g. in the phrase "to be pirmin upon ane", *to be very angry or furious with someone*; he is pirmin upo dee. U. (U<sup>mo</sup>). — Cf. Da. dial., Jut. pirme, vb., *to be restlessly busy*, pirm, adj., *irritable, peevish* (Fejlb.). See tirm, vb. (U<sup>n</sup>).

**pirmarengi, pirma-rengi** [pə'r'ma-rɛŋ'gi, -rɛŋ'gi], sb., *striped worsted (light with darker stripes)*, esp. *worsted or wadmal in which the stripes are caused by bad mixing of the wool, and by imperfect spinning*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — The first part must be L.Sc. pirnit, adj., *striped with different colours*, Shetl. pīrmet [pərmət], adj., *striped or closely mottled* (De., Ti.), a p. sock, a p. sheep. The second part is to be classed with Shetl. Norn ringet, adj., *striped*.

**pirmin** [(pirmin) perm], adj., *very angry, furious* (U<sup>mo</sup>); see pirm, vb.

**pirn, piren** [pi'r'n, pi'rən], vb., *to shrivel, waste away*; to p. op; shø [she: de lass] seems to pirn op; de chicken is pirnin [pi'rni] op. Conn. — Prob.: \*pīrna. Cf. No. piren, adj., *ailing; thin; frail* (piir, n., *a young, frail creature*), and see piri, pirket<sup>2</sup>, adjs., pirken, vb.

**pirr<sup>1</sup>** [pə(r)], sb., *a codling*. comm. Cf. No. perr, pir, m., *a small fish (trout, mackerel)*, Fær. makkapirra, f., *a small trout*. See porr (purr), sb.

**†pirr<sup>2</sup>, pīrr** [pə'r], sb., *breath of wind, a p. o' wind*. L.Sc. form. Also porr [pə'r] and pōrr [pə'r]. See the partly syn. bir, birr, sb., which is O.N. byrr, m., *fair wind*.

**pirrena** [pə(r)'e'na], sb., reported from Wh. in sense of *a little ailing creature, a sickly child*. Acc. to A.L. the word ("pirraina") was used as a

tabu-word in fishermen's sea-lang. for *girl*. Cf. No. *pir*, n., *young, delicate creature*, *pira*, f., *thin, feeble plant*. Fær. *pirra*, f., *a small thing*, and see *piri*, *pirri*, adj. The definition of the ending (or second part?) -ena is doubtful. Owing to the long e-sound [e<sup>na</sup>] it can hardly be the def. art. in accus. fem.: -una [\**pirruna* from \**pirran*, def. form of \**pirra*, f.]. Might it be O.N. *hæna*, f., *a hen*? ø [ø] often changes to e [e] in Norn words in Shetl.

**pirri** [piri], adj., *small*. Y., Fe. See *piri*, adj.

"**pirs**", sb., *a long reddish-coloured worm found under stones on the foreshore*. Edm.: *piers*. Not further confirmed. No. doubt (if the word is correct) to be classed with *pir*.

"**pisert**", sb., *a miser*. Acc. to Edm. Not confirmed and prob. obs. Cf. No. *pist*, m., *a niggard* (prop. *a whimperer*), *pistren*, adj., *niggardly*.

**pisk**<sup>1</sup> [pisk, pæsk], sb., 1) *a small thing or creature; a naughty little child*, esp. a term of address; *piri p!* *naughty little thing*. S.Sh. [pæsk]. 2) *a trifle, small matter*; *dey will tell every p.* S.Sh. [pæsk]. 3) *an aggressive, interfering person, a gossip-monger*. N. [pisk (pæsk)]. — May be an older \**pyisk* ("pisk", poss. also \**pjesk*), prop.: a) *a pottering about*; b) *something very trifling*; c) *one who is always fidgetting*. Cf. No. *pjaska*, vb. (R. Suppl.), and *puska*, *pjuska*, vb., *to fidget with, to pluck at*. With *pisk* 1 cf. poss. also Sw. dial. *psyk(e)* or *pjäske*, n., *a small (somewhat mis-shapen or dwarfish) person, a gnome*.

**pisk**<sup>2</sup> [pisk], sb., *drizzle* (U.); also *a slight hail-shower* (Y<sup>m</sup>). For \**pjusk* from \**p(j)usk* (or \**pjesk* from \**pjask*)? Cf. No. *pusk*, n., *dust; dirt; drizzle*, and *pjusk*, n., id., in "regnpjusk" (Da. "pjask" in "pjaskregn", stronger than No. *pjusk*). — Prop. perhaps the same word as *pisk*<sup>1</sup>, but always with pure

i [i] in contrast to that word. See *pisk*, vb. and *pjusk*, sb.

**pisk** [pisk], vb., prop. *to fidget with, to pluck at*, preserved in the foll. meanings and applications: 1) a) *to drizzle*, also *to begin to rain*, of the first light rainfall; he is *piskin* ut o' him, *it is drizzling, or it is beginning to rain*. U.; Y<sup>h</sup>. b) *to snow slightly, to begin to snow*; he is *piskin* (ut o' him): Nm<sup>w</sup>. c) *to hail slightly, to begin to hail*; he is *piskin* ut o' him: Y<sup>m</sup>, Y<sup>h</sup>. d) *to begin to blow*, of the first slight wind after a calm; he is *piskin* ut o' him, he is *gaun* ['going'] to p. op: Y<sup>n</sup>; he is *piskin*: Nm<sup>w</sup>. 2) *to look for vermin* (Sa., Wests.), = *pusk*<sup>2</sup>, vb. 3) *constantly to be on the look-out for something; to pilfer*, to p. awaa. Wests. — *pisk* from \**pjyska* or \**pjeska*? Cf. No. *puska*, vb., *to fidget with, to pluck at*, *pjuska* and *pjaska*, vb., a) *to fidget, trifle*, b) *to pilfer*. With *pisk* 3, cf. also Fær. *piska* (pýska?) [pó'íska, poi'ska; pø'ska, po'ska], vb., *to pilfer*.

**pisker**<sup>1</sup> [piskær, piskær], sb., *rough, squally weather*; *der 'r a p. comin'* f(r)æe de nor'-east, *bad weather is coming from the north-east*. Fe. [piskær, piskær], and Y. occas. [piskær]. To be classed with *pisk*<sup>2</sup>, sb., and *pisk*, vb. 1. Cf. *pusker*, sb.

**pisker**<sup>2</sup> [piskær], sb., *immature, sparse corn*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Cf. No. and Sw. dial. *pjask*, n., *something weak and worthless*, in Sw. dial. also of *weeds among the corn*, as well as Sw. dial. *pjyska*, *pjuska*, *pjäska*, f., *spurrey*, *spergula arvensis*, No. *pyslegras*, n.

**pisl**, **pissel** [pæsəl], sb., *slight matters*; in narration: *a slight detail*, in the expr. "every p."; *dey will tell dee every p.* S.Sh. Similar to *pisk*<sup>1</sup>, 2. Prop. *trifling employments*, from "pusle", No. *pusla*, vb., *to be busy with trifles*. No. *pusl*, n., *trifling employments*. *pis(se)* may have arisen from an older \**pysl*; cf. Sw. dial. *pys-*

sel, n., as a parallel form to pussel, n., *pottering work*.

**pismel**, sb., see *fismel*, sb.

**pist** [pɪst, pəst], sb., *choleric little person, ill-natured little boy or girl*; a *p. o' a ting*. N. [pɪst]. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe)? [pəst], reported in this form by W. R. — As final t and k occas. interchange after a consonant, pist may be syn. with *pisk*<sup>1</sup>; q.v. Cf. Sw. dial. *psyk*, m., *psyke* and *pjäske*, n., *a small person*, also *a gnome*. No. *pøsel*, m., *an ill-natured little creature* (R. Suppl.), is a cognate word. Shetl. pist can hardly be No. pist (piist), m., *a whimperer*, partly owing to the short impure vowel-sound [ɪ, ə], and partly on account of its meaning.

**pister** [pɪstər, pɪstər, pɪstər], sb., 1) *a faint, peeping sound*, esp. as produced by a mouse or bird. Also in a wider sense: *a faint sound*. he never made a *p.*, *he never made a sound*. 2) *a whimpering; squeaking*. — \*pistr. No. pist (piist), m., *a faint, peeping sound*. also *a whimpering*, etc.

**pister** [pɪstər, pɪstər, pɪstər], vb., *to utter a faint sound*; I can hardly *p.*, *I can hardly speak for exhaustion*, or *I am so out of breath that I can hardly speak*; — *to squeak or screech faintly*, esp. of mice, and (occas.) of birds: *to squeak*; de mus *pisters*; de "fool" (*the bird*) *pisters*. Occas. metaph.: *to whimper*. — \*pistra. No. pista (ii) and pistra (ii), vbs., *to produce a faint sound*; *to squeak*, e.g. of mice; in the form "pista" also *to whimper*; *to shrink from*.

**pisterliti** [pɪstərli'ti], sb., 1) *a person constantly whimpering and complaining*. Fo. 2) *a half-grown boy*. Fo. — For the first part, pister, see the two preceding words. liti may be a modified form (with anglicised vowel-sound) from \*læt-: O.N. læti, n., *a sound*, etc., No. læta, f., a) *crying; screeching*, b) *a whimper-*

*ing*; c) *an insignificant thing*, inter alia *a person not full-grown* (partly: leta, leet), læte, n., *a sound, cry*, etc.

**pitergiddek** [pɪt'ærgɪd'æk, -gɪd'æk, pɪt'ærgɪd'æk], sb., *a small sand-eel, geddek, giddek, of a dark, brownish colour*. U<sup>n</sup>. With the first part of compd., piter, cf. No. pita, f., *a tiny fish* (pit, m., and pita, *a small, slender thing*. R. Suppl.).

**piti** [piti], sb., *a tiny, fragile creature, a poor thing*, in the compd. äina piti [äi'napiti] (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>); see ennapi, sb. With piti cf. No. pit, m., and pita, f., *a small, slender thing* (R. Suppl.).

**pitti** [pəti], sb., *a small, or partly broken pot*, esp. for holding train-oil; a øli ['oil]-*p*. Wests. occas. (Fo., Ai.). Other forms are a) pøtti [pəti]: Papa St., b) päitti [päiʏ], päiti [päiti]: Ai. occas. [pəiʏ, päiti], and Nm. [päiti]. — \*pytti, n., dim. form with i-mutation from O.N. pottir, m., *a pot*. For the mutated form cf. Icel. pyttla, f., *a small jar or bottle*, dim. form of "pottir". — With further dim. ending a form päitikin [päi'tikin] is found in Ai.

**pittiskord** [pət'iskörd], sb., *a piece of a broken pot, a shard* (for holding lamp-oil). De. (De<sup>w</sup>). \*pytti-skarð. See pitti and skord<sup>1</sup>, sbs. Cf. pottabrod, pottskerð, sbs.

**pja** [pjā], sb., *pulsation of life, breath*; esp. negatively: der 'r no ['not'] a *p.* in him, *he is quite exhausted*. Acc. to J.I. (Fe.). For the possible origin of the word and its relationships, see the foll. word as well as *pju*, sb.

**pja** [pjā], vb., *to stir faintly, to show signs of life; to breathe faintly*. Esp. negatively: he canno ['not'] *p.*, *he is a) unable to move, b) breathless, c) utterly exhausted*; he never *pjad* [pjād] mair, *he never breathed any more* (N.Roe, Fo.). N.Sh., esp. Y., Fe. and Nm., Fo., Wests. In U. esp. "to *pjad* [pjād] and *pjag* [pjäg]". — ja, by breaking of e (orig. æ) or i of orig.

ý? See *pjag*<sup>1</sup>, sb. Cognate words are prob. a) No. *pæsa*, vb., *to pant, to breathe hard*, Sw. dial. *päsa* and *pysa*, vbs., id., Fær. *pøsa*, vb., *to exhaust*, b) *pju*, vb.

**pjad** [pjäd], vb., = *pja*, vb. Of pulsation of life, faint movement, negatively: he couldno *p.* (U.); no ['not'] fit to *p.*, *utterly exhausted, scarcely able to move* (N.I.).

**pjag**<sup>1</sup> [pjäg], sb., 1) *breath of life*, esp. of the last breath of life; de last *p.* Fo., U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *vital power; capacity for work*; esp. negatively: der 'r nae ['no'] *p.* wi' him, *there is no strength in him, no capacity for work*. U<sup>n</sup>. — To be classed with *pja* and *pjad*. With *pjak* 2y may poss. be compared No. *pyk* (yy), m. and n., *spirit; energy*.

**pjag**<sup>2</sup> [pjäg], sb., *drudgery, laborious work*, e.g. in digging the earth in spring. Sa., Wests. See *pjag*<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**pjag**<sup>1</sup> [pjäg], vb., 1) *to move faintly*, esp. negatively: no ['not'] fit to *p.*, *unable to move*. Fo. no fit to *p.*, *entirely exhausted* (De.), may be classed partly with sense 1, partly with the foll. sense. 2) *to breathe faintly*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Pres. part. *pjagin* [pjägin], a) *upon the point of expiring* (Fo.), b) *quite exhausted* (W.). Perf. part. *pjaget* [pjägət], *breathless, entirely exhausted* (U<sup>wg</sup>). — For the probable etym. relation of the word see *pja*, vb.

**pjag**<sup>2</sup> [pjäg], vb., *to drudge, to work hard, getting little done*; to *p.* awaa at a ting. U., Wests. (Sa., Ai.). Reported from Sa., esp. appl. to digging of the earth in spring. — Cf. No. *pjaga*, vb., a) *to toil and moil*, b) *to urge on*. Perf. part. *pjaga*(d), *exhausted from fatigue*. With this latter form cf. Shell. (U<sup>wg</sup>). *pjaget* [pjägət], *entirely exhausted* (given under *pjag*<sup>1</sup>, vb.), as *pjaget* particularly assimilates to *pjaga*(d) as well as to *pja*, *pjad*, vbs.

\***pjagi** [pjägi], sb., *a dawdler*. Reported in the exclamation "Skond dee, *p.* [skò; dipjä'gi]!" *make haste,*

*you dawdler!* U<sup>s</sup>. (Still). — Fær. *pjak*, n., a) *trifling work*, b) *a dawdler*. See *pjog*, vb.

**pjakk** [pjæk], sb., *a person of little physical strength, but active in carrying out trifling work*; a *piri p.* U<sup>n</sup>. — Cf. No. *pjakk*, m., *a small, undeveloped creature*, esp. *a young salmon*, *pjokk*, m., *a little boy*, Da. *pjok*, n., *a feeble, worthless sort of person*. "pjakk" by breaking of "pikk"; cf. No. *pikke*, adj. (Sw. dial. *pikker*) and adv., *little*, *pikke liten*, Fær. *pikkulitil*, *quite little*. See *bjakk*, *bjakki* (bjaki), sbs.

**pjakket** [pjækət], adj., *small, undeveloped*; a *piri p.* body. U<sup>n</sup>. *pjakk* [pjaki]. U<sup>wg</sup>, Y. and Fe. In Y. and Fe. esp. *weakly, having little physical strength*; see *bjak*(k)i, adj. — Deriv. of *pjakk*, sb. Cf. Sw. dial. (Finland) *pikkuter*, adj., *small* (Ri.).

\***pjarki**, adj., *small; insignificant* (Y<sup>b</sup>.), from \**pirk-*; see *bjarki*, adj.

**pjegi** [pjëgi], sb., 1) *a small, weakly (partly mis-shapen) person*. 2) *a small, ill-grown cabbage-stalk*. See *peg*(i) and *pig*, sbs.

**pjelek** [pjelæk, pjë'læk], sb., *roe membrane, undeveloped roe in fish*. U. [pjelæk: U<sup>wg</sup>.; pjë'læk: U<sup>n</sup>.]. See *pelek* and *pilek*, sbs.

**pjog** [pjög], vb., *to trifle with one's work, making no headway*, esp. of slow rowing; to *p.* at wi' rowin', to *p.* upo de ayre, *to pull slowly, without energy*. Nm. — *pjog* may be either \**pjåka* or \**pjaka*. See \**pjagi*, sb. — No. *pjaaka*, Sw. *pjåka*, Fær. *pjaka* (and *pjåka*), vb., *to trifle*.

**pjogi** [pjögi], sb., *a small, insignificant person*. N.I., Fo. In Fo. also *a little foal*. — May be No. *pauk*, m., a) *a small, feeble and dull person*, b) *a toddler* (R.), Sw. dial. *paug*, m., *a boy*, or a word cognate with these words such as a) No. *pjaak*, m., *a dawdler*, *a poor wretch*, Sw. *pjåk*, *a doll*, Da. *pjog* or *pjok*, *a poor wretch*, b) No. *pøk*, m., *a little boy*, Da. *pog*, *a boy*.

**pjok** [pjɔk] and **pjoki** [pjɔki (pjåki)], sb., a small bag, see poki, sb.

**pjokleg** [pjɔkleg, pjɔ̃kleg, pjå̃kleg], sb., the foot on the skin or hide of animals, esp. of sheep, as distinct from fitlin, that of a cow, ox or horse. U<sup>n</sup>. — **pjok** might suggest Sw. dial. **pjuk**, m., a) upright point, b) roundish elevation. "leg", O.N. leggr, m., the leg, would then be a later addition. More prob., however, **pjok** is associated with such words as No. poka, f., pig-skin, pøk, m., leather sack, and pjuka, f., bagginess, Fær. pjøk, f., the belly of a halibut or a sack made of sheep-skin into which things are packed. **pjok**, in this case, would prop. denote baggy skin, a skin flayed entire; see bogi<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**pjøl**<sup>1</sup> [pjɔ̃<sup>1</sup>], sb., a small grassy swamp; small patch of marshy ground, dry in places; bits o' pjøls. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Cf. No. pøyla, f., Sw. pöl, c., a water-hole, muddy pool. Less prob. is a deriv. of No. paula, vb., = purla, vb., to purl, ripple; see **pjør**, sb. and vb.

**pjøl**<sup>2</sup>, **pjöll** [pjɔl], sb., a rag; an old, worn-out garment, esp. in pl., pjøls, auld ['old'] pjøls. Nm<sup>n</sup>, N.I. Also **pjöl** [pjɔl]: U. and Fe. Is the same word as "pjalt" (Da.), without final, or with dropped final, t; see further **pjølter**, sb.

**pjolet**, **pjøllet** [pjɔlɛt] and now comm. **pjoli**, **pjöll** [pjɔli (pjɔli)], adj., ragged; p. claes ['clothes']. N.I., Nm<sup>n</sup>. For \***pjoltet**? See **pjølter**, sb.

**pjoli-man** [pjɔl'iman, pjɔl'iman], sb., a ragged, shabby person. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe); see **pjøl**<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**pjør** [pjɔrl, pjør<sup>1</sup>], sb., a small, softly-purling brook. U<sup>n</sup>. \***purl**-, \***porl**-. See the foll. word.

**pjør** [pjɔrl], vb., 1) to purl softly, of a small brook; de burn is **pjør**-lin. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) a) to sing low in a minor tone, esp. of the lark, = lurr, vb. 2. U. "If de laverick (the lark) sings

afore Peters-mass (the 22nd of February), shø ['she'] **pjør**ls [pjør<sup>1</sup>ls, pjør<sup>1</sup>ls] efter ['after']": U. Cf. the phrase about the lark's song, under Løbers-mass. b) to whimper, of children (Nm<sup>s</sup>), = **pjur**l. — No. **purla**, vb., to purl, ripple, bubble, and **puldra**, **pjudra**, vb., id., also to babble; Sw. **porla**, vb., to simmer, bubble, to make a bubbling sound. With **pjør**l 2 may also be compared Da. **pylre**, vb. (in **Jut.**: to peep, whimper), as l and r often change in **Shetl. Norn.** See **pjur**l, vb.

**pju** [pjū (pjō)], sb., faint pulsation of life, breath, esp. negatively: der 'r no ['not'] a **p**. in him, he is quite exhausted (reported by J.I.: Fe.): der 'r never a **p**. mair ['more'] in him, there is not a breath in him (Fo.). — a puff, a light breeze, also a trifle (of something stirring), negatively in phrases as: der 'r no a **p**. o' wind, not the least wind is stirring; der 'r no a **p**. o' reek 'i de hus, there is not a puff of smoke in the house; comm. — der 'r no a **p**. o' sea, there is not a ripple on the sea (U.). Common pronunc.: **pju**. "pjō" is reported from Fo. — O.N. \***pú**, a slight breath (Icel.; see **pju**, vb.). Fær. **pu**, n., a fluff. See **pja**, sb. and vb.

**pju** [pju (pjō)], vb., to (puff) breathe, negatively as: he did no ['not'] **p**., he never **pju**d ony mair ['any more']: he never breathed any more (Ai., Wests.). — Icel. **púa**, vb., to breathe, to puff, blow (gently). See **pja**, vb.

**pjurem** [pjūrəm, pjūrəm], sb., perfectly calm weather and sea; he is a **p**. o' a day, a day of quite tranquil weather and sea. Sometimes used as an adj.: dead calm, in the expr. "a **p**. calm". Fe. — Etym. uncertain. A compd.? The first part might be **pju**, sb.; cf. the phrase "no a **pju** o' sea". -rem might suggest **rim**, "ream", in the expr. "a<sup>n</sup>ream calm", dead calm, with which cf. Icel.

rjóma-logn, n., id. No. rauma, f., a *light breeze, ruffling the water* (R.), would agree better with pju, sb., a *light breeze*, as the first part of compd. pjurem would then have passed through an easily explicable change of meaning.

**pjurl** [pjur<sup>al</sup>, pjør<sup>al</sup>, pjūr<sup>al</sup>], vb., 1) *to sing low, mostly in a minor tone*, of birds: de ful (*the bird*) pjurls (N.: pjūr<sup>al</sup>). 2) *to murmur; whimper*, esp. of children: to p. and url (worl), to p. and "greet"; comm. From U. and Nm<sup>s</sup>.: pjorl [pjør<sup>al</sup>] as a parallel form to pjurl. pjorl (U.) also to *purl softly*, of a brook. pjørll [pjør<sup>al</sup>] (U.) = pjurl 2; pjørlln [pjørlln] and greetin'. — \*purla. Cf. a) No. purla, vb., *to purl, ripple, bubble*; b) No. puldra, pjuldra, vb., partly like "purla", partly *to talk in a low, droning voice, to babble* (R.), Da. pylre, vb., in Jut.: *to peep, whimper*.

**pjusk** [(pjusk) pjòsk], sb., *drizzling rain accompanied by wind; a p. o' wadder* ['weather']. Ai., Sa<sup>e</sup>, Wests. — \*pusk. No. pusk, pjusk, n., *dirt, dust, regnpjusk, drizzle*. See pisk, vb. 1, and pisker<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**pjuski** [(pjuski) pjòski], adj., of weather: *drizzly (or showery) and somewhat windy; p. wadder; a p. day; he is uncon [L.Sc. unco: 'very'] p., it is unpleasant weather, drizzly and windy*. Ai., Sa<sup>e</sup>. Deriv. of pjusk, sb. Cf. No. puskutt, pjuskutt, adj., *tangled; dishevelled*.

**pjuslin** [pjuslin, pjuslin (pjòs-)], sb., *a poor, weakly person*. U<sup>n</sup>. Prop. a *trifler*. Cf. No. pusling, m., a *slow-going person*, Da. pusling, Sw. pyssling, m., a *manikin*. See pøslin, sb.

**pjøfl, pjøfel** [pjøfəl], vb., *to whistle low and softly to oneself; he gengs (is gaun) pjøflin [pjøflin] awaa to himself*. N.Roe? Acc. to W. R. — Hardly to be referred to No. pipla, vb., *to peep, chirp*, from which Shetl. plip, vb. (q.v.), has prob. arisen. Might it

be a \*pypla, to be classed with No. pupl, n., a *snout* (R.), pupla, vb., *to bubble; to jabber* (Aa.)?

**pjöl, pjöll** [pjöl], sb., a *rag; an old, worn-out garment*; auld ['old'] pjöls. N.I. (U<sup>n</sup>, Fe.). Also pjol, pjoll [pjöl]: N.Sh. For the form of the word see under pjölter, sb.

**pjölet, pjöllet** [pjölət] and **pjöli, pjölli** [pjöli], adj., *ragged* (N.I.), = pjolet, pjollet, adj. See pjol(l) and pjöl(l), sbs. — For pjöl(l)et and pjol(l)et is now comm. used: pellet, for which form see under pjölter, sb.

**pjölter** [pjø'tər], sb., a *rag*; auld ['old'] pjölters. Y<sup>n</sup>. Fær. pjöltur, f. (pl. pjaltrar), No. pjaltra (piltra), f., Da. pjalt, c., id. Forms without t, such as pjöl and pjol (pjoll), are more common in Shetl., poss. through infl. of the general form pell [pəl, pæl], sb., partly a) like pjol, pjöl, pjölter, partly b) *tangled lump (knot of hair; tuft of wool)*. pell (Gael. peall, sb., id.) has doubtless entered through L.Sc. From pell is formed an adj., pellet [(pelət) pelət, pælət]: a) like the now comparatively rare pjol(l)et and pjöl(l)et, b) *tangled, lumpy (of hair, wool)*.

**pjörl** [pjør<sup>al</sup>], vb., *to whimper; pjørlln [pjørlln] and greetin'*. U. Parallel form to pjurl, vb., q.v.

**plagg** [plag (pläg)], sb., *garment*, like bad, sb. The word does not contain any disparaging sense. — O.N. plagg, n., *equipment* (Fr.). No., Sw., Fær. plagg, n., esp. a *garment*.

†**plakk** [plak], adv., *entirely*; I telled ['told'] him p. and plain. U<sup>n</sup>. Prop. *flat*. Cf. a) Eng. plat, adj. and adv., Germ. platt, Da. plat, No. plett, adv. *entirely*; b) Da. flak, adj., *flat*, No. flakka, f., a *flat surface*.

**plank** [pla'ŋk], sb., a *division of land, a strip of arable land of a definite area; a p. o' land*. Also in Ork. and Caithness. — Prop. syn. with Eng. plank, sb.; but for the special use thereof in Shetl. (Ork. and Caithness) cf.

Sw. dial. plank, f., *a strip of arable land, 6—10 fathoms in breadth.*

**plank** [pla'ŋk], vb., *to measure, to divide land into planks*; see prec. Also in Orkney and Caithness.

**planti-krobb** [pla'n'tikrøb', pla'n'tikrøb'] and **planti-krø** [pla'n'tikrø', pla'n'tikrø'], sbs., see krobb and krø<sup>2</sup>, sbs.

†**plats** [plats], adv., *with outstretched legs, of a person sitting*; to sit p. on de flør [flør: 'floor']. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of "plat", *flat*.

**plasek** [platsæk], sb., *a large patch*. U.? Edm. "platchack", id. Cf. Sw. dial. plata, f., and plåt, m., *a large patch*, and Mæso-Gothic plats, m., *a patch*.

**platt** [plat, pla't, plä't, pläit], vb., *to walk heavily and on the whole foot, to go with a slapping sound*; to geng plattin; he cam' plattin in ower de briggstens, *he came walking with heavy, slapping steps over the stone-paved courtyard* (U.: in all the given forms of pronunc.). "pläit": Nm.; elsewhere comm. "plät". — To be classed partly with Sw. dial. plate, plat, m., plada, f., *the sole of the foot* (cf. L.Sc. platch, sb., *a flat-soled foot*), partly with such words as O.Da. platte, vb., a) *to lay down flat*; b) *to fall* (no doubt *to fall with a slap*, of a flat object), Da. dial., Jut. platte, vb., *to fall with a smack* (Fejlb.), Sw. dial. plätta, vb., *to strike lightly, to smack with a dull sound*, L.Sc. plat, sb., *a dash, a blow*, A.S. plættan, vb., *to smack, to give a box on the ear*. L.Sc. platch, vb., *to walk heavily*, is used in Shetl. in the same sense as platt, vb.

†**platt** [plat], adj., in the expr. "a p. calm", *perfectly smooth sea, calm weather*, corresponds to Fær. "platta logn" (logn, n., *dead calm*). Otherwise the word is Eng. dial. plat, adj. Beside "platt calm" is also used "flat calm". Cf. blidin calm, rem and "ream" calm, lørra and lørra, lørrin calm. "ream" calm — Icel. rjóma logn?

†**plattl** [plati, pla'ti, pla'ti, plät'i], sb., *a level patch of ground, also a ledge in a rocky wall (steep coast), a p. i' de banks* (U<sup>wg</sup>.: pläti). pla'ti, plät'i: Fe. — Cf. a) flati and flatti, sb., O.N. flata, f., flati, m., *a plane surface, a flat*.

**pläip**, sb., see plip, sb.

**pli**<sup>1</sup> [plī], sb., reported in the expr. skorrpli [skörplī], *a small fishing-ground near the land*. Wh. pli must be cognate with Fær. plinka, f., an extended form used in the same sense as Shetl. (Wh.) skorrpli.

**pli**<sup>2</sup> [plī, plī], sb., *a crying or peeping of a young gull* (skori). Onomatopœic word. Cf. Fær. pli, n., a) *the young of a gull*, b) *the cry of a young gull or sea-swallow*. L.Sc. plingie, pleengie, sb., *a young gull (herring-gull)*, from its cry. See piller, sb.

**plī** [plī, plī], vb., *to cry*, of a young gull (skori). See prec.

**pliki** [pliki], sb., *a sharp point, esp. sharp, pointed rock or stone*; a high p. o' a rock; de line is gotten in under de p. o' de rock, *the fishing-line has been caught by a sharp piece of rock on the sea-bottom*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. Also collect.: *sharp pieces of rock on the sea-bottom (catching the fishing-lines); uneven ground, esp. sea-bottom covered with many sharp, pointed stones* (De.). — Cf. No. pligg, m., *a small, pointed implement, a pin*. pluk, sb., q.v., is a cognate word.

**pling** [plɪŋ], vb., *to produce a tinkling sound, as in plucking the strings of a violin*; to p. upon a fiddle. N. — Onomatopœic word, also found in Northern languages (Sw.: "pling" as an interj.).

**plink** [ph'ŋk], vb., = pling, vb.; to plink on or upon a fiddle. N.I. Onomatopœic word.

**plip** [plɪp], sb., 1) *a peeping sound, esp. of small birds, e.g. chickens*; also of the short, shrill sound produced by the oyster-catcher; de p. o' a chicken, de p. o' a sjalder (q.v.). 2) metaph.:

a) *a whimpering, (constant) complaining and moaning*; der 'r a p. wi' him (her), *he (she) is whimpering* (U<sup>mo</sup>), b) in the expr.: had ['hold'] dy p. ! *hold your tongue!* In the latter expr. also occas. pläip [pläip]. — From \*"pipl", by metathesis of l? See plip, vb.

**plip** [plip], vb., 1) *to produce a peeping sound*, esp. of small birds, e.g. chickens; a plipin soond; de chicken plips, *the chicken is peeping*. Also of the short, penetrating cry of the oyster-catsher: de sjalder plips. 2) *to whimper, constantly to complain and moan*. — For \*"pipl by metathesis of l? Cf. No. pipla, vb., *to peep, chirp*, esp. of small birds well content. Note, however, pli<sup>2</sup>, sb. and vb. [Fær. pli, n., *the cry of a young gull or sea-swallow*].

**pliper** [plipər], sb., *a peeping*, = plip, sb. 1. Fe.? (acc. to J.I.).

**pliper** [plipər], vb., *to peep*, = plip, vb. 1; de ful (bird) plipers. Fe.? (acc. to J.I.). Also pliver [plivər]: N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.

**plips** [plips], vb., *to peep*, = plip, vb. Mostly metaph.: *to whimper, constantly to make moan*, = plip, vb. 2. Wests. (Ai.). Deriv. of plip, vb.

**pliver** [plivər], = pliper, vb. N.Roe.

**plog** [p|ō<sup>3</sup>g], sb., *a piece of wood nailed on the outside of a boat* (F.I.), = flog<sup>1</sup>, sb., q.v.

**plöitek** [plöitæk], sb., mockingly or jokingly: *foot*, prop. and esp. *a large, clumsy foot*. Comm. in pl.: ploiteks, (*large and clumsy*) feet. U<sup>mo</sup>. See †plut and †pluts, sb. and vb.

**plökk**, sb., **plökkins**, sb. pl., see plukk<sup>2</sup> (plukkins), sb.

**plousi** [plousi], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *halibut*. Fe. — Prob. to be classed with Dut. pladijs, older Germ. pladise (Mod. H.G. platteis, platteise), Eng. plaice, sb. plousi most prob. presupposes a \*plássi or \*plássa, with which can be compared No. flaasse, m., and

flaassa, f., *something wide and shallow*. For Shetl. ou from O.N. á, see e.g. blouster = bloster, sb., from O.N. blástr, m., *blast*, bou! = bol<sup>1</sup>, sb., from O.N. bál, n., *beacon; fire*. With plousi and "pladijs", etc., cf. also Da. dial., Jut. plæde, c., *plaice*, O.Da. plette, c. The M.L.G. plosse = plotze, f. (*roach*, of the carp family), approaches in form the Shetl. plousi.

**plu** [plū, p|ū], sb., *a plough*. The Shetl. pronunc. of the word with u [ū] points rather to O.N. plógr, m., *a plough*, than to Eng. plough, sb. Shetl. Norn u [ū, u] comm. corresponds to O.N. ó. A more recent form in Shetl.: "pleoch [p|ōχ, p|āχ]", with guttural sound, is L.Sc. pleuch, sb. Another and older word for *plough*, O.N. arðr, m., is contained in a number of compds. in Shetl., such as: ar-tree, erskái, erdros and \*orderus, \*ordetagg, \*ordikliv (-klov), sbs.; see these words.

†**plu** [plū, p|ū], vb., *to plough*, may be regarded as a form with dropped i-mutation, arising from O.N. plægja, vb., *to plough*. See ante.

**plud** [plūd, plöd, p|öd], vb., *to strive perseveringly to get something*; to p. for som'tin'; a pludin fellow. N.I. Of horses: *to scrape*, esp. in snow, in order to get some grass; de horse is pludin. Fe. The pronunc. "plūd" is reported from U. (and Y. occas. Y<sup>h</sup>). plöd: Fe. — Cf. No. plaata and pløyta, vbs., *to take pains* (R., and R. Suppl.). Eng. plod, vb., is a cognate word.

**pludisom** [plū<sup>2</sup>·disòm, plö<sup>2</sup>·disòm (plö<sup>2</sup>·disòm), -sòm], adj., *persevering in efforts, plodding*; a p. fellow. N.I. (reported esp. from Fe.: plö<sup>2</sup>·disòm). \*plátsamr? \*plótsamr? Deriv. of plud, vb.

**pluk** [pluk, plök], sb., *a sharp point, sharp, pointed rock or stone*; also collect. *uneven ground, esp. sea-*



bottom covered with many sharp, pointed stones on which the fishing-line is easily caught; a **p.** o' grund; de line "bør at" in a **p.** and was "made op", the line chanced to stick fast to a rough piece of sea-bottom and was broken. — The word is also occas. found as a place-name, thus in the compd. "Plukhul [(plôkhul) plôk-wól]", a (green) hill, hul [O.N. hól], hill-top covered with small, sharp rocks (Vassa, N<sup>s</sup>). — Either the same word as, or cognate with, No. and Sw. plugg, m., Da. pløk, c., a *peg*. For the final k in Shetl. pluk, corresponding to No. and Sw. gg, cf. pliki, sb. (syn. with pluk), which may be compared with No. pligg, m., a *pin*. — In sense of a *pimple*, a **p.** on de skin, Shetl. pluk is scarcely orig., but a loan-word from L.Sc. (L.Sc. plouk, pluke, sb., a *pimple*).

**plukk**<sup>1</sup> [pløk], sb., a *codling*. U. Poss. the same word as pluk, sb. No. and Sw. plugg, m., a *peg*. Words with root-meaning *peg* are occas. found as a designation for small fishes. Cf. e.g. naddi, sb., a *codling*. Another term for *codling* is pirr, sb. — pluck, sb., with the definition: "the pogge, a fish", is given as L.Sc. in Jam.

**plukk**<sup>2</sup> [pløk (pluk, plôk)], sb., 1) a *tap*, a *slight push*, reported from Fe. with the pronunc. [pluk, plôk] as the name of a child's game, commonly called hoggi (huggi), pikki-hoggi and pikki, see these words. 2) the *first sprouting grass in spring* (Y<sup>m</sup>); *short, immature corn, esp. along the edge, or at the end, of a strip of field*; t'in **p.** (U<sup>n</sup>: plök), short nakk or **p.** o' corn (Nm. and De.: plök). 3) *short wool, plucked off a sheep's belly*, esp. in pl.: plukks, belly-plukks (Fe. and Y.: plöks). In this sense also plukkings [plökings] and plökkings [plökings], pl., belly-**p.**, ali-**p.** (Y<sup>n</sup>). More rarely plökk [plök]. — Prop. a) a *pluck*; a *pull*; b) *that which is*

*plucked off*, and arisen from O.N. plukka (plokka), vb., to *pluck*; to *pull*. With plukk 2 may be compared No. plukk, n., Sw. dial. plokk-fink and plokk-rede, n., *all sorts of small, trifling things, scrapings*, Da. dial., Jut. pluk, n., a *small part, a morsel*.

**plukk** [pløk (plôk)], vb., to *pluck*; to  *jerk*; owing to the close o-sound, may be derived from O.N. plukka, No. plukka, vb., and need not be a loan-word from Eng. pluck, vb.

†**plukker** [pløkær], sb., the *angler*, lophius piscatorius (Edm. Zett.). Also called "great **p.**", because plukker alone is commonly used of a *small angler*, partly in sense of *sea-scorpion*, cottus. — Might not this word prop. be the same as plukk<sup>1</sup>, sb., a *codling*? Association with Celt, Gael. plóc, m., a *lump*; *round mass*; *very large head*, and pluc, m., a *lump*, is not improbable. Cf. konta-plucker.

†**plump** [pló'mp], sb., a *plump*; a *splash*. In Shetl. with close o-sound as in No., Sw. and Da. plump, n., and need not therefore be a loan-word from English.

†**plump** [pló'mp], vb., to *plump*; to *splash*; to *fall heavily*; also to *walk heavily*, to geng plumpin. Sw. plumpa, Da. plumpe, Eng. plump, vb.; lcel. plampa, vb., to *walk clumsily*. For the close o-sound in Shetl. plump see prec.

**plumper** [pló'mpær], sb., a *nickname*, prop. tabu-name in fishermen's lang. at sea for the *cusk*. Vidlin, Lunn. — Prop. a *clumsy figure*, and to be classed with plump, vb. Cf. the relation between No. pump, m., pompa, f., a *short, stout, clumsy figure* (R.), and No. pompa, vb., partly to *walk splashing in something soft*, partly to *plump*.

†**plumpi** [pló'mpi], sb., a *trick*. U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>n</sup>. Prop. a *plump* or the *sound produced thereby*? See †plunki, sb.

†**plunki** [pló'ŋki], sb., = plumpi,

sb. No. doubt to be associated with L.Sc. plunk, sb., *a dull sound*.

†**plut** [plut], sb., mockingly or jokingly of *the foot*, esp. *a large, clumsy foot*. Comm. in pl.: de pluts. U<sup>n</sup>. Also ploitek [pløitek] (U.), pløtek [pløtek] (U.), and plutsek [plutsæk, pløtsæk] (N.I.). — Cf. N.Eng. dial. (Cum.), plotes, plouts, sb. pl., mockingly or, jokingly of *the hands*. For the etym. of plut see the foll. word.

†**plut** [plut] and †**pluts** [pluts, pløts], vb., *to walk clumsily and heavily*. N.Sh. Comm. in the form pluts. In Nm. besides pløts [pløts] as a parallel form to pluts. — Cf. L.Sc. plout, vb., *to splash*, and Da. dial. (Funen) plutte, vb., *to splash*. In form, pluts approaches Ndl. plotsen, vb., *to plump*, O.L.G. plotzen, vb., id., Germ. plutz, m., *a splash; smack*. See †pløt<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**pluter** [plutør], vb., *to walk feebly*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. May be classed with plut, vb., but in meaning it assimilates entirely to No. pultra, vb., *to walk feebly*. pluter poss. for \*pult-er by metathesis of l through infl. of †plut and †pluts, vbs.

**pluti** [pluti], sb., a nickname for *a club-footed man*. Fe.? (acc. to J.I.). See †plut, sb.

**pluts**, vb., see †plut, vb.

**plutsek**<sup>1</sup> [plutsæk, pløtsæk], sb., = †plut, sb.

**plutsek**<sup>2</sup> [plutsæk], sb., see the foll. word.

**plutsi** [plutsi], sb., a pet name for *a child*. Esp. in address. Fe., Y.? Poss. association with plut and pluts, vb., in sense of *to splash*, though the general meaning in Shetl. of these two words: *to walk clumsily and heavily*, does not agree with plutsi in sense of *child*. More prob. may be suggested an association with Sw. dial. plutt, m., a) *a plug*, b) *child*, as an endearing term (Ri.), and No. plyt, plytt (yy), m., *a little boy* (R.).

**pløt**<sup>1</sup> [pløt, pløt<sup>i</sup>], vb., *to speak*

*plaintively*. Cf. No. plyta, vb., *to look sulky* (R.), Sw. dial. plutas, vb. refl. id. (from plut, m., *hanging lip*. Ri.). Another root-meaning is, however, possible, viz.: *pipe*, in which case may be compared No. plyta, f., *a small flute*, and Eng. bleat, vb.

†**pløt**<sup>2</sup> [pløt], vb., *to splash* (U<sup>wg.</sup>); see further †plut, vb.

**pløtek** [pløtek], sb., *a (clumsy) foot*. U<sup>n</sup>, = †plut, sb.; q.v.

†**pløts** [pløts], = †pluts, vb. Nm. **pobi**<sup>1</sup> [pōbi (pō<sup>o</sup>bi)], sb., 1) *a foster-father*. 2) *head of a family; de p., the master of the house* (Fe.). 3) *an old man* (Fe.). 4\*) *pope*. 5) *evil spirit, devil* (U.). — No. pape, Fær. pápi, m., *father, papa* (in childish lang.). O.N. papa, papi, m., a) *pope*, = páfi, b) *a monk, an ecclesiastic*, esp. of the Irish Culdee-priests and hermits. Meaning 5 of pobi: *devil*, has prob. been developed during the Reformation from the sense *pope*. Cf. pebi, sb., which is another form of the same word. — In Shetl. place-names pobi and poba [pōba] are often found as the first and second part of compd.: a) pōbi as the first part, beside the more common pápa- [pāpa] and pape- [pāpə], b) pōba as the second part. e.g.: Pobistakk [pō<sup>o</sup>-bistak<sup>o</sup>] (Colvidale, U<sup>e</sup>), rock by the sea-shore: \*papa-stakkr. Gjo poba [gəpō<sup>o</sup>-ba, dʒəpō<sup>o</sup>-ba] (Wh<sup>e</sup>), name of a cleft in a rocky coast: \*gjá papa; the same name is Pobis gjo [pō<sup>o</sup>-bisgjo<sup>o</sup>] (M.Roe) and Papegjo [pā<sup>o</sup>-pægjo<sup>o</sup>] (de Nien, Ai.): \*papa gjá. Sker poba [skɛrpō<sup>o</sup>-ba] (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>), a skerry: \*sker papa; the same name is Papaskerri [pā<sup>o</sup>-pasker<sup>i</sup>], a skerry off Scalloway, Tl., M<sup>w.</sup>: \*papa sker. In these place-names the word denotes the Irish and Scottish Culdee-priests and hermits. See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 217—218.

**pobi**<sup>2</sup> [pōbi], sb., *something projecting or prominent*, prop. *pap*. \*pap-. Now used only as a place-name, de

**Pobis:** sea-term, tabu-name for three hills in Unst (U<sup>n</sup>), used as landmarks by Unst fishermen (esp. U<sup>m,n,w</sup>) when finding certain fishing-grounds. The proper names for "de Pobis" are: de mukkel Hjog [\*haugr], Sodersfell and Saksavord [\*varði or -\*varða] (U<sup>n</sup>). As a sea-term for a single one of these hills: Pobi (without added def. art.). "Pobi (= de mukkel Hjog) is ijalin", *Pobi is disappearing in the distance* (U<sup>w</sup>). — Cf. No. and Sw. *pappe, m., pap.* For this word as a place-name for heights and isles in Norway, see *Norske Gårdnavne* I, p. 265: Papper.

**pobi-rontli** [pō'birō'ntli (-rō'ntli)], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *pig*, esp. *domesticated pig* (ali-grice, patti-grice, patti or pati, alipati). U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>n</sup>. — *pobi*, as the first part of the compd., might suggest *pap*; cf. *pobi*<sup>2</sup>, sb., prop. *pap*, = No. and Sw. *pappe*, and cf. the above names *patti* (-grice), *pati*, prop. *sucking-pig*. An explanation of *pobi*<sup>1</sup>, sb., in sense of *head of a family*, appl. in jest, is also conceivable. The second part *rontli* represents *grontli* in sense of a *grunter*; cf. *gronter* and *grontjel* (ali-grontjel), sbs., as tabu-names for *pig*.

\***podl**, sb., see \***poll**, sb.

**pog** [póg, pog, póg (påg)], sb., a *small person, stunted in growth*. Nm. [póg, pog (póg)]. In U. esp. in the compd. *gorpog* [gó'rpåg], a *small (insignificant) person*. — Cf. Sw. dial. *påk*, Da. *pog, m.*, a *boy*. *pog* is poss. *bag, poke*, and parallel form to, or closely cognate with, *poki, pok*, sb. Cf. No. *pøk, m.*, and *pose, m.*, partly a) a *poke, bag*, partly b) a *little boy*, further *gorpog*, sb., corresponding to No. *gorpose, m.*, a derivative term for a *little boy*, and Sw. dial. *gärpåse, m.*, an *incapable person*.

**poilta**, sb., see *polta*, sb.

**pobit** [pōi'nt, pāi'nt], sb., a *tiny fish (esp. coalfish)*, *small sillekk*

(*small coalfish*). Comm. in pl.: *points*. Y. Prop. a *point*, sb.

**poitek**<sup>1</sup> [pāi'tøk], sb., a pet name for a *little child*. Fe.? (acc. to J.I.). See *pattin*, sb.

**poitek**<sup>2</sup> [pōitøk], sb., mockingly of *foot, bare foot*. U<sup>mo</sup>. For *ploitek* by dropping of l? See *plut* (and *ploitek*), sb.

**poitek**<sup>3</sup>, **poitek**, see *pottek*, sb. **poitt**, vb., see *putt*, vb.

**poittabrod**, sb., see *pottabrod*.

**poki** [pøki (påk)] and **pøk** [pøk (påk)], sb., a *bag, poke*; a *meal-p.*, a *meal-bag*; a *small, thin bag through which the water is strained from fresh-churned butter*, a *butter-p.*; a *small bag for straining milk* (Sa.); — a *bag-shaped net for catching small coalfish* (*silleks* and *pilteks*). Lunn. (*pok*). Now also comm. a *small paper-bag*, a *paper-poki* (Fe., Nm.) and *-pok*. The form ending in *-i* is reported from N.I. (esp. Fe. and Y.), Nm. occas. and Wests. — Also *pjoki* [pjøki (pjåki)]; a *meal-p.*; a *butter-p.* (see above); Y<sup>n</sup>, Ai., a *pjoki o' mel* (Ai.), a *meal-pjok* [pjøk] (Fe.). — O.N. *poki, m.*, a *bag, poke*.

**pok** [pøk (påk)], vb., to *catch small fish, esp. coalfish, with a bag-shaped net*: *pok*; to *p.* *silleks* and *pilteks*. \**poka*. See *poki*, sb.

\***poll** [pø] and \***poil** [pøil], sb., 1) a *small roundish, land-locked bay or creek*; a *pool*. In these forms now only as a place-name. e.g.: de *Poil* (Ewick, Y<sup>e</sup>), a deep pool on the foreshore into which the sea-water flows at flood-tide. de *Poller* [pø]ør] (Huse Isle, de *Skerries*): either "pollr" with preserved nom. *-r* or "\*poll-øyr", because of the pebbly beach at the head of the bay (O.N. *øyr*, Shetl. *er*). de *Pøl* [pøl] o' *Polsgjo* [pølsjø] (Fe<sup>w</sup>): \**polls-gjá?* "pøl" here prob. by lengthening of *o* in \**poll*. *Pollaberg* [pø]abærg] (Conn.): \**polla-berg*. *Polla-stakk* [pø]astak] (Hune Isle, U<sup>e</sup>):

\*poll-stakkr. In Fo. is found podl (pidl) [pɔdʷ, pɔdʷ (pɔdʷl)] as a place-name, the second part of compd.: Kerpodl [kɛrɔdʷ, -pɔdʷ]: \*ker-pollr. Selapodl [sɛːˌlapɔdʷ, -pɔdʷ]: \*sela-pollr (O.N. selr, m., a seal). From St. (West.) is reported \*pudl, \*podl in old place-names, such as "Munkipudl [moˈŋˌˌkipɔdʷ]" (W.Skeld, St.), a puddle, which (in regard to the old change ll > dl on West.) is rather the same word as \*poll, \*podl, than Eng. puddle, sb. A form pøl [pø] is more frequent than \*poll, etc., as a place-name, also in the colloq. lang. in various senses; see pøl, sb. 2) *fishing-ground*, prop. a place with deep, smooth water; thus: Pollin djuba [pɔ]ən, pɔ]in (pɔ]in) dʒūba], Ai.: \*pollrinn djúpi, accus.: pollinn djúpa, the deep pool. Also pøl [pø] as the name of a fishing-ground (U<sup>s</sup>, mo.). — O.N. pollr, m., a small, roundish creek or bay; in No. (poll) also (small) pool; Icel. pollr, m., a water-hole; a swamp (B.H.).

**polta (poilta)** [pá]lta, pá]lta], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. at sea for the cusk. Wd. — Owing to the occas. alternation of initial b and p in Shetl. Norn, poss. for \*bolta (\*boilta) from \*bøllotta (understood brosmá, f.?), i.e. the plump, round one. Note, however, Icel. pölti and pöltr, m., a small globe, convex object (B.H.). Uncertain. See putler, sb.

**polter** [pɔ]lɛr (pá]lɛr)] sb., commotion in the sea; strong tide. Wests. and S.Sh. (Du.). See pulter, sb.

**poltri** [pɔ]ltri, pá]ltri], adj., agitated, of sea. See pultri, adj.

**poltrous** [pɔ]lˌˌtɛrɔs], adj., see poltrous, adj.

**pon** [pɔn, pɔːn], sb., a piece of green turf for thatching. comm. Is prob. O.N. spánn, m., in sense of shingle for thatching. For dropped initial s before a consonant cf. e.g. panni, pinni = spann, sb., water-

pail, kattamiliskru = skottamiliskru, sb., the playing at hide-and-peek around the corn-stacks.

**pon** [pɔn, pɔːn], vb., to cut off pons (green turf) from the top of a moss, for thatching purposes; to p. de mør ['moor'], to p. de bank, esp. to pare off the second layer of turf in a bog or on a ledge (bank: the ledge in a peat-pit), before getting down to the actual peats. To pare off the uppermost layer of green turf, is comm. called: to fla de mør. — \*spána for \*spæna? see pon, sb.

**pon** [pɔn (pɔːn)]-delf, sb., a place where pons (green turfs) are pared off. Y<sup>n</sup>. See pon, sb.

**ponek**, sb., see ponin, sb.

**pong** [pɔŋ], sb., see pung, sb.

**ponin** [pɔnin, pɔːnin], sb., a pared-off piece of turf, pon, from the second layer, before getting down to the actual peats; to tak' aff de ponins. S.Sh. A piece of turf (from the uppermost layer) is comm. called by a L.Sc. word fel [fel]: L.Sc. fail, fale, feal (Jam.). Beside ponin a form ponek [pɔnɛk, pɔːnɛk (ponɛk)] is found, partly used in a somewhat diff. sense: reported from N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>, in sense of a piece of dried turf (feal), from Y<sup>n</sup>. in sense of a piece of green turf. — ponin is a deriv. of pon, vb. ponek is derived from pon, sb., by added dim. ending -ek.

**ponni** [pɔni], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for a fishing-buoy. St. Parallel form to pinni<sup>1</sup>, sb.; q.v.

†**porl** [pɔrʷ], sb., gritty excrement. Prop. a L.Sc. form. See parl, pirl, sbs.

**porl** [pɔrʷ], vb., to poke, stir, see purl, vb. Diff. from Eng. purl, vb.

**porr** [pɔr(r)], sb., a tiny fish, esp. a codling. Reported from S.Sh. (Conn.), Wests. (Sa.) and N.I. occas. (Y., Fe.). Sometimes purr [por(r)] (Fe.? reported by J.I.). Parallel form to pirr<sup>1</sup>, sb., from which porr, purr, may have arisen.

**porr** [pór(r)], vb., *to poke; to pull up the wick in the open train-oil lamp (koli); to get the fire on the hearth to blaze.* Conn. See *purr*, vb.

**port** [pórt], vb., *to get to burn; p. op de koli (the train-oil lamp)! p. op de fire!* St. See *burt*, vb. [O.N. *birta*], from which *port* has arisen.

**pos<sup>1</sup>** [pös, pös], sb., *a bag, esp. money-bag.* Also *a bagful.* O.N. *posi*, m., *a bag.* The word is now comm. used in its L.Sc. sense: "a secret hoard of money" (Jam.: *pose*).

**pos<sup>2</sup>** [pos], sb., *a swelling, a boil* (Nm.); see *pus*, sb.

**posí** [(posi) pös], sb., *a swamp; morass; see pusi*, sb.

**potl, pottel** [pátl], vb., *to work very slowly, esp. to pull the oars slowly; to p. wi' de ayre, potlin* [pátlhn] *wi' de ayre.* Y<sup>h</sup>. May be either a parallel form to *patl* (as a often changes to *o* in *Shetl. Norn*), or a form of *putl*, vb., closely allied to *patl*. — Most prob. the former, as the expr. "to *patl wi' de ayre*", is used, while *putl* is not reported in this sense.

**potr, potter** [pátər], vb., *to mumble, whisper.* U. In the same sense No. *putra*, *potra*, *paatra*, vb., and occas. Sw. dial. *puttra*, *pottra*, vb. See *pater*, vb.

**pottabrod (poittabrod)** [pótl'abröd' (póit'abröd', -bräd'), póit'abröd', póit'abräd'], sb., *a piece of a broken pot, esp. for melting fish-liver oil in, or for keeping a little oil in for the open lamp: de koli.* [pótl'abröd']: Y<sup>n</sup>. [(póit'ta-, póit'ta-) póit'ta-, póit'tabräd' (-bröd')]: U. (U<sup>n</sup>). Also *pó(i)t-tibröd* [(póit'ti-) póit'tibröd' (-bräd')]: U. — O.N. \**pott(a)brot*, n., *piece of a broken pot*, Fær. *pottabrot*, n.

**puttek, poitek** [pútek, pótek, pátek, pátek, póitæk, póitæk, páitæk, póitæk (póitæk)], sb., *a pot for holding train-oil; a ðli* ['oil]-**p.** N.I. *pótek, pátek, (póitæk) páitæk*: Y. occas. *póitæk, póitæk, páitæk, póitæk (póitæk)*: U. [póit-

tæk: U<sup>s</sup>; páitæk: U<sup>n</sup>]. Also occas. *puttek* [puæk]; N.I. occas. — O.N. *pottr*, m., *a pot.*

**potfi** [póti], sb., *a pot, now esp. tea-pot.* Y<sup>h</sup>. The same word as *puttek*, poss. in a derived form \**pytti*, which the pronunc. "póti" might indicate; cf. the derivatives *pitti* (páiti) and *pötti*, sbs.

**potfisidna, -sidni** [pát'isid'na, -sid'na, -sid'ni], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for *pig* or *swine*. Fo. The first part *potti* is *patti*, sb., prop. *a sucking-pig*. Might not *sidna, sidni*, be a corrupted form of O.N. *svín*, n., *a swine?*

**pottskerd** [pótskærd, pótskært, pót-skært, pátskært], sb., *a piece of a broken pot* (for holding lamp-oil). Du. [pót-skærd, pótskært]. Conn. [pót-skært, pátskært]. — O.N. \**pott(a)skarð*, n., *a piece of a broken pot, a shard, pot-sherd*, Da. *potteskår*, id. See *potta-brod*, sb.

**pramm<sup>1</sup>** [pram, präm], sb., *a kind of gruel made of milk and meal (or butter-milk and meal)*: U<sup>n</sup>. Esp. *gruel prepared from "bursten-meal"*: U<sup>n</sup>. and Fe.; see *bursten* sb. Partly *a mixture of gjöla* (q.v.) *and meal* (*bursten-meal*). Sometimes *a mixture of warm water and meal* (*bursten-meal*): Fe. occas. From U<sup>n</sup>. *pramm* is also reported as a disparaging term for *thin butter-milk*. U<sup>n</sup>.: [pram] and [präm]. Fe.: [präm]. From Sæ., Wests., is given a form *prammek* [pramæk] in sense of *warm drink*, esp. milk or bland (*whay mixed with water*) or swats (*thin substance of "sooens"*, L.Sc. *sowens, a kind of oatmeal gruel*). — Ork. *brammo*, sb., *gruel made of oatmeal and water*. — The etym. of the word is uncertain. Prob. association with No. *brim* (brøm), *prim*, n., a) *sediment, dregs*; b) *soft cheese made of whey*.

†**pramm<sup>2</sup>** [pram], sb., *a small, flat-bottomed boat, a pram, esp. of Norwegian build, a Norwa-p.* Du. The

form of the word is recent Da. and Da.-No. pram. O.N. prámr, No. praam, m., a *pram*, ought in Shetl. Norn to have given \*prom.

**pramm** [pram, prām], vb., 1) *to squeeze, press*; prammd op, *scarcely able to move for the dense crowd of people* (U<sup>mo</sup>.); I could just p. me doon, *I could just barely get a seat on the bench* (Fe.). 2) *to stuff, cram*; I'm ['have'] prammd me fu' ['full'], *I have just eaten my fill* (N.Roe). — To be classed with No. prempa, vb., *to stuff, cram*.

†**pratt** [(prat) prät], sb., a *trick, mischievous act*; see prett, sb.

**predikanter** [pred'ika'n'tər], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *clergyman*. Conn., Sandwich, Du<sup>n</sup>. Prop. a *preacher*, derived from O.N. predika, vb. (from Lat.), *to preach*.

\***prestengolva** [præs'təngɔl'va], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *clergyman*. U<sup>b</sup>.; A.L.: prestingolva. Prob. an orig. \*prestkufl, a *cassock*. As g may replace initial k in Shetl. Norn, and l (when connected with another consonant) is often transposed, \*golva may easily be conceived to have arisen from O.N. kufl, m., a *cowled cloak*.

**prett** [præt] and **prettikin** [præt'ikin], sb., 1) *a mean trick, mischievous act*. Ironically: *good example*; yon ['that'] is a bony p. (Fe.). 2) *trial of strength*, e.g. a lifting match with big stones: \*bragastens, also *feat of skill*. 3) *a rogue* (U<sup>n</sup>.). — Now rare in its orig. form prett, but almost invariably with added dim. ending: prettikin [præt'ikin]. Most common in sense 1. Sense 2 given esp. from Fe. and Conn. (reported by J.I., Fe., of a lifting match). Sense 3 reported only from U<sup>n</sup>. Also found in the form pratt, prätt [(prat) prät] in sense 1. — O.N. prettr, m., a *trick*. L.Sc. pret, prat(t), sb., id. The form prettikin in Shetl. is prob. due to a merging with L.Sc.

prattik, prettik (prattik, pratique), sb., partly = Eng. practice, sb., partly *trick; craft; mischievous trick* (Jam.).

**prigg** [prig], vb., *to poke, prod*, to p. at ane; esp. metaph.: *to irritate, tease*. Corresponds in these senses to No., Icel. and Fær. prika, vb. Slightly diverging: No. priikka, *to prick*, vb. prigg from older \*prikk, vb. — prigg is now comm. used in sense of *to importune, urge*, which is L.Sc.

**priggamutl, -muttel** [prig'amot'əl] and **priggamoitel** [prig'amoi'təl], sb., 1) *a small, poor knife*, esp. for *gutting herrings*. U<sup>n</sup>.: priggamoitel. 2) *a small, worn-out spade*. Y. and Fe.: priggamutl. — The second part is muttel, mutl (moitel), sb., *a small knife or (worn-out) spade*. prigga is here intensive, doubtless denoting smallness, something to prod with; see the preceding and following words. O.N. (Icel.) prik, n., *a short staff or stick*, may poss. be compared.

**prigga-troot** [prig'atrut'], sb., *stickleback*, gasterosteus aculeatus. — "troot", Eng. trout, is doubtless a more recent addition to an old un-compounded prigga, which may be Sw. dial. prigge, n.(?), collect.: *young ones, small fry*, East Gothland (Ri.), orig. denoting something small. Cf. prigga in priggamutl, sb. prigga might, however, also be regarded in sense of *prickle, the prickly one*. Such a definition presupposes an orig. compd. "prigga-troot", or another older word for *trout* as the second part. The most obvious difference, however, between the stickleback and the trout is the smallness of the former.

†**prin** [prin, prin], sb., a *bodkin, a large pin*. comm. The form of the word is L.Sc. (Jam.: prein, preen, prene). O.N. has "prjónn", m.

†**prinsi** [pri'nsi], sb., *a high rock, stakk, in the sea*, esp. at some distance from the land. U<sup>n</sup>. Reported as a common noun, but now used only

as a name for a few such rocks, rising out of the sea at ebb-tide, submerged at flood-tide; thus: "Prinsi" near Skaw, U<sup>n</sup>., and "Prinsi" near Norwich, U<sup>n</sup>. — Prop. *something sticking up*. May, in that case, spring either a) from a \*prin- (cf. p rin, sb.) or b) from a \*pris- by nasalizing; cf. No. prisa, vb., *to prick* (now only in metaph. sense), prosul, "prøsaal", m., *a pointed implement, projecting peg or stick*. Might not the word be associated with No. prinsast, vb. refl., *to play at throwing knives* (R.), so that "prins", in this case, properly denoted a *short, pointed object*?

**pro** [prō], sb., *something remarkably good, an excellent thing*, or esp. *an excellent person*, mostly used ironically; du is a p. Fo. — May phonetically be developed from O.N. bragð, n., inter alia: *something distinguished, or of importance; enterprise, deed of manhood*. Initial b in several cases changes to p in Shetl. Norn; a often changes to o, and ð is regularly dropped. See progjek or prodjek [prōdzək], sb., *great feat of strength*, in meaning corresponding exactly to Fær. bragð [bræa] or bragd, n. pro may, however, more prob. be derived from a parallel form \*brá, as O.N. "bragð" is otherwise found as bragd and brag in Shetl. (on Wests.); cf. No. braa, n., in sense of *kind, quality*.

**prodj**, vb., see progj, vb.

**prog<sup>1</sup>** [prōg, prō<sup>g</sup>], sb., *oil from melted fish-livers which, at the meal, is poured over the fish* (esp. small coalfish, silleks and pilteks), *or into which the fish is dipped*. Also partly denotes the whole serving: *fish and potatoes, eaten with melted liver-oil*. Lunn., Wh., Sk. Also in the form proga [prōga]: Wh. From De. is reported prog [prō<sup>g</sup>] in sense of *young coalfish, minced and kneaded together with fish-livers, a kind of stapp*, a dish of fish. —

As p freq. replaces initial b, and as final g in various words is developed from orig. ð (see Introd. V — also N.Spr. VII — § 29, the end), prog may have arisen from O.N. bráð, n., in sense of *a melting, grease*, thus in No. braad, n.; lcel. bráð, n. and f., *a melting; fat*. In Sw. dial., however, is found a k-derivative of this stem: bräkk', vb., *to melt* (Ri.). To this no doubt also lcel. brák, f., *train-oil, (stinking) oil* (B.H.), and Fær. bræ(ð)kufitla [bræa'kófit'la], f., *adipose membrane (from sheep) dipped in meal and blood and grilled*. prog may then be either "bráð" or lcel. brák, which latter mainly assimilates in its form to the Shetl. word. Cf. bro<sup>3</sup>, sb., and bro, vb.

†**prog<sup>2</sup>** [prō<sup>g</sup>], sb., *trumpery, collection of various objects, almost worthless*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Nibon). The same word as Eng. dial. prog, sb., esp. appl. to *food*, but in Shetl. with long o. In northern lang.: "prakk". Sw. dial. prakk and prask, n., syn. with Shetl. prog.

†**progj (prodj)** [prōdzj], vb., *to prod with a pointed staff*. Also metaph.: *to try to coax something out of a person*. Given in Edm. as Shetl.: prodg, vb. n. L.Sc. prog, progue, and prod, vb., *to prick; prod*. "d<sub>z</sub>" may represent gj, contingently arisen from kj.

**progjek (prodjek)** [prōdzək], sb., *great feat of strength*; he was op for a p. de night ['to-night']. Y<sup>h</sup>. — Corresponds in sense to O.N. bragð, Fær. bragð [bræa] and bragd, n., *deed of manhood*, and may well be phonetically developed from this word; see the notes under pro, sb.

†**proll (proil)** [prō'l, prōl, prō'l, prāil, prōil], sb., *a catch, booty; trifles, collection of almost worthless objects; things obtained by begging; hotch-potch*, partly of food. comm. The form "prō'l" is reported from Y<sup>h</sup>.,

“pról, pról” from Conn., “pról, próil” from U., “próil” from Nm., “pråil” from Sa., Wests. (esp. in sense of a *catch, booty*). prollement [pról·a·má·nt] and in pl.: prolleks [pról·əks]: Conn. occas.; prollement in sense of *scraps, trifles*, prolleks esp. of *the various things, collected in a bundle, belonging to the equipment of boat-fishermen*. — To be classed with M.Eng. prollen, vb., *constantly to prowl*. Acc. to the forms of pronunc. prob. an old loan-word in Shetl. See the foll. word.

†**proll, proil**, vb., *to go in chase of prey, to prowl*; de cat is proilin [pråilin] about; *to go prowling about*; to geng proilin about. Reported from Sa., Wests., in the form proil [pråil]. M.Eng. prollen, vb., id. See prec.

**prud** [prūd], adj., *stately; magnificent; of the best kind*. Appl. to corn: *early kernelled*, almost like Eng. dial. “proud”, of corn. — O.N. prúðr, No., Sw., Da. prud, adj., *fine; stately; magnificent*, etc. Now otherwise in Shetl. comm. like Eng. proud, adj.

**prummek** [promək], sb., 1) *nipple*, esp. of a woman; prummeks, pl., *the female breasts*. 2) *a round flat-cake, a kind of rusk* (Sa., Wests.). — Prop. *bud*? Poss. the same word as O.N. brum, n., *leaf-buds*, in No. also of *catkins*, partly in the form “proomm” (East-country).

†**prunk** [pro·ŋk], vb., *to shine; to give a fine appearance*; l’íl p. me op, *I will put on fine clothes* (A., Wests.). — No. prunka, Da. prunke, vb., *to make a display of*, from Germ.

†**prunk** [pro·ŋk] and †**prunket** [pro·ŋkət], adj., *shining; fine and smart; splendid and strutting*. See the prec.

**prus** [prus, pros, prros], interj., shout, used in driving cows or horses. Also prrs [prrs, prr’s]. prustak [prustak]: Fe. — Extended form from pru [pru, prru, pr(r)o], interj., which

is otherwise found in Northern languages as well as in Eng. dial. (L.Sc.).

**prus** [prus, pros], vb., *to drive cows or horses with the shout* prus.

**prut, prutt** [prut], sb., *a breaking wind*. Da. prut, c., Sw. prutt, m., id.

**prut, prutt** [prut], vb., *to break wind*. Da. prutte, Sw. prutta, vb., id.

**puk, pukk** [puk, pok], sb., *a push, esp. with the foot, a kick*; to gi’e a p. wi’ de foot. P.L.? Prop. buk, bok. See puk, vb.

**puk, pukk** [puk, pok], vb., *to strike, to push, esp. with the foot: to kick*; to p. wi’ de feet. P.L.? — No. and Fær. buka, *to drub, beat*, L.Sc. buck, vb., *to push*. See bok, vb., which no doubt is orig. the same word. Diverging is L.Sc. pook, pouk, vb., *to pluck; pull*.

**puka**, sb., see puki<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**puki<sup>1</sup>** [puki], sb., *an infant dying unbaptized; an unbaptized infant*. N.I., Wests. In the first given sense esp. from Fe. (N.I.), in the second, from Sa. (Wests.). From Sa., and occas. N.I., is besides reported a fem. form puka [puka], *an unbaptized female child*, as opposed to puki, *an unbaptized male child*. — Prop. *devil’s brood, a devilkin*. O.N. púki, m., *an imp*. Used in Shetl. Norn of an unbaptized infant, in conformity with the old belief that salvation can only be obtained by baptism.

**puki<sup>2</sup>** [puki], sb., *a piece of dough kneaded in a cylindrical form; a cylindrical piece of dough*. Fo. — Might this be No. and Sw. paak, påk, m., *a stick, short rod*? Cf. the relation in the change of meaning between Fær. drýlur, m., *a cylinder-shaped loaf*, and No. dryle, m., *a cudgel, stick*, Shetl. drølin, sb., *a half-grown coalfish*. Or poss. (though less prob.) Sw. dial. puk, m., *union* (Finnish puka)?

**pukkel** [pokəl], sb., 1) *collective length of lines, bugts, in fishing with*



*long-line*; a **p.** o' lines; hand [händ] me my **p.**! U<sup>n</sup>. Prop. *a collection of fishing-lines*. Like **pakki**, sb.; q.v. 2) definite weight, esp. of fish: *two cwts.*; a **p.** o' fish. U<sup>n</sup>. With this cf. \***pakk**, sb., "*package*", used of a certain weight, esp. of wadmäl. — May be a dim. form \***pökkull**, m., from O.N. **pakki**, m., *a pack, bundle*. In like manner **lcel. böggull**, m., *a small parcel*, from "**baggi**", m., *a bundle*. — Otherwise Shetl. **pukkel** is used in sense of *quantity, (good) portion of something*, a **p.** o' fish, o' corn, o' meal (Y<sup>h</sup>), but is then no doubt L.Sc. **pickle, puckle**, sb., prop. *a grain of seed*, but also *a small quantity*.

\***puljin** [pu|in, pū|in], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *a buoy*. Locality uncertain. — Poss. Sw. dial. **pull**, m., Da. **puld**, c., *round top, head*. Cf. **kolla**, sb., prop. "*polled*" object, as tabu-name for *a buoy*. Or might **puljin** be merely another form of **pil(j)en, piljin**, which is also found as a tabu-name for *a buoy*?

**pulter** [po'ltər], sb., *heavy commotion in the sea, a p.* i' de sea; *agitated or rough sea; crested sea; cross-sea, a p.* o' a sea. Nm<sup>w.</sup>, Wests. Partly of very strong tide, a **p.** o' tide. Wests. occas. (Sa., Papa Stour). Also **polter** [po'ltər (pá'ltər)]; a **p.** [po'ltər] i' de sea: Du.; a **p.** [po'ltər, pá'ltər] o' tide: Papa and Sa. occas.; he is comin' ut a awfu' **p.**, *a rapid tide is running out, is coming against us* (Papa). — No. **puldr, pulder**, m., *a bubbling circle or eddy, a splash* (Aa. under "**purla**", vb.), = **bulder**, **buller** (from No. **bulia**, vb., *to bubble, whirl; to well, gush*).

**pultri, pultrie** [po'ltri], **poltri, poltr-ie** [po'ltri, pá'ltri], adj., *very rough, agitated*, of sea; de sea is **p.** Of the tide: *rapid*. Nm<sup>w.</sup>, Wests. See **pulter**, sb.

**pultrous, poltrous** [po'lt'-'təros'], adj., *very restless; unruly; wild; a*

**p.** fellow. Ai., Wests. In sense mainly to be classed with **pulter, polter**, sbs. In that case diff. from L.Sc. **pultrous** (for: **putrous?**), given by Jam. in the sense "*lustful, lascivious*". As only a single Shetl. form ending in -i, -ie (**pultr-ie, poltr-ie**) is reported in sense of *agitated, rough*, of sea, there may be an infl. from the Sc. word in the form ending in -ous.

**pund** [pɒnd], sb., *pound*, weight. O.N. **pund**, n., *a pound*; L.Sc. **pund**.

**punder** [pɒndər], sb., *a small steel-yard, bismar, for weighing articles under 10 lbs.* Conversely Ork. "**punder, pundler**" of a larger steelyard for weighing heavier articles, above 10 lbs., while Ork. "**bismar**", in contrast to Shetl. "**bismar**", is the smaller lever-balance. — O.N. **pundari**, m., *a steel-yard*. See **bismar**, sb.

**pung** [pɒŋ] and **pong** [pɒŋ], sb., *a purse*, now esp. *testicle* (prop. *scrotum*). O.N. **pungri**, m., *a purse*.

**purl<sup>1</sup>, purrel** [pɒrəl], sb., *an article, esp. a wooden pin, with which the wick in an open train-oil lamp (koli) is pulled up to make it burn brighter, = burter*, sb. Also **burl, burrel** [bɒrəl]. U. See **purl** and **purr**, vbs.

**purl<sup>2</sup>, purrel** [pɒrəl], sb., *a small thing checked in growth; esp. in pl., purrels, of very small potatoes; taati* ['potato]-*purrels* for de grice. Nm. — Cf. Da. dial., **Jut. purl**, sb., collect.: *scrubby copse, stunted oaks*, Da. (Jut.) **purre**, c., *stunted tree, scrubby oaks*, in literary lang.: *a kind of leek*.

**purl, purrel** [pɒrəl, pɒrəl (pɒrəl)], vb., *to poke, pull, stir*, esp. *to poke the fire*, occas. as vb. n.: to **p.** i' de fire, occas. as vb. a.: to **p.** op de fire. l-derivative of **purr**, vb., q.v.

**purkildi** [pɜr'əkəl'di, pɜr'əl-], sb., *a person easily teased or offended*; esp. as a nickname for such a person. "weel ['well'], **p.**, foo ['how'] is du?" Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — The second

part kildi prob. represents \*kidlī from \*kitlī by metathesis of l: *one who is easily tickled (irritated)*, from O.N. kitla, vb., *to tickle*, Shetl. kilt<sup>2</sup>, vb. The first part is to be classed with purl, vb., *to poke, pull*; for the use of the word in this compd. cf. Da. purretop, c., *hot-tempered or easily-teased person*, prop. *bushy hair, a person with bushy hair*.

**purr** [pôr(r), por(r)], vb., *to poke, pull, stir; to tickle*, reported in a special sense *to tickle with a straw*; to **p.** [pôr(r)] ower ane's face wi' a strae ['straw']. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). The derivative purl, vb. (q.v.), is more extended, and used in a wider sense. — No. pura (pora), vb., *to poke, prod, purra*, vb., *to irritate, tease*; Da. purre, vb., *to poke, stir*. Cf. porr, vb.

**purri** [pur(r)i, pôrrj], sb., *a cat*, as a call or pet name. Clumlie, Du. A form puri [pūri] with long u is reported from Papa Stour; piri (*little*) p.! — No. purre, m., *a cat* (call-name), Aa. Cf. Eng. purr, vb. The main vowel-sound [u, ô, ū] indicates that Shetl. purri, puri is ancient and of Norn origin. Eng. purr, vb., is pronounced in Shetl. with ô-sound [pôrr].

**purt** [po'rt], sb., *stagnant pool, dirty puddle*. comm. Also *refuse heap in a corner of the house* (S.Sh. occas.), *ash-pit outside the house* (Sa., Wests.), from the latter place reported in the form purti [po'rti], a aessie ['ash']-p. — May be a \*puttr = O.N. pytr, m., *a pool*; No. and Sw. putt, m., Da. pyt, c., id. r in purt may later have found its way into the word, but poss. there is also a metathesis in Shetl. of nom. -r in an older \*puttr.

**purt** [po'rt], vb., 1) vb. a., *to part, divide*. 2) vb. n., *to fall into two or more parts, to suffice for dividing*: "dis will p. twice". U. — O.N. parta, vb., *to part, divide*, from Lat. The vowel-sound u [o] in Shetl. indicates

purt to be an old word, and not a loan from Eng.

**purtin** [po'rtin], sb., *a part, share*; a **p.** o' fish. U. May be either O.N. partr, m. (from Lat.), with grafted def. art. (Shetl. Norn contains several examples of such a relation), or the gerund of the verb purt, used substantively. See purt, vb.

**purtin** [po'rtin], sb., *an insufficient quantity of any kind of food*, esp. of fish, meat and butter; a **p.** o' fish. Fo., Lunn. From Lunn. reported also in sense of *a thin layer*, esp. *of manure spread out*; "gi'e de rig (*the strip of field*) a p.!" — No doubt a \*partning, f., *a dividing*, or \*partningr, m., *a divided quantity, a part*.

**pus** [(pus) pôs], and **pos** [pos], sb., *pus, a boil*; "de beilin (*the boil*) was a' ['all'] in a saft ['soft'] p.": Nm. [pôs, pos]. — No. pus, m., *a swelling filled with matter*, Da. pus, n., *pus, matter* (No. and Sw. dials. pusa, pusna, O.Da. and Da. dial. puse, vb., *to swell, rise, to be inflated, or to inflate*).

**pusi, posi** [pôsi, posi (pôsi)], sb., *quagmire; swamp; bog; morass*. S.Sh. From Nm. is reported a form pudj or pugj [pūd<sub>z</sub> (pô<sup>o</sup>d<sub>z</sub>)], occas. pudji, pugji [pūd<sub>z</sub>], in sense of *swamp; pool; slough*. — Sw. puss, m., No. pus (uu), f., *a pool, puddle* (Aa.), acc. to Ri.: pus, puss, m., esp. *quagmire rising in the middle*. Prop. *a swelling*, and thus to be classed with pus, sb. "pūd<sub>z</sub>" may have developed from a \*puzj for \*pusj.

**pusjin** [puʃin, puʃən (pôʃ-); pūʃin, pūʃən] and **pøsjin** [pøʃin, pøʃən, pøʃən], adj., 1) *very insignificant; frail; wretched*; a **p.** animal, baess ['beast'], a **p.** ting. Also *that takes very little nourishment*; a **p.** eater o' fish. Fo.: pusjin [puʃən] and pøsjin. 2) *mis-shapen, badly formed*, esp. in the expr. "**p.**-shaped"; a **p.**-

shaped ting. Conn.: pusjin [puʒin (puʒən), pòʒ-]. 3) *malicious and ill-tempered; bad, unpleasant to associate with*; mostly of a small person or child; a **p.** ting, a **p.** nos-siger(t) ting; a **p.** elf. S.Sh. (Conn., Du.): pusjin [puʒin (puʒən), pòʒ-]. 4) metaph.: *bad, disagreeable*, e.g. of a cough; a **p.** cough. Conn.: pusjin [puʒin (puʒən), pòʒ-]. — Also as an adv.: *badly; clumsily; in bad taste*, in the expr. “**p.** done”; hit [‘it’] is **p.** done. Conn. (pusjin). See above sense 2. — pusjin is considered to be L.Sc. pousion, sb., *poison*, with special local application in Shetl., and, in senses 3 and 4, may partly be this word; cf. the use of eter and jeder, prop. *venom, poison*. It is, however, difficult to explain the other senses, esp. sense 1, from L.Sc. pousion; the word assimilates in form and meaning to No. pysja, f., *an insignificant thing* (Aa.), puse, m., *a delicate and cowardly person* (R.), also *cat*, and must undoubtedly be associated with these words. Cf. also Sw. dial. pus, m., a) *a little boy*; b) *an insignificant and foolish person*, “pysing”, m., *a little boy*, and poss. No. pøsel, m., *a little ill-tempered creature* (R.Suppl.). There is poss. in Shetl. a mingling of the Northern words mentioned and L.Sc. pousion.

**pusk** [pusk (pòsk)], sb., 1) *great anger, excitement*; to be in a **p.**, *to be excited*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). 2) *excessive or confused hurry*; to be in a **p.**, *to make too much haste, to rush away headlong*. Nm<sup>n</sup>.(?). — Is used syn. with puster, sb., and is then prob. No., Sw., Da. pust, derived from O.N. \*púa (Icel.), vb., *to breathe; blow*. Cf. bløster, blouster, sb., prop. *blast* [O.N. blástr, m.], used similarly to puska and puster.

**pusk<sup>1</sup>** [pusk (pòsk)], vb., *to come on to blow, to come in gusts of in-*

*creasing violence, of wind*; he is puskin him op, *it is blowing up (in gusts)*: St., Wests. — Prop. *to blow, puff*, No. and Sw. pusta, Da. puste, vb., *to breathe hard, to blow*, from \*púa, vb., in Icel. *to breathe, blow*. Final t and k alternate occas. in Shetl. Norn after a consonant. Cf. a) Da. dial. (West Jut.), pust, c., partly *breath*, partly *a shower accompanied by wind*, b) Shetl. puska, sb., as a parallel form to puster, sb., and see pju, sb. and vb.

**pusk<sup>2</sup>** [pusk (pòsk)], vb., 1) *to be busy with trifles in a house (to put things in their places)*; to geng puskin about de hus. Sa., Wests. 2) *to look for vermin*, = pisk 2. Fairly comm. — No. puska, vb., a) *to fidget with; to pluck at*; b) *to decorate, dress*.

**pusk<sup>3</sup>** [pusk], vb., *to set a dog on*. **p.** him! *at him!* in setting a dog on an animal. U<sup>n</sup>, bu. — No. (R.Suppl.) and Sw. pussa, Da. pudse, vb., *to set on (a dog)*.

**pusker** [puskər], sb., *storm, spell of bad weather*, almost like ri; he is comin' a **p.**, he is comin' wi' a **p.** f(r)ae [‘from’] de nor'-east. Fe. — To be classed with puska<sup>1</sup>, vb. Cf. Da. dial., Jut. pust, c., a) *a breath*, b) *a shower accompanied by wind* (West Jut.).

**pusket** [puskət (pòskət)], adj., *tufted up, bristling, of hair*; de hair is **p.** Also as perf. part., “**p.** op”, from an otherwise unknown verb \*pusk, *to tear up*. St., Wests. — No. puskuutt, adj., *dishevelled, of hair*.

**puskin** [puskin (pòskin)], sb., *a strong gale*; reported in the intensive phr. “a **p.** and a goustin”, *a tempestuous wind* (with “goustin” cf. L.Sc. gousty, adj., *tempestuous*); de wind gat [‘got’] op wi' a **p.** and a goustin. — To be classed with puska<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**pus, puss** [pus, pòs] and **pusi, pussi** [pusi, pòsi], sb., a pet name for *cat*. comm. From Clumlie, Du.,

is reported a form of pronunc. "pòsɿ". — No. puse, m., Sw. and Da. pus, *cat* (a pet name). Eng. puss, pussy (L.Sc. pussie, poussie), sb. The vowel-sound u [u, ó], however, mainly indicates pus to be a Norn word, though the u-sound is also occas. found in L.Sc.

**puster** [püstər, pustər], sb., 1) *violent wind*; he cam' wi' a **p.**, a storm arose. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) [pustər]; rare. 2) *great anger, excitement*; in a **p.**, very excited (Nm.); in (or: wi') a **p.** and a gouster (L.). 3) *vital power; capacity for work*, = pɿag<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2; esp. negatively: der 'r nae ['no'] **p.** in him, no ['not'] muckle **p.** in him. [püstər]: U<sup>n</sup>. Elsewhere comm.: [pustər]. — Is in sense 1, and prob. also in senses 2 and 3, O.N. \*pústr, m., properly a *blowing*; *breath*, etc., whence No., Sw. and Da. pust, a *deep breath*. Cf. Jut. (West Jut.) pust, c., in sense of a *squally shower*. There is certainly a "poust" in L.Sc. in sense of *bodily strength* (thus Jam.), from O.Fr. poesté (in M.Eng.: pousté), f., *power; strength; ability*, which words nearly assimilate to Shetl. puster in sense 3; but as for a deriv. of "poesté, poust", we find partly a) that Shetl. (U<sup>n</sup>) pɿag<sup>1</sup>, sb., is found in orig. sense, *breath of life*, as well as in the same sense as puster, sb. 3, *vital power*, etc., partly b) that puster 1 and 2 can only be explained from the mentioned O.N. \*pústr. For the development of meaning 3 cf. pusk, sb., in its relation to pusk<sup>1</sup>, vb., and bloster (blouster), sb.

**putl** [pot<sup>ɔ</sup>, potəl], sb., *gentle movement in the sea*, esp. *slight surf along the shore*; a **p.** o' "brak" ['break', *surf*]; der wer no ['there was not'] a **p.** i' de sea. Nm. (Nm<sup>w</sup>). — No. putl, n., = pusl, n., *slight movement* (see R. under "pusla", vb.), comm. in sense of *trifling employments*, Fær. putl, n. Cf. Sw. dial.

puttla, vb. (Ri. under "puttra", vb.), *to bubble; seethe; boil up*.

**putl** [pot<sup>ɔ</sup>, pot<sup>ɔ</sup>, -əl], vb., *to trifle at work, to make little headway, to p. at a ting*. Nm<sup>n</sup>.: [pot<sup>ɔ</sup>]. U.: [pó<sup>ɪ</sup>ɔ]. Reported from Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) esp. in sense of *to knit slowly and badly*, mostly in conn. with "mak'", vb., *to knit*, prop. *to make*; to sit putlin and makin'; to **p.** a loop nu and again. For putl occas. pudl [pod<sup>ɔ</sup>], *to trifle at work, to p. at a ting*. Lunn. Diff. from the latter is another pudl in sense of *to dabble in water and dirt*, which is Eng. puddle, vb. — No. putla and pusla, Fær. putla, vb., *to trifle at work*.

**putler** [putlɛr], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for *the cusk*. Wh. Orig. uncertain. May, by analogy with drolti (*cod*, tabu-name) and plumper (*cusk*, tabu-name), orig. mean a *heavy, clumsy figure*. See polta (poilta), sb., *the cusk* (tabu-name), the root-meaning of which seems to be *something round and lumpy*, and cf. words such as a) No. butull, m., a *stout, unwieldy person*, from O.N. butr, m., and b) No. bultren, adj., = bulten, bultutt, *clumsy, unshapely*. Orig. b, when initial, changes to p in various Shetl. Norn words.

**putsi** [putsi, pòtsi], sb., a *duck* (fowl), used as a pet name. De<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of put(t)-; cf. Da. putte, c., as a pet name for *hen*. See putti, sb.

**putt** [(put) pôt, pot], sb., a *light blow, push, nudge*; to gi'e ane a **p.** From Fe. is reported a parallel form pott, poitt [pó<sup>ɪ</sup>, pòit<sup>ɪ</sup>]. See putt, vb.

**putt** [(put) pôt, pot], vb., *to push, nudge with the elbow*, to attract one's attention or to put one on one's guard; to **p.** ane on de knee; most comm. with the prep. "on" or "upon": to **p.** on (upon) a person. Fe. occas.: pott, poitt [pó<sup>ɪ</sup>, pòit<sup>ɪ</sup>], to **p.** (on) a person; to **p.** a person ower de banks,

to push one over the rocky edge (by the shore). — No. butta, Sw. dial. putta, Da. dial., Jut. putte, putt, Eng. dial. (L.Sc.) put, vb., to beat; push. See but, vb.

**putta**, sb. f., see putti, sb.

**puttek**, sb., see pottek, sb.

**putti** [puti], sb., a cat, as a call and pet name. N.Sh. In U<sup>n</sup>. putti and putt [puti]; piri (*little*) p.! In Fe. is found a fem. form putta [putta]; piri putta! — Cf. No. pute, m., *kid*, and “putte”, m., a *short, thickset figure*; Sw. dial. putte, m., a) a *little boy*, b) a *small animal*, as a pet name; Da. putte, c., a) a *hen*, b) a (*little*) *child*, as a pet name.

**pøl** [pøl (pøl)], sb., 1) a) a *small, roundish creek or bay; an inlet of the sea where the water is smooth* (U.); b) a *calm sheet of water by the shore* (U<sup>n</sup>.); see spjelpøl, sb. 2) a *small swamp; pond; pool*; comm. — Found as a place-name in all the senses mentioned, e.g. a) in senses 1 a and b: de Pøl [pøl] o' Polsgjo [pølsɡjo] (Fe<sup>w</sup>.), in which “pøl” prob. has arisen by lengthening of \*poll [O.N. pollr], syn. with “pøl”; de Pøl [pøl], the name of a stretch of sea between “de Isle o' Stennes (prop. Stenus)” and “de Door-holm” (Stenus, Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.). b) in sense 2: Pøl Skaka [pøl skaka], and with added def. art. -in: Pølin Skaga [pølin skāga] (Seter, Ai.), swampy piece of home-field; as the name of pools in streams, e.g. “de Honnipøls [høn̄iːˈipølsː]”, pl. (Fogrigart, Ai.), and “de hole o' de Honnibøl [høn̄iːˈibølː]” (Kwarf, S.Sh.), prob.: \*hunda-(pollr), so named because puppies were drowned in the places mentioned; de Saltapøl [säˈlːˈtapølː] (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>.), saline pond: \*salt-(pollr). c) occas. as a name of fishing-grounds, e.g. de Pøl [pøl] o' Øa [øa] (near Øa or Øja, Uyea, U<sup>s</sup>.); de Pøls [pøls] (U<sup>mo</sup>.), name of three fishing-

grounds: de Reg [ræg], Jones [jōnes] and “de Forpøl [fōrpøl]”. — The word (at any rate in the senses given under 1) springs from O.N. pollr, m., a *small, roundish creek or bay; a firth with narrow inlet*, in No. (poll) besides: a *small pool* (R.), in Icel. (pollr) a *pool; swamp* (B.H.). With pøl (occurring in place-names in sense of *pool; swamp; pool in a stream*) may also be compared No. pøyla, f., a *pool, puddle* (Aa.), *water-level* (R.), Da. pøl, c., and No. pyll, m., a *deep pool in a stream* (R.). pøl, now commonly used (in sense 2), is no doubt a local pronunc. of Eng. pool, sb. With regard to “ø” for “oo” cf. e.g. Shetl. flør [flōr], gød [gød] from Eng. floor, sb., good, adj. “pøl”, with short ø, is now commonly used in Shetl.; a form “pøl” is reported by J.I. Cf. \*poll (pøil), sb., partly like pøl 1, partly used as the name of a fishing-ground.

**pøl** [pøːl], vb., to make fun of one, to play one a trick, in the phrase “to p. upon a body (person)”; dey pøld upon him, *they made fun of him*; he was easily pøld upon, *he was easily fooled*. U<sup>n</sup>. Etym. uncertain. May be an orig. \*pūla; cf. Sw. dial. pula, vb., a) to urge on, to work hard; b) to make fun of; but might also poss. represent a \*pør, and be classed with No. por, n., and pora, f., a *roguish trick*, pora, vb., to tease, Icel. pöróttur, adj., *roguish*.

**pørr** [pør], sb., a *gentle breeze*. N.I. (Fe.) occas.; acc. to J.I. See †pirr<sup>2</sup> and bir, birr, sbs. pørr may be a mingling of pirr (L.Sc.), a *gentle breeze*, and O.N. byrr, m., *fair wind*.

**pøsjin**, see pusjin, adj.

**pøslin** [pøslin], sb., a *small, weakly person*. U<sup>ba,n</sup>. An old \*pyslingr, Sw. dial. pysling, m., a *manikin*. See pjuslin, sb.

†**pøtalør** [pøˈtaløːrː], vb., to sit

*dozing (during work), esp. in the boat during fishing; he is pøtalørin. U<sup>n</sup>. The last part lør is doubtless "lure" in Da. kukkelure, to mope, Dut. koe-keloeren. Might not the Shetl. word in its entirety be a corruption of this word?*

**pøtti** [pøti], sb., *an old, partly broken pot, = pitti.* West. occas. pøtti is reported from Papa Stour (Wests.) in a special sense *an old tea-pot, a auld p.* — \*pytti (or \*pytta), dim. form with i-mutation from "pottir". See pitti, sb.

## R.

**ra** [rā], sb., 1) *a rank, row.* Conn., S.Sh.; U. 2) *a certain length taken from the tether of a pasturing animal to shorten it; to tak' a ra upo de tedder, on a coo's tedder.* Nm., Y., U<sup>n</sup>. Also metaph.: *he 's gotten a ra on his tedder, he is put on short commons, gets a smaller supply.* U<sup>n</sup>. 3) *a furrow?* given in this sense from Lunn., doubtful. — No. rad, f., Sw. and Da. rad, c., L.Sc. raw, sb., *a rank, row;* O.N. rǫð (rað-), f., a) *a ridge, bank (of stone or gravel), b) a rank, row.* See rad, sb. and vb., as well as rari, vb. It is doubtful whether ra 2 is orig. the same word as ra 1. See the remarks under rasn, vb.

**ra** [rā], vb., *to shorten an animal's tether by a certain length, to ra de tedder.* U<sup>n</sup>, Nm. Also rari [rāri]: Ai.; see further that form. — \*raða? Deriv. of ra, sb. 2.

**ra**, adj.?, see ra-flood, sb.

**rab**<sup>1</sup> [rāb, rab], sb., 1) *precipitation, fall, esp. of a mass of rock; de r. o' a cliff.* U<sup>n</sup>. [rāb]. 2) *precipitating or precipitated mass.* N.I. and Nm<sup>n</sup>. [rāb]; a r. [rāb] o' soot [søt] (N.Roe). 3) *a crashing sound, prop. and esp. of something falling down; a r. o' a soond, a r. o' a shooer, a r. o' rain, a violent downpour.* U<sup>n</sup>; Y<sup>n</sup>.<sup>h</sup>. "I heard de r. o' it (Nm<sup>n</sup>.); I heard de rabs o' de boat, when run ashore" (Y<sup>n</sup>.). Pronounced: rāb. 4) *fine, drizzling rain, nasty t'ick*

r.; a bag o' r. Nm.; De. Reported in this sense with short a-sound [rab]. 5) *incoherent, confused speech; reported from Nm. with long a [rāb]; Edm., Barclay: raab. — \*hrap, n., prop. a slipping, falling down.* No. rap, n., a) *a slipping; b) a landslip.* With rab 5 cf. No. rape, m., *long, incoherent speech, diffuse talk.* rab 4, with short a, might also be an orig. \*rabb. — As a place-name rab [rāb (rāöb)] is found used partly of steep mountain sides, esp. facing the sea (no doubt where landslips have taken place), partly of stony heights, thinly covered with earth. Thus: de Rabs [rābs], steep stretch of coast on Uyea near U<sup>s</sup>. de Rab [rāb (rāöb)], a stony height in Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>, thinly covered with earth. Here may, however, appear to be two diff. words: a) \*hrap: No. rape, m., *a slope formed by landslip, b) No. rabb, m., high ridge of earth with stony substratum.* A \*rabb [\*rāb] might easily, by vowel-lengthening, become [rāb] in Shetl.

**rab**<sup>2</sup>, **rabb** [rab], sb., *open and coarsely-knitted woollens.* Clumlie, Du. Is prob. to be classed with No. rabba, vb., *to make short work of, or rapa, vb., to strip = ripa.* See rip and riv<sup>2</sup>, vbs.

**rab**<sup>3</sup> [rāb], sb., *the fin or gill-fibre of a halibut; see rav, sb.*

**rab** [rāb, rab], vb., 1) *to tumble down, of fragments of rock; de banks is*

rabin. U. [rāb]. Of rain: *to pour down*; he is rabin doon de rain. N.I. [rāb]. he is rabin [rābin] at, rabin at de rain (Fe.), *it is raining heavily*. Reported with short a [rāb] from Nm. and De., esp. in sense of *to drizzle*; he is rabin [rabin] doon de rain, a) *it is drizzling*, occas. also b) *it is raining heavily*. 2) *to scamp a piece of work*; *to grind the corn very coarsely*; dey 're ['they have'] just rabet it (de corn) ut. Fe. [rāb]. *to knit badly and far too loosely*: Clumlie, Du. [rab]; "rabet [rabət] togedder", *badly and loosely knitted*, of woollen things. 3) *to speak confusedly and incoherently*. Nm. [rāb]. Barclay: raab. — O.N. hrapa, vb., a) vb. a., *to thrust down*, b) vb. n., *to fall down*, c) *to urge on*, d) *to hasten*. No. rapa, vb., a) *to slide, to come down*, b) *to gather in an unarranged heap* (rape), *to rake together*, c) *to chatter, rattle away*. rab with short a (rab 2, of bad knitting, from Clumlie, Du.), may also be a rabb; cf. No. rabba, vb., *to make short work of*.

**raba-stick** [rā·bastik', -stək' (rab·a-, rāb·a-, rāb·bastik')] and **rabi-stick** [rā·bistik', sb., a metaphor, denoting an idler, partly a rogue, a person always making mischief, in the expr. "like a r.-s., like a idle r.-s." [rā·bastək': Y. occas.; [rā·bistik': Y<sup>h</sup>. and Fe. occas.; [rāb·astik', rāb·ba-]: Fe. occas. From Y<sup>h</sup>. is also reported "ro bi-stick" or "rob bi-stick" [rāb·istik'] in sense of a shabby person, an idler. — The first part may be No. rabal (rabbal), m., a) a pole, small beam; b) a big, coarse, rough person, Sw. dial. (Dalarne) rabbal = No. rab(b)al 1. "stick" would then be a later, tautological addition to raba, \*rabal, in sense of pole. For the application of words with root-meaning stick, pole, disparagingly

of persons, cf. No. staur, rakastaur, m., a tramp.

**rabitribi** [rab·itri·bi], sb., *raggedly-dressed person*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Compd. word. The first part is prob. No. rave, m., a rag. With tribi cf. O.N. trefill, m., a rag, No. trifsa and tripsa, f., a clout, patch, rag. With regard to rabi for \*ravi cf. rab<sup>3</sup> = rav, sb., the fin of a halibut, etc.

**rabl** [rab<sup>3</sup>, rabəl], sb., 1) *scrapings, refuse*; auld ['old'] r., a lock ['lot'] o' r., a r. o' dirt. Fo., Wests.; M.Roe, De<sup>w</sup>.; Conn., S.Sh. 2) *carelessly and badly executed work*, e.g. a fence, a wall: Conn.; *loose, unevenly spun worsted*; *loose and badly knitted woollens* (see rab<sup>2</sup>, rabb, sb.): M.Roe and Conn. a r.-op [ɔp] (Conn.) = rabl 2. 3) *unsuccessful attempt*, in the expr. "hit ['it'] turned till a r.", *it failed entirely*. Conn. — Diff. in sense from Eng. rabble, sb., and of Norn origin; cf. Sw. dial. rappäl, n., a) *untidy heap*; *refuse*; b) *a thing loosely put together*, and see the foll. word.

**rabl** [rab<sup>3</sup>, rabəl], vb., *to scamp a piece of work*; *to r. togedder*; *to r. op a wa' or dyke, to build up a wall or fence hastily and carelessly* (Conn.). In special sense *to spin or knit badly and unevenly*. rablet [rablət] worsed ['worsted'], rabbeld [rabəld] op worsed, *coarse, loose and uneven worsted or woollen things*. — Cf. Sw. dial. rabbla and rappä, No. ravla, vb., a) *to jabber, babble* (in No. also: rabla), b) *to work carelessly, etc.*, Sw. dial. rappäl, vb., *to throw in a heap*; *to build loosely and badly*. Eng. rabble, vb.

**rad** [rād], sb., *order, tidiness*; (good) management or housekeeping; *well considered and skilful execution of something, thrift*; *to ha'e guid* ['good'] or ill r. wi' onyting (U., Conn.). du has nae ['no'] r. wi' it, *you cannot manage it, you let*

*things take their own course* (Sa., Wests.). he has a **r.** upon his wark, *he does his work with attention and care, according to a well-laid plan* (Nm.); he has nae **r.** upon his wark, *he does his work badly, without attention* (Nm.). he has nae **r.**, *he is wanting in forethought* (Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>). a guid **r.**, *a good plan* (Nm.). — Though **rad**, as used, occas. approaches O.N. ráð, n., *advice*, also inter alia *a plan, purpose*, it is, however, not this word, but O.N. rōð (rað-), f., *a rank, row*, used metaphorically in sense of *order, the doing of various things in the right order*. This is clear, partly from the various meanings of the verb **rad**, esp. 1 and 3, partly for phonetic reasons, because the word *advice* in Shetl. Norŋ is (has been) ro, phonetically developed from á to o.

**rad** [rād], vb., 1) *to arrange and execute various employments in practical order*; to **r.** tings (U.); to **r.** op de hus, *to put the house in order* (Du.). 2) *to be thrifty, to save*; he does no ken about **rad**in, *he has no sense of economy, he lets things go anyhow* (Nm.). 3) to **r.** anesell ['oneself'], *to get one's bearings by means of landmarks, esp. in finding a fishing-ground by getting certain landmarks in definite angular relations to each other (one another)*; dey didno ['not'] **r.** dem ['themselves'] right = dey didno mid right. Y<sup>h.</sup> Also with mid, sb., *fishing-ground*, as the object: to **r.** a mid, *to determine the situation of a fishing-ground by means of landmarks*; de mid wasno right **radet** [rādət], *the situation of the fishing-ground was not rightly determined, the boat (the fishermen) had not reached its destination (the fishing-ground sought for) owing to wrong comparison of landmarks*. Y<sup>h.</sup> — \*raða. No. and Sw. rada, Icel. raða,

vb., *to place in rows, to arrange, put in order*. L.Sc. and N.Eng. dial. to redd up = sense 1.

**radien** [rad'ian', rā'diən'], sb., sea-term, fishermen's tabu-name for *sheep*. Wh., Sk., L. Also rodien [rō'diən']. — May be No. rate, ratesmolog, radesmalung, *a wretched sheep, a "vaarsrak" of a sheep* (R.), i.e.: *a sheep in an emaciated state during the lambing season (in spring)*; Icel. "hrota" in ærhrota, f., (*wretched*) *lean ewe*. **radien** (rodien) may indeed orig. have denoted a sheep in its feeble, helpless state during the lambing season. For -ien = in from O.N. -ingr see e.g. belgjin (-ien), glubien, horin (uriin), sbs.

**raff** [raf], sb., *boast; nonsense*; nae mair ['no more'] o' dy r.! Fe. — No. ravl, n., a) *refuse*; b) *idle talk; gossip*. Sw. dial. raffla, vb., *to boast; to prate*.

**ra-flood** [rāflød], sb., *unusually high flood-tide, esp. with agitated sea*. Y., Fe., W.Burr., Ai. Also "ra [rā] flood" in which ra is accepted as an adj. From Ai. (W.Burr.) reported of *flood-tide immediately before the beginning of ebb*. — May represent "rav-flood", of which the first part then is No. rava, adj., *perfect, at the pinnacle*, esp. disparagingly, and "rav" as the first part in the same sense as in words such as e.g. ravbeist, ravfant, ravslarv, sbs.

**raft** [raft], sb., *a tall, thin person (man)*. Fe. A metaphor. O.N. rafr, raptr, m., a) *a stick*; b) *a rafter* (Fr.). No. raft, m., *a pole; lath; rafter*.

\*rag<sup>1</sup> [rag], sb., *the wick in a train-oil lamp, in the compd. kolirag [køl'irag' (kål'i-)]*. Fo. Now obs. in proper sense and used only in sense of *strip, rag*, in the expr. "riven (torn) i' kolirags"; see kolirag, sb. — O.N. rak, n., *the wick in a candle or train-oil lamp*.



**rag<sup>2</sup>** [rāg], sb., 1) *disorder, untidy state*; to be in a r. U<sup>n</sup>. and N. [rāg]. 2) *an untidy person; a shabbily-clad person*. U<sup>n</sup>. [rāg]. — The long vowel-sound indicates that the word is not merely Eng. rag, sb. (also with short vowel-sound in Shetl.), but a Norn word cognate with the latter. Compared may be No. raka, m., *leavings, remains*, prop. rag, in a phrase (rubb ok raka, rubb eller raka. R.).

**rag<sup>3</sup>** [rag (rāg)], sb., 1) *thick, damp mist, a r. o' mist*. Wests. (Fo.): [rāg]. — *drizzling rain*; reported from Sa. with long a [rāg], but elsewhere more comm. with short a; partly intensive in the compd. rags(j)agg, sb.; see below. — *a very slight shower, a r. o' a shooer*. 2) *confused talk, twaddle*. Wests. [rag]. — Icel. rak, n., raki, m., *fluid; dampness, also drizzle* (cf. Icel. rekja, f., in sense of *rain*, in E.J.). L.Sc. rak, sb., *thick mist*. That Shetl. rag (given in sense 2) may orig. be the same word can be seen from the etym. notes given under rag<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**rag<sup>4</sup>** [rāg, rāg], sb., prop. *a drifting or something that drifts*: 1) *driftwood*. Fe. [rāg]. See raga<sup>2</sup> and raga-tree, sbs. 2) *mist, drifting before the wind, a r. o' mist* (U<sup>n</sup>.: rāg). *a slight, passing shower, a r. o' a shooer* [rāg (rāg)]; he is a r. o' a shooer; der 'r a r. [rāg] o' a shooer (o Papa). *fine rain accompanied by wind*: U<sup>n</sup>. [rāg] and Y<sup>n</sup>. [rāg]. — O.N. rek, -n., and reki, m., *that which drifts on the sea, wreckage, rekaviðr, m., driftwood*. In No. as in Shetl. Norn occas. without i-mutation: rak, n., a) *a drifting; fair wind*, = rek, n., b) *things drifting on the water*, = rek. In sense 2 Shetl. rag<sup>4</sup> easily merges with rag<sup>3</sup>, sb., and may occas. be difficult to distinguish from the latter, esp. as both words are found with long as

well as short a. That rag<sup>4</sup> must be distinguished from rag<sup>3</sup> is also clear from the verb rag<sup>3</sup>, when applied to wind that drives mist (or rain) and clouds.

**rag<sup>5</sup>** [rāg], sb., 1) *a wandering about; a walk; to ha'e a r.* U. (U<sup>mo</sup>). Partly disparagingly: *idle, aimless strolling* (Sa., Wests.). 2) *a vagrant* = rek, sb. Ai. (Fogrigart). — Prob. \*rak; cf. Sw. dial. rakkell, n., *a vagrant*. See rag<sup>4</sup>, vb.

**rag<sup>6</sup>** [rāg, rag], sb., 1) *a low, swaggering fellow, loose in habits and character*. Du. and Y.: [rāg]. U<sup>wg.</sup>: [rāg, rag]. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe): [rag]. 2) *a very lean, wretched animal, a puir [pør] r.* U. and Y<sup>n</sup>. [rāg]. Also *a lean fish*, mostly of a large fish, e.g. halibut. U. [rāg]. In sense 2 noted down only with long a in this form with final g; rak, however, with short a; see rak<sup>1</sup>, sb. — In sense 2, and prob. also in sense 1: \*hrak. Cf. Icel. hrak, n., *scrapings; waste, hrakmenni, n., a wicked person; a coward*; O.N. hrak-, a) disparagingly in sbs. as hrakbú (*hovel*), hrakferð and hrakfór (*unsuccessful voyage*), b) in "hrakmagr", adj., *extremely lean*; Fær. rak, adj. (uninflected), *very lean*. To this may also be referred No. rak, n., a) *scrapings; waste*, b) *a skeleton, carcass*, c) *a very emaciated animal*, by Aasen classed with rak = rek, n.; see rag<sup>4</sup>, sb. In sense 1 Shetl. rag<sup>6</sup> approaches Eng. rake, sb. (by Skeat classed with Sw. dial. rakkell, n., *a vagrant*; see rag<sup>5</sup>, sb. 2).

**rag<sup>7</sup>** [rāg], sb., *luxuriant vegetation, esp. grass and corn*; intensive in the expr. "r. and rusk". U<sup>wg.</sup>. — Cf. No. (Mandal) rak, n., *thriving, growth* (R. Suppl.), = rekk, m. Sw. dial. raka, vb., a) *to run, rush, hasten*, b) *to shoot up quickly to a great height*. See rekster<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**rag<sup>1</sup>** [rag (rāg)], vb., 1) *to drizzle*;

he is ragin ut o' him, *it is drizzling*. 2) *to speak confusedly and incoherently, to twaddle*; he is ragin ut o' him, *he is twaddling*. Wests. — \*rak-, *moisture*; *drizzle*; see further rag<sup>3</sup>, sb. For the change in meaning: *to drizzle*, and *to twaddle*, cf. a) Icel. hragla and No. ragla, vbs., of which the former is used in sense *to drizzle (with a slight wind)*, the latter in sense *to twaddle*, b) Shetl. røð, vb., with the same change in meaning. Note besides the expr. "he is ragin ut o' him" in both senses, as "he is røðin ut o' him".

rag<sup>2</sup> [rāg], vb., *to drive, chase*; now only in certain phrases, esp. of the wind driving mist (rain) or clouds, e.g.: he is ragin aff o' de lift, aff o' de hill, *the wind is driving the mist or clouds away from the sky, from the hill*. U<sup>n</sup>. Also in the compd. holrag, vb.; q.v. — O.N. reka, vb., *to drive, chase*, etc. For lack of mutation in the Shetl. word see rag<sup>4</sup>, sb. Cf. reg, vb.

rag<sup>3</sup> [rāg], vb., *to ill-treat, to bully*; esp. in perf. part.: raget [rāgət], adjectivally in ill-raget [il'rāgət], *ill-used; bullied*. U. — The word is a \*hraka or O.N. hrekja, vb. [from \*hrak-], with dropped i-mutation. Icel. hraka, vb., *to treat like refuse*, impers.: *to become extremely lean and wretched* (E.J.), hrakaðr, perf. part. and adj., *received in a highly scornful manner* (B.H.). O.N. hrekja, vb., a) *to drive away*, b) *to ill-treat, to annoy*.

rag<sup>4</sup> [rāg (rag)], vb., *to wander; to stroll idly about*, partly bent upon mischief or tricks (Du.); *to geng ragin about* (Du., Wests.). From Du. and Sa. (Wests.) reported with long a [ā], from St. (Wests.) with short a. — \*raka? Cf. No. and Sw. dial. rakka, vb., *to wander about*; in Sogn (No.): raga. rag differs from Sw. dial. raka, vb., *to run, rush,*

*hasten*. Origin from O.N. rekask, vb. refl., *to wander, go idly about*, is also possible; see rag<sup>2</sup>, vb.

rag<sup>5</sup> [rāg], vb., *to (rake) scrape and scratch over a surface*, to r. along ['along'], to r. against onyting. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). raget [rāgət] grund, *fishing-ground on which much fishing has been carried on recently, prop. scraped ground*. Fe. For "raget grund" is also said "raked [rē<sup>æ</sup>kət, rē<sup>ē</sup>kət] grund", in which "raked" is an Eng. translation of raget. — In metaph. sense *to scrape, scratch*, rag is found in the compd. skinnrag, *to backbite*. — O.N. raka, vb., *to rake, scrape*.

rag<sup>6</sup> [rāg], vb., *to hook a fish accidentally with a slanting stroke*; reported in perf. part. raget [rāgət] of a fish which has been hooked loosely anywhere but in the mouth; de fish is raget. Ai. (Fogrigart). This is looked upon by fishermen as a lucky omen for a good haul. — Is prob. Fær. raka [ræaka], vb., *to hit*, Da. rage, vb., in certain exprs.: *to hit; reach*. No. and Sw. have "raaka, råka" from ON. rāka, which in Shetl. Norn phonetically ought to have given \*rog [\*rōg]. Is hardly syn. with rag<sup>5</sup>, vb., *to scrape*, the root-meaning of which in O.N. (raka: *to rake, sweep, or to shave*) does not agree well with the use of the Shetl. word; O.N. skafa, vb., *to scrape*, Shetl. skav, would in this case agree better.

rag [rag], adj., *lean and wretched*, of an animal, esp. in the expr. tag-rag [tag'rag], a t.-r. craeter' (sheep). Ireland, Du. Must orig. be syn. with rag<sup>5</sup> (sense 2), and rak<sup>1</sup>, sbs. (O.N. hrak-, *something poor and wretched*, Fær. rak, adj., *very lean*), but has been associated with Eng. rag sb., and "tag-rag", sb.

raga<sup>1</sup> [raga, rāga], sb., 1) *scrapings; refuse*; der 'r naet'in' ['nothing'] efter

but de r. Fe. [rāga]. 2) *wreckage; confusion; ruin; gane* ['gone'] i' r., *ruined*; de corn is gane i' r.; *untidy heap, trampled mass*, e.g. corn on the field which has been trampled down by cattle and ruined; de horses or de kye (*the cows*) is ['has' for 'have'] laid de corn in perfect r. (Fe.). Y<sup>h</sup>. and Fe. [rāga]. 3) *ruin; disablement; misfortune*; de coo is lyin' i' r., *the cow is lying on her back unable to rise*. Y<sup>h</sup>. and Fe. [rāga]. 4) a) *an extremely lean and wretched animal*; a r. o' a coo. Fe. [rāga]; b) a "*wreck*", *wretched human being*; shø ['she'] 's been a r. ever since. Y<sup>h</sup>. [rāga]. 5) *a skeleton, carcass, the remains of a dead animal*. Conn. [rāga]; Fe. [rāga]. — May be partly \*rak = rek (O.N.) in sense of *wreck* (for the form see rag<sup>4</sup>, sb.), partly \*hrak, *scrapings; refuse; something wretched, extremely lean*, etc.; see rag<sup>6</sup>, sb.

**raga<sup>2</sup>** [rāga], sb., *driftwood*. U<sup>s</sup>. See rag<sup>4</sup>, sb. 1.

**raga<sup>3</sup>** [raga, rāga], sb., *a woman*, used only as a term of address, and mostly in jest or derision; "I hear dee, r." Barclay has: raaga. — Not recorded in Old Northern, but the stem is found in O.N. ragr, adj., a) *effeminate*; b) *timid, spiritless*.

**ragabens** [rag'abens', rā'gabens'], sb. pl., 1) *bones (and hide) of a dead animal, lying as remains of a carcass* (prop. *bones*). N.I. [rā'gabens']; Conn. [rag'abens']. 2) *a poor, bony animal*. U. — The first part is raga<sup>1</sup>, sb. 5. The second part is ben, sb., *bone*. Cf. rakabens, sb.

**ra-gabet** [rā'gab'æt], adj., *very talkative; long-winded*. U. gabet from O.N. gap, n., *a gap, opening*; see gabet, adj. ra- may either be an orig. \*rað- (cf. No. and Sw. dial. rada = radda, vb., *to talk volubly, to babble*) or represent rav; see rav<sup>3</sup>, vb.

**ragapelt** [rā'gapelt' (-pæ'lt)] and

**ragbelt** [ragbø'lt], sb., 1) *a shabby, ragged-looking person*. U.: raga-pelt. Conn.: ragapel [rag'apelt] and ragbelt. 2) *an incapable, worthless person, "rag"*. Nm.: ragbelt. 3) *a hobbledehoy*. Du.: ragbelt. Partly as an adj.: a ragbelt "chield" [šild], *a hobbledehoy*. Du. 4) *a year-old pig*. Conn.: ragbelt, a year-old r. — Prop. a *ragged creature*. For the first part raga see rag<sup>2</sup>, sb. The second part is pelt, sb., *a rag*.

†**ragatag** [rā'gatag], sb., *ragged robin* (lychnis flos-cuculi). Fe. Prob. a more recent name, denoting *something ragged and frayed*. For long a in rag- see rag, sb. The compd. is poss. formed by infl. of Eng. rag-tag, tag-rag, sbs.

**raga** [rāga]-**tree**, sb., *a piece of unhewn driftwood, a trunk of a tree, or part of such, driven ashore*. U. O.N. rekatré, n., id. See rag<sup>4</sup> and raga<sup>2</sup>, sbs.

**ragerous** [rā'gærøs'], adj., *clumsy, lacking in dexterity*; a r. body. Y<sup>h</sup>. Poss. to be classed with No. and Sw. dial. raga, vb., *to reel, falter*.

**ragi, rag-ie** [rāgi], adj., in the expr. "a r. shooer", *a slight, passing shower* (N.Roe). See rag<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**ragl** [rag<sup>1</sup>, ragəl], vb., *to reel, falter; to walk slowly and unsteadily*; dey (de animals, de sheep) could just r. alang (U<sup>n</sup>); a raglin animal (Nm.); to geng raglin. — r. ower, *to fall down* (of a weak, poor creature with unsteady, reeling gait); "de coo is gaun ['going'] to r. ower" (owing to weakness). Y<sup>h</sup>. — No. and Sw. ragla, vb., *to reel, falter*.

†**raglin** [raglin], sb., *the angle formed by the joining of the slates to the gable of a house*; also *the uppermost part of the gable*, esp. *the gable-edge on which the laths, de langbands, rest*. Acc. to Edm.: raglins, pl. ("the vacant space between the top of a wall and the

slates"). — Scarcely an orig. Shetl. word. May be referred to L.Sc. raggle, vb., *to notch; to groove*.

**rag-millin** [ragmølin], sb., *a rag; riven (torn) i' rag-millins*. Fe. Compd. of Eng. rag, sb., and Shetl. millin, sb.; q.v.

**rag** [rag]-**naif**, sb., *a small bit of nail grown into the flesh*. U. — rag may be a \*hrak, *scrapings; refuse*, used disparagingly as the first part of compds., and be classed with rag<sup>6</sup>, sb.

**rags(j)agg** [ragʒag], sb., *close, drizzling rain*. Nm., De. Compd. of rag<sup>3</sup>, sb., and sagg (sjagg), sb.

**raibit**, sb., see räibit, sb.

**raim**, sb., see rem (räim), sb.

**rak**<sup>1</sup> [rak], sb., *a lean, wretched animal or human being, a r. o' a craeter', o' a body. a r. o' bens, a bony animal* (Nm.). N.I. occas. (U<sup>wg.</sup>, Y<sup>b.</sup>). Nm. Prob. \*hrak, *scrapings; refuse; a poor, lean creature*. See rag<sup>6</sup>, sb.

**rak**<sup>2</sup>, **rakk** [rak], sb., *a roaming idler*. Du. Cf. No. and Sw. rakka, vb., *to wander*, Sw. dial. rakkell, m., *a vagrant*, and see rag<sup>5</sup>, sb., and rag<sup>4</sup>, vb., with orig. single k: \*rak.

**rakabens** [rak'abens'], sb. pl., *a wretched, bony animal, no doubt only remains of bones; naet'in* ['nothing'] but r. N.I. occas. (Y., Fe.). Nm. See rak<sup>1</sup>, and rag<sup>6</sup>, sbs.

**rakk**<sup>1</sup>, sb., see rak<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**rakk**<sup>2</sup> [rak], sb., *the thin, tapering part of the keel, near the stem or stern*. U<sup>n.</sup> — Cf. No. rakke, m., *angular piece of wood, at the back of a hay-sledge, to which a rope is tied* (R.); Sw. dial. rakke, m., *a piece of wood on the end of the arm of a fishing-net, to which the drag-rope is fastened* (Ri.). These words seem to be allied to rakki<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**rakki**<sup>1</sup> [raki], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *dog*. Wests., Br. O.N. rakki, m., *a dog*.

**rakki**<sup>2</sup> [raki], sb., in a boat: *a*

*ring on the sailyard (yoke-shaped piece of wood or horn), securing the sail to the mast*. comm. No. rakke, m., id. O.N. rakki, m., *a ring securing the sailyard to the mast, and moving up and down with the hoisting and lowering of the sail* (Fr.).

**rakkiband** [rak'iband', -bänd'], sb., *a rope by which the ring of a sailyard, rakki, is secured to the yard*. \*rakka-band. See prec.

**rak-seam** [raksim, raksim], sb., *a large iron nail with a head, driven into a boat's keel* (Y<sup>n.</sup>). As distinct from "klink-seam", riveted at both ends. — O.N. reksaumr, m., (collect. :) *large nail driven into the wood* (Fr.); No. reksaum, m., *common nail, nail with a head*.

**raldi** [raldi], sb., 1) *noise and clamour*. 2) *vociferous, noisy crowd*; der 'r just a r. o' dem. Sa. — May partly be classed with No. ralla, vb., a) *to gad about*, b) *to talk volubly*, Sw. dial. ralla, vb., a) *to jump about*, b) *to chatter*, and partly represent ratli, sb., as a parallel form to this word with root-meaning *crash, noise*. With a poss. change ratli > raldi cf. e.g. the change netl, niti, vb. > neld, nild (njild), vb.

**raldihus** [ral'dihus', -høs'], sb., *untidy, noisy house, full of gaiety; a house without a head*. Sa. \*rall- or \*ratli-hús? See raldi, sb. Beside raldihus is found a form randihus [ran'dihus', -høs'] (Sa.), the first part of which is Eng. dial. randy, adj., *wild, noisy*, grafted to the substantive.

**rall** [ra], rä] and **ralli** [ra], rä], vb., *to chatter in a long-winded, noisy way*; also *to scold, rail, to r.* and flite, *to scold loudly* (L.Sc. flyte, flite, vb., *to scold*). — No. and Sw. dial. ralla, Da. dial. ralde, vb., *to talk diffusely, to babble*.

**ralli**<sup>1</sup> [ra]i, rä]i], sb., *a quick turning; a sudden faltering or reeling*; he made a r. upon him, *he reeled*

suddenly, lost his balance. Y<sup>n</sup>. Metaph. in the expr. "in a r.", quite suddenly (Y<sup>n</sup>). — No doubt to be classed with No. and Sw. ralla, vb., to roll; tumble; fall down [Eng. reel, vb.].

**ralli**<sup>2</sup> [raɫi, räɫi], sb., long, empty talk, nonsense; a lock ['lot'] o' r. (Y<sup>n</sup>). — \*rall. Sw. dial. rall, No. ral, n., diffuse talk. See rall, ralli, vb.

**ralli**, vb., see rall, vb.

**ram** [räm], sb., paw, provided with claws, esp. that of a cat; de cat's rams. Also mockingly appl. to a hand: "paw;" to set de rams atill ['into'] onyting (C.). S.Sh., Wh. and several places. More common in the form krammek. — kattirams [kat'iräms'] (Wh.), small, detached clouds, = cats' krammek, prop. cats' paws. — \*hram? see ram, vb. No. and Sw. dial. ram and ramm, m., a paw, claw. O.N. hrammr, m., bear's paw. See kram<sup>1</sup> and krammek, sbs.

**ram** [räm], vb., to scratch, tear; to grab; to r. ower ane or somet'in'. S.Sh. (Du<sup>n</sup>). — \*hrama? No. and Sw. rama, ramma, vb., to seize with the claws; to grab, clutch. O.N. hremma, vb., to seize with the paw (claw): hrammr. Cf. kramm, vb.

**ramaklag** [ram'aklag', rä'maklag'], sb., clamour, shouting and screaming, esp. of a crowd of children; to had ['hold'] a r., to make a noise (to shout). Conn. — The second part is klag [kläg], sb., a crying, cackling [O.N. klak]; q.v. The first part rama is intensive, from an orig. \*ram, adj., sharp, rank, pungent, etc., Fær. ramur [ræamør], adj., No. ram and ramm, adj. No. "ram", intensive in e.g. ramkvass, ramsvart, adj., rambrøla, ramskrika, vbs. As in Shefl. ramaklag, -klakk, -trag (-trakk, -tregg), No. rama, adj., rank (of taste), unruly, may also be found grafted on the foll. substantive (ramaslaatt, rameslaatt, ramm(e)slaatt. R.).

**ramaklakk** [ram'aklak' (rä'maklak')], sb., a hard, uneven stretch of rocky sea-bottom (fishing-ground). Conn. The second part is klakk, sb., inter alia bank in the sea-bottom, fishing-ground. For the first part rama- see prec.

**ramatrag, -trakk, -tregg**, sb., disparaging term appl. to various things, both animate and inanimate: 1) trash; badly executed work, badly-spun yarn. 2) poor, immature corn on the field, or corn beaten down. 3) muddle and confusion, prop. untidy heap. 4) a frolicking, troublesome flock, esp. of children. Noted down in the foll. forms and meanings, current in the places mentioned below: a) ramatrag [rä'matrag', -träg']: Conn. [rä'matrag'] in sense 4 (troublesome flock); Fe. [rä'matrag'] in sense 1 (trash, trumpery; poor, coarse article) and 2 (immature or broken corn); b) ramatrakk [ram'atrak'] and ramitrakk [ram'ittrak']: N.I. occas. (U.) in sense 1 (trash, bad work; a coarse and clumsy article) and 4 (noisy flock); c) ramatregg [rä'matreg', -treg']: Conn. in sense 4 (also ramatrag); d) ramitregg [ram'itreg']: Du. in sense 3 (muddle and confusion); de hus is a' ['all'] in a r., the house is in disorder, upside down (Du.). — Edm. has "rammatrack: rabble", and "ramnatrack: ill-spun yarn". — The second part (-trag, -trakk, -tregg) is prob. O.N. prekk, m., dirt, Fær. trekkur. For the intensive first part, rama-, see ramaklag, sb.

**ramek**<sup>1</sup> [rämæk], sb., line of clouds (U<sup>wg</sup>); see rem<sup>1</sup> and rimmek, sbs.  
**†ramek**<sup>2</sup> [ramæk], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for an oar. U<sup>wg</sup>.<sup>s</sup>. A loanword. May be Fr. rame, f., an oar. The very early change of mh to v in Gaelic (Gael. ramh, m., an oar) makes a loan from this lang. less probable. See rem, remek (rem-

mek), which make a deriv. from Dut. and from Lat. possible.

**rami** [rāmi], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. at sea for *cat*. Du.<sup>n.w.</sup> Prop. *that which has claws or paws*. Derivative of ram, sb.

**ramist** [rāmiʃt], adj., *out of sorts (for want of sufficient sleep); that has not slept long enough; peevish, fretful*. comm. — No. romsen, adj., *out of sorts from want of sleep* (ill-romsen), R. The Shetl. word, which in meaning exactly agrees with No. romsen, has obtained its present form through infl. of L.Sc. rammish, ram-mis(h)t, adj., *raging, crazy*. Shetl. ramist is also found in sense of *foolish, silly, crazy*, “a r. fool [fəl]”, and is, in this case, the L.Sc. word just mentioned.

**rams**, adj., see ramsk, adj.

**ramsekk** [rāmsækʰ], vb., *to ram-sack, to search thoroughly*; I'm ['have'] ramsekket every hole and corner. Fe. O.N. rannsaka, vb., id. See ransel, vb.

**ramsk** [ra'msk (rāmsk)], adj., *sharp; rancid; sour*, of taste; a r. taste; r. meal, r. butter. ramsk is reported from U. and Nm. occas.; from U<sup>n</sup>. with long a [rāmsk], elsewhere comm. with short a. More common without final k: rams [ra'ms], noted down in Y. and Fe. (also U. occas.), Nm. occas., S.Sh., Wests. occas. ramps [ra'mps]: Sa., Wests., and U<sup>n</sup>. occas. Other forms are ramsket [ra'm-skət] and ramset [ra'msət]. U<sup>n</sup>.: ra'mskət, rāmsk, ra'm(p)s. St., Wests.: ra'mskət, ra'msət. From S.Sh. (Du.) is given “rams girs” of wild grass with rank taste, not eaten by cattle. — Derivative from O.N. rammr (ramr), adj., a) *strong*; b) *rancid, harsh, bitter to taste*. With ramsk cf. L.Sc. ramsh, adj., a) *strong*, b) *rancid*, Jut. ramsk, adj., *quick at work, sharp in speech*. ramsket is found also

in a sense diff. from ramsk; see ramska, sb., and ramsket<sup>1</sup>, adj.

**ramska** [ra'mska], sb., a) *fit of merriment or wantonness*; de(r) wer (*there was*) a r. on her, a r. on de coo. U., N.? b) *heat, rut*; to set r. on ane (by certain kinds of food). U<sup>n</sup>. — Deriv. of \*ram-: ramsk, adj. Cf. Sw. dial. ramsa, vb., *to rut*, of sheep; L.Sc. ramsh, adj., a) *strong*, b) *rancid to the taste*, c) *in heat, rutting*, Eng. (dial.) rammish, rammy, adj., a\*) *pungent, rank*, b) *heated*.

**ramska** [ra'mska], adj., *in heat*; de coo is r. U<sup>n</sup>. Old uninflected adj. ending in -a? See prec.

**ramsket<sup>1</sup>** [ra'mskət], adj., *unusually frolicsome and merry*; he (shø) is r., he (she) has a fit of great merriment. U., N.? Deriv. of ram-ska, sb.

**ramsket<sup>2</sup>**, adj., see ramsk, adj.

**ran**, sb., *roe, spawn*, see rang, sb.

**rand** [rand, rānd; rāŋd], sb., *a margin, border; a stripe, strip*. In sense of welt (of a shoe), *border* (on garments, on a cap), comm. pronounced with pure a-sound [a, ā] and is, in this case, mainly to be regarded as Eng. rand, sb. In sense of *strip*, esp. *small strip of cloth*, the word is recorded with the pronunc. “rāŋd” (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.) and is, in this case, of Norn origin. Cf. the forms of pronunc. [hānd] and [hāŋd] of hand, sb. “rāŋd” might, however, also spring from rind, sb., q.v. — O.N. rōnd (rand-), f., a) *a border, rim*, b) *a stripe*. No. rand and raand (rond), f., *a stripe; a streak; line*. L.Sc. rand, sb., *a narrow stripe; a stripe of a different colour in cloth*. Eng. rand, sb.

**rander<sup>1</sup>** [rāndør], vb., *to rob, plunder*; to r. a man bare, *to rob a man of all his possessions*; to r. a hus, *to plunder a house*. Du. — Must be formed from \*rana; cf. No. and Sw. dial. rana, Da. rane, vb., *to rob, plunder*.

Otherwise, O.N. *ræna*, vb., *to rob, plunder*, from "*rán*". Cf. *ron*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**rander**<sup>2</sup> [rändər], vb., *to spread around, to scatter*. Du. May be a \**hranda* as a parallel form to O.N. *hrinda*. Cf. O.N. *hrandlan* = *hrindlan*, f., *a pushing, shoving*, and "*hrinda*", vb., *to push; to shove off; rescind*. For a form "*hranda*" in O.N. = "*hrinda*" see Eg. under "*hrann-daðr*", m.

**rang** [raŋ] and **ran** [ran, rān], sb., *roe, spawn*. rang: U. — Elsewhere more comm.: ran. Occas. *ron* [rɔn, rōn] (locality uncertain. J.I.). — rang for \**ragn* by metathesis. O.N. *hrogn*, n., *roe, spawn*. The form *ran* is L.Sc. (Jam.: *ran, raun*). rang and *ron* [rɔn] are closer to O.N. *hrogn*. The long o in "*rōn*" may be due to infl. of Eng. *roe*, sb.

**rang** [raŋ], adj., *wrong; crooked; incorrect*. Now comm.: *wrang* [wraŋ], L.Sc. form of Eng. *wrong*, adj. — O.N. *rangr*, adj., a) *crooked*; b) *wrong, incorrect*.

**rang-side** [raŋsǿid], sb., *wrong side* (of cloth, garment). No. *rangsida*, f., id. See rang, adj.

**rank** [ra'ŋk], sb., *a bank in the sea, fishing-ground*. Fo. As the name of a fishing-ground: *de Rank* (Fo.). — As final k and t occas. interchange after a consonant the word may represent \**rant*, and be classed with No. *rante* and *rant* (*vrant*), m., *mountain ridge* (Aa.: *rante*), *narrow ridge* (R.: *rant, vrant*), *rante*, m., *narrow bank or ridge*.

**rank** [ra'ŋk], adj., 1) *crank, apt to heel over*, of a boat. comm. Da., No. and Sw. rank, adj., id. 2) *brittle, fragile*; r. iron, r. steel. Nm.

**Rann** [ran], sb., name of a sea-goddess. Handed down: a) in the expr. "*Ranns* [*rans*] fingers", a kind of sponge, *clavaria*; cf. O.N. *njarðar-vøtr*, m., *sponge* (in Fær. *njarðar-vöttur*, esp. of *clavaria*), prop. *Njord's*

*mitten*; b) poss. in a proverbial phrase: "*Rann* [?] made her weat i' de sea; hit a' helped wi'", explained as "every little helps". Sa., Wests. — Is prob. O.N. *Hrønn* (*Hrann*-), name of a sea-goddess, one of the nine daughters of the sea-god *Ægir*; O.N. *hrønn* (*hrann*-), f., *a wave*; poet.: *ocean*. The Shetl. name can hardly be derived from O.N. *Rán*, f., as the name of a sea-goddess; because the form *Rán* ought in Shetl. Norn regularly to have given \**Ron* [\**rōn*].

**ransel** [ra'nsəl], vb., *to search a house in order to find stolen goods; also to pry into people's habits in order to get on the track of abuses or transgressions of the law*. Such searchings were formerly undertaken by officially appointed *ranselmen*; see the foll. word. — O.N. *rannsaka*, vb., *to ransack, to search* (house, depository). Cf. *ramsekk*, vb.

**ransel-man** [ra'n'səلمان], sb., formerly: *a man whose duty it was to search a house in order to find stolen goods, and also to inquire into people's habits in order to get on the track of possible transgressions of the law, and of doubtful conduct; further, in such case, to make a report to his superior, the bailiff, or to the bailiff court*. There were (acc. to Thomas Gifford) 10 or 12 *ranselmen* for every parish. "Under the baillie there are ten or twelve honest men of the parish, called *Ranselmen*. These are judicially appointed and chosen in the bailiff court" (Thomas Gifford, Historical Description of the Zetland Islands in the year 1733). Acc. to G. Goudie, the last regular appointment of "*ranselmen*" took place in 1836 (ten "*ranselmen*" for Lunnasting). The time of actual founding of the "*ransel-man's*" office is unknown, but probably took place during the period of oppression under the Scottish Earls.

Further instructions for "ransel-men" are found in "The Country Acts" of the 17th century, and later in the legal provisions from 1724 (given by Thomas Gifford). See further G. Goudie, *Antiquities of Shetland* p. 241. — Deriv. of ransel, vb. See the prec. word.

**rant** [ra<sup>1</sup>nt, rä<sup>1</sup>nt (räi<sup>1</sup>nt)], sb., a rag. Y<sup>n</sup>. [ra<sup>1</sup>nt]; Y<sup>h</sup>. [rä<sup>1</sup>nt (räi<sup>1</sup>nt)]. der 'r no ['not'] a r. o' it efter, *there is not a rag left* (Y<sup>n</sup>.); dey 're laid deir claes i' rants, *they have torn their clothes into rags* (Y<sup>n</sup>.). a auld r. o' a coat, *an old, torn jacket or coat, hanging in rags* (Y<sup>h</sup>.). — Sw. dial. rannt, m., a) a rag, b) a ragged person.

**rantel** [rä<sup>1</sup>ntəl (räi<sup>1</sup>ntəl)], sb., = rant; a auld r. o' a coat: Y<sup>h</sup>. Sw. dial. ranntel, m., = rannt. See further under rant, sb.

**rantipel** [rä<sup>1</sup>nti<sup>1</sup>pəl (räi<sup>1</sup>nti<sup>1</sup>-)], sb., a rag, = rant; riven (torn) i' rantipels. Y<sup>h</sup>. See rant, sb., and t<sup>1</sup>pell, p<sup>1</sup>jol<sup>2</sup>, p<sup>1</sup>jöl, p<sup>1</sup>jölter, sbs.

**rapel** [rapəl], sb., a strip cut off the edges of flatfish, esp. a skate; de rapels o' de skate. Y<sup>h</sup>. No. repel, m., a strip. See repel and rip(e), sbs.

**rari** [räri], vb., to shorten an animal's tether by a certain length, = ra, vb.; "møn de coo and r. her op to de røni", *move the cow, and shorten her tether so that she is near the stone-heap*. Ai. From O.N. raða? See ra, vb. For a change ð > r in Shetl. Norn see brøri, røri, sbs.

**ras**<sup>1</sup> [räs], vb., to eat off, of cattle leaving no grass where they pasture; "de coo is ['has'] rast de grund about her, de sheep is rast de rig (the piece of field)". Fe. — No. rasa, vb., to scrub, scrape, also to sweep, cleanse.

**ras**<sup>2</sup> [räs], vb., to walk unsteadily; he is just able to r., *he is just able to walk, he can barely stand on his legs*; no ['not'] able to r., *not able to walk, or to stand on one's legs*;

rasin wi' illness, *so ill, that one can scarcely stand*; rasin fu', *so drunk, that one cannot walk*. C. — O.N. rasa, vb., to slip; to stumble; lcel. rasa and hrasa.

**ras** [ras, räs] and **rasi** [rasi (räsi)], adj., *carelessly and badly executed*; comm. a) of worsted and woollens: *coarsely and loosely knit, spun or woven*; very r. made worsed (swa r a worsed). U<sup>n</sup>.: [räs]; otherwise mostly rasi. b) of wicker-work: *coarsely plaited*; a rasi made kessi. Wests. and S.Sh.: [rasi]. — To be classed with ras<sup>2</sup>, vb. O.N. ras, n., haste, hurry. No. rasa, vb., a) to slip; b) to rush carelessly along; c) to rage; lcel. rasa and hrasa, vb., a) to stumble; b) to set to work heedlessly and hastily.

**rask** [räsk], sb., luxuriant growth, esp. corn growing up too early and rapidly; a great r. o' corn. U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>h</sup>. Also unusual abundance of fodder (Fe.). See rask, vb., and rusk<sup>4</sup>, sb.

**rask** [räsk, rask], vb., to grow very rapidly and luxuriantly, esp. of corn; to r. op. U., U<sup>n</sup>.: [räsk]. rasket corn, *corn too rapidly grown and too early ripened*. — O.N. rōskvask, vb. refl., to grow up, to ripen, rōskr, adj., and rosinn, adj., prop. perf. part., *full-grown, matured*. Sw. dial. raska, vb., a) vb. a., to hurry on, b) vb. n., to make haste.

**rasn** [rasən], vb., to shorten an animal's tether by a certain length, = ra and rari, vbs. to r. a coo's tedder. Fo. Is no doubt associated with A.S. wrase f., knot, and A.S. wrāsan, wrāsen, f., knot; band; chain. rasn would then mean to make a knot on a tether. See further a) ros n, vb., = rasn, vb., and b) ross<sup>1</sup>, sb., a knot made on a tether or on a fishing-line, etc., for \*rosn [\*raxn? O.N. ræxn, n., a knof].

**rasnin** [rasnin], sb., the length by



which an animal's tether is shortened = ra, sb. Fo. See rasn, vb.

**ratsiben** [rat'siben'], sb., in jest of the posteriors, = ratsin. Fo. Prop. buttock.

**ratsin** [ratsin], sb., *buttock, posteriors*. Fo. For \*rassin, def. form. O.N. rass, m., id.

**ratska**<sup>1</sup> [rãʃska, rãʃska], sb., see redskab, sb.

**ratska**<sup>2</sup> [rãʃska, rãʃska], sb., *long-winded story*, esp. in telling of news; he had a hale ['whole'] r. o' it, he telled ['told'] me de hale r.; a r. o' news. U<sup>wg</sup>. — To be classed with No. rassa, vb., a) to gad about, b) to talk nonsense.

**ratsralli** [ratsraʃi] sb., *long-winded story, lengthy talk*. Y<sup>n</sup>. The first part rats- is to be classed with No. rassa, vb., in sense of *to talk nonsense*. For the second part see rall, vb., and ralli, sb.

**ratta-dike** [rat'adek'], sb., see retta-dike, sb.

**ratter** [ratər] and **rater** [rätər], sb., 1) *unusually low water at ebb-tide*. U<sup>n</sup>. [ratər]: a ratter o' a ebb. Fe. [ratər, rätər]: a r.-ebb. Nm. [ratər, rätər]. Nm<sup>h</sup>.: a rater [rätər]-ebb. 2) *unusually rapid current*, a r. o' a tide. Fe. [ratər, rätər]. — Developed from gratter, older grafter, O.N. grǫftr, grǫptr, m., a digging. See gratta, gratter, sb.

**ratteri** [rat'əri'], sb., *lumber, jumble*; in a r. Y<sup>b</sup>. No. and Sw. dial. rat and "ratri", n., *lumber*. Icel. hrati, m., id.

**rav** [rāv], sb., 1) *continuous row of fins, fin of flatfish, esp. halibut*, de r. o' de turbot ['halibut']. From Fo. in sense 1: rav and rab [rüb]. ravi, sb., differs slightly in meaning. 2) a) *lappet of a fin*, b) *lappet of a gill*, c) *vane of a feather*. Of a fin, esp. the part between two fin-rays. Esp. in pl.: de ravs o' de finn, the parts of the fin between the fin-rays. de ravs o' de gill, the gill-fibres. de

ravs o' a fedder, the vane of a feather. Conn. — The root-meaning of the word is *strip*, O.N. rafr, m. See ravi, sb.

**rav**<sup>1</sup> [rāv], vb., *to tear at something*, e.g. of a dog tearing a carcass or other thing; he was ravin at it, ravin at de ro (the carcass). U<sup>n</sup>. — No. rava, vb., to snatch, seize, etc.

**rav**<sup>2</sup> [rav], vb., 1) *to talk nonsense* (U<sup>mo</sup>). 2) *to tell untruths, to exaggerate in narration* (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>). — With regard to the vowel-sound as well as to the meaning, the word is scarcely derived from Eng. rave, vb. Prob. an old \*rafa; cf. No. ravla, vb., to twaddle, talk nonsense.

**ravet** [rāvət], adj., 1) *twaddling*. 2) *that tells untruths, inclined to exaggerate*; a r. body. Reported, esp. in sense 2, from N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of rav<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**ravi** [rāvi], sb., of flatfish, esp. a halibut: *a strip cut off along the edge; the outermost and fattest part nearest the fins*; de bakravi (q.v.), *a strip, nearest the fins, cut from the back*, and "de belly-r.", *a strip nearest the belly*; a strip between the two latter is called "de lengi". Fo., Papa. — O.N. rafr, m., (dried) *strip of a halibut, cut from the outermost and fattest part nearest the fins, also partly together with these* (Fr.). No. rav, m., Fær. ravi, m., and rava, f. See rav, sb.

**ravl, ravel** [ravəl, rävəl], sb., *hastily and carelessly executed work, scamped work*. S.Sh. (Du.). — No. ravl, n., a) *refuse*; b) *carelessness; bungling*; c) *gossip*. Cf. Sw. dial. ravs, n., in the same sense as Shetl. ravl.

**ravl, ravel** [ravəl, rävəl], vb., *to execute a piece of work hastily and carelessly, to slur over; to knit loosely and with too wide stitches, to r. op worsed*. S.Sh. (Du.). — No. ravla, vb., a) *to work hastily and carelessly*

ly, to slur over (Sw. raffsa), etc., b) to babble. L.Sc. ravel, vb., to speak incoherently, to talk nonsense.

**räibit** [räibt], sb., the corner of a window or door (doorway), reported esp. in pl.: räibits, corners of a window or door. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. for “\*ri [rī]-bit”, with the common diphthongation of ī to äi. \*ri is then to be classed with O.N. vríða, ríða, vb., to writhe, twist. Cf. Sw. dial. vred, vre, m., a) a twisting; b) angle (of a wall); c) corner of a fence, etc. Cf., as regards the long i, No. riid (vriid), n., gnarled wood, riid (vriid), m., a twisting. The second part is bit, sb., a bit. Eng. rabbet differs slightly in sense.

**räind<sup>1</sup>**, see rind (and rand), sb.

**räind<sup>2</sup>** [räind, räнд], sb., a setting off at a run, (sudden and vigorous) start, jump; he made a r. efter it, efter him (Y<sup>h</sup>.); de coo or horse made a r. on de tedder, the cow or horse made a start, and gave a jerk at the tether to loosen the peg. Y<sup>h</sup>., Fe. — O.N. rend (and renna), f., a run, speed.

**räind** [räind, räнд], vb., to set off at a run, esp. of an animal that takes a run, and jerks the tether in order to loosen the peg; “de coo is räind in on her tedder”. Fe., Y<sup>h</sup>. — O.N. renna, vb., to run. Cf. res<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**räint**, sb., see rant, sb.

**räintipel**, sb., see rantipel, sb.

**re<sup>1</sup>** [rē], sb., a quivering motion in the atmosphere near the earth in warm weather; de summer-re, de re i’ de hill (o’ de hill). Fo. Occas. also ri [rī]. Fo. — Cf. No. reia, vb., to swing, rock, and “reigja”, vb., inter alia to swing gently. Cf. under ril, sb., the relation between that word and No. reil. Fær. “ræa”, vb., to move gently and vaguely, on the other hand, is rather a “\*raga”. Cf. ril<sup>1</sup>, sb.

†re<sup>2</sup>, †ræ, sailyard, se \*ro<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**ream** [rīm, rim, rēm (rē<sup>2</sup>m), rem],

sb., used in comparison of calm weather on the sea, dead calm, in exprs. as: “de sea is like r. (lyin’ like r.)”. Often with added “calm”: a r.-calm. Fe and U. occas.: [rīm, rim]. Du., S.Sh.: [rēm]. Y. occas.: [rem]. Often used adjectivally: a r. calm; sometimes in conn. with “sea”: a r. sea (Y. occas.). From Y<sup>h</sup>. is reported rema [rema]; “he (de sea) is lyin’ dead rema calm”. — The word is L.Sc. ream, reyme, sb., cream, which orig. meaning of the word has been preserved also in Shetl.; but the Shetl. use of “ream” and “ream calm”, in sense of dead calm, is Northern. Cf. Icel. rjómalogn, n., calm weather and sea, dead calm, from O.N. rjómi, m., cream (see K. Gíslason, Dansk-islandsk Ordbog, under “blikstille” and “Havblik”). An older Shetl. form (Norn form) rømi, sb., cream, from O.N. rjómi, is preserved in rømikoll; q.v. For rømikoll is now mostly used remikoll. The forms of pronunc. “rēm (rē<sup>2</sup>m), rem, remi, rema”, appear as middle forms between the old rømi and the more recent Sc. “ream, reyme”. e is occas. found in Shetl. Norn as a development of ø; note e.g. er [er], sb., gravel-covered stretch of shore, from \*ør.

**rebb** [rēb], sb.; a hooked stick for catching hold of something, used e.g. in trying to take birds’ nests. N.I. (U.). May be connected etym. with “raba-stick”, and with No. and Sw. dial. rabbal, mentioned thereunder.

**rebdiskit** [rēb·disk’it, rēb·dæ·sk’it], sb., worthless fish. Reported from U. as a word characteristic of Wests. (Sa.?). — Prob.: \*rept-skifr, m., a worthless thing, trash, from O.N. repta, vb., a) to belch, b) repta apr = dríta, skíta.

**red<sup>1</sup>** [rēd], sb., 1) boundary line somewhat out at sea, to which the boats go in order to find certain

rows of fishing-grounds, esp. inside the deep-sea fishing-grounds; a row of deep-sea fishing-grounds in a line with each other. Also a single, extensive fishing-ground, forming a boundary (between the nearer and farther fishing-grounds). a ling-r. (in fishing for ling). On a red a long-line is mostly used; on a set (near the shore) a hand-line. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *marked-off strip of land by the shore where fishing-lines are spread out to dry*. Each man has his allotted place in such a row of reds. In sense 2 noted down only in Fo. Also ret [rēt] in sense of a strip of land, esp. = red 2. Fo. — O.N. reitr, m., a rift; furrow; a square, sjóreitr, limited tract at sea. Icel. reitr, m., a piece of ground marked out, a garden-bed.

†red<sup>2</sup> [rēd], sb., *refuse; rubbish*; see rōd, sb.

red<sup>3</sup> [rēd, red], sb., 1) *order, tidiness*. 2) collect., *implements, esp. fishing-tackle*, = gred, sb. (Barclay: redd). — Is partly Norn (esp. the form with long e): a more recent form of gred, partly in sense 1 L.Sc. "red". O.N. reiði, m., *implement, belongings*. Used in sense of *progress in work* (to mak' guid r., to mak' nae r.) Shetl. red essentially assimilates to L.Sc. red, sb. See the foll. word.

red [rēd, red], vb., *to put in order, make clear*. Also metaph., e.g. to r. a quarrel, *to make up a quarrel* (Conn.). to r. ane's hand, a) *to manage, to pay one's way*; b) *to extricate oneself*; he red his hand wi' dat. "red": past tense. Reported from Conn. with long e, and also in the form ræd [ræd, ræd]. Elsewhere mostly with short e. In the latter form [red] the word essentially assimilates to L.Sc. red, vb., and is used in Sc. modes of expression, e.g. to r. op a hus. — red [rēd] is a more recent parallel form to gred [grēd].

reida, vb., = "greida", vb., *to put in order*, is occas. used in No. See gred, vb.

Reda, Redi, sbs., see (under rōda<sup>2</sup> and rōdi<sup>2</sup>, sbs.) Rōda, Rōdi, sbs.

redskab [redʂkab], sb., *fishing-tackle*, esp.: a) *a fishing-line* (esp. the whole length of line in deep-sea fishing): U<sup>n</sup>.; also ratska [rätʂka, rätʂka]: U<sup>wg.</sup>; b) *fishing-line together with the basket or net in which it is kept*: Y<sup>n</sup>. Esp. preserved as a tabu-word used by boat fishermen in deep-sea fishing. — O.N. reiðskapr, m., *implement*, comm. collect.: *implements, belongings*. Da. redskab, Sw. redskap, *tool*. See gred, gre, sb. 2.

reg<sup>1</sup> [rēg], sb., *a streak*, C.; esp. *through the hairy coat of a wet animal*, e.g. a cat. Wests. (St.). — No. reik, f., *a stripe; line*, in a special sense: *parting in the hair of human beings*. In the latter sense similar to O.N. reik, f., and Fær. reikur, m. (or reik, f.). Cf. breg<sup>1</sup> and rig, sbs.

reg<sup>2</sup> [rēg], sb., *wind blowing hard on an unsheltered place, or along a passage between two rows of houses*; a r. o' wind. Fe., Y<sup>m.h.</sup>. — O.N. rek, n., prop. *a driving, drifting*; in No. also *fair wind*. See rag<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2.

reg [rēg], vb., *to blow hard or full on*, of high wind blowing on an unsheltered place, or along a passage between two rows of houses; de wind is regin yonder, *the wind is full on there*; de wind stands regin. Also "reg on"; de wind is regin on here. Fe., Y<sup>h.</sup>. — O.N. reka, vb., *to drive, chase*. Cf. rag<sup>2</sup>, vb.

rega [rēga], sb., noted down only in the foll. phrase: to seek ane ut o' a' ['all'] r., *to search for one far and wide, in all possible places*; I'm ['have'] sought dis chap or dis baess (*this fellow, this cow*) ut o' a' r. Y<sup>h.</sup>. — Prop. *a driving, drifting*, from O.N. rek, and is then orig. the same word as reg<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**regenvista, -wista, -wosta** [rɛːgənˈvɪsˌtɑ, -vəsˌtɑ, -wəsˌtɑ, -wɔsˌtɑ; rɛgˈən-], sb., 1) *an open place, greatly exposed to the wind or rain.* 2) *wind blowing hard on an open, exposed place; "whatna place is yon, at du 's bund de kye! i' de r.-v. (w.)!"* or *"right op i' de r.-v. (w.)!"* *what sort of place is that where you have tethered the cows! right in the eye of the wind!* Also *strong wind blowing round the corner of a house; reported in this sense in the form regenwisti or regen wisti [rɛgən wɔsti].* 3) *rain that overtakes one in an unsheltered place; "hit ['it'] is a plty, at de animals sould ['should'] stand ut i' de r.-w."* Also *sea-foam whirled up and driven before the wind.* Y<sup>n</sup>. — The second part is also found uncompounded in the form wosta, wostu (q.v.), *open, unsheltered place.* N.I. The first part, in senses 1 and 2, may be defined from reg, vb., *to blow hard, of wind; regen* is no doubt an older pres. part.: O.N. rekandi, *driving*, in Shetl. now regin [rɛgɪn], *driving; blowing.* Sense 3 may be a deriv. of O.N. regn, n., *rain.* For "regenvista, -wista, -wosta" is often used (in any case in senses 1 and 2) "regen v., w." as two words, in which regen must be explained as pres. part. In sense 3 is given the pronunc. "regˈənwɔsˌtɑ", which may indicate a deriv. of O.N. regn, n., *rain.*

**reget** [rɛgət], adj., *streaked*, C.; esp. *having streaks through the hairy coat*, of a wet, tousled animal, mostly a cat; a r. cat. Wests. (St.). — \*reik-ótr. No. reikutt, adj., *striped.* See reg<sup>1</sup>, sb., and cf. breget, riget, adjs.

\***rek** [rɛk, rɛːk, rɛːk], sb., *an idler; vagrant.* Also ræk [ræk, rɛːk]. The forms with ɛ and æ are characteristic of N.I. To be classed with rek<sup>1</sup>, vb., but otherwise assimilates in form and meaning to L.Sc. raik, sb.

**rek<sup>1</sup>** (and ræk) [rɛk, rɛːk, rɛːk, ræk, rɛːk], vb., *to saunter about, to r. about, to geng rekin about; "hwar (kwar) is du rekin till?"* The forms with ɛ and æ are characteristic of N.I.; rɛːk: Fe. to r. de landimors (Fe.), *to gad about, to rove idly* (prop. "near the boundary lines"; see landimørs, sb.); to r. de minod (Fe.), *to gad about late in the evening or at night* (prop. *at midnight*). — O.N. reika, vb., *to roam about; L.Sc. raik, vb., to roam.*

**rek<sup>2</sup>** [rɛk, rɛːk, rɛːk], **rekk** or **ræk** [rɛːk], vb., *to unwind, unfold* (something rolled up), to r. op. Occas. also rekk [ræk]. Diff. from Eng. rake, vb., "rake up", with which O.Shetl. rek is now confounded. — O.N. rekja, vb., id. No. rekkja, vb., partly in the same sense (*to unravel*).

**rekk** [ræk] and **rekkin** [rɛkɪn], sb., *rake*, reported only of a boat's stem and stern (esp. the stem); de boat has a guid ['good'] r., *the boat has a raking stem.* rekk: Fo.; rekk and rekkin: Sa. — Prob. to be classed with rekk<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**rek<sup>1</sup>** [ræk], vb., 1) vb. n., *to reach, stretch*, esp. *to stretch out the hand for something; to r. for a ting, to reach for or catch at something.* Also rek, ræk [rɛːk, rɛːk]. "rɛːk" is reported from Du. 2) vb. a., *to reach, to hand one something; r. me yon ['that'] knife!* — No. rekkja, vb. a., *to stretch out*, Da. række, vb., *to stretch, also to hand over.*

**rek<sup>2</sup>** [ræk], vb. n., 1) *to reach; stretch; to r. to de air, to reach up into the air; "hit rekked [rækəd] fae de laft to de flør", it reached from ceiling to floor.* 2) *to suffice.* — O.Norw. "rekka, rekkja, røkkja", Mod. Norw. rekka, røkka (røkkja), vb., id.; Da. række, Sw. räckta, vb. **rek<sup>3</sup>**, vb., see rek<sup>2</sup>, vb.

†**reks** [ræks], vb., 1) vb. a., *to stretch out, to lengthen.* 2) vb. n.,

to stretch the limbs, to r. upon anesell [-'self']. 3) to hand, pass. — Is a mingling of a) rekk<sup>1,2</sup>, vbs., and b) L.Sc. rax, vb., in the given senses.

**rek-seam** [(rɛksɪm) ræksɪm], sb., a large nail with a head, boat's nail, distinct from "klink-seam". Fe. — O.N. reksumr (collect.), No. reksum, m., id. see "rak-seam".

**rekster<sup>1</sup>** [rækstər], sb., prop. a driving, chasing, used in the foll. senses: 1) a chase after something; catch? only in certain phrases: he made a pair ['poor'] r., he did not gain much. Fe., Y. May also be connected with the foll. 2) a long journey, esp. in jest or derision in exprs. as: du's been dee a r. (U.), he's ta'en ["taken"] a guid ["good"] r. dis day (Fe., Y.); what a r. I'm had me = a long way to walk (N.). he's made him a r. (Y<sup>h</sup>), he made a journey (without success), his project had a poor result, prop. no doubt: he has made a poor journey. The last expr. may also partly belong to sense 1. — a long walk (U<sup>wg</sup>). 3) a taking to one's heels, haste, speed; der wer a guid r. upon him, he was walking at a good speed (Fe.; acc. to J.I.). 4) enclosure into which sheep are driven and caught; a corner between two adjoining fences (prop. into which to drive sheep for catching them); two fences built at an angle to provide the sheep with shelter (orig. for driving and catching of sheep). Y<sup>h</sup>. — O.N. rekstr, m., a driving, in a special sense: an enclosed way along which cattle are driven. Icel. rekstr, m., a driving, chasing. No. rekster, m., a) a walk, roaming about, b) a path, road, esp. for cattle, c) a hunting, battue. Fær. rakstur, m., a) a driving; b) a stretch of road (on which a flock is driven).

**rekster<sup>2</sup>** [rækstər], sb., 1) rapid growth; der 'r a r. on dee, you have grown a great deal since I saw you

last. Y. and Fe. 2) (great) exaggeration in recounting; untruth (mingled with truth); prop. a stretching; yon (dat) is a r. Sa., Wests. 3) a pulling by the ears; I'll gi'e dee a r., I will pull your ear (ears). — Orig. hardly the same word as rekster<sup>1</sup>. Seems to contain the root-meaning a reaching, stretching, and to be classed with rekk, vbs. The form may easily have arisen by mingling with rekster<sup>1</sup>. With rekster<sup>2</sup> 1 cf. No. rekk, m., vigorous growth, and besides Shetl. rag<sup>7</sup>, sb. rekster<sup>1</sup> 3 might also partly be classed with the word.

**rekster-dike** [rækˈstərdek], sb., a stone fence leading from a sheepfold (krø) to prevent the sheep from scattering when being driven into the fold. Fe. and Y. occas. There are often two such fences running parallel from a sheepfold. — The first part is rekster<sup>1</sup>, sb., a driving, in this case a driving into a fold.

**rel** [rəl, rɛˈl], vb., to rail, speak in a loud-voiced, scolding manner; to r. and "flite". Fe. — Either from a \*rala: No. rala, vb., to speak diffusely, with which cf. Shetl. rall, vb., or from a \*ræla: No. ræla, vb., to talk nonsense.

**rem<sup>1</sup>** [rɛm, rɛˈm] and **remi** [rɛmi, rɛˈmi], sb., a strap, strip; streak, esp. A) rem: a) streak of light, a r. o' light, b) line of clouds, a r. o' clouds. Nm. From U. are reported remmek [(rɛmøk) rɛmøk] and rimmek [rɛmøk] in sense of line of clouds. B) remi: 1) strip of cloth, a r. o' claith. 2) a thin, narrow board, a r. o' wood. Y<sup>h</sup>. — May be partly O.N. reim, f., a strap, thong, to which the forms [rɛm, rɛmi] with long e preferably correspond, partly O.N. rim, f., a rail, bar, because ē in Shetl. Norn may be developed from ī (ī) from orig. i or i. A form ramek [rɛmøk] (U<sup>wg</sup>.) is also found. See rim, sb.

†**rem**<sup>2</sup> [rēm, rē<sup>2</sup>m, rē<sup>2</sup>m], sb., *boat's oar*. Tabu-name in fishermen's lang. at sea. N.I. rē<sup>2</sup>m: Fe. occas. More comm. "rem, rē<sup>2</sup>m". From U<sup>n</sup>. is reported remek [rēmək], from Y<sup>n</sup>. remek or rimmek [rēmək]. Also ramek [ramək] (U<sup>wg.</sup>,<sup>s</sup>). — A loan-word. The various forms admit of a deriv., partly from Lat. remus, partly from Ndl. (Dut.) riem, partly from Fr. rame, *an oar* (hardly from Gael. ramh, *oar*, owing to the very early change mh > v in this lang.).

**rem**<sup>1</sup> [rēm, rē<sup>2</sup>m], vb., *to speak shrilly and incoherently; esp.: 1) to scold and make a noise, to curse severely (U<sup>n</sup>?, Nm<sup>n</sup>.). 2) to talk nonsense.* N.I. (Y. and Fe.). — O.N. remja, vb., *to wail*, reimr, m., *a wailing*, No. remja, vb., *to emit loud and long-drawn cries; to bleat*, Sw. dial. rämja. L.Sc.(N.Sc.) rame, vb., *to shout; roar*. Shetl. rem is used also in sense of *to exaggerate, to relate in a boastful way, to r. and remb* (Y. and Fe.), no doubt prop. *to stretch out, extend*. With this cf. Eng. dial. rame, vb., *to stretch oneself*, and compare the meanings of Shetl. remb, vb., *to exaggerate*, prop. *to stretch*, and No. remba seg, Fær. rembast, vb. refl., *to stretch one's limbs*.

**rem**<sup>2</sup> [rē<sup>2</sup>m], vb., of hair: *to come off when touched; de hair remd aff o' de cat.* Y<sup>n</sup>. See rim, vb.

**remb** [ræmb], vb., *to exaggerate greatly in narration (U<sup>n</sup>.), to tell in an exaggerated, untruthful way; to boast, rant* (Y. and Fe.). N.I. to rem ("rame") and remb (Y. and Fe.); see under rem<sup>1</sup>, vb. — Prop. *to stretch, strain*. No. remba, vb., *to stretch out*, No. "remba seg" and Fær. rembast, vb. refl., *to stretch one's limbs*. O.N. rembask, vb. refl., *to stretch oneself*, comm. metaph.: *to puff oneself up, to be arrogant*.

**remek**, sb., see †rem<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**remi**, sb., see rem<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**remikoll, remikel**, sb., *a round vessel (made of staves), esp. for holding the butter taken off in churning; see rømikoll*, sb.

**remmek**, sb., see rem<sup>1</sup> and rim, rimmek<sup>2</sup>, sbs.

**ren** [rēn], vb., *to let one's eyes rove; to r. de een* ['eyes']. — Fær. rena, vb., id.; rena eyguni.

**rendal**, sb., see rental, sb.

**reng** [rēŋ], sb., *knee-timber in a boat, esp. in the stem, serving as a seat for the steersman*. F.I. — O.N. røng, f., *knee-timber in a vessel*, Fær. (and No. occas.) rong, f., *a seat in the stem of a boat*. See stamron, sb.

**rennabitel (rinnabitel)** [ren<sup>2</sup>abit<sup>2</sup>əl] and **rennabiti (rinnabiti)** [ren<sup>2</sup>abit<sup>2</sup>i], sb., *a straying sheep*. Sa., Wests.: rennabitel. Conn.: rennabiti. — May be regarded as having arisen from an orig. \*renna av biti, *to stray from the pasture*. Cf. Fær. bit, n., a) *a biting, a bite*, b) *a grazing; of cattle, esp. sheep: fara av biti, to leave the pasture (in the out-field)*. Shetl. rennabitel, -biti, in this case, differs from rennaviti, sb. (q.v.), *a vagrant*. In the same sense as a) rennabitel, b) rennaviti, are found rennagad, rinnagad [ren<sup>2</sup>agad<sup>2</sup>; rin<sup>2</sup>agad<sup>2</sup>] (De. and several other places), formed with allusion to "renegade", sb.

**rennaviti** [ren<sup>2</sup>avit<sup>2</sup>i], sb., *a vagrant*. Conn. \*rennivætti.

**rental, rentel** [ræ<sup>2</sup>ntal, ræ<sup>2</sup>ntəl (rē<sup>2</sup>nt-)], sb., *a strip, wedge, esp. 1) a strip of land, partly a wedge-shaped strip. Also a narrow, grass-grown strip, forming the boundary between two fields.* Fe. [ræ<sup>2</sup>ntal, -əl]. 2) *a piece of pasture in the out-field for horses, also one affording them shelter*. Fo. [ræ<sup>2</sup>ntal, -əl; ræ<sup>2</sup>ntal]. As a place-name, name of a hill-pasture for horses: de Russarentals [ros<sup>2</sup>aræ<sup>2</sup>ntals] (Fo.). 3) *elongated*

*bank in the sea where boat-fishing is carried on*; a **r.** o' grund. Fe. [ræ'ntal, -əl]. — Is prob. an l-deriv. of a \*rand- or \*rant-. Cf. a) No. rande, m., *narrow bank or ridge of earth*, in Nordfjord: rante (Aa.), b) Sw. dial. rannt and ranntel, m., prop. *a strip*; *a rag*; see rant and rantel as well as rintel, sbs. Note, however, also Gael. rinndeal, sb., *a strip of land of a certain limit, forming a boundary-mark*. — A rendal, rendel [rɛndal, rændal, -əl] is found in the compd. rigga-rendal, denoting a kind of community of land (now antiquated), acc. to which the small, bounded strips of field and pasture land were occupied by different tenants for a year, so that no one should be wronged owing to the unequal quality of the land. Each separate allotment had (and still has) its special name. The system was called "de rigga-rendal system", or more recently comm.: "de run-rig system" and "de rig-aboot system". "De land lies (is lȳn) i' rigga-rendal", *the land (ground) lies in community allotments*, or with adjectival use of the word: "de land is lȳn' r.-r." This rendal is a loan-word from L.Sc. and prob. of Celt. origin: see ante Gael. rinndeal. Also L.Sc. "runrig" (syn. with rendal) is prop. a corruption of a Celt. expr. (Gael. roinn-ruith).

**rep** [rep (rɛp)], sb., *a rope, line*, esp. a clothes-line; occas. also a line on which small fishes are hung for drying: a **r.** o' pilteks (*small coal-fish*), o' herring (Sa<sup>+</sup>; Ai<sup>w</sup>). O.N. reip, L.Sc. raip, *rope*.

**rep** [rep (rɛp)], vb., *to fasten the mouth of a basket with a rope or band*; to **r.** a kessi or bōdi. — O.N. reipa, vb., *to fasten or bind with a rope*.

**repel** [rɛpəl], sb., *a strip cut off the edges of flatfish*, esp. skate; de repels o' a skate. De. — \*repill?

(O.N. refill, m., *width of web in a loom*, prop. *a strip*). No. repel, m., *a strip* (R.), Da. dial. (Jut.) rebel, c., id. (Molb.). See rapel and rip1, sbs.

**repiband** [rɛp'ibānd, rɛp'i-] and **repinband** [rɛp'inbānd (rɛp'in-)], sb., *a rope or band with which to fasten the mouth of a basket*. Also "repi [rɛp'i, rɛp'i]-string". From rep, vb.

**rer** [rɛr, rɛ<sup>o</sup>r], vb., *to build up something loosely with stones* (U<sup>n</sup>.), see rø<sup>r</sup>, sb.

**res** [rɛs, rɛ<sup>o</sup>s], sb., *a very small pile of peats*; *a few peats piled up for drying*; a **r.** o' peats. Wh. and several other places. More comm.: resin. Fær. reisa, torvreise, f., (*small*) *pile of peats*.

**res**<sup>1</sup> [rɛs, rɛ<sup>o</sup>s], vb., *to pile up*, is certainly of O.N. origin in the common use of the word: to pile up peats into small stacks, O.N. reisa, vb. (see res, sb.). In other cases it may be equally well (or rather is) Eng. raise, vb.

**res**<sup>2</sup> [res], vb., *to set off at a run*, of an animal taking a run in order to jerk up the tether-peg; de coo is resin on her tedder. U. — In this case the word certainly springs from O.N. ræsa, vb., *to set in motion*, with which it agrees better than with Eng. race, vb. Cf. rāind, vb.

**resband** [rɛsbānd, rɛsbōnd], sb., reported in sense of *the foremost rib of a boat*. Fe.

**resin** [resin, rɛ<sup>o</sup>sin], sb., prop. *a raising, piling up*, esp. 1) a) *the first piling up of peats for drying*; b) *a very small pile of peats*, comm., = res, sb. 2) *the keeping of helpers for resin 1 a*, in the expr. "to had a **r.**", *to keep helpers in the piling up of peats, and entertain them*. — O.N. reising, f., *a building up*; No. reising, f., *stacked sheaves of grain*; Fær. reisa, f., *a pile of peats*. See res, sb.

**rett** [ræt, ret; (ræt)], sb., *an enclosure for cattle*; in Unst [ret, ræt] esp. of enclosures for horses at harvest time, to prevent them from damaging the corn; sheep **-r.** [ret, ræt], *sheepfold* (U<sup>n</sup>.); in Fo. [ræt and ret] esp. in sense of *sheepfold*. Often in place-names, e.g. de Retts [ræts] o' Melen (Fe.); de Flør o' Gamlarett [gam'larét'] (Fo.): \*gamla rétt; de Rettns [rétins (retins)], pl., a place with remains of old sheepfolds (de Nup, Fo.): \*réttarnar, *the folds*; Sørett [søret, søret, -ret] (Lunn., Skaw., Wh.): O.N. sauðarétt, *sheepfold*. — O.N. rétt, f., *enclosure for sheep and cattle*.

**retta-dike** [ret'adek' (ret'a-)], sb., 1) *a fence projecting from a sheepfold*. Sometimes two such fences run parallel in order to prevent the sheep from scattering when being driven into the fold. Nm. 2) by obscuration of the orig. meaning of the word: *piece of an old fence, remains of an old fence*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. Sometimes *an old boundary fence between two farms*. — O.N. réttar (garðr). In the Shetl. word the second part, an old \*gard, gord, has been superseded by L.Sc. dike, sb., *a fence, wall*. O.N. "réttargarðr" in a somewhat diff. sense: *a fence surrounding an enclosure*.

**revel** [revəl], sb., *hurdle-work on a fence*. — Fær. revil, No. revle, Sw. dial. revel, m., Da. dial. (Jut.) revel, revle, c., *a strip, narrow piece* (O.N. refill, m., *width of web in a loom*); No. rivle, m., a) *a loose-lying plank*; b) *trellis*.

**ri** [rī], sb., 1) *spell of bad weather*; "a ri o' wadder", in which "wadder" has the special sense *bad weather*. comm. Also *windy weather of short duration, wind blowing from the same quarter for a short while*, a ri o' wadder. lambari [lam'bari'], *bad weather usually occurring in*

*spring in the lambing season*. 2) *attack of pain or illness*. 3) *series of high breakers succeeding the ordinary smaller waves at definite intervals*; a ri o' brak ['break': surf]. Wests. Also "ri-brak". — O.N. hríð, f., a) *onset*, b) *spell of bad weather, storm*, c) *a period in which something endures without interruption*.

\***ria** [rīa], vb., *to ride*, in a fairy verse in Norn from Fo. (see *Intro.*, *Fragments of Norn*), and in the *Hildina ballad* (Foula song). O.N. ríða, vb., *to ride*. — A pres. part. rin(a) [rīn(a)], *riding*, O.N. ríðandi, is found in an old "gryle" ("bogey") verse from Fo.; see *Intro.*

**rib** [rīb], sb., *a strip*, esp. 1) *a strip of cloth, torn off*; to rive (tear) a r. o' onyting (U.). 2) *a stripe of another colour in cloth* (Du., Sa., Wests.). 3) *a thin piece of wood*, a r. o' wood. 4) *a strip of ground*. In names of strips of ground, e.g. de Ribs [rībs] (Tresta, Fe.). de Ribs [rībs] o' Räänadal [rāi'nadəl'] (Seter, Nm<sup>n</sup>.). de Longaribs [lån'garībs'] (Burrarirth, U., Y<sup>m</sup>.): \*lǫngu rīpar, *the long strips*. (de) Niklaribs [nīk'larībs'] (Fe.): \*Nikolásarripar. Spelman(n)rib [spel'män'arīb], spelman'ænrib, späl'mənarīb'] (Fe!): \*spélmanna(nna)-rīpr, *the fiddlers' piece (strip)*. de Øraribs [ø'rarīb's] (Kolbenstaft, Fe.): \*øyrrar-rīpr; ør, er, sb., *a flat sand- or gravel-bank*. With short i, e.g. de Langrib [lån'rib] and "de Longrīb's" [lån'rib's] (Snaravoe, U<sup>wg</sup>.): \*langi rīpr, \*lǫngu rīpar. More rarely with preserved final p, such as "de Rīps" [rīps] (U<sup>wg</sup>.). — No. rīp, m., *a strip of land* (R. under "rep", m.), rīp, n., and rīpa, f., *a streak, line, furrow*. Sw. rīpa, f., *a streak, line, groove*.

**rib** [rīb], vb., *to perform work carelessly, to knit too loosely*. ribet [rībət] op, *done carelessly, knit too loosely*. Conn. — Icel. hripa, vb., *to*



*do something in a hurry*, hrip, n., inter alia *very coarse woollens*, prop. *scamped work* (B.H.). See rip, vb.

**ribatwari**, sb., see rivatwari, sb.

**ribbek** [rībək], sb., an *extensive fishing-ground*. U<sup>n</sup>. Now found only in names of such, but with meaning understood, thus: a) de Aklaribbek [akˀlarībək], named after the landmarks: a row of hillocks, called "de Akkels" [\*axlarnar], on the shoulder of a larger hill north of Huland, U<sup>n</sup>.; b) de Nort'-r. (U<sup>n</sup>.); c) de Wasta ['west']-r. (U<sup>n</sup>.); Jockie's r. (U<sup>n-w</sup>.); de r. o' Longemi [lāŋˀ(g)əmi] (U<sup>mo</sup>.), fishing-ground where ling-fishing is carried on: \*lōngu-mið, from langa, f., *the ling*; cf. Longemi [lāŋˀgəmi] (off U<sup>n</sup>.) under mid<sup>1</sup>, sb. — No. ribbe, m., a) *the uppermost edge of a mountain ridge*; b) *earth-wall*. Cf. the use of \*us<sup>1</sup> (os), sb.

**ribek** [rībək], sb., *a narrow strip along the edge of a field, left in digging*; to leave a narrow r. Y. See rib, sb., from which ribek no doubt is formed by dim. ending.

**ribet** [rībət], adj., of stockings: *having disfiguring stripes*; a r. sock. — \*ripótr. Fær. riputur, adj., *striped*, inter alia of stockings. See rib, sb. — A form ribbet [rībət], adj., of stockings: *ribbed lengthways*, prob. springs from Eng. rib, sb.

**ribin** [rībɪn (rībən)], sb., 1) *a strip of cloth*. Fe. [rībɪn]. 2) *the board of a boat to which the gunwale is fastened*. N.I. — No. rip, f., *the top-most board in a boat's side*.

**ri-break** [ribrak], sb., = a ri o' break. Papa. See ri, sb. 3.

**ride** [rāid], vb., applied to the one thread in twining: *to be too slackly twined about the other thread*; de t'read is ridin'. Sa. This "ride" is an anglicised form from an old "(v)rīða": O.N. rīða, vb., a) *to writhe, twist*, b) *to rub, smear*, and does not orig. spring from Eng. writhe, vb. n. For

the use of Shetl. "ride", of a slack strand in a thread, may be compared No. "rid" in "ridtaatt (\*vridtaatt)", m., *a defect in a rope caused by a tangle in one of the strands, making it slacker than the others* (Aa.), as well as "ridel", m., *tangle in thread* (R.).

**ridl, riddel** [rɪdəl], sb., *a long story*. U<sup>wg</sup>. — To be classed with No. radla, vb., *to talk vivaciously*, and "rodla", f., *a long ballad* (rodla, f., *a tale, rigmarole*, Sw. dial. radda, f., *a long story*).

**ridl, riddel**<sup>1</sup> [rɪdəl], vb., *to exaggerate and intersperse a story with falsehoods*. U<sup>s</sup>. To be classed with No. radla, vb., *to talk vivaciously*, and rodla, f., *a tale, rigmarole* (radda and rodla, vbs., *to talk much*).

**ridl, riddel**<sup>2</sup> [rɪdəl], vb., 1) *to rock, to reel*; to sit ridlin; to geng ridlin, *to walk with an unsteady, rolling gait* (Y<sup>b</sup>). 2) *to perform a piece of work loosely and temporarily*; to r. op a slap in a dike, *to repair an opening in a fence loosely* (Fe.?) — *to knit loosely, riddeld op, very loosely and badly knit*. Conn. — No. ridla, vb., *to wriggle* (R.); Fær. ridla, vb., *to stand insecurely* (O.N. rīða, vb., *to be in constant motion to and fro, to sway*).

**ridli** [rədlɪ], sb., *a pebble on the shore*. Wests. Also rodli [rədlɪ]. Wests. (St.). Partly as an adj.: a r. sten. Prob. for \*rilli (\*rolli) with the change ll > dl (now rare), characteristic of Wests. See under rol-ligrøt.

**rif** [(rif) rɪf], sb., *heavy swell in the sea*; a r. i' de sea. Nm.<sup>w</sup>, Conn. [rɪf]. — O.N. ríf, n., *a tearing*. Fær. riv, n., "riv í sjónun", in the same sense as Shetl. rif. See grundrif, sb. A form riv is found in Shetl. in a diff. sense; see riv<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**rift**<sup>1</sup> [rɪft], sb., *rift*, in its orig. sense the Eng. sb., but certainly of Norn

origin in foll. senses: 1) *a rift in the landscape; a fissure in a rock; an opening*; in place-names for old landmarks, used by boat-fishermen in finding fishing-grounds, e.g.: Hulnarift [hulˈnarift]: \*hólanna-ript, <sup>a</sup>) a narrow sound between two holms, <sup>b</sup>) a height showing above them — one of the landmarks for the fishing-ground “de Hulnameð” (U<sup>w</sup>). Sturarift [stúˈrarift]: \*stóra ript, *the great rift*. “Sturarift i’ de Sund”, “Sturarift in wi’ ” (U<sup>w</sup>). 2) *a rift as a mark in a sheep’s ear*. — No. and Sw. rift, f., Da. rift, c.

†rift<sup>2</sup> [rift, ræft, rʌft], sb., *wind from the stomach, a belching*. U. occas. (U<sup>n</sup>): [rʌft]. More comm.: [rift, ræft]. See †rift, vb.

†rift [rift, ræft, rʌft], vb., *to belch*. O.N. repta (and rypta), vb., *to belch*. L.Sc., Eng. dial. rift, vb., id. (also to *exaggerate in narration*; L.Sc., Jam., and Shetl.). The Shetl. forms of pronunc. agree better with L.Sc. “rift” than with O.N. repta. A form of O.N. “repta” is contained in rebdiskit, sb.; q.v.

rig [rīg], sb., *a stripe, esp. of another colour, in wool; a stripe on sheep*. uncommon. U. To be compared either with the syn. reg, sb., from O.N. reik, or with No. rikka, f., *veins in wood*; see the foll. word.

riget [rīgət], adj., *striped, esp. of sheep: striped and partly spotted, with dark stripes and (or) spots among light wool*; a r. yowe [‘ewe’]. U. — To be classed either with the syn. reget, adj., from \*reikótt, or with No. rikkutt, adj., *cross-striped*, of animals.

rigg<sup>1</sup> [rig], sb., 1) *the back*. Obs. expr. in Norm: ølt i riggen [øˈlt i rīgən], (*I feel*) *a pain in the back*: O.N. \*illt í hrygginum. 2) *a ridge*. Is partly O.N. hryggr, m., partly L.Sc. rig, sb., in sense of *the back*. In places-names for ridges or heights,

the word chiefly springs from O.N. hryggr. As the name of a rock “de Rigg” is found in Sa. With preserved orig. nom. r, \*rigger [rīgər], occurs in the place-name “Hwinarigger” [hwīˈnarīgər, hwinˈa-] (Fe.), a piece of cultivated land near “de Hweis [hwæis] o’ Øri”: \*kvianna-hryggr; see kwi, sb. A form ending in -in, riggin [rīgɪn], in place-names as e.g. “de Rigginn o’ Seter”, a ridge on Fetlar, is rather O.N. hryggr with preserved def. art. [accus.: hrygginn]. Otherwise “riggin”, in sense of *a ridge, esp. a) ridge of a house, and b) elongated pile (esp. of heather for thatching)*, a r. o’ tekk, is prob. L.Sc. riggin, sb., *a ridge*, in any case in sense a, as the word is used in that sense in L.Sc. — A dim. form riggi [rīgi] in sense of *a rib in knitted woollens*, is no doubt L.Sc., also in this use of the word. — rogg [rōg] and rugg [rog], occurring in place-names in sense of *ridge*, spring from O.N. hryggr. See \*rugg<sup>1</sup>, sb.

rigg<sup>2</sup> [rīg], sb., *a wretched, bony animal, esp. of sheep: a carcass of a sheep*; a pui [pør: ‘poor’] r. Fo. — No doubt of *something barely holding together*, and to be classed with No. riga, rigga, and rikka, vbs., *to rock*. Cf. the syn. rikkell, sb., and riglibens, sb. pl.

rigga<sup>1</sup> [rīga], sb., *a cow having a stripe along the back of a colour diff. from that of the body, esp. having a white back and black flanks*. comm. as the name of such a cow: Rigga. \*Hryggja. L.Sc. riggie, sb., id. See rigget, adj.

†rigga<sup>2</sup> [rīga, rəga], sb., *a woman, esp. as a scornful term of address*; I hear dee, r. Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>. Springs poss. from O.N. rygr, f., *a woman* (poet.); cf. the use of raga<sup>3</sup> (from O.N. rag-) in Shetl., syn. with rigga<sup>2</sup>. Eng. rig, sb., in sense of *loose woman, jade*, may also be suggested.

From this latter prob. comes Shetl. *riggin* [rɪɡɪn], sb., *a hussy*, in stronger sense than *rigga*. *rigga*<sup>1</sup>, as a cow-name, seems to be implied in the use of the latter, which may be concluded from the foll. expr.: "True tale, *rigga!* rout again!" [rout, vb., *to bellow*; here *to chatter, narrate*].

**riggabens**, sb., see *riggben*.

**riggabens** [rɪɡˈabens], sb. pl., *a wretched, bony animal*, = *rigg*<sup>2</sup>, sb. Nm. Prop. *rickety legs*, or rather *loosely-knit bones*. See *rigg*<sup>2</sup>, sb., and cf. *riglibens*, sb. pl., as well as *†rikkel*<sup>1</sup> (a *rikkel o' bens*).

**riggagitel** [rɪɡˈagitəl], sb., *the high curved part of a swine's back nearest the neck*. Y<sup>h</sup>. occas., like *getlarigg*. — Prob. *\*hryggjar-geitill*, "*back knot*" or *dorsal vertebra*. O.N. *geitill*, m., *hard lump*. For Shetl. *getel*, *getil*, in sense of *dorsal vertebra*, see *getilben*, sb. Cf. *hjøgeldarigg*, etc., *krugg* and *neggistikk*, sbs.

**riggben** [rɪɡben] and **riggabens** [rɪɡˈaben], sb., *the backbone*, No. *ryggbein*, n., L.Sc. *rigbane*, sb.

**rigget** [rɪɡət], adj., of a cow: *having the back of a diff. colour from that of the body*; a r. coo. In compds. such as "black-rigget, red-r., grey-r., brun [brūn]-r.", the first part denotes the colour of the body; the second part, the special colour of the back, esp. a white back; thus: *black and white-, red and white-, grey and white-, brown and white-backed*, respectively (Conn.); a black-r. coo, etc. Similarly in Færoese, e.g. "*svartryggjut* [-riddzjót], *reyðryggjut kúgv*", and in Da. dials. "*sortrygget, rødrygget ko*", denote respectively a black cow, and a red cow with a back of a different colour, esp. white: *black cow with white back, red cow with white back*, though at the present day in several places in Færoe the compds. are used in sense of *black-backed, red-backed*; see a) the Glos-

sary to F.F.S. under "*reyðryggjutur*", and b) *Molbech* under "*rygget*". O.N. *\*hryggjöttr*, Fær. *ryggjutur*, adj., of cattle: *having a diff. coloured, esp. white, back*; Da. dial. *rygget*, Sw. dial. *ryggug*, adj., of cattle: *white-backed* (Molb. and Ri.); L.Sc. *riggit*, *rigged*, adj., of cattle: *having a white stripe along the back* (Jam.). Cf. the use of *moget*, adj.

**\*riggriv** [rɪɡrɪv], vb., *to tear (scratch) someone's back*, noted down in an old rhyme in Norn, form Fe., in a colloquy between a crab and a crow (the crab expressing its fear of getting its back torn if it accepts the crow's invitation to come ashore). From U. comes an anglicised form: *rigg-rive* [rɪɡˈräiv] in a variant of this rhyme. — An old *\*hryggrifa*, vb., *to "back-tear"*.

**rigl**, **riggel** [rɪɡəl], vb., *to walk with difficulty*, to r. about, to r. awaa; to geng *riglin*. Assimilates entirely in sense to No. *rigla*, vb., and is orig. rather this word than Eng. *wriggle*, vb.

**riglie**<sup>1</sup> [rɪɡli], adj., *tottering, unsteady, rickety*. From *rigl*, vb.

**riglie**<sup>2</sup> [rɪɡli], adj., *neat and tidy in dress*, esp. negatively in the compd. "un-riglie", adj.; q.v.

**riglibens** [rɪɡˈlibens], sb. pl., *a wretched, bony animal*. Nm. Prop. *rickety or loosely-knit bones*, from No. *rigla*, vb. n., *to rock*. Cf. *riggabens*, sb. pl., and *†rikkel*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**rikaband** [rɪkaband] and more comm. **rikkaband** [rɪkˈaband (rekˈaband)], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *homliband*, *humlaband*, *grommet* (orig. made from hide). Papa St. — The first part *rika-*, *rikka-*, may be an orig. *\*riōka*, *\*riōka*, No. *rikka*, vb., *to stir, move*, or rather O.N. *hrīka* (*hrīkja*?), Fær. *rikja*, vb., *to creak*, owing to the creaking sound caused by the friction of the oars in rowing. Cf. *loband*, sb.

**rikk** [rik], sb., *a sudden jerk or pull*; to gi'e a r. at onyting. O.N. rykk, m., *a quick pull*.

**rikk** [rik], vb., *to jerk, to pull quickly and suddenly*; esp.: *to catch a fish without bait or by means of a rikker* (q.v.); *to hook or spear fish*, to r. a fish; de piltek was rikket [rikæt] i' de back, *the young coalfish was hooked in the back*. Also *to prick (one's finger) on a fish-hook*; I 'm ['have'] rikket my finger. — O.N. rykkja, vb., *to pull quickly*. For the use of the word in No., of the hooking of fish, see under rikker, sb.

**rikkaband**, sb., see rikaband.

†**rikkel**<sup>1</sup> [rikəl], sb., 1) *something loosely erected*. 2) *a poor, lean animal*. Cf. Sw. dial. rikkel, n., *something loosely and badly put together*, No. rikla, vb., *to wriggle slightly*. "rickle" is also fairly common in Eng. dialects in the same senses as those given for the Shetl. word. rukk, sb. (q.v.), is certainly an orig. Shetl. Norn form.

**rikkel**<sup>2</sup>, **rikl** [rikəl], sb., *a ruck, wrinkle; unevenness*. Cf. No. rukla, f., from rukka, O.N. hrukka, f., *a wrinkle*. Shetl. rikl presupposes mainly a \*hrykkla from \*hrykkja; Sw. dial. rykkja, f., *a wrinkle*. Cf. No. rykkja, vb., *to wrinkle*. See rukl, sb.

**rikkel**<sup>3</sup>, **rikl** [rikəl], sb., *a strip, piece*, esp. *one of the pieces into which a fish is cut*, e.g. *that of a herring cut across*. Sa., Wests. — May be syn. with Da. dial. (Jut.) rigle, c., *a strip; rag*. See the foll. word and riklin, sb.

**rikkel**, **rikl** [rikəl], vb., *to cut a fish (herring) into pieces (cross-pieces)*, rikkels. — \*rikla. No. rekla, vb., *to cut into strips*. See riklin, sb.

**rikker** [rikər], sb., *a wooden spear for striking fish*. Acc. to Edm., by transference also used in sense of "small boat spars". — Cf. No. rykkjar,

m., *a kind of fish-hook*, almost like "pilk" (Aa.). See rikk, vb.

†**rikklapitis** [rik'lapit'is], sb. pl., name of certain stars: *the pointers in the Great Bear*. Ai. — Origin uncertain.

**riklet** [riklət], adj., *wrinkled; uneven*. Conn. Prob.: \*hrykklötr. See rikkel<sup>2</sup>, rikl, sb., and cf. ruklet, adj.

**riklin** [riklin], sb., *a strip*, prop. and esp. *a strip of halibut hung up to dry* (U<sup>n</sup>). riklins, pl., *strips cut lengthways from a halibut, and hung up to dry* (U<sup>n</sup>). The word is used also in a more comprehensive sense: *a strip; rag; piece of an old, worn towel*, etc. (N.), and in the expr. "riven (torn) i' riklins", *torn into strips, rags* (Conn.). A form ruglin [roglin] is reported from Fo. in sense of *the front piece (nearest the head) of a cod or ling*. — O.N. reklingr and riklingr, m., *halibut, cut into strips and dried* (No. rekling, m.), prop. and esp. applied to the side-flesh of the halibut. Fær. riklingur, m., id.

**riksi**<sup>1</sup> [reksi, ræksi], sb., *stiffness in a limb or in a part of the body*; riksi i' de airms ['arms']. Conn. See the syn. kriks, sb., and the words cognate with it. Cf. No. riksa, vb., *to creak*.

\***riksi**<sup>2</sup> [riksi], sb., a word of uncertain meaning, reported as a call to a boy: "come here, r.!" Conn. May be associated with No. kreks(e), m., *a peevish, obstinate person*, riksa, vb., *to creak*, or "kriks", n., *a feeble and sickly creature*.

**ril**<sup>1</sup> [ril], sb., *quivering motion in the atmosphere near the earth in warm weather*; de summer-ril. De., Ti. — Cf. No. "reil", of wavy motion, and see re<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**ril**<sup>2</sup> [ril], sb., *strong, dry wind; spell of strong wind or rough weather*; Beltan-ril; he is blawin' ['blowing'] a ril. Du. — Is no doubt another form or a derivative of ri, sb., qv.

**ril**<sup>3</sup> [ril], sb., a *stripe*, esp. *cross-stripe in cloth*. a ril-about coat, a skirt with cross-stripes. Du<sup>n</sup>. — Cf. No. ryl, m., an *elongated elevation, a ridge*, and “rjøl”, m., a *stripe on the skin* (Aa.).

**rill** [ril (rəl)], sb., *settled weather of short duration; (short) period of settled weather*; “if he comes a runk, he ’ll may-be be a r.”, *if we get dry weather, perhaps it will last a short time*. Br.? — Uncertain relation to ri and ril<sup>2</sup>, sbs.

**rim** [rīm] and **rimi** [rīmi], sb., a *strip, stripe, a streak of light*, a r. o’ light (esp. of the first streak of light at dawn). Sa., Wests. Mostly in the form rimi. — O.N. rim, f., a *rail, bar*, Da. dial. (Jut.) rim, c., a *strip of land*. See rem<sup>1</sup>, remi, sb., and cf. rimma<sup>2</sup> and rimmi, sbs. — The common form “rim”, with short, impure i [rim], in sense of *strip, streak (streak of light, line of clouds)*, may be partly O.N. rim, partly Eng. rim, sb.

**rim** [rīm], vb., of hair: *to come off when touched*; de hair rims aff o’ de cat. U. Also rem [re<sup>o</sup>m] (Y<sup>n</sup>). Origin uncertain.

**\*rimbel** [rīmbəl], sb., *rounded top or elevation, skerry or small shoal in the sea* (Y.; U<sup>n</sup>). Now only as a place-name, esp. of a skerry, thus: de Rimbel, a) near U<sup>n</sup>, b) in Yell Sound, “de R.-rocks” (Y<sup>s</sup>), c) east of Wh.: names of skerries, partly sunken rocks. “de Rimbel” is fishermen’s sea-term for the hill “de Snjugi” (U<sup>w</sup>e.) [O.N. knjúkr], which, seen from certain fishing-grounds, resembles a round top. — Is no doubt the same word as No. “rymbyd”, mentioned only as a place-name for two round pools in Odda, in Hardanger, under “rymb”, *ridge of earth or gravel* (R.).

**rimma**<sup>1</sup> [rīma, rema] and **rimmek** [rīmæk], sb., 1) a *fit of frolicsome, noisy mirth*; der ’r a r. on dem; to had or ha’e a r., *to play noisily, to*

*be in gay spirits (to dance and jump about, etc.)*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>, bu.). The form ending in -a is characteristic of Burrafirth; elsewhere more comm.: rimmek. 2) a *short spell of rough weather*; also a *heavy shower*, a rimmek o’ a shooer. U<sup>n</sup>, w., and Y<sup>n</sup>. — Is no doubt O.N. rimma, f., *noisy onset* (Icel. rimma, f., *violent dispute*); might also, esp. in sense 1, spring from O.N. rymr, m., in sense of *clamour; din*; cf. Fær. ryma [rīma] and Icel. rymja, vbs., in sense of *to make a noise* (O.N. and Mod. Icel. rymja, vb., *to roar, scream*); but sense 2 of rimmek agrees better with O.N. rimma, *noisy onset*. Cf. the use of O.N. hrif, f., and Shetl. ri, sb. (partly syn. with “rimma”), partly in sense of *onset*, partly of *spell of bad weather, storm*.

**rimma**<sup>2</sup> [rīma], sb., prop. *strip of land*, handed down in a special sense: *place in the out-field where heather is cut for thatching*, the so-called “tekk”; a tekk-r. Y<sup>n</sup>. As a place-name: Rimma (Y<sup>n</sup>). Tagrimma [tæg-rīm’a] or Tekrimma [tæk-rīm’a]: a narrow valley up through “de Bjorgs”, N.Roe, a place where heather was cut for thatching: \*pak- and \*pek- (pekju)-rimi. de Rimma (Taft, Fe<sup>t</sup>), a strip of meadow; de Rimmas (Voe, Du.), patches of field. The foll. rimmi, sb., is no doubt the same word. — O.N. rimi, m., *raised strip of land*, rim, f., a *rail, bar*. In No. is found “rime (rimme)”, partly in sense of *wooded strip of land* (Aa.), a *strip of field or woodland* (R.). See rimmi, sb.

**rimmek**<sup>1</sup>, sb., see rimma<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**rimmek**<sup>2</sup> [rēmæk], sb., a *streak; line of clouds* (U.), see rem<sup>1</sup> and rim, sbs.

**rimmi** [rīmi, remi], sb., a *strip of land, a piece of field*, esp. in Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>. [remi], where, however, the word is now mainly used as a

place-name, and where "de Rimmis" is the name of certain pieces of home-field belonging to certain farms, thus: de Rimmis o' Velji, o' Digeren (Digerem), o' Virs, which are all steep pieces of home-field. In Du. rimmi [rimi] denotes a *rib of sand on the foreshore, left as a mark by the receding tide*. — Prop. the same word as rimma<sup>2</sup>, sb. Da. dial. (Jut.) rim, c., a *long, narrow strip of land*.

**rimsk** [(re'msk) rə'msk], vb., to set bad rumours afloat, to talk scandal; to geng rimskin f(r)ae hus till hus, to go gossiping from house to house, to geng rimskin aboot or t'rough de place. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — No doubt cognate with No. rymta, vb., to hint darkly, to talk scandal.

**rimska** [re'mska], sb., (fit of) noisy mirth, = rimma<sup>1</sup>; der' wer' a rimska upon him, he was very frolicsome. U<sup>n</sup>, bu<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of rimma<sup>1</sup>, sb., prob. by infl. of ramska, sb., to which the word partly conforms in sense.

**rimski** [(re'mski) rə'mski], sb., a gossipmonger. N.Roe. See rimsk, vb.

**rimwol** [rimwól, rimwól], sb., a) a piece of wood on the outside of the gunwale of a boat (C. and several other places); b) narrow board at the top of a boat's side (Ai.); c) the second board from the top, in a boat's side, or one of the two boards above de sul-børd (the board level with the water): Y<sup>h</sup>. (where ribin denotes the topmost and narrowest board). From Du. rimwol is reported in sense of: narrow board put into a boat's sides to make it deeper. In Fe. rimwol is used in a wider sense: the top edge, outside edge, partly of a boat, partly of a basket or vessel. A form rimwelin [rim'wē<sup>3</sup>lin] is noted down in Nm. in sense a. — \*rim-vølr. The first part is O.N. rim, f., a rail, bar, narrow board, Fær. rim, f., also the topmost

board in a boat's side, and hardly orig. Eng. rim, sb. The second and unstressed part [wól, wól] may be both O.N. vølr, m., a rod, staff, and Eng. wale, sb., with the same root-meaning contained in gunwale, sb. welin in rimwelin is rather Eng. wale, owing to the long e-sound.

**rin<sup>1</sup>** [rīn (rī<sup>2</sup>n)], vb., to shriek, squeal, esp. of swine, pigs; de grice rins. comm. — O.N. hrina, vb., id.

**rin<sup>2</sup>** [rīn], vb., to pull, tear? reported only in the expr. "to r. upo de tedder", of an animal: to pull and tear at the tether in order to loosen the peg; de grice (the pig) is rinin upo de tedder. Fe. — Uncertain relation to rin<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**rin<sup>3</sup>, rinn** [rīn], vb., to fall, slide, e.g. of earth, sand or rocks; de banks or craigs is ['are'] "run" [rōn], a slide of rocks has taken place on the coast. From Papa is reported a perf. part. form run [ron] with close o-sound, diff. from "run [rōn]", perf. part. of rin, vb., to run; de dike [dek] is run, a part of the fence has fallen down. — Prob. orig. to be classed with O.N. hrynja, vb., to fall (inter alia of sliding earth, sand or rocks), though now regarded as L.Sc. rin, vb., to run, and comm. conjugated like this word: past "ran", perf. part. "run [rōn]". See under ron [rōn], sb., a landslip.

\*rin(a) [rīn(a)], pres. part., riding (Fo.), see \*ria, vb.

**rind** [rīnd, ræind (ræīnd), rāīnd], sb., a stripe; strip; a small, narrow piece cut off, e.g. a strip of cloth, a piece of wood, etc.; a r. o' cuttin'. Fo. and U.: [rīnd]. Y.: [ræīnd (ræīnd), rāīnd]. — No. rind, f., inter alia a stripe in cloth.

**ring<sup>1</sup>** [rīŋ], sb., rib in the stem of a boat. N.I. occas. (Fe.; Y<sup>h</sup>). See reng, sb.

**ring<sup>2</sup>** [rīŋ], sb., a ring, assimilates to Eng. ring, sb., but is of Norn

origin (O.N. hringr, m.) in certain meanings and applications; thus: a) *ringed stripe, cross-stripe, of another colour, esp. round an animal's neck* (see ringet, adj.); b) *a roundish plot of ground (arable land)*, comm. as a place-name, e.g. de øter Ring, de Midring and de Hemring (Korston, Du.), *the outer ring, middle ring, and the ring nearest the farm*; a r. in a mædo ['meadow'], *a roundish patch in the corner of a meadow* (Conn.). — An l-deriv. ringl, ringel [rɪŋgəl, rɪŋəl], in sense of *ringed stripe, cross-stripe, esp. round the neck or body of an animal (sheep)* (N.I.: rɪŋgəl; Nm. and De.: rɪŋəl), may also be L.Sc. (ringle).

**ringet** [rɪŋgət], adj., *having circular stripes, belted*, comm. of cattle: *having stripes of another (white) colour*, esp. round the neck, also e.g. below the ear or round the eye; a r. sheep, *a black sheep having a white stripe round the neck or below the ear*; a r. dog, *a black dog having a white stripe round the neck*. "a r. coo" is reported from Ai. and St. in sense of *a cow having a white ring round the eyes*. From Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. is reported "ringet [rɛŋgət] and brɛget", of worsted: *having dark stripes among light wool*. — \*hringótr. No. ringutt, adj., *having circular stripes or cross-stripes (of a certain colour), belted*. — An l-deriv. ringlet [rɪŋglət (rɛŋglət), rɪŋlət] is used in the same sense as ringet; a r. sheep, *a belted or cross-striped sheep* (U.: rɪŋglət); a r. goose, *a striped goose* (Du.: rɪŋlət). Of worsted: *streaked or unevenly coloured*, r. worsed (Ai.: rɛŋglət). This derivative form may be both Norn and L.Sc. (ringled). In No. "ringlutt", adj., has a somewhat diff. sense: *spiral*.

**ringl**, sb., see ring<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**ringlet**, adj., see ringet, adj.

**ringlodi** [rɪŋlod'i, rɪŋlō'di, -lō'di]

and **ringalodi** [rɪŋ'galod'i, -lō'di], sb., sea-term, a word used in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea for: 1) *iron rings and hook* (crook and links), *by which the pot hangs over the fire*; reported in the form ringalodi [-lod'i]: U. 2) comm.: *a pot (with a hoop)*; now also *kettle*. [rɪŋ'galō'di]: Conn. and several places. Mostly: ringlodi. A form ringlhodda [rɪŋ<sup>h</sup>lōd'da] is given by J.I. in sense 2, but is not corroborated. — Might be regarded as an orig. \*ringl-hadda, *ringing, jingling pot-hook or hoop*, O.N. hadda, No. hodda, f., *a pot-hoop*; Sw. dial. "hadda", prop. of an iron hoop with a hook at each end, by which the pot is lifted (Ri). But as ringlhodda is doubtful, another explanation is poss. and not improbable, viz.: \*hring-loði or -loða, "that which hangs by the ring (the hoop)", from O.N. hringr, m., *a ring* (also of a ring used as a hoop of a kettle, Eg.), and from O.N. loða, vb., *to adhere (loosely)*. The latter etym. can be supported by hongar, prop. *the hanging one* [\*hangari], used in Y<sup>n</sup>. as a tabu-name for *pot*. Tabu-names for *pot* and such things were common in Shetl. because on long fishing excursions fishermen formerly took their cooking-utensils with them in the boat.

**ringmarket** [rɪŋ'ma'r'kət], adj., of an animal, esp. a sheep: *having a broad stripe round the body, and spotted*. De. See ring<sup>2</sup>, sb. a, and ringet, adj.

†**ringstrek** [rɪŋ'strɛ'kət], adj., = ringmarket. De. Prop. only "having a ring-stripe".

**rink** [rɪŋk], vb., *to pull, tear*, esp. of an animal: *to pull at the tether in order to get loose*; to r. upo de tedder (S.Sh.), esp. of a horse or cow; "r. upo dy wolga!" *tear away at your tether!* (Conn.). \*gwolga, prop. *gallows*, in this case of *the tether round the animal's neck*.

— Sw. dial. *rinka*, vb., *to rock*, also *to pull, tear*. “rink” (to rink about, in sense of *to gad about*) is L.S.

**rinkel** (**rinkl**) [rɪŋkəl], sb., *a lean, wretched animal; a very lean fish*; a r. o’ bens. Nm. (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>). — No doubt *something dangling, and loosely built*. Cf. Sw. dial. *ringäl*, n., *an ungainly person with a bad carriage*, “ringäl”, vb., *to dangle*, and No. *rangl*, n., *a skeleton, lean body*, “beinrangl”. Otherwise Sw. dial. *rinka*, f., *a feeble, emaciated animal*, assimilates in sense to Shetl. *rinkel*, sb.

**rinkel** [rɪŋkəl] -*tree*, sb., *splinter-bar; swingle-tree*, of the old Shetl. wooden plough. Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>. From *rinkl*, vb. Cf. aml. *ammel*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**rinkl, rinkel** [rɪŋkəl], vb., 1) *to jingle*; to r. wi’ de bool o’ de kettle (*the pot-hoop*). No. *ringla*, vb., id. 2) *to dangle*, = Sw. dial. *ringla* (“ringäl”).

**rinklabens** [rɪŋkˈləbens], sb. pl., *a wretched, bony animal*. Nm. See *rinkel*, sb.

**rinks** [rɪŋks], vb., 1) *to pull at the tether*, to r. upo de tedder. Wests. 2) *to rattle*, e.g. with a chain. — Deriv. of *rink*, vb., to which *rinks* conforms in sense 1. With sense 2 cf. L.Sc. *rink*, vb., *to rattle*.

**rinn**<sup>1</sup>, **rin** [rɪn], vb. n., *to run*, is in form L.Sc. *rin*. In most senses it conforms to Eng. *run* and L.Sc. *rin*; but in a few senses and exprs. it springs from O.N. *renna*, vb. n., *to run*. Thus: 1) *to run*, of female animals in heat; cf. O.N. *renna* 4 in Fr. 2) with preps. and advs., e.g.: to r. at, *to run up tightly*, of a knot or loop, = O.N. *renna* at. — 3) with added object in the expr. “to r. de winter”, of a young animal (lamb): *to be able to stand the winter in the out-field*; dis lamb canno [‘not’] r. de winter; we’ll ha’e to ali it (*to rear it in the house*). — From

Fo. come two (three) obs. forms (inf. of this verb: a) *renna* [ræna], *renn* [ræn] in a fairy-verse in Norn (see *Intro.*), b) *ridna*, in the Hildina ballad (Foula song). For a form *räind* [from O.N. *renna*] and the use of this word see ante. — In sense of *to fall, slide*, *rinn*, “rin”, is no doubt orig. another word; see *rin*<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**rinn**<sup>2</sup>, **rin** [rɪn], vb. a., is in form L.Sc. *rin*, Eng. *run*, vb., but in certain meanings and exprs. springs from O.N. *renna*, vb. a., *to let run*. Thus: 1) *to pay out the fishing-line*, = O.N. *renna* 5 in Fr. *to r. de boddom*, *to run the line to the sea-bottom*, = Fær. *renna* 1 botn. *to r. a turbot* [‘halibut’], *to let a halibut that has taken the bait run the whole length of the line to prevent it from breaking* (U<sup>n</sup>). 2) *to clean corn by flinging it out of one’s hand*. S.Sh.; Wests. Similar to *flog*, *fljog* (used in the northern and eastern part of Shetland); see *flog*<sup>3</sup>, vb. Cf. e.g. Sw. dial. “*ränna ärter*”, *to clean peas by sifting them in a colander* (Ri.). 3) to r. doon [‘down’] wi’ (a young animal), *to pour milk down the throat of a young animal which must be fed by hand*; to r. doon wi’ a grice (U.). 4) to r. snips; see *snips*, adj.

**rinnek** [rɪnək], sb., *a small brook*. Du. No. *renna*, f., *narrow channel*, Sw. *rännil*, m., *a small brook*. A form *runnek*, partly in a diff. sense (*a gutter*), is more common than *rinnek*, which is modified after L.Sc. *rin*, vb., *to run*.

**rinner** [rɪnər], sb., 1) “a clue of yarn”. Edm. 2) *tabu-name, sea-term for mouse*. — Deriv. either from O.N. *renna*, vb., *to run*, modified after L.Sc. *rin*, vb., or directly from L.Sc. *rin*, vb.

**rintek** [rɪˈntək, rəˈntək], and **rintel**<sup>1</sup> [(rɪˈntəl) rəˈntəl], sb., *a flat, pointed stone*, used in building to put in between larger stones. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>..



rintek. Nm<sup>w.</sup>: rintel.—Cognate with the syn. drintel, sb.? May be a derivative ending in t, and be classed with O.N. rani, m., *a snout*, Da. dial. rane, c., *a pole*, just as drintel seems to be cognate with No. trant (*snout*).

**rintel**<sup>2</sup> [ri'ntəl (re'ntəl), rə'ntəl], sb., 1) *a rag, tatter; to hing* ['hang'] in rintels. Nm.: [ri'ntəl, re'ntəl]. 2) *a thin, worn-out garment*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n.</sup> [ri'ntəl]. 3) *an old, worn-out wooden implement about to fall to pieces; a auld* ['old'] r. o' a ting. Wh. [rə'ntəl]. — Is prob. a parallel form to rantel, sb., prop. *a rag*; see rant and rantel, sbs. Note, however, also rind, sb., *a strip*.

**rintel**<sup>3</sup> [re'ntəl], sb., *elongated bank in the sea where boat-fishing is carried on*. Lunn. Similar to rental, sb. 3. — May be a deriv. of No. rind, f., or rinde, m., *a ridge, high bank*, just as rental may be associated with No. rande, m., *narrow bank or ridge of earth*. Etym. association with the prec. word in the root-meaning *strip*?

**rintl, rintel** [rɔ'i'ntəl], vb., *to gad about*; to geng rintlin aboot f(r)ae door to door. U<sup>n.</sup> — Cf. Sw. dial. rannta, vb., *to gad about* (Ri. under "rinna", vb.). Diff. from drintel, vb.

**†rip, ripp** [ɾɪp, rəp], sb., *ear of corn, esp. ear of oats*. — May be Norn in this sense and then be classed with No. ripe, m., *a cluster of seed*, ripa, vb., *to strip off a cluster of seed*, Fær. ripa, vb., *ripa kodn, to strip ears of corn from the stalk*. May, however, also be referred to English; cf. L.Sc. rip, sb., *a handful of unthrashed corn*.

**rip, ripp** [ɾɪp, rəp (rep)], vb., *to scamp a piece of work, to knit with far too open stitches* (Du.: rəp. U.: rip, rep [U<sup>mo.</sup>: rep]); *to sew or bind loosely together*, e.g. in mending a straw-basket: to r. a kessi (U<sup>n.</sup>: rip).

to r. op a kessi (N.Roe: rep) = to riv. — Icel. hripa, vb., *to do hurried work*. The word, in the last given sense, approaches O.N. rifa, vb., *to sew (loosely)*.

**ripin, rippin** [ɾɪpɪn, repɪn], sb., *coarsely executed work*. Conn. A dim. form rip(p)ikin [rəp'ikɪn'] is reported inter alia from N.Roe, Nm<sup>n.</sup>, in sense of *too coarsely knitted woollen goods*. By J.I. is reported rip(p)ikin [rep'ikɪn'] in sense of *a coarse or badly knitted woollen stocking* (Fe.). — Icel. hrip, n., a) *hurry*, b) *very coarse woollen goods* (B.H.). Da. dial. (Jut.) rip, n., *hurry*.

**ripinband, rippinband** [ɾɪp'ɪnbænd', rep'ɪn-], sb., = repi(n)band. U. occas. Scarcely any conn. with rip, vb., in sense of *to bind loosely together*.

**ripl, ripel?**, sb., reported only in pl.: riplins [rəplɪns], *strips cut off the edges of flatfish, esp. skate*; de riplins o' a skate. De. As a place-name ripel [ɾɪpəl] occurs in sense of *strip of land*; thus in Fe.: de Ripels, a) stretch of coast near "Hubi", b) strips of arable land, belonging to "Fjel". — No. ripel (i'), m., *a strip*. With riplin cf. Sw. dial. reppling, m., *a piece cut off*. See rapel and repel, sbs.

**ripp** [ɾɪp, rəp], vb., 1) *to walk quickly, to hasten*; r. to de well! r. to de stakk! (N.Roe: rəp); to geng rippin (L.: rəp). 2) *to pull hard and suddenly*; he ripped [ɾɪpəd] de line t'rough my hand. Sa., Wests. [ɾɪp]. — No. rippa, vb., *to hasten*, Fær. rippa, vb., *to jerk quickly*.

**rippek** [ɾɪpək], **rippek-maw**, sb., *three-toed gull, larus tridactylus*, = pikki-maw.com. Also *sea-swallow*, sterna hirundo, acc. to Neill (in part "Balfour"). rippek can hardly be regarded as a corruption of a \*rit(t)ek (Ork. rito, ritek, Fær. ryta [rɪta], f., *three-toed gull*). p for t,

in this case, between two vowels would no doubt be without a parallel. Neither does it suggest a deriv. of O.N. rjúpa or \*ripa, Sw. ripa, f., *ptarmigan*, by a mingling of this bird-name and a \*ryt-, (*three-toed gull*). More prob. is a connection with Shetl. rippek and No. ripa- in "ripakjeff" (i'), m., *a rude and voluble jaw* (R.). The gull's continuous cry has become a proverbial phrase; thus in Fær.: "tagnar ikki heldur enn rytan í berginun" (*is not more silent than the gull on the cliffs*), of one who can never keep silence. A similar root-meaning is found in Icel. rytr, Fær. ryta and Ork. rito as the name of the same bird; cf. No. ryt (y'), m., *noise, din*.

**risk** [risk], sb., *a deep scratch in the skin*. Fe. May represent a \*risp or \*rist; see risk<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**risk<sup>1</sup>** [risk], vb., *to cause a scratch, to cut*; I risked [riskəd] me to de ben, *I lacerated myself right to the bone*. Fe. — May represent \*rist from O.N. rista or rista, vb., *to scratch, cut, or risp, vb., to scratch*.

**risk<sup>2</sup>** [risk, ræsk], vb., a) *to tear off grass growing among the rocks on the foreshore*, e.g. for a cow's evening fodder (Fe.). de coo is riskin in, *the cow is tearing off the grass and eating it* (Fe.). b) *partly to tear, partly to mow grass or tufts with a knife or sickle; to cut grass*, e.g. growing among earth-bedded rocks (rønís), from edges of ditches, or from boundary strips; to r. girs ['grass']; to r. a gordste (q.v.) = to r. girs aff o' a gordste. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). to r. de strodeks, *to cut the grass growing on the boundary ridges between the fields*; N. Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. [risk]; to r. de stanks (*edges of ditches*). N. Roe. — O.N. ryskja, vb., *to pull*; No. ryskja, vb., *inter alia to tear off grass*.

**riskins** [riskins], sb. pl., *grass growing on edges of ditches, among*

*earthfast rocks or stones, or on ridges remaining from old boundary fences*; cut with a knife or sickle for fodder; a tudelek (*a basketful*) o' riskins. U<sup>n</sup>. — No. ryskje, n., a) *a kind of fine, close grass on the mountain sides*, b) *grass growing in thick tufts*. Fær. ryski [ristʃi], n., *high, coarse grass, hairy rushes*. L.Sc. reesk (reysk), sb., *coarse grass growing on sand-banks*. riskins is, however, mainly to be regarded as a \*ryskingar, pl. of the verb "ryskja", Shetl. risk. See risk<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**risl, risel (rissel)** [risəl, risəl], sb., 1) *a trembling (of the body), a shivering sensation; to get a r., to gi'e ane a r.* (Sa., Wests.: risəl). 2) a) *keen, cold wind, a cauld r. o' wind*; b) *a cold, heavy, but passing shower, a r. o' a shooer*. Du. [risəl]. — Cf. No. rysja, f., a) *a shivering*, b) *roughness of the air; cold, misty weather*. risl in sense 2 b might also suggest No. risl, n., *a sprinkling*, risla, vb., *to sprinkle, drop, etc.*, which in form agree better with the Shetl. word. See the foll. word and risn, vb. In sense of a *thrashing*, risl is prob. L.Sc. reissil, rissle.

**risl, risel (rissel)** [risəl, risəl], vb., 1) *to produce an unpleasant, sharp and grating sound* (N.: risəl); *to produce a sharp, rattling sound* (Ai.: risəl); a rislin [rislin, rislin] soond. 2) *to cause a shuddering sensation; to shudder, shiver*; hit ris(s)eld upo me, *it made me shudder* (Y. and Fe.: risəl. U.: risəl); hit made me r. upo me (Sa., Wests.: risəl); to r. wi' cauld, *to shiver with cold*, to r. wi' rain, *to shudder owing to cold rain* (Sa., Wests.: risəl). de coo risseld upon her (Sa.). — Cf. No. rysja, vb., a) *to have a fit of shivering* (partly "grysjá"), b) *to sprinkle, drop*. Sw. rysa, vb., = No. rysja a. Fær. grísla [gróí'sla], vb., = Shetl. risl, vb. 1. risl is

poss. No. *risla*, vb., which is used similarly to *rysja* b. See the foll. word. — In sense of *to thrash*, Shetl. *risl*, vb., is prob. L.Sc. *reissil*, *rissle*.

**risn**, **rissen** [risən, rəsən], vb., *to shudder, to feel a shivering*; hit ['it'] mak's me r. to hear it, *to shudder, shiver*, = *risl*, vb. 2; hit rissend upon me. Conn. Also *riss* [riss] and *rusn*, *russen* [rosən]; "hit mak's me riss or rusn" (Conn.). — No. *risna* (i'), vb., *to make one shudder or shake violently*, partly also "rysna".

**rissp** [(rissp) rəsp], sb., *continuous row of fins, esp. of a halibut*; comm. in pl.: *risps*. Fe. — Prop. *that which is stripped, cut or slashed off*. See *risp*, vb.

**risp** [risp, rəsp], vb., *to strip; scratch; cut*, — O.N. *rispa*, vb., *to scratch*. No. *rispa*, vb., a) *to strip off*, b) *to scratch; wound; cut; slash*. In sense of *to rasp* the word is L.Sc. *risp*, vb.

**rispi** [rəspi]-**cut**, sb., = "finni-cut", *a cut by which the edges of the sides with the fins of a halibut are taken off*. Fe. — O.N. *rispa*, f., *a slight scratch*. See *risp*, sb. and vb.

**riss** [ris (rəs)] and **rissi** [risi, rəsi], sb., 1) a) *an elevation, hillock*. Fo.: *riss* [ris]; *a bare elevation or rocky ridge*, *rissi*; also *rossi* [rōsi]. b) *a small bank in the sea, fishing-ground*. Fo. and Conn.: *rissi* [risi]: a *rissi* o' grund (C.), *a fishing-ground*. de line cam' ower a hard *riss* [ris] or *rissi* [risi], *the line was dragged over a rough bank on the sea-bottom*. c) *shallow soil*; a *shauld riss* [ris, rəs]; Y<sup>h</sup>. 2) *a swelling, boil*; a *rissi* [rəsi] upo de finger (Sa., Wests.). — No. *ris* (i'), n., *a rising; elevation; ridge*.

**rissi-cow** [ris'ikəu], sb., *scrub, heather-bush*. Now mostly used as a disparaging metaphor. Thus of very poor and coarse wool it is said that it is "like r.-cows". Ai. — The first part is no doubt O.N. *hris*, n., *scrub*,

*copse, brushwood*, with later shortened vowel, or a word cognate herewith; see *rossi*<sup>2</sup>, adj. The second part is L.Sc. *cow*, *kow*, sb., *a twig or branch, a bush*.

**rist**<sup>1</sup> [rist, rəst], sb., *the instep*. Occas. *riss* [ris(s)]. O.N. *rist*, f., id. In sense of *wrist* Shetl. *rist*, however, is the Eng. word.

**rist**<sup>2</sup> [rəst], sb., *a ridge, (rounded) top of a hill*, de r. o' de hill (Y., Fe.); to geng ower de r. o' de hill. Also *a low, steep slope* (Y<sup>h</sup>, occas.). — No. *rist*, f., a) *crest of a mountain ridge*, b) *crest of a slightly rising hill*. No. *rust*, f., inter alia *mountain ridge, earth-ridge*. Fær. *rust*, f., *mountain ridge*. The Shetl. pronunc. [rəst] permits a deriv. of "rist" as well as "rust". Cf. *rost*, sb.

**rit**, **ritt**<sup>1</sup> [rit], sb., *great haste, hurry*; he guid ['went'] wi' a r. (Sa., Wests.); to be upon a r. o' a hurry, *to make great haste* (Ai., Wests.). — Poss. association with Da. dial., Jut. *rut*, c., *speed*, *rutte*, vb., *to make quick jerks*. See *rittis*, vb. For phonetic reasons *rit(t)* is rather to be explained from the above-mentioned "rut(t)" than from Icel. *hratta*, vb., *to hasten* (B.H.). O.N. *hrytr*, m., which phonetically agrees with *rit*, might also be suggested. "hrytr" is certainly handed down in the special sense of *snoring* (Fr.), the parallel verb "hrjóta", however, not only denotes *to utter coarse sounds (to growl, snore)* but also *to leap or jump out suddenly with involuntary motion* (Fr.). *rit(t)*, however, is found in Shetl. also as a verb, which, for phonetic reasons, cannot be "hrjóta"; besides, the meaning partly differs.

**rit**, **ritt**<sup>2</sup> [rit, rət], sb., *an incision*, esp. *as a mark in a sheep's ear*. May be Norn (cf. No. *rit*, n., *a line*, *rita*, f., *a line, streak*, Da. dial., Jut. *ritte*, c., *a cut, incision*) as well as L.Sc. (*rit*, sb., *an incision, a scratch*).

Jam.). As names of sheep-marks in Shetl. are, as a rule, of Northern origin, Shetl. rit(t), in the special use of the word, may reasonably be supposed to be Norn, but modified after L.Sc. rit. Note N.Eng. dial. (Cum.) rit, vb., *to make an incision as a mark in a sheep's ear.*

**rit, ritt<sup>1</sup>** [rit, rət], vb., *to make haste, esp. to execute a piece of work promptly and with energy; to r. awaa* ['away'] at onyting (Fo.).—Association with Da. dial., Jut. rutte, vb., *to make quick jerks?* See rit, ritt<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**†rit, ritt<sup>2</sup>** [rit], vb., *to scratch; tear; to r. óp, to cut up.* Herewith poss. rit, ritt [rit] in sense of *to butt*, of cattle; "de kye is ['are'] rittin ane anidder" (Du.).—O.N. ríta and rita, No. rita (i'), L.Sc. rit, vb., *to scratch.* The pronunc. of the word agrees best with L.Sc. rit, in sense of *to butt*, may also suggest No. røyta, vb., *to butt*, of cattle (R.).

**ritel** [ritəl], sb., *a wretched, bony animal; a r. o' bens.* Du. Prob. an l-deriv. of a Norn word. Cf. Icel. rytja, f., *a lean sheep* (B.H.: ritia), O.N. and Mod. Icel. rytta, f., *a poor creature, an emaciated animal.*

**rittis** [(ritis) rətis], vb., *to knit or sew hastily and carelessly; to sew with long stitches, to r. and sow.* Du.—Cf. poss. Fær. rita, vb., rita saman, *to sew loosely together.* Might also be classed with Da. dial., Jut. rutte, vb., *to make quick jerks*, ruttet, adj., *smart, quick?* See rit, ritt<sup>1</sup>, sb. and vb.

**riv<sup>1</sup>** [riv], sb., *a reef, extended shallow in the sea, esp. near the land, where small coalfish (silleks and pilteks) are caught: Ireland, Du. Often found as a place-name: de Riv, a) near Trebister Ness, Sound, M., b) at the entrance to Aith Voe, Br., c) near Fo.: de Hevdariv [hɛvˈdariv], a reef off the promontory "Waster ['wester'] Hevdi". Fo. de*

Rivjakes [rivˈjakʰəs], pebbly sea-bottom between two rocky reefs (Wh.): O.N. ríjfa, gen. pl. "de Riv [riv]" is found also as the name of a strong current off Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. In place-names occas. with preserved í: de Rif [rəf], a reef between M.Roe and Mainland. Sandrif [sændrif, -rəf] (U<sup>e</sup>): \*sand-rif. \*rof [rɔf] and \*rɔf [rɔf] in "de Rof" or "de Røf" (U<sup>m</sup>), a stretch of fishing-grounds, are poss. the same as rif. With long í: de Rivi [rivi] (W.), de Riveks [rivəks] (Nibon, Nm<sup>w</sup>).—O.N. rif, n., *a reef in the sea.*

**riv<sup>2</sup>** [riv], sb., a) *strong, sudden wind, generally accompanied by a shower; a r. o' wind; he cam' doon* ['down'] wi' a r. Du. Also rivi [rivi], a r. o' wind (Du.). b) *a strong breeze, mostly after a calm (Fe.); he is blawin' a riv (Fe.); he is come doon a r. o' wadder* ['weather'], *a strong breeze has sprung up* (Y<sup>h</sup>). With long í anglicised to äi: "rive" [räiv], a rive o' wind (Fe.) = a rivin' [räivin] wind (Fe.), *a strong breeze.*—Prop. *a tearing.* A short vowel [i] might have been expected in riv; cf. O.N. rif, n., *a tearing*, and the three foll. words. Long í in riv may be due to infl. of \*riv<sup>1</sup> [rív], vb., *to tear*, in "a \*rivin [rív] wind".

**riv<sup>3</sup>** [riv], sb., *great haste, hurry; to be in a r., to geng wi' a r.; done in a r.* Esp. of haste causing one to upset all obstacles in one's way (Wests.).—Prop. *a tearing*, O.N. rif, n.—In sense of *heavy swell in the sea* is found a form with orig. f: rif, sb., q.v.

**riv<sup>4</sup>** [riv], sb., *dawn, "de r. o' dimm"; de laverick (the lark) sings to de r. (N.I.).*—No doubt *a riving, tearing asunder or dispelling of the darkness (the summer night, de dimm)*, and the same word as riv<sup>3</sup>. Cf. the expr.: de laverick "rives" de dimm.

**riv**<sup>5</sup> [riv], sb., *loose earth left after the tearing up of the tormentil by the root*. Fo. — Prop. *that which is torn up*, and the same word as the two preceding ones.

\***riv**<sup>1</sup>, **rive** [rīv(ə)], vb., *to tear, pull*. In this form with long and orig. i-sound noted down only in some verses: a) \*rive [rīvə], inf., in a Norn rhyme from Fe. (a colloquy between the crab and the crow). b) "I 'll rader ['rather'] riv røt [røt = 'raw flesh'] as gi'e de half o' it ut": as the giant Herman (on Herman Ness, U<sup>n</sup>.) said to the giant Saxi (on the hill of Saxa Vord, U<sup>n</sup>.) when the latter, on being asked to lend Herman his cauldron to cook an ox in, answered that he would do so only on condition that they should go halves about the ox. c) in a sea-verse, tabu-verse, recited by the Fetlar fishermen at mackerel fishing in order to get the fish to take the bait: Rolli [rōli], rolli, rise and rive! trivi [trivi] rivi [rivi] and tak' de dorrow! trivi = triv i! O.N. prif i! *catch hold!* rivi = riv i! O.N. rif i! *pull! bite the hook!* dorrow: *angling-line*. — O.N. rifa, vb., *to rive, tear, pull*, etc. — For \*riv is now used Eng. "rive" [räiv] in Shetland. "rive", in certain Shetl. exprs. and phrases, is of Norn origin (an anglicising of \*riv), even though corresponding exprs. are found occas. in Eng. dialects. (N.Eng., L.Sc.). Thus: he is rivin' op (or ut), he is rivin' de clouds, *it is clearing up, the clouds are scattering*, = Fær. hann rívar í, No. det riv uti (Aa.); Eng. dial. rive up (out). de laverick (or lady hen) rives de dimm, prop. *the lark is scattering the summer night*, i.e. *the lark heralds the dawn by its song*. "he is rivin' aff o' him", *the wind is scattering the clouds* (Fo.). "rive" is used in several exprs. in sense of *to execute work quickly and with*

*energy* (also Eng. dial.); "he is rivin' f(r)ae him"; cf. No. riva fraa seg, Fær. riva frá sær, *to finish in a hurry*. "to rive a roddek [rōðək]", a) *to dig very quickly across a patch of field*, b) *to vie with one another in spade-digging*; see roddek, sb. "to rive de byre", *to clean the byre thoroughly*, of the annual byre-cleaning (U<sup>n</sup>.). "to rive (aff o' anesell)", *to talk very diffusely with great exaggerations*, "he is rivin' aff o' him"; cf. Fær. riva seg, *to chatter*, No. riva kjeften, id. In the expr. "to rive flaws", *to tell untruths, to relate with great exaggerations*, "flaw" is prop. a L.Sc. word in sense of *a lie, untruth*, and not orig. Shetl. fla, "flaw", sb., *grass-turf*, though the expr. is regarded as orig. meaning "to tear grass-turf". to rive atill (into) anesell, *to devour food*, esp. of an animal; he (de grice) is rivin' atill him. In the same way No. riva i seg, Fær. riva i seg. "to rive wi' onybody", *to wrestle in fun* (also Eng. dial.); "he ran atweest da lasses and began to rive wi' dem" (Shetland News, 24 of July, 1897). Cf. No. rivast, vb. refl., *to wrestle or fight in fun* (Aa.). — to "rive op" a body (person), *to plunder, rob a person of all his possessions*, esp. *to take possession of a man's property, when he is unable to pay the imposed tax*; see upp-rivin', sb. (N.Sh.). With this cf. O.N. rifa, vb., in sense of *to plunder*; older L.Sc. rive, vb., in the same sense. — In the expr. "a rivin' wind", *a strong (tearing) wind*, "rivin'" is an old "rifandi", No. and Sw. rivande, Da. rivende in sense of *quick, swift, violent*, etc.; cf. riv, sb., of wind. "a rivin' wind" is also L.Sc., but more intensive than actually has been the case in Shetl. usage, as proved in the application of the expr. "a riv o' wind".

**riv<sup>2</sup>** [riv], vb., *to execute a piece of work hastily, carelessly and roughly*, esp. *to sew, plait loosely and coarsely (with open stitches)*; to r. togedder; to r. op a ting; to r. a kessi, partly *to plait a basket coarsely*, partly *to mend a basket (carrying-basket)*. — May be partly O.N. rifa, vb., *to sew*, partly and more prob. a \*hrifa, vb., cognate with a) \*hrifa, see Shetl. rip, vb., = riv<sup>2</sup>, vb., and b) O.N. hrifa, vb., *to snatch at something*, hrifsa (rifsa), vb., *to rob, plunder*, No. rifsa, vb., *to execute a piece of work in a hasty, careless way*. See the two foll. words as well as rivet, adj., and rivi, sb.

\*riva, sb., see rivek, sb.

**rivakessi** [rivˈakɛʃi, -kɛʃi; rivˈə-], sb., *a large, coarsely-plaited carrying-basket*, kessi, esp. *a wide-bottomed peat-basket* (U. and Y.). — \*hrif-kessa. See riv<sup>2</sup>, vb., and rivi, sb.

**rivamogi** [rivˈamogi], sb., *a badly-plaited, large and coarse carrying-basket*, kessi. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — \*hrifmagi. The second part is mogi, sb., *the stomach*.

**rivatwari** [rivˈvatwari, rivˈa-], sb., a) *(large and coarse) auger*. U<sup>n</sup>. [rivˈa-]. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. [riva-]. b) *a large auger with a broken point*. In this sense rivetori [rivˈətori] is reported from Fe. c) *any casual or clumsy tool for boring holes* (N.I.). From U<sup>wg, s</sup>. [rivˈatwari] is reported of a large fish-hook straightened out and used for boring. ribatwari [rivˈbatwari, ribˈa-] comes from U. in sense of *a (large) auger*, and from Du. in sense of a) *a large auger*, b) *a badly-made article*. [rivˈatwari] in Y<sup>h</sup>. occas. of an object, far too big for its purpose. rivetwari [rivˈətwari] "splenchin", sb., *a very big nail* (Y<sup>n</sup>.). — \*hrifupvari, from O.N. hrifa, f., *a rake*, and \*pvari", m., *a pole, stick*, no doubt also *an auger*; cf.

No. tvare, m., *a small auger*. The meaning of the compd. has been: *an auger with which to make holes in the head of a rake in which to fix the teeth*. In this sense is found in No. the word "rivenavar", m. (Aa.). — In sense of *badly-made article*, the first part of the word has become associated with riv<sup>2</sup>, vb., *to execute a piece of work carelessly*.

**rivek** [rivək (revək)], sb., *a cleft, fissure, in a rock*. comm. A form, now antiquated, ending in -a: riva [riva, riva, riva], often appears as a place-name: with pure (and long) i, e.g. in U., F.I.; in Nm<sup>w</sup>. with impure and short i [i], e.g. in Olla-berri, Nm<sup>e</sup>., in Sandwick, Du. (de gjo o' Riva). With preserved orig. f: de Rifek [rifək] in Fo. as a place-name. Kattriv [katriv] (Nm<sup>w</sup>.): \*kattarifa. Rivnateng [rivˈnatəŋ] (Draga Ness, L.), an indented tongue of land: \*rifna-tangi. With suffixed def. art. in the accus.: Rivena-høgena-wi [rivˈəna-høˈgəna-wi], name of two landmarks for a fishing-ground (U<sup>wg</sup>.): \*rifuna-hauginn-við, "the cleft in a line with the hill". — O.N. rifa, f., *a rift, cleft, fissure*.

**rivet** [rivət], adj., *careless and negligent in the execution of a piece of work*; a r. boy; du 's been awfu' r. wi' dis. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom, Bardister). — \*hrifótrr. Deriv. of riv<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**rivi** [rivi (revi)], sb., *a big, coarsely-plaited carrying-basket*, kessi; a r. o' peats (Br.); a auld ['old'] r. o' a kessi (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.). The pronunc. "revi" is reported from Wh. Elsewhere more comm. "rivi", e.g. in Nm., De., Br. and Wests. — \*hrif? Cognate with O.N. hrip, n., *a carrying-basket*, and Eng. dial. rip, sb., *a fish-creel*. See rivakessi, sb.

†rivlin [rivlin], sb., *a shoe, made of raw hide (calf-, cow-, or ox-hide) with the hairy side outwards*. comm. The word is found in O.N. (O.lcel.):

hrifflingr, m., in a similar sense, but appears orig. to be A.S. (see quots. in Fritzner). A.S. rifuling, m., L.Sc. rewellyn, rullion, sb., id. L.Sc. forms such as "rullion" and "rulliock" [in Shetl.: rō]ok] are found in Shetl. beside the old form rivlin.

**ro**<sup>1</sup> [rō], sb., *a sailyard*. No doubt preserved only as a tabu-name in fishermen's lang. at sea. rare. N.I. — O.N. rá, f., id. The more common form: re [rē, rē], occas. ræ [ræ], is L.Sc. (ra, ray; Jam.).

**ro**<sup>2</sup> [rō], sb., *advice*; reported only in an old proverb: Gott a taka gamla manna ro (N.), *it is wise to take old men's advice*. See Intro., Fragments of Norn. In the Foula ballad: ro. — O.N. ráð n., *advice*. The verb ráða, *to advise*, is preserved in the compd. a fro (d), vb., q.v.

**ro**<sup>3</sup> [rō], sb., *a carcass (an animal dead from some disease)*. comm. — O.N. hræ, n., *a carcass*. Shetl. ro indicates a form \*hrá without mutation.

**ro**<sup>4</sup> [rō], sb., *bugbear, scarecrow*. Fo., Wests. — O.N. hræða, f., id. The Shetl. form indicates a form \*hráð without mutation. Cf. rori and brori, sbs.

**ro**<sup>1</sup> [rō], vb., *to remain at rest in one place*, esp. negatively. N.I.; e.g.: de kye couldno ['not'] ro nowhere, *the cows could not stay (find rest) anywhere*, i.e.: *the cows could find no shelter anywhere from the storm* (U<sup>n</sup>.); naet'in' could ro wi' dis, *no living creature could stay out in such a storm as this* (U<sup>n</sup>.); de kye will never ro fort wi' dis, *the cows will not keep in the out-field in such weather, but turn homewards* (Fe.); dey never rod [rōd], *they (the cattle) never rested* (Fe.). A form rō [rō] is more rare. — May be an old \*róa, vb., \*róask, vb. refl., though this word ought rather to have given ru [\*rū] in Shetl. Cf. No. roa seg,

*to stay at rest in one place*, Da. dial., Jut. ro, vb., *to find rest*.

**ro**<sup>2</sup> [rō], vb., of a sow: *to desire the boar*; de su is roin [rōin]. Lunn. Also roi [râi]; de su is roin [râin]. In this latter form reported from U. and Y<sup>n</sup>. — Cf. O.N. ráða, vb., in sense of *to cover* (ráða 24 in Fr.), ræða, adj., *in heat*, esp. of a sow. Sw. dial. rá, vb., *to lie with*.

**roband** [rōband, rōbænd], sb., *a rope by which the sail is fastened to cover (ráða 24 in Fr.)*, ræða, adj., *in heat*, esp. of a sow. Sw. dial. rá, vb., *to lie with*.

**robb** [rōb], sb., in the expr. "stobb [stōb] and r.", *bag and baggage, the whole*. Du. — Corresponds to No. rubb og stubb (No. rubb, m., *a rope, rope-end*), Da. rub og stub. In Shetl. the words are placed conversely, no doubt owing to infl. of L.Sc. stoup and roup.

**robbi** [rōbi], sb., *a small, detached, ragged cloud in the sky*, prop. *a tail*, noted down only in kobbibobbi [kōb'irōbis], pl., *small, detached, ragged clouds*, prop. *seals' tails*. Br. robbi replaces \*rovi, *a tail* (see rovek<sup>2</sup>, sb.), owing to assimilation with \*kobbi, sb., *a seal*. Cf. roven, sb., *a tail*, in tovirovens, sb. pl., another name for the same kind of clouds, and cf. Da. dial., Jut. robbehud (from "robbe", *a seal*) as the name for a similar formation of clouds.

**robl, robbel** [rōbəl], sb., *a small wooden vessel* for keeping train-oil in; a øli ['oil'] -r. Du. See rubl.

**rod**<sup>1</sup> [rōd], sb., prop. *a clearing (of ground) or digging up?* Reported from Fe. in the expr. "to gi'e ane a r. op", *to give one a hand in digging the ground*; dey ga'e us a guid ['good'] r. op de day, *they helped us a good piece forward in digging to-day* (Fe.). — May be a \*hroð- or \*roð- in sense of *a clearing; spreading; casting*; cf. O.N.

hrjóða, hroða, roða, vbs., partly *to clear*, partly, as in No. rjoda, roda, *to spread, turn*. O.N. ruð, n., in its special sense *a clearing in a wood*, does not agree quite so well with the word. See rodj, sb. and vb.

**rod**<sup>2</sup> [ròd], sb., *refuse, waste*; a lock ['lot'] o' r., *a quantity of small, worthless objects* (Conn.). a r. o' taatis, *small, poor potatoes*, = røda<sup>1</sup> (Conn.). In a special sense: *chaff, separated from the corn in winnowing, and remaining on the end of the plaited straw-mat* (de flaki). Reported from N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. [ròd] esp. of chaff from barley. — O.N. hroði, m., *refuse, rubbish*. Cf. rød, sb. — In sense of *spawn*, esp. *herring spawn, shed in the net* (Y<sup>n</sup>), rod [ròd] may also poss. be an orig. "hroði", and be classed with O.N. hrjóða, vb., in sense of *to spread, scatter*, but in any case conforms to L.Sc. rud, rùd, red, sb., *spawn* (Cymr., Welsh rhid).

**rod**<sup>3</sup> [ròd], sb., *a crowd*; a r. o' folk; du's surely had a r. o' folk dellin' ['delving'], *you have surely had a crowd of people to help you with the digging (in spring)*. Fe. — May be O.N. roti, No. rote, m., *a crowd, flock* (O.Fr. rote, H.G. rotte), or Icel. hrot, n., *a moderate number* (B.H.).

**roddek** [ròdøk], sb., in digging the ground in spring: *a single row of grass-turves pared off (and turned) across a strip of field, rig; a single digging across a strip of field; a piece of field dug across at a single digging; to rive a r., a) to dig speedily across a piece of field, b) to vie with one another in being the first to finish his roddek*. Also in the expr. "to bet [bø't] de r.", *to plant a single row of potatoes across the field*. Nm. — Is prob. No. rodde, f., *a row* (R.), deriv. of O.N. røð (rað-), f., *a rank, row*, Shetl. ra.

**rodði** [ròdi], sb., *a large, plaited straw-basket*, esp. for holding corn, or for stamping corn in. Fo. Also røddi [ròdi] (Fo.). — No. rodde (radda, rudda), f., *a (large) wicker-basket*, esp. one for receiving the hay thrown down the mountain sides. røddi may spring from a \*rydd- from "rudda" by i-mutation.

†**roddins** [ròdins], sb. pl., given as a term for *very sour milk or whey (whey with floating particles of curd, gjøla)*. U. Anything that is very sour is said to be "as sur as r." (U.). — From \*rot- in sense of *rotteness, something rotten?* May, however, be L.Sc. rodens, sb. pl., collect.: *rowan berries* (Jam.), used in Shetl. of anything sour, also of sour milk or whey, after the orig. meaning was lost.

**rodin, rodien** [ròdin, rò'diən, ròd'iən (ràd'iən)], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *sheep*. L., Wh., Sk. rodin [ròdin] is reported esp. from Sk., [ròd'iən, ràd'iən] esp. from Wh. — Poss. denoting a sheep in its emaciated state during the lambing season, and may then be classed with Icel. "hrota" in e.g. ærhrota, f., (*wretched*) *lean ewe*, or with Icel. rytja, f., *a lean sheep* (B.H.: ritia). See under radien, sb.

**rodj** [ròdz], sb., *a great number of small stones in the soil*, a r. o' stens. Fe.; Wests. (Sa.). Also *a place thickly covered with small stones* (Sa.). a r. o' "mites", *a quantity of very small potatoes* (Wh.). a r. o' rocks, *a great number of small projecting rocks on the sea-bottom*, esp. near the coast (Y<sup>b</sup>). — Prop. *a clearing, something which has to be cleared*. Cannot be O.N. ruð, n., owing to the form, but must be a \*ryðj-, formed from rodj, vb. (q.v.). "a rodj o' rocks" is not Eng. ridge, which in Shetl. is always called "rigg" or "rugg, rogg". The meaning has



arisen owing to the transference from the land to the sea-bottom.

**rodj** [rɔdʒ], vb., to clear the ground, esp. a) to clear a piece of land of stones, to r. de grund (U<sup>n</sup>), to r. de stens aff o' de land, aff o' de rig (Y. and Fe.). b) to clear away cattle-dung from the pasture (U<sup>n</sup>). c) to gather potatoes quickly out of a piece of ground, to r. taatis (U<sup>n</sup>). — O.N. ryðja, vb., to clear land.

**rodli**, **roddel** [rɔdʲl, rɔdɔl], sb., small stones (too small for building purposes). Conn. \*rutl. See rutl, sb.

**rodli**, **roddel** [rɔdʲl, rɔdɔl], vb., to build up loosely and temporarily, esp. using small stones, e.g. a hole in a fence. Fe. and Y. occas. — \*rutla. See rutl, vb.

**rodli** [rɔdʲli], sb., a pebble; esp. in pl., rodliis: a collection of pebbles. Wests. See rolligrøt, sb.

\***rodrastobb** [rɔd˙rastɔb˙, rɔd˙ərəstɔb˙], sb., a very small person, a child, a thickset little fellow. U<sup>n</sup>. — A metaphor. Prop. a seat made from a dorsal vertebra of the porcupine, orig. a \*røyðrastubbi or -stabbi. For this explanation see under røðastabb, sb.

**rodret** [(rɔdrɛt) rɔd˙ərət˙], adj., red, with a light brown tinge; reddish brown; a r. lamb or sheep (Wests.), a r. coo (Fo.). "a r. sheep" not only denotes a reddish-brown sheep, but esp. a sheep with coarse wool of a reddish-brown colour. Also rødræt [rɔd˙ərət˙] (Sa. occas.; U.), and rudret [rɔd˙ərət˙] (Fo. occas.). — Deriv. of O.N. rauðr, adj., red.

**rof** [rof], sb., in the expr. "r. and spøli ['spoil']", destruction; damage; confusion; to wark ['work'] r. and spøli. Du. — O.N. rof, n., a breach, opening.

**roffatu-** [rɔf˙atu˙], see ruffatu-

**roffet** [rɔfɛt] and **roffi** [rɔfi], adj., having dishevelled, bristling hair;

having ruffled feathers. Du. See ruffet, adj.

**rog** [rɔg, rɔ˙g], sb., a streak; dirty rogs about de een (the eyes): N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>; windy rogs, lines of clouds (sprens), portending rain, streaks radiating from a large cloud (Nm<sup>w</sup>). As a place-name the word is used in sense of a vein; an extended ridge, esp. a ridge which, at a distance, is distinguished by its colour from its surroundings, e.g.: de Rog [rɔg] (Fe.), yellowish, rocky ridge; de Rogs [rɔgs] (Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>), two extended rocky ridges. The places here mentioned are landmarks for fishermen when finding a fishing-ground (later on becoming the names also of the actual fishing-grounds), and they are prob. names given by fishermen at sea. de Rogins [rɔgins] (Y<sup>n</sup>), pl., name of landmarks for an extended fishing-ground; de Hjasker [hʲaskɛr] in which the second part is skørd, sb. [O.N. skarð, n., a chink, a cleft]. — Icel. råk, No. raak, Sw. råk, f., a streak, vein in a mountain, O.N. råk, f., a cattle-track.

**roget** [rɔgɛt], adj., striped = riget. — \*råkótr. See rog, sb.

**rogg<sup>1</sup>** [rɔg] and **rugg** [rog], sb., a) strong tide, a r. o' tide; b) a stiff breeze, a r. o' wind. Wests. (Sa.; Ai.). rogg is most common. Also rok, røkk [rɔk] and ruk, rukk [rɔk]: Sa. — May be O.N. \*rok, No. rok, n., prop. spoon-drift, "a rogg o' wind"<sup>1</sup> poss. No. rokveder, Icel. rokviðri, n., a gale with driving spray, though the word is not used so intensively. An etym. association with rogg<sup>2</sup>, or with O.N. hroki, m., heaped measure, might also be supposed; see the use of roget<sup>1</sup>, adj. A røkk, sb. (q.v.), used of tide, must, as to meaning, be derived from O.N. hrøkkva. Cf. rok, ruk, sbs. and roget<sup>2</sup>, adj.

**rogg<sup>2</sup>** [róg], sb., *a big, stout and strong person*; a r. o' a fellow, a r. o' a "chield". Fairly comm. Also rukk [rok] (Sa.). — Cf. No. rugg, m., *a thickset fellow* (Aa.), "rugga", of a woman, poss. also Sw. dial. rugge and rugga, *a heap*. rukk may suggest a deriv. \*hrukk- from \*hrúk-, \*hruk-. Cf. a) Icel. hrúka (B.H.) = O.N. (and Mod. Icel.) hrúga, f., *a heap*, b) No. ruka (u'), f., *a* *heap*, β) *a lump*, γ) *a mass*. O.N. hrúga, f., *a heap*, is found in Orkneyinga Saga as a man's surname ("Kolbeinn hrúga", an Orkneyman), in which it denotes a big man; furthermore O.N. hrúga (hruga) and "hryga" is found as the name of a giantess in S.E.

\***rogg<sup>3</sup>** [róg], sb., *back, ridge of land*, in place-names; see \*rugg<sup>1</sup>, sb.

\***rogg<sup>4</sup>** [róg], sb., *drizzle*. Given in Edm. (rug) as a Shetl. word, but is far more common in Orkney. — Sw. dial. rugg, n., Da. dial., Jut. rug, rog, n., *drizzle, misty rain*.

†**rogg<sup>5</sup>** [róg], sb., 1) *a pulling*. 2) *a helping hand*. Prob. a L.Sc. form. See rukk<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**rogg<sup>6</sup>** [róg], sb., *a rug made of thick, coarse worsted*; *a thick rug sewn with "tauts"* [täts], i.e. *patterns worked in thick worsted of various colours*, a "tauted" [tätd] r., *a coarse rug worked with patterns* or "tauts". Such a rug without patterns is often called "a rogg-grund" [róg:gründ; -gründ], which shows that rogg really suggests the patterns worked in, or the coarse worsted thus applied. Shetl. rogg is then more prob. to be derived from O.N. røgg, f., *long (and coarse) hairs, long (and coarse) wool*, e.g. of a cover or rug (feldr): feldar-røggvar, pl., than from Eng. rug, sb. Cf. No. rugga (rogga), f., *a coarse rug*, and see roggatu, sb.

**rogg<sup>1</sup>** [róg], vb., *to raise or shrug one's shoulders*, to r. de shooders,

to r. upon anesell. — No., Fær., Icel. rugga, vb., *to rock?* Agrees better, in its use, with No. ryggja, vb., in "ryggja seg", *to arch the back (e.g. against the cold)*, Shetl. \*rogg [róg] and \*rugg, sbs., *back*. May also suggest No. rugga, vb., in the expr. "rugga på seg", acc. to R.: *to wrap oneself up too thickly*, but no doubt prop.: *to make something like a bundle on one's back*. Cf. the relation between a) hungs, vb., and humset (hungset), adj., b) honkl, vb., and honki, sb., c) hings, vb., and hingset, adj. — In sense of *to shake somebody (in order to awake him)*, Shetl. [róg], to "róg" in (atill, intill) ane, is prob. L.Sc. rug, vb., *to pull, tear hastily and roughly*. See rukk<sup>1</sup>, sb.

\***rogg<sup>2</sup>** [róg], vb., *to drizzle*; he is roggin. Common in Ork. — Sw. dial. rugga, vb., Da. dial., Jut. ruge, roge, vb., id. See rogg<sup>4</sup>, sb.

**roggatu** [róg'atū], sb., *coarse wool, thick worsted, esp. for rugs*. U. — The first part is rogg<sup>6</sup>, sb., O.N. røgg, f., *long hairs; long, coarse wool*. The second part, tu, is O.N. tó, n., No. tov, n., *felt, matted wool*, Fær. tógv, n., *worsted*.

**roggentiri** [róg'ænti'ri], adj., *strong, thick and full*, appl. to cloth; a r. piece. Nm<sup>n,w</sup>. (N.Roe, Uyea). — The first part is prob. to be classed with rogg<sup>6</sup>, sb. tiri may be classed with Fær. tæri, n., *substance; solidity; durability*; No. tær, tære, n., *a grain, particle* (Aa.).

**rogget<sup>1</sup>** [rógət], adj., *quite full, having heaped measure*; a great muckle r. spøn-fu' ['spoonful']. Sa., Wests. — Must be O.N. hrokaðr, No. rokad, perf. part. and adj., *filled to overflowing* (from O.N. hroka, vb., *to fill to overflowing*), or a word cognate herewith.

**rogget<sup>2</sup>** [rógət], adj., *hard, stiff*, of tide, wind; a r. tide, a r. wind (Sa.); a r. day, *an unpleasant day*

with strong wind (or tide: during rowing). Also rugget [rɔgət]. Wests. (Sa.; Ai.). — Poss. the same word as No. rokutt, adj., *driving, very hard and unsteady*, of wind, from "rok", n., *spoon-drift*. See rogg<sup>1</sup>, sb. There is, however, also a possibility that the meaning of rogg<sup>2</sup>, is developed from rogg<sup>1</sup>.

**rogget<sup>3</sup>** [rɔgət], adj., *big, stout, strong*, of a person; a muckle r. fellow. Wests. (Sa.; Ai.). In Ai. also in sense of *powerful and fearless*. — Deriv. of rogg<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**roggisom** [rɔg'isom], adj., *well developed and strong*; a r. "chield" (fellow). N. \*ruggsamr? Deriv. of rogg<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**\*rogi**, sb., *a kind of evil spirit or troll*. Found only in Edm.: "rogie, a kind of trow, a supernatural being". — May be (if the word is correct) Sw. rå, in dials.: rå, m., *a troll; spirit; brownie*. For the change  $\delta > g$  in Shetl. Norn see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 29, the end.

**rogl, roggel** [rɔg<sup>2</sup>l, rɔgəl], vb., *to rock*; see rugl, vb.

**roi** [râi], vb., *to desire the male*, of a sow; de su is roiin [râiin]. Yh., U. See ro<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**roil** [rôi], sb., *an old, scabby sheep*; a auld skabbet r. S.Sh. (Du.; Conn.). See roll<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**rok** [rɔk], sb., *spoon-drift* (Fo.); see ruk<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**rokk<sup>1</sup>** [rɔk (rɔk)], sb., *implement for spinning*, esp. a) *the round disk of a distaff*. S.Sh. (Conn., Sandw., Du<sup>n</sup>.): råk, rɔk. r. and spindle. b) *distaff with a round disk*, esp. for spinning of single-stranded yarn for stockings (N.). Du.; N.; N.I. (Y.). c) on a spinning-wheel, "de muckle wheel": *a spindle (with a round disk) stuck through a straw-plaiting and set in motion by turning a large wheel, which is connected with the spindle by a string and fixed to a thick wooden pin driven into the wall*. U.;

Nm. Phrase: he has somet' in' (plenty) upo de r., *he has plenty of wool or woollens (woollen stuff, blankets, etc.)*. d) "In spinning on the spindle the wool was wound around a bit of stick, called the rokk, stuck in under the belt" (J.J. Collections). Fe. — O.N. rokkr, m., *a spinning-wheel, rock*.

**rokk<sup>2</sup>** [rɔk, rɔk], sb., 1) *a short period*. Fo. [rɔk]. 2) *a fairly long way*. U<sup>n</sup>. [rɔk]. See rukka (rukk), sb.

**rokk<sup>3</sup>, rukk** [rɔk], sb., of tide at its highest: *the first slackening in the strength of the tide*; de r. o' de tide. Conn. — Prob. \*hrøkk-. Noted down only with close o-sound, but must be classed with the foll word.

**rokk** [rɔk] and **rukk** [rɔk], vb., *to get out of position with a jerk, to slip (begin to get loose), to give way*, esp. of a fishing-line which has chanced to stick fast to the sea-bottom or under a stone, or in a cleft, and which, when carefully jerked, begins to get loose. de line rokked [rɔkəd], rukk<sup>3</sup> [rɔkəd], *the line or a part of it became loose*; de line is rokkin, rukkin, *the line is beginning to get loose*. rokk: Du., etc.; rokk and rukk: Conn.; rokk and rukk: Nm. (rokk: Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.); rukk: U. — O.N. hrøkkva, vb., a) *to move quickly, to leap, spring* (thus Icel. hrökkva), b) *to recoil*.

**rokl, røkkel<sup>1</sup>**, sb., *a heap*, etc., see rukl, rukk<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**rokl, røkkel<sup>2</sup>**, sb. and vb., *wrinkle*, see rukl, rukk<sup>2</sup>.

**roks**, sb., *a big, stout and coarse person*, see ruks, sb.

**rolk** [rɔ'lk (rɔ'lk, rɔ'lk)], sb., *prop. a bundle, something shaped like a pad or bundle*, esp.: 1) *anything big and clumsy, e.g. a person, a muckle r. o' a man, o' a "chield"*; comm. a r. o' a sten, *a big, clumsy stone* (Du.: rô'lk, rø'lk). a r. o' wood, *a lumpy piece of wood* (Fe.? acc. to J.I.). a r. o' a taati, *a big, over-*

*grown potato* (Nm.: ról'lk, ró'lk). 2) a) *a big wave, a r. o' a sea* [sea = wave]; b) *heavy swell, big waves: a r. o' a sea, agitated sea with big waves; a r. i' de sea, commotion or heavy swell in the sea*, e.g. when the wind is against the waves. comm.

— \*rulk. No. rulk, Fær. rulkur, m., a) *a bulky, unshapely thing, a bundle*, b) *a pad, something pad-shaped*.

**rolk** [(ró'lk) ró'lk], vb., *to form big waves; he is rolkin him op, the sea will be rough; de wind is rolkin de sea* (Ireland, Du<sup>w</sup>). — No. rulka, vb., *to form into a rulk (a bundle, pad)*. See *rolk*, sb.

**rolket** [ró'lkət (ró'lkət, ró'lkət)], adj., *big and clumsy*. comm. — No. rulkjen, adj., *like a rulk (a bundle, pad)*.

**rolki** [ró'ki], sb., *a young coal-fish* (piltek). Fe. Prop. a jocular term with root-meaning *bundle, something bundle-shaped*. Used as a tabu-word, sea-term. Deriv. of *rolk*, sb. See *rølk*(i) and *rolli*, sbs.

**roll<sup>1</sup>** [rò, rò'], sb., a) *untidy thing or mass; something very badly and carelessly made; made in a r., roughly and badly made*, e.g. of worsted. b) *untidy and shabby state; to geng in a r., to wear untidy and shabby clothes*. Conn. — *roll* may represent \*rovl, \*ruvl from O.N. \*hrúfl in sense of *something carelessly done*; cf. No. rufla, vb., *to work carelessly*, and ruvla, vb., *to ruffle*, O.N. hrúfla, vb., *to scratch, to scrape*. See the two subsequent words, *rollet*, adj., and *røll<sup>2</sup>*, sb.

**roll<sup>2</sup>** [rò, rò'], sb., 1) *an animal (sheep) of a shaggy appearance*. 2) *an old, scabby sheep*. More comm. roil [róil]. Conn. — Two diff. words? *roll*, in sense 2, can hardly be any other word than Icel. rolla, f., found in a corresponding sense ("an old lean scurvy ewe": Vigf.). *roll*, in sense 1, may be classed with

*roll<sup>1</sup>*, sb., from a \*rovl, \*ruvl, cognate with No. ruvel, m., *a rough-haired, shaggy creature*, ruvlen, adj., *rough; ragged; tangled*, ruveleg, adj., *having a neglected appearance*, Shetl. rollet, adj., *tangled, knotty* (of hair, wool). Cf. *røll<sup>2</sup>* and *rollek*, sbs.

**roll** [rò, rò'], vb., *to plait, sew or knit carelessly, with too open stitches; to r. onyting* ['something'] op or togedder; to r. a kessi, sock, etc. rolld [rò'd] op, *badly plaited, sewn or knitted*. Du. — May be an old \*rovl, \*ruvl, from an orig. \*hrúfla; cf. No. rufla, vb., *to work carelessly*, ruvla, vb., *to ruffle*. Poss. also an old \*rivl, from \*hrifla, a poss. deriv. of O.N. \*hrifa, vb., *to execute work carelessly*; see *riv<sup>2</sup>*, vb. A change rivl- > roll- is found in rivlin (rollin, rollek), sb.

**rollek** [ròlæk, ròlæk (ròlæk)], sb., a) *a big, stout person*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). b) *a big, clumsy thing; rolleks o' taatis* ['potatoes'] (U<sup>wg</sup>). great rolleks o' stens (Sa., Wests.). In sense b also rollin [ròl'm]; rollins o' taatis: U<sup>wg</sup>. — U.: ròlæk (ròlæk). Sa.: ròlæk, ròlæk. — May be a \*ruvl, *something large and voluminous*; cf. No. ruvlen, adj., *voluminous* (ruv, n., *great volume*, ruva, f., *a heap; lump*). In support of this may be given such words as *roll<sup>1</sup>*, sb., *rollet*, adj., and *røll*, sb. (reported from Fo.), partly *a heap, pile*, partly *a big, clumsy person*. rollek (rollin) may, as to form, also be No. rolv, m., a) *a bundle*; b) *a stout, lumpish fellow* (R.). See *rollin*, sb. For *rollek, mackerel*, see *rolli*, sb.

**roller** [ròlær], sb., *a fishing-buoy made of hide*, esp. as a sea-term, tabu-name. U. rolli [ròli]: Fe. — Prop. *something roundish and rolling?* No. rull, m., *a roller; a round, stout figure* (a recent word). Might also be No. rolv, m., *a bundle*.

**rollet** [ròlæt], adj., *having tangled*

*hair, hanging in knots*, of an animal, esp. a horse when losing its hair; a **r.** staig (*young horse*). Conn., Du<sup>n</sup>. — No. ruvlen, adj., *rough, frayed; ragged*. See roll<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>, and røll<sup>2</sup>, sbs.

**rolli** [(róli) róli], sb., sea-term in Fetlar fishermen's tabu-lang. for *mackerel*. Also rollek [rølək]. Fe. See the sea-verse to the mackerel, under \*riv<sup>1</sup>, vb. — May be either No. rolv, m., *a bundle; a stout, lumpish fellow* (cf. rolki, rølk(i), sbs., *young coalfish*, from No. rulk, a *bundle*), or poss. No. rull, m., *a roller; a round, stout figure*. A rolli, in a diverging sense, is given under roller, sb.

**rolligrøt** [rø'igrøt], sb., collect.: *pebbles on the sea-shore; also a collection of fallen and broken rocks*, esp. on the sea-shore. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. Also rølligrøt [rø'igrøt]: Esh. Without added second part: rodli [rødli] and ridli [rədli], denoting (*a single*) *pebble*, pl.: rodliis, ridliis (St., Wests.). — Da. rullesten. Cf. No. rullen, adj., *roundish (rolling easily)*, of pebbles. grøt is O.N. grjót, n., *stone*.

**rollin<sup>1</sup>** [ròln, ròln], sb., *a very big boy*, esp. *one very big for his age*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. the same word as rollek, sb.

**rollin(g)<sup>2</sup>** [ròln (-iŋ)], sb., *a sheep from which the greater part of the wool has been plucked* (U<sup>n</sup>.); see røllin(g), sb.

**rølt** [rø'lt, rò'lt, rò'lt (rò'lt)], sb., *a lump; log*, etc.; see rult, sb.

**rølt** [rø'lt, rò'lt (rò'lt, rài'lt)], vb., *to walk clumsily, with a rolling gait*; see rult, vb.

**Rølti** [rø'lti (rài'lti)], sb., *nickname for a person with a rolling gait*. Acc. to J.I. See Rulti, sb.

**roml, rommel**, see ruml, rummel, sb.

**rommelfat**, see rummelfat, sb.

**rommikel**, see rummikel, sb.

**romsel**, see rumsel, sb. and vb.

**ron** [ròn], sb., 1) *a landslide; a r. o' stens, a stone-heap produced by a slide in a steep slope or rocky coast*. Du., Conn. Hence some place-names: de Ron [ròn], a slide in "de Mid Hills", Conn. de Ron [ròn], in Bigton, Du<sup>w</sup>., now the name of a farm which prob. owes its name to its situation at the foot of a steep slope, where landslips have taken place. 2) *a heavy, passing shower*, a **r. o'** a shooer. N.I. — \*hrun or \*hruni. Icel. hrun, n., and hruni, m., *a fall, precipitation*; No. rune, m., a) *a rushing down*, b) *precipitated mass*, e.g. of earth or sand in a slope (run, n., *a heap of loosened objects*). O.N. hrynja, vb., *to fall, tumble down*, also of liquid: *to stream*. In sense 2 ron has prob. been infl. by Eng. run, sb.

**ron<sup>1</sup>** [røn, røn], vb., *to plunder*, esp. a) *to rob a bird's nest*; to **r.** a bird's nest; b) *to plunder a beehive, to rob wild bees' nests*; to **r.** bees. By comparison the expr. "to ron de bee, ronin de bee" was used of an antiquated game consisting in a basket (kessi) being thrown over the head of a person, who was then pressed down, after which some buckets of water were thrown upon the basket, until the person beneath was saturated (description acc. to Edm.). — O.N. ræna, vb., *to rob, plunder*. Shetl. ron springs from a \*rána, without i-mutation (O.N. rán, n., *robbery, plunder*).

**ron<sup>2</sup>, ronn** [ròn], vb., of a female animal, esp. a sow or bitch: *to desire the male*; de su or bikk is ronni n. Conn. Diff. from "rin" [rín], vb., *to run*. But: "de su is run [ròn]", *the sow is covered* (Conn.), in which "ròn" in form is "run", perf. part. of "rin", vb., *to run*. — Cf. Da. dial., Jut. ronne, runne, vb., of

a ram: *to run after the sheep*, Sw. dial. *råna*, vb., of males (he-goats, boars), *rånas*, vb. refl., of females (sows): *to be in heat*.

**ronalent** [ronˈaləˈnt, ronˈələˈnt], **ronalet** [ronˈalet], **ronelek** (**runnelek**) [ronˈələk, rōnˈələk], sb., 1) *liquid manure from cattle in the gutter of a byre*. 2) *a gutter*. 3) *mire, mud*. — Noted down thus: *ronalent, mire, mud* (U<sup>wg.</sup>: ronˈaləˈnt); *a gutter* (Y<sup>n.</sup>: ronˈələˈnt). *ronalet, liquid manure* (U<sup>n.</sup>). *ronelek, liquid manure* (Fe.). Edm.: “*runnalan* = *runnick, a kennel, a drain*”. — For the first part *rona, rone*, see under *ronek*, sb. Here most prob. a “*run*” or “*ron*”, a) (*stream*) *gutter*, b) *mud*. The second part is obscure and uncertain. In conformity with the first given form, ending in *-lent*, and the form in Edm., ending in *-lan*, it may be O.N. *hland*, n., *urine*.

†**rond** [rōnd], sb., *boundary mark, boundary stones, between two pastures in the out-field*. Fo. — Either O.N. *rōnd*, f., *rim, border, stripe*, or L.Sc. *rond*, sb., *edge, border*.

**ronek, ronnek, runnek** [rōnək (rōnək, rōnək)], sb., 1) *a small water-course, brook*. J.l. [rōnək]. 2) *a gutter, esp. behind the stall in a byre*; de *r. o' de byre*. comm. 3) *mire, mud*; de *roads was a' in a r., the roads were all very muddy*. U<sup>n.</sup> [rōnək]. Occas. in pl., *runneks* [rōnəks] (U<sup>s.</sup>), *mire, esp. outside the front door*. — The word is found as a place-name in a) *rona, runna* [rona], b) more comm.: *ronek, runnek* [rōnək], in sense of *channel*, partly between a larger and a smaller island, partly between an isle and a holm or a large skerry; thus: de *Rona* (sound between Aithsting, M., and the isle of Papa Little); de *Ronek* (Sa.), channel between a skerry and the coast; de *Ronek o' Skeld*, de *R. o' Waskwel* (Fo.), narrow sounds be-

tween two skerries and the coast. de *Ronek o' Vadsgil* (Fitful, Du.). — Two, poss. three, words seem here to be merged: a) O.N. \**renna*, No. *renna*, f., *a channel*, also *a roof-gutter*, b) O.N. *run*, n., *stream connecting two waters*, No. *run* (u'), *ron*, f. (n.), a) *stream connecting two waters*, often found in place-names, β) *a narrow channel dug for carrying off water*, as well as No. *ron*, “*raan*” (Aa.), f., Fær. *runa*, f., *mire, mud*. Cf. L.Sc. *rone*, *ronn*, sb., *a rain-pipe*. Owing to the frequent change of short *i* [i] to short *u* [(u) o] in Shetl. Norn, a form *runnek* may easily have arisen from *rinnek* in the given sense 1, and partly also in sense 2. *rinnek* [rɪnək] is found in Shetl. (Du.) in sense of *a small brook*; the form “*rinnek*” for \**rennek* is due to infl. of L.Sc. and Shetl. “*rin*”, vb., *to run*. *ronek* 3, however, is certainly No. *ron*, *raan*, and Fær. *runa*. *Rona, Ronek*, appearing in place-names, is prob. also a “*run*” or “*ron*”. With *ronek* 3 cf. *ronifintek*, sb.: No. *runefen*.

**rong** [rāŋg, rōŋ, rōŋ], sb., *a ringing, a hollow sound*. Fairly comm. From Wh.: *rung* [rōŋ] in sense of *a blow (a thumping)*. See *rong*, vb.

**rong** [rāŋg, rōŋ, rōŋ], vb., *to ring, to resound*. Fairly comm. N.Sh.: [rāŋ, rōŋ]. Du.: [rōŋ]. *rāŋg*: N.l. occas. *rōŋ*: Fe. occas., and several places. From Wh.: *rung* [rōŋ] in sense of *to thump, beat*. — Sw. *runga*, in dial. also “*ronga*”, Da. *runge*, vb., *to ring, to resound*. O.N. *hrang*, n., *a noise, din*.

**ronga** [rōŋga (rāŋga)], sb., *coarse, badly-spun worsted*. U<sup>s.</sup>, mo. — Prop. *something twisted wrongly?* No doubt the same word as O.N. \**ranga*, f., *the wrong side*, Fær. *ranga*, No. *ronga*, f. Cf. also No. *range* (*vrange*), m., *fault in weaving* (R., Suppl.).

**rongalek** [rāŋˈgalək, rāŋˈgələk]

(rɔŋːgələk, rɔŋːgələk') and **rongelent** [rɔŋːgələnt' (rɔŋːgələnt')], sb., a metaphor, denoting *coarse, badly-spun worsted*. N.I. (U. and Y.). Such worsted is said to be "like [lek] r." "Hit ['it] is like rongalek [rɔŋːgələk']": U<sup>n</sup>. "Du 's ['has] spun dis just in rongalek", *you have spun this too coarsely*: Y<sup>h</sup>. [rɔŋːgələk']. — Deriv. from (or compd. with) the prec. word. Poss. an orig. adj.: \*rangligr, *wrongly twisted*. Final t in rongelent is then the neut. sign (rangligt); cf. ondelent = ondelek (under ondali, adj., *queer*, etc.). See ronglet, adj.

**rongatou, -tow** [rɔŋːgatou, rɔŋːga-], sb., *too thick and coarse worsted* = ronga and rongalek, sbs. Y., Fe. For the first part see rongga, sb. The second part "tou, tow" represents an older \*tu, sb., *worsted* [from O.N. tó, n.], still used in a few compds. as roggatu, sokkatu, sbs.; see these words.

**ronglet** [rɔŋglət (rɔŋglət)], and **rongli** [rɔŋ(g)li], adj., of *worsted; badly spun, too coarse and thick; a r. tread*. ronglet: N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. rongli: Fe. — Prob. *something wrongly twisted*. May be a \*rangligr (see rongalek, sb., prop. adj.?) or an adj., formed with another ending (-ótt, -inn) from "(v)rangl". Cf. No. rangla, vb., *to entwine, twist*, and "rengla", vb., *to wring*.

**roni**<sup>1</sup> [roni, rɔni, róni], sb., *a boar*. Noted down mostly with the pronunc. [roni]. [rɔni] is reported from Nm., [róni] from St., Wests. The same word is prob. runek [rɔnək], *a wicked person* (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.), and røni [røni], *a mean, loathsome person* (Sa.). — O.N. runi, m., *a boar*, No. rune and rone, Sw. dial. râne.

**roni**<sup>2</sup> [roni, róni], sb., a\*) *a stony height* [O.N. hraun, n.], b) *heap of stones*; see the more common røni.

**ronifintek** [ron'if'i'n'tək], sb., a)

*a puddle inside or outside a byre*, b) *a dirty pool covered with duckweed*. Fe. — The first part roni is the same word as ronek in sense of *mire, mud*; see ronek, sb. 3. The second part fintek is a deriv. of O.N. fen, n., *a swamp; morass*. The same compd. is found in No. runefen, n., *quagmire beside a watercourse* (run): R. under "run".

**ronihol** [ron'ihól], sb., *a pit or hollow outside a house, to which the gutter (de ronek) from the byre leads, and into which refuse and dirty water are thrown*. N.Roe, Nm. In U. (U<sup>n</sup>.) the same thing is called "ronipow" [ron'ipâu, rón'ipâu], in which the second part is L.Sc. pow, sb., *a pool*. For roni see ronifintek and ronek, sbs.

**roni-pow** [ron'ipâu, rón'ipâu], sb., = ronihol. U<sup>n</sup>.

**ronk** [rɔ'ŋk] and **runk** [rɔ'ŋk], sb., *a clearing up, a lull in rain or storm*. Also "a r. op", formed in accordance with the verb. [rɔ'ŋk]: Fe<sup>w</sup>. and Y<sup>h</sup>. [rɔ'ŋk]: Y<sup>n</sup>. and U. See the foll. word.

**ronk** [rɔ'ŋk] and **runk** [rɔ'ŋk], vb., of storm or bad (cloudy, misty, rainy) weather: *to clear up*; esp. of rain: *to cease*; to r. op. "he is ronkin (runkin)", and more comm. "he is ronkin (runkin) op", *it is clearing up*. N.I. For the two diff. forms of pronunc. see under ronk, sb. — Is prob. O.N. rakna, vb., handed down in sense of a) *to be stretched out*, b) *to recover (after a swoon)*, r. við, etc.; No. "rakna med seg", and Fær. rakna við, *to recover after a swoon*; "rakna" in No. also *to pass off*, of an intoxication, etc. (R.). nk in ronk, runk is no doubt due to metathesis of kn; compare honk (hunk) from O.N. hagna (høgna), vb., and lunk from logna (O.N. lygna), vb., syn. with ronk. The vowel-sound in ronk, runk, may be due to infl. of

the two latter Shetl. words, esp. lunk; note, however, the pronunc. "rok(k)-na" in Lister from No. rakna (R.).

**ronkel** [rɔ'ŋkəl] and more comm. **runkel** [rɔ'ŋkəl], sb., 1) *lump-fish*, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. Fe. (ronkel). S.Sh. (runkel). 2) a) *a very fat halibut, but of a poor appearance and quality*. U<sup>n</sup>. (runkel). In this sense also runken [rɔ'ŋkən]: U<sup>n</sup>. and U<sup>c</sup>.; a runken-turbot. From Y<sup>h</sup>.: runki [rɔ'ŋki] in sense of *a fat halibut*. b) *a poor-looking halibut*. Nm. (runkel). c) *a large, but lean and poor fish*. S.Sh. In this sense reported from Fe.: runkelt [rɔ'ŋkə'tt]; a pair [pør: 'poor'] runkelt. — O.N. (Icel.) hrognkelsi, n., Fær. rognkelsi, n., No. rognkjeksa and "rognkjølsa", f., *lump-fish*. Caithness: runkar, sb., id. The senses, given under 2, may have arisen from disparaging comparison.

**rons, ronj (rongi)** [rɔndz (rɔŋdz)], sb., 1) *surf, wash of the waves to and fro over the rocks by the sea-shore*; de r. aboot (alang) de shore. Du. 2) *strong tide, tide at its highest*, a r. o' tide. Fo. Cf. bons, bonz, sb. — \*runs, prop. *a rooting up, agitation*. No. runs, n., *a sudden movement, accompanied by noise and din*. See the two foll. words.

**rons, ronj (rongi)** [rɔndz (rɔŋdz)], vb., 1) vb. n., of the sea near the shore: *to be agitated, to break, to wash to and fro*; de sea is ronzzin [rɔndzɪn] about the shore, *the sea is breaking on the rocks by the shore*. Du. As vb. a. in sense of *to rinse*, e.g. clothes, potatoes, etc. (Du.), ronzz is no doubt Eng. rinse, vb., which has been confounded with the Norn word ronzz. 2) vb. a., *to chase, drive away*; r. him ut! r. him hem! (U.). to "r. aff" de sheep wi' dogs (Du.). From N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>., the word is reported esp. in sense of *to drive quickly*; to r. de kye (*the cows*) to

de hill. 3) vb. n., *to drive (rapidly), to be in (rapid) motion*, in the expr.: he (de mœnidra, *crossing of clouds*, see mœnadrag, sb.) cam' ronzzin op, sukin op i' de ert' (*against the wind*): N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. 4) vb. n., *to walk aimlessly*; hwar is du ronzzin [rɔndzɪn] till? *where are you strolling to?* Nm., De. Prop. *to swing*. Cf. gongsj (gongzj), vb., with a similar change in meaning. — O.N. runsa, vb., *to disturb*. No. runsa, vb., a) *to make a noise; to agitate*, b) *to swing, rock* (Aa.), c) *to run about* (R.). For the change "uns" > [ɔndz] in Shetl. compare words such as bons, bonz(j) [bɔndz], sb., from \*buns, skons (skonzj, skongj) [skɔndz], vb., from O.N. skunsa, gongj, gongsj [gɔndz], vb., from \*gungsa, honds, hondsij [hɔndz], vb., from \*hunds.

**ronzi, ronzzij** [rɔndzɪ, rɔŋdzɪ], sb., *an urging on*; given in the expr.: to gi'e ane a r., *to urge one on; to drive, chase away*. U. — \*runs, *a rooting up, agitation*, etc. See the two prec. words.

**rør** [rɔr, rɔr; rɔr], vb., *to injure the health*, noted down in foll. exprs.: a) a rorin cauld, *an injurious cold, occurring as an epidemic*; der 'r a rorin cauld gaun ['going'] t'rough (t'rough de folk). Nm.; Wests. b) to ror i' de cauld, *to have a severe attack of cold, a catarrh*; dey 're rorin i' de cauld. N.l. (Y., Fe.). — Nm., Wests.: [rɔr, rɔr]. Y., Fe.: (rɔr, rɔ<sup>2</sup>r). [rɔr] is noted down in Sa., Wests.; [rɔr] in Nm. — May be an old \*hrœra, vb. (vb. a.), in sense of *to injure; to weaken, enfeeble* — cf. O.N. hrœrna, vb. n., *to become enfeebled or infirm* (Fr.: hrœrna = hrœrna), — or poss. Icel. rýra, vb., *to enfeeble*, from which come rýrna, vb. n., *to become enfeebled*, and "rýrnunnar-sótt", i., *consumption*. The form r or yields no conclusive guidance.



**rori** [rōri], sb., *a bogey*, esp. *a scarecrow*. Wests. occas. (Sa.), U. — O.N. hræða, f., *scarecrow*. The Shetl. form presupposes a \*hráð without i-mutation. For the development hræða > \*hræra > rori see under brori. Cf. ro<sup>4</sup>, sb.

**ros, ross** [rās], sb., *limber-hole* (in a boat). Ai. See roshols, sb. pl.

**ros** (and **ross**) [rōs, ros, rōs, rās (rōs, rōs)], vb., a) *to run the fishing-line down to the sea-bottom and then pull it up a few fathoms, to keep it clear of the bottom (rough, rocky ground)*: Fo. [rōs]; U<sup>s</sup>. [rōs]. de rosin [rōsin]-fadoms, *the fathoms (one to three) that a fishing-line has to be pulled up again from the sea-bottom after being set*. Fo. b) *to move the fishing-line up and down repeatedly in order to allure the fish; to troll*. Fo. [rōs]; Wh. [ros]; Y<sup>h</sup>. [rōs]; Y<sup>n</sup>. [rās]; Fe. [rōs]. to r. i' de keb (hailin'-keb, vatieb, *reel on a boat's gunwale*), to r. to de fish (Fe.). From Du. reported with the pronunc. [rōs, rōs], and used in the foll. way: a) to r. i' de keb (for cod), β) = to dreg for sed, *to troll for coalfish*. U<sup>m</sup>. [ros]: *to pull up the line quickly when a fish has taken the bait*, c) more rarely as vb. n., of a fishing-line: *to run, run over the groove in the reel on the gunwale*; to r. i' de keb (hailin'-keb); de line was rosin [rāsın] i de keb (Y<sup>n</sup>). — riss [(ris) rōs] is noted down in Du. beside ross [rōs (rōs)] in sense b a. and c: "to riss i' de keb", vb. a. and vb. n. — O.N. ræsa, vb., *to set going* (rás). Fær. ræsa, vb., esp. *to run the fishing-line down to the sea-bottom*. ros, ross, spring from a \*rása, vb., without i-mutation. riss is not regularly developed from \*ræsa. [rōs] may poss. stand for [rōs].

**roshols (rosshols)** [(rōshōls) rās-hōls, rōsōls], sb. pl., *limber-holes in a boat* (for running off the water).

[rāshōls]: N. [rōsōls] and roshols, rosselhol[s] [rōs'ālhol's]: Y<sup>h</sup>. Un-compounded ros, ross [rās] = roshols is reported from Ai., Wests. — ros is O.N. rās, f., a) *a run, race*, b) *watercourse*, c) *an outlet for water or other liquid* (Fr.). Cf. No. ræsehol, n., *outlet in a gutter* (ræse, n., *an outlet for passage of water*), ræs, n., *a streaming, inflow or outflow of water*. [rōsəl] is prob. an abbr. form of [rōshəl], but might also suggest No. ræsl (rææsl), n., *flow* = ræs, n. (R.). The i-mutation would then, as freq. in Shetl. Norn, have been dropped. More doubtful is ros(se)lhol, which may be either a "ræslhol", or a "roshol-hole", in which "hole" might suggest a tautological addition, after hol (O.N. hol) had become obscured in the pronunc. "rōsəl". Cf. the foll. word, and compare drabelli, sb.

**rosi** [rosi], sb., *the first fathom* (or more) of line which a fisherman pulls up quickly when a fish has taken the bait; he fetched a r., he pulled up quickly a length (a fathom) of the line. U<sup>m</sup>. or Wh. — Scarcely O.N. rās, f., *run*, etc., but rather a derivative of this word: \*rāsi (without mutation) = \*ræsi, n. See under ros, vb.

**rosigats (rossigats)** [rōs'igōts'], sb. pl., *limber-holes in a boat*, = roshols, sb. pl. Du<sup>n</sup>. (Sandw.). Also (corrupted?) rosigirts [rōs'igirts']: Du. — The first part rosi may be a \*ræsi, n., *flow, course*, with dropped i-mutation. See under roshols. The second part [gət] is prob. O.N. gat, n., *a hole, opening*, in accordance with "gat" in Da. "lemmergat" (*limber-hole*), and "hol" in roshol.

**rosket** [rōskət], adj., *having a rust-red colour*. Du. Prob. the same word as russet, adj. (q.v.), *reddish*.

**rosn** [rās<sup>o</sup>n, rāsən], vb., *to shorten a grazing animal's tether a certain*

*length by making a knot on it*; to r. de tedder. Conn., Du<sup>n</sup>. — \*rǫxna = \*ræxna from O.N. ræxn, n., *knot*? See ross<sup>1</sup>, sb. rasn (Fo.) is poss. another form of rosn, but in the vowel-sound it comes nearer to A. S. wrasen, *knot* (recorded in "inwit-wrasen"). The relation between rasn, vb., and the syn. ra, vb., is uncertain.

**rosnin** [(rɔsnin) rāsɲin], sb., *a certain length by which an animal's tether is shortened (by making a knot on it)*; to "tak' in" a r. Du<sup>n</sup>. (Sandw.). Deriv. of rosn, vb.

**ross**<sup>1</sup> [rɔs (ros), rās], sb., a) *a knot made on an animal's tether in order to shorten it; a certain length by which a tether is shortened*; b) *overhand knot made on a damaged or worn fishing-line, taking in the weak part*. Lunn. [rɔs]. Acc. to J.I.: [rɔs]. Fe. [rās (rɔs)]. Also in forms with derivative endings: a) *rossi* (russi) [rɔsi, rosi]; to put on a r. upo de line (*the fishing-line*): Conn. [rɔsi]; U<sup>s</sup>, mo. [rosi]. β) *rössek* (russek) [rāsək (rɔsək), rɔsək]; Y<sup>n</sup>. [rāsək], on a fishing-line; U<sup>s</sup>. [rɔsək]. — Prob. for \*rosn. O.N. ræxn, n., *a knot*. The verb corresponding to ross, sb., has final n: rosn; see the two prec. words. Cf. hosek, sb.

**ross**<sup>2</sup> [rɔs] and **rossi** [rɔsi], sb., *rough, rocky piece of ground*. See riss, rissi, sb.

**\*rossajoga** [rɔs(s)'ajō'ga], sb., *horse's eye*. Fo. O.N. \*hross-auga. See russa, russi, russen, \*russa-joga, sbs.

**rossatug**, see russatug, sb.

**rossi**, see russi, sb.

**rossi**<sup>1</sup> [rɔsi], adj., *stout and robust* (Du<sup>n</sup>), see rusket<sup>1</sup>, adj. Poss. association with rossi, russi, sb., *a horse*; see russi, sb.

**rossi**<sup>2</sup>, **rushie**? [rɔʃi], adj., *having dishevelled, bristling hair; having stiff bristles* (U.), see rusket<sup>2</sup>, adj.

**rost** [röst], sb., *hill-side*; de r. o' de hill. Y<sup>n</sup>. — No. rust, f., inter alia *wooded hill; mountain ridge; ridge (up a mountain side)*. See rist<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**\*roth**, **\*rothe**, **\*roith**, **\*royth**, sb., *full rights and authority, esp. over a property (a farm, landed property: allodial estate); the rights and authority belonging to allodial possession of a property*. Old Shetl. law-term in writs of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Also Ork. Balfour: "rothe, royth (roith), dispensatio rei oeconomicæ; the odaller's condition and rights as master of his own house". Often in conn. with \*ryt, sb., *right, privilege*: "ryt and roith, roith" (Deeds relating to Orkney and Zetland 1433—1581). In the "Deeds" mentioned also sometimes: "ryt and roo". "with all royt eyne owthil and semynge" (in a writ of 1536: G. Goudie, Antiquities of Shetland, p. 139). "royt" here seems to be a mingling of roth and ryt. "all aing owthil ryt roith samaing and reversion (in a writ of 1581: G.G., Antiq., p. 139). "eyne, aing" from O.N. eign, *possession*, see enk (ink, jenk, jink), sb. "owthil", *allodial property*, see udal, udel, sb. "semynge, samaing", can, with ref. to the old form of writing, be referred to O.N. sami, m., in sense of *one's due*, partly to O.N. sæmð, f., *esteem; high position, attended by corresponding advantages*. — Shetl. and Ork. roth, roith, etc. may be partly O.N. ráð, n., *authority, influence*, etc., partly O.N. ræði, n. (derived from O.N. ráð, n.), *authority; management*, with dropped i-mutation in Shetl. and Ork. The form roo is O.N. ráð. See \*ro<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**\*rothman**, **\*roithman** (**\*roythman**), **\*rothisman**, **\*roithisman**, sb., *a man having full rights over his property, an odaller*. Hibbert: rothman, roythman. Balfour: "ro(i)thismen and

rothis men's sons': odallers and odal-born". The word ro(i)thman was also used to denote a member of the public court of law (see \*Iagraetman, sb.), esp. in Orkney in the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, after the word "lawrightman, lawrikman" had fallen into disuse in these Isles. — O.N. "ráðmaðr" and "ráðsmaðr", m., inter alia: a man of great influence and authority, also a town-councillor. The form ro(i)thman springs from "ráðmaðr", ro(i)thman from "ráðsmaðr" (or poss. from \*ræðismaðr).

**rotl** [rót<sup>2</sup>l, rötäl], sb., 1) a rumbling, crashing, noise. 2) a small waterfall (Y<sup>e</sup>). 3) a heap of small stones (Du.). \*rutl. See rutl, sb.

**rotl** [rót<sup>2</sup>l, rötäl], vb., to rumble, crash, roar; to bubble, seethe. \*rutla. See rutl, vb.

**rottan** [rátan, rätæn], sb., the rat. Reported from Fo. [rátan] as a tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *rat*. Also L.Sc. (ratton, rotton, rotten. Jam.). rottan may, however, be O.N. rotta, f., *rat*, with suffixed, fossilized def. art.: an instance often found in Shetl. Norn.

**roust** [roust], sb., strong tide (Du.), see rust, sb.

†**rouf**, vb., to bellow, and †**router**, sb., a cow, see rut, vb.

**rovek**<sup>1</sup> [rövæk], sb., cleft between the buttocks. Y., Fe. — O.N. rauf, f., a hole, opening, also "anus", and later: hind part.

**rovek**<sup>2</sup> [(rövæk, rövæk) rövæk, rövæk], sb., a) *rump of an animal* (U<sup>n</sup>): rövæk, rövæk). b) *the tail-piece of a fish*, esp. a dried strip along the back of a shark (ho). c) *a tail, stump of a tail*; de r. o' de coo, *the cow's tail*; de r. o' de ho, *the shark's tail*; noted down with the pronunc. [rövæk (rövæk)] and [rövæk]; in N.I.: [rövæk, rövæk]. — O.N. rófa, f., *the stump of an animal's tail* (esp. that of a horse or cow).

**rovét** [rö<sup>2</sup>væt], adj., *hasty and careless in doing one's work; that carries out his work quickly and imperfectly*; a r. body. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. See røv, vb., and røvet, adj.

**rovilt** (**ruvilt**) [rö<sup>2</sup>væ'lt, rö<sup>2</sup>vä'lt, rö<sup>2</sup>vä'lt, rovä'lt, -väi'lt, ruv<sup>2</sup>i'lt], **rovolt** (**ruvolt**) [rö<sup>2</sup>vö'lt, rö<sup>2</sup>vö'lt, rö<sup>2</sup>väi'lt, rö<sup>2</sup>vä'lt, rö<sup>2</sup>väi'lt, rö<sup>2</sup>vä'lt], adj., I) 1) *puzzled, vacillating*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. [rovä'lt, roväi'lt]; *in a dilemma*; I am r. about what I sall geng ['shall go'] and dø ['do']. Y., Fe.: [röväi'lt, -vä'lt]. 2) *mentally agitated, uneasy, worried*. Y. occas. [röväi'lt, -vä'lt]; I was r. [roväi'lt] about it (Nm. ?); *very anxious and impatient*. Y<sup>n</sup>. [rö<sup>2</sup>vö'lt]; Y. occas.: röväi'lt, roväi'lt, -vä'lt; *greatly disappointed*: N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. [rövä'lt]; *very discontented, surly*: Y<sup>n</sup>. [rö<sup>2</sup>vö'lt, rö<sup>2</sup>väi'lt (-vä'lt)]; *strongly repelled*; he was r. at it, *it was repellent to him*; in this sense noted down only in the form ruvilt [ruv<sup>2</sup>i'lt] in Fe. II) *wild, unruly, addicted to mad pranks*; a r. craeter' ['creature']. U. (U<sup>n</sup>): rovolt, ruvolt [rö<sup>2</sup>vö'lt, rö<sup>2</sup>vö'lt, rö<sup>2</sup>väi'lt, rö<sup>2</sup>vä'lt (röväi'lt, rövä'lt)]. — Poss. here occur two orig. diff. words. Most of the senses given under I suggest an orig. \*ráðvilltr, prop. *puzzled*. = O.N. \*ráðvillr (No. raadvill, Da. rådvild). In Icel. is found a form ending in "villtr": "ráðvilltr", given in B.H. **o** in -volt may be due to adjustment of vowel, caused by o (u) in the first part ro (ru)-. For the deep o-sound (or u) in ro (ru)- cf. e.g. ru- [from O.N. hrár, adj., *raw*] in ruskold, "ru-skad", vb. "ráðvilltr", however, does not agree so well with sense II of ruvolt, which latter might suggest No. ravvill, adj., *utterly wild or mad*, or poss. No. ravalsk, adj., *unruly* (R.). Quite differently, rovilt, ruvilt, -volt, might also be explained as a neut. form: \*ruvalt from an adj. \*ruvall. The fact that the ending is

strongly stressed, and even has the main stress, has several parallels in Shetl. Norn (see *Introd. V* — also *N. Spr. VII* — § 41, the end). Examples also occur of adjectives preserved in the neut. form, with grafted ending *t* (*d*). With \*ruvall may be compared a) No. ruven, adj., *inter alia nerve-shaken*, prop. *rough, having dishevelled hair*, No. ryva, vb., *to excite, agitate*, b) No. ruvall, adj., = ruven, adj., in other senses such as *voluminous*. The definition of the Shetl. word (words), however, as a compd., esp. with "villtr", is certainly preferable. *volt* is found in a compd. *uvolter* [ū·vå<sup>h</sup>l'tər: \*óð·villtr?] in *Unst* in the same sense as *revolt* II. See *uvolter*, *uvoltin*, *adjs.* In several of the senses given for *rovilt*, *revolt*, there may be an infl. from Eng. *revolt*, vb. *Edm.* has: "revoylt, wild, frisky, in very high spirits". Such a form of the Shetl. word, beginning with "re-", is, however, not confirmed.

\*ru<sup>1</sup> [rū], sb., *rest; quiet*. Now doubtless only in the negative compd. *uru*, sb., q.v. *Edm.* has: "roo, sb., rest". O.N. *ró*, f., *rest; quiet*.

ru<sup>2</sup> [rū], sb., *a heap, pile*; a ru o' peats, o' eart', o' stens, o' claes, o' dirt. *Du.* A form *rug* [rūg], q.v., is more wide-spread.

\*ru<sup>1</sup> [rū], vb., *to row a boat*. *N.I.* (acc. to *J.I.*). — O.N. *róa*, vb., id.

ru<sup>2</sup> [rū], vb., *to smear with mud, to make dirty and wet*; *rud* [rūd] *wi' mud*. *Y<sup>n</sup>*. — *Icel.* and *Fær.* *roða*, vb., *to brush over, smear*, No. (*rjoda* and) *roda*, vb., id.

ru<sup>3</sup> [rū, rô], vb., *to hurry with one's work*; to ru upon *anesell*; ru *upo dee!* *Y<sup>h</sup>*. — May be classed with No. *rova*, vb., "rova (*raava*) paa seg", *to bestir oneself*. The form ru does not agree so well with O.N. *hrøyfa* (*hreyfa*), vb., *to move, stir*.

ru<sup>4</sup> [rū], vb., *to pluck the wool*

*off sheep when they are losing their coat*; to ru de sheep; de *ruin* [rūin]-time, *the season (in spring) when the wool is plucked off sheep*. *comm.* — O.N. *rýja*, vb., id. The stem of the Shetl. word is not *i*-mutated, or is a form with dropped *i*-mutation, corresponding to No. *rua*, vb., *to pluck the loose wool* (ru, f.) *off sheep*.

ruabogi [rū·abog'i], sb., *thick mist or misty rain, a very misty day*. *Fe.* — The first part *rua-* is to be classed with *rød*, vb., *to drizzle* [O.N. *hrjóða*, vb., *to fall in small particles*, etc.], q.v. *bogi*: *leather sack*; cf. the use of *belgjin*, sb.

rubastabb [rū·bastab], sb., *muddle; confusion*; in a r., *in a muddle or confusion, topsy-turvy*; de *hus* was a' ['all] in a r. *U.* (*U<sup>wg.s.</sup>*). *N.?* — *rua-* may be classed with O.N. *rjúfa*, No. *rjuva* and *ryva*, vbs., *to break; disarrange*.

rubi, sb., see the foll. word.

rubl, rubel [(rób<sup>h</sup>) rubəl, rūbəl], sb., *a wooden vessel (made of staves), narrower above than below*, esp. for keeping train-oil in; a *øli* ['oil]-r. *Du.* Also *robl*, *robbel* [(rób<sup>h</sup>) rubəl] (*Du.*), and *rubi* [rubi] (*Tob.*, *Du<sup>s.</sup>*). *Etym.* uncertain. There might be a possibility of initial *g* dropped before *r*, and of *rubl* representing an older \**grubl*, prop. *a pit, hollow, depression*. For such an *l*-deriv. cf. No. *grupla*, f., *a (pit), hollow*, and with *rubi* cf. No. *grubba* and *grop* (oo), f., *a hollow, depression*. Other explanations are, however, poss., thus: from O.N. *hróf*, n., *a shed*, *Icel.* *hrófl*, n., *something loosely built up*.

rublet [roblət], adj., *uneven, lumpy and coarse*, e.g. of yarn. *Nm<sup>s.</sup>* (*Bard.*). No. *rubben*, adj., occurs in the same sense. The word, however, is rather O.N. \**hrufloþtr*; cf. No. *ruvlutt*, adj., *rough, uneven*, from "ruvla", f., *unevenness, furrow; rough elevation*

(O.N. hrufa, f., *rough surface*; *scurf*, from which Icel. hruff, n., and hrufla, f., are derived).

**ru-de-bogi?** [rūˈdabogʲi, rōˈdabogʲi], sb., a *niggard*. S.Sh. No doubt “ru de bogi”, *one who tries to pluck wool off a flayed carcass* (bogi = a skin) from which the wool has already been plucked. See ru<sup>4</sup>, vb., and bogi<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**ruder** [(rūdər), rudər (rōdər)], sb., collect. *centre-fish* (lepas balanus) on the rocks by the sea-shore, upon which they form a calcareous layer. Also with dropped orig. d: rur [rūr], e.g. in N.I. (U<sup>n</sup>., Fe.). — O.N. hrúðr, m., *crust, scab*, hrúðrkarl, m., *a kind of shell-fish*, cirripedia sessilia (Fr.). Icel. hrúðrkall, m., Fær. rúður, n., and No. rur, m., = Shetl. ruder (in No. also *scab on a sore*, = O.N. hrúðr).

**ruderie** [rūˈdəriː, rudˈəriː (rōdˈəriː)], adj., *uneven, having a rough surface*. From O.N. hrúðr, m., *crust, scab*. See ruder, sb.

**ruderpikker** [rūˈdərɪkər, rudˈərɪkər], sb., used as the name of various birds, reported from N.I. as *a kind of snipe*, no doubt as in No., esp. *sandpiper* (tringa). Also rurpikker [rūrˈɪkər] and rørpikker [røˈɪkər] (the latter form from Fe.). Acc. to J.I. (ruderpikker) also as the name for *the oyster-catcher*, comm.: sjalder. — No. rurpikka, f., *sandpiper* (Aa.).

**ruffet** [rɒfət], **ruffi** [rɒfi] and **rufti** [rɒfti], adj., *having dishevelled, coarse and bristling hair; having ruffled feathers*; a ruffet hen, *a hen with ruffled feathers* (Nm.). rufti is characteristic of Du.; ruft [rɒft], in “ruft op”, *having dishevelled, bristling hair, or ruffled feathers* (U.); Du. and several places, is no doubt a perf. part. of a verb ruff [rɒf], *to pull, tear (hair, feathers)*, which in any case is partly Eng. ruff, vb., = ruffle, vb. Sometimes (as occas. in Du.)

roffet [rɒfət, rólət] and roffi [rɒfi] = ruffet, ruffi. For roffatu [rɒfˈatuː] in roffatu-garm see \*garm, sb. “tu” in roffatu may poss. be O.N. tó, n., *felt, matted hair or wool*, mentioned under roggatu and sokkatu. — ruffet, etc., is to be classed partly with O.N. rúfinn, adj., *rough-haired*, No. ruffen (ruffutt), adj., *coarse, rough*, ruven, adj., *shaggy, rough-haired*, etc., partly with the above-mentioned Eng. ruff, vb.

**rufti** [rɒfti], sb., *a man having thick, bristling hair and whiskers*. Du. See prec.

**rug** [rüg], sb., *a heap, pile*; a r. o' peats, *a pile of peats (of several resins, up to ten)*; a r. o' stens, a r. o' eart'. Occas. also metaph.: a r. o' folk, *a crowd of people*. — O.N. hrúga, f., *a heap*, or Icel. hrúka, No. ruka (uu), f., id. — In Du. is used a form ru [rū] corresponding to Ork. ru. This form may equally well spring from O.N. \*hrúfa, No. ruva (uu), f., *a heap, pile*, as from “hrúga”, — even more prob., acc. to Shetl. phonology. Acc. to Orkneyan tradition, however, “Kobbi Ru [rū]” is identical with “Kolbeinn hrúga” in Orkneyinga Saga.

**rug** [rüg], vb., *to heap, pile up*; to r. peats, *to pile up peats into rugs for drying by collecting the smaller piles, resins (q.v.), into one*; to r. de hay, *to rake up the hay (spread for drying) into small piles* (P.). ru [rū], to ru de peats: Du. — O.N. hrúga (or \*hrúka), vb., *to heap, pile up*. See rug, sb.

\***rugg**<sup>1</sup> [rog] and \***rogg** [róg], sb., *back, a ridge of land, partly rocky ridge*, now only as a place-name; e.g.: de Rugg (Lunn.), a hill (ridge); de Rogg (Rugg) o' Kirkabister; de Rogg (Rugg) o' Kolbensbrough, “Cullinsbrough” (both on Br.): names of two ridges. de Ruggs o' Brough or Broch; de Ørarugg (Y<sup>n</sup>.): names of

rocks, skerries [Ørarugg: \*øyrrar-hryggr]. Roggen [rōgən], the highest part of the coast in Trebister Ness, Sound near Lerwick, M. — O.N. hryggr, m., *the spine*, in place-names: *a ridge*. Shetl. rugg presupposes a form without i-mutation. The mutated form rigg (q.v.), which is also L.Sc., is used in Shetl. as a common noun, and partly also as a place-name.

**rugg<sup>2</sup>** [rog], sb., *strong tide or wind* (West.); see rogg<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**rugget** [rogət], adj., *hard, stiff*, of tide and wind (West.); see rogg<sup>2</sup>, adj.

**rugi** [rūgi], sb., *a small heap or pile*; piri (*small*) rugis. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N. Roe). Dim. form of rug, sb., q.v.

**rugl** [rog<sup>1</sup>], sb., *roundish, insecure stepping-stone*, e.g. in a stream. Conn. See rugl, vb.

**rugl** [rog<sup>1</sup> (rōgəl)], vb., *to rock; to lie (sit, stand) unsteadily, to rock; to sit ruglin [roglin] on a chair, to sit rocking on a chair*. Also rogl [rōg<sup>1</sup> (rōgəl)]. — No. rugla, vb., id. O.N. rugla, vb., is handed down in a somewhat diff. sense: *to disturb; confound*.

**ruglet** [roglet] and **ruglie** [rogli], adj., 1) *insecure, rocking, that lies in an insecure position*; a ruglet sten (Fe.), a ruglie sten (Conn.), also partly containing sense 2. 2) *uneven; lumpy; rugged*; a ruglet sten (Fe.); of thread: ruglie t'ead (Nm.). — No. ruglen, ruglutt, adj., = Shetl. ruglet 1.

**ruk<sup>1</sup>** [ruk, rōk (rūk, rōk)], sb., *spoon-drift from heavy breakers striking against the shore, and forming mist along the coast*; der 'r a r. ut o' de sea. Fo. Also fig. of *thick mist*; he is comin' doon ['down'] a r. (Fo.). — O.N. ryk and \*rok, No., Icel., Fær. rok, n., *spoon-drift*.

**ruk<sup>2</sup> (ruk<sup>k</sup>)** [rok], sb., a) *strong tide*, b) *stiff breeze*; a r. o' tide, a r. o' wind. Sa. The same word as the preceding? See rogg<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**ruk<sup>3</sup> (ruk<sup>k</sup>)** [ruk], sb., *a wretched, bony animal*; a puir [pør: 'poor'] r.; a r. o' bens. (Nm., Y<sup>n</sup>). — Poss. *loose pile*, from \*hrūka (Icel.), No. ruka, f., *a pile, heap*, or a cognate word. For such a change of meaning cf. rukkel<sup>1</sup> and rikkel<sup>1</sup>, syn. with ruk.

**ruk<sup>k</sup><sup>1</sup>** [rok], sb., *a pull, a helping hand*; to gi'e ane a r. or a "r. op", e.g. in dragging a boat into the shed. Sa., Wests. — O.N. rykk, m., *a jerk, a quick pull*. — More common and wide-spread forms than ruk<sup>k</sup> are rugg [rog], and esp. rogg [rōg], which are L.Sc. (rug); cf. L.Sc. rug, vb., *to pull, tear*.

**ruk<sup>k</sup><sup>2</sup>** [rok], sb., *the first slackening in the strength of the tide*; de r. o' de tide. Conn. To be classed with O.N. hrōkkva, vb., *to recoil*. See rokk<sup>3</sup>, sb., and rokk, vb.

**ruk<sup>k</sup><sup>3</sup>**, sb., see rukka, sb.

**ruk<sup>k</sup><sup>4</sup>**, sb., = rogg<sup>2</sup>, sb., *a big, stout, strong person*.

**ruk<sup>k</sup>** [rok], vb., *to slip, to get loose*, of a fishing-line that has chanced to stick fast to the sea-bottom (Conn.). O.N. hrōkkva, vb., *to recoil*. See rokk, vb.

**rukka** [roka], **ruk<sup>k</sup>** [rok], sb., a) *a good while*; du 's been dee a rukka, *you have been long away* (U<sup>wg</sup>), = du 's been dee a mond. rokk [rōk], *a certain (short) period*, reported from Fo. in the expr. "a rokk o' de day", *a part of the day*; b) *a good distance; a long walk, expedition*, mostly to little or no purpose; I 'm ['am' = 'have'] been me a rukka or ruk<sup>k</sup> de day ['to-day']; du 's been dee a ruk<sup>k</sup> awaa ['away']. U<sup>s</sup>. rokk [rōk] (U<sup>n</sup>.) = rukka b; dat was a rokk (*a long way*) he had to geng (*go*). — rukka may have been derived from an old \*ruka = No. ruka, f., in sense of *a period somewhat longer than riid* (R.), prop. *a heap; lump*. ruk<sup>k</sup> and rokk may then be regarded as forms with

dropped endings, but may, however, also suggest No. rykk, m., in sense of *short while* (Aa.), Sw. ryck, m., id.; prop. *a pull*, O.N. rykk, m. For the form cf. rukk<sup>1</sup>, sb., *a pull*, etc. The meaning and use of rokk *a* (from Fo.) agrees with No. rykk.

**ruk1, rukkel<sup>1</sup>** [rok<sup>ə</sup>l, rokəl] and **rokl, rokkel** [røk<sup>ə</sup>l, røk<sup>ə</sup>l, -əl], sb., 1) *an untidy heap*, a r. o' "bruk, brok" (*leavings, scraps, refuse*, prop. *fragments*, L.Sc.). Sa., Wests.: rokkel [røkəl]. 2) *a wretched, bony animal*; a rukkel o' bens; also: a rokkel [røkəl (røkəl)] o' bens. Partly of *a very lean person*, rukkel (rokkel). — Prop. *a loose pile*, and l-derivative of a \*hrúka (Icel. hrúka), No. ruka, f., *a pile*. Cf. Sw. dial. rukkel, n., a) *something badly erected*, b) *a long, lanky person*, and Eng. dial. ruckle, sb., a) *a loose pile*, b) *a very lean person*, a r. o' bones. See †rikkel<sup>1</sup> and ruk<sup>3</sup>, sbs.

**ruk1, rukkel<sup>2</sup>** [rok<sup>ə</sup>l, rokəl], sb., 1) *a ruck, wrinkle; unevenness*; fairly comm. 2) collect., *wrinkles; uneven surface; crumpled state*; of sea: *swell, commotion*; der 'r a r. i' de sea (U.), = tøv<sup>2</sup>. in a r., *wrinkled, creased* (Conn.). — \*hrukla, from O.N. hrukka, f., *a ruck, wrinkle*. No. rukla, f., *a wrinkle, a raised rib*. Eng. dial. ruckle, sb., *a crease*. Cf. rikkel<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**ruk1, rukkel<sup>1</sup>** [rok<sup>ə</sup>l, -əl], vb., *to wrinkle, crease*; de skin is rukkeld (U.). — \*hrukla. Eng. dial. ruckle, vb., *to crease*. See the prec. word.

**ruk1, rukkel<sup>2</sup>** [(ruk<sup>ə</sup>l) røk<sup>ə</sup>l, rok<sup>ə</sup>l, -əl], vb., *to rock*. ruklin, perf. part. and adj., *rocking, insecure*. — The same word as rugl, vb., with change of gl to kl.

**ruklet** [røklet], adj., *wrinkled, having an uneven surface*; also *having raised patterns and figures*, e.g. of toys. U. ruklie [rokli]: Du. — \*hrukkl-ótr. No. ruklutt, adj., *wrinkled*;

*uneven; ribbed*; see "rukla", f., under rukkel<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**ruklie** [røkli, rokli], adj., *rocking; insecure; rickety*. From rukl<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**ruks** [roks], and **roks** [röks, rökks], sb., *a big, stout and coarse person*; a great r. o' a fellow. Wests. The pronunc. "röks" is reported from St. — Prop. *a pile*, \*hruksa from \*hrúka (O.N. hrúga), f., *a heap, pile*. Cf. Sw. dial. rukkel, n., a) *a loose pile, something badly erected*, b) *a long, lanky person*. See also rogg<sup>2</sup>, sb., and the etym. remarks under this word.

**ruknaviti** [roks·naviti], sb., *a fool, simpleton*. U. — The first part prob. contains ruks, sb., used disparagingly of a person; see the prec. word. The second part is viti, sb., Fær. vætti, n., prop. *a spectre* (O.N. vættr, Fær. vættur, f., *a spectre*), but comm. used disparagingly of a person.

**rull** [ról], sb., *a young horse when losing its coat*. Reported in this form from Aith, Ai. See røll<sup>2</sup>, sb., which is the more common form.

**rult** [ro'lt] and **rolt** [ró'lt, ró'lt, ró't, ró'lt (rá'lt)], sb., *a log; lump; a clumsy object; a shapeless stone* (U<sup>n</sup>); *a log* (U<sup>n</sup>, Y., S.Sh.), *a auld* ['old'] r. Also *a clumsy, awkward person*, a great r. Sa. Wests. The forms of pronunc. "ró'lt, ró't, ró'lt", are reported from N.I., "ró'lt" esp. from U<sup>n</sup>, "ró'lt" from S.Sh. (Ireland, Du<sup>w</sup>). rult [ro'lt] from Sa., Wests., in sense of *a clumsy, awkward person*. With derivative ending roltek [ró'tøk, ró'ltøk], sb., *a lump; large piece*. N.I. (Y.). — \*rultr (\*røltr?). No. rult, m., *heavy figure*, of persons: *one who walks heavily*; No. rulten, adj., *thick, roundish*. To be classed with rult, vb.

**rult** [ro'lt] and **rolt** [(ró'lt) ró'lt, ró't, ró'lt (rá'lt)], vb., *to walk clumsily, with a rolling gait*; to r. about; to geng roltin (rultin). Fairly comm. The forms with [ó] are the

most common, esp.: [rò<sup>h</sup>lt, rò<sup>h</sup>lt (rói<sup>h</sup>lt)]. rult [ro<sup>h</sup>lt] and [rài<sup>h</sup>lt] are reported from Wests. (Sa.). For the distribution of the diff. forms of pronunc. see rult, sb. — No. rulta, vb., *to fall, tumble down*, rylten (rulten), adj., *tottering, that walks unsteadily*. lcel. rólta, vb., *to roam*. Shetl. rult, rolt, vb., almost assimilates in sense with Da. vralte, vb., *to waddle*.

**Rulti, Rolti**, sb., nickname for a person with a rolling gait. Noted down acc. to J.I. in the foll. forms of pronunc.: rò<sup>h</sup>lti, ròi<sup>h</sup>lti, rài<sup>h</sup>lti. Deriv. of rult.

**rum** [rūm (rōm)], sb., 1) *room*. 2) *space between two thwarts in a boat*. comm. 3) *an allotment, small holding* (U.), = tun. — O.N. rúm, n., a) *room*; b) *a haunt*; c) *compartment of a boat or ship*. In sense 2 Shetl. rum is O.N., and corresponds to Fær. rúm, No. rom, n. In sense 3 rum may be L.Sc.; cf. Jam.: rowme, sb., inter alia "a possession in land" (Bellenden).

**rum** [rūm (rōm)], adj., 1) *roomy*; a r. hus (Y<sup>h</sup>). 2) of wind and sail: a) a r. wind, *a following wind, favourable for sailing* (opp. to "krapp wind"); b) a r. sheet, *flapping sail*, in sailing with a full fair wind (Fo.). — O.N. rúm, adj., a) *roomy*; b) *convenient*. No. rom (rum), adj., also inter alia of wind: *convenient for sailing* (opp. to "krapp"). In sense 1 the word is also L.Sc.; Jam.: rowme, room, adj., *spacious*.

**ruml, rummel<sup>1</sup>** [roməl], sb., a) *a rumble; noise; tumult*; b) *a heavy, noisy fall*; c) *confusion; muddle*, in a r. Also rumbel [rombəl]. In sense c a form roml, rommel [róməl] is reported from Fe. — No. ruml, n., *a rumble*. L.Sc. rummle, id.

**ruml, rummel<sup>2</sup>** [roməl] and **rumbel** [rombəl], sb., in the expr. "taati-r.", *potato soil, soil from which potatoes have been dug up*. taati-rumbel (Wests.). No doubt *rooted-up soil*

and the same word as the preceding one in sense c. See rumlie, adj., and cf. rums<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**ruml, rummel** [roməl], vb., 1) *to rumble; tumble down with a crash*. 2) *to build up* (e.g. a fence), or *to execute a piece of work hastily and roughly*; to r. op = *to rattle op*. In sense 2 reported from Voe, Du. Cf. rumlie, adj., of careless digging. — No. rumla, vb., *to rumble, rattle*. In Da. dial., Jut., "rumle" is used also in sense of *to do careless work, esp. to spin untidily*.

**rumlastju** [rom<sup>h</sup>lastju, -skju<sup>h</sup>], sb., *a muddle; confusion*; de hus was a' ['all'] in a r. U<sup>w</sup>. — The first part is ruml, sb., in sense c. For the second part stju from \*stú see rustju, sb.

**rumlie** [romli] and **romlie** [rómli], adj., *in an untidy state, muddled; confused*. N.I. Reported from Fe. and Y. From Y. "romlie (rumlie) grund" in sense of *roughly dug ground*. — Deriv. of ruml<sup>1</sup>, sb., in sense c.

**rummelfat, rumlifat**, sb., a) *a depository for all kinds of trifles; a secret drawer or compartment in a chest* (Fe<sup>w</sup>.); b) *objects lying pell-mell; muddle; confusion*; in a r.; de hus or box is in a r. (Y<sup>h</sup>.); Y. Reported only in the forms rommelfat [róm<sup>h</sup>·əlfat]; "rumble-fat" [róm<sup>h</sup>·bəlfat]; romlifat [róm<sup>h</sup>·lifat]. róm<sup>h</sup>·əlfat: Fe<sup>w</sup>. and Y. occas.; róm<sup>h</sup>·bəlfat: Y<sup>h</sup>. occas.; róm<sup>h</sup>·lifat: Y<sup>h</sup>. and Fe. occas. — The first part is ruml, rummel<sup>1</sup> c. The second part is no doubt O.N. fat, n., a) *depository, vat*, b) *luggage*, c) *garment*.

†**rummelhold** [rom<sup>h</sup>·əlhöld<sup>h</sup>], sb., *muddle; confusion*; de hus was a' ['all'] in a r. U<sup>w</sup>. (Lund and Snarvoe, U<sup>s-w</sup>). — The first part is ruml, rummel<sup>1</sup> c. The second part is no doubt O.N. hald, n., *hold*, in this case poss. in sense of *depository*, as in rummelfat, sb. (q.v.). L.Sc. rummle-



hobble, sb., has been used in a similar sense as Shetl. rummelhold, but the second part differs in both words.

**rummikel** [róm'íkəl'] and **rommikel** [rám'íkəl'], sb., a *rude, boisterous person* (acc. to J.I.); a *wild, unruly fellow (boy)*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>.): rummikel. Fe. and Y.: rommikel. More rarely with long vowel in the first syllable: romikel [rō'míkəl', rō'míkəl']. — Prop. \*rummelkel? \*rummelkoll? In that case, "one that rumbles". May be classed (provided the usual stress: róm'íkəl'; rám'íkəl', is the orig. one) with Sw. dial. rammelkus, m., a *boisterous person, a great "rumlare"* (Ri.), and "rammel-skalle", m., a *garrulous fellow* (Ri.). The second part -kel may then be O.N. karl, m., a *man*, or poss. O.N. kollr, m., *the head* (cf. above Sw. dial. rammelskalle). With \*rummel cf. Sw. dial. rummla, vb., in sense of *to make an uproar*. \*rommel may just as well be a "rammel"; cf. Sw. rammel, n., a *rattling noise*, in the compds. given above.

**rums<sup>1</sup>** [ro'ms], sb., 1) a *stirring, a sudden movement, esp. in one's sleep, or on awakening*; he ga'e a r. upon him (i' de bed). Sandw., Du<sup>n</sup>.; Conn.; Nm., and several places. 2) *tumult; esp. swell, commotion in the sea*; der 'r a r. i' de sea (Nm<sup>n</sup>.); to mak' a r., *to roar, rumble, to make a booming or low, surging sound*, esp. of agitated sea (Nibon, Nm<sup>w</sup>.). Also a) roms [rō'ms] (Nibon, Nm<sup>w</sup>.), and b) with the freq. change in Shetl. Norn ms > ngs, nks: rungs, runks [(ro'ŋs) ro'ŋks], a r. i' de sea (Ai., Wests.). See rums, vb.

**rums<sup>2</sup>** [ro'ms], sb., in the expr. "taati-r.", *potato soil, soil from which potatoes have been dug up*. No doubt *rooted-up soil*, and to be classed with rums, vb. ll 2, and the same word as rums<sup>1</sup>, sb.; see rums, vb., and cf. ruml, rummel<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**rums<sup>3</sup>**, sb., *waste cut from seed potatoes*; a r. o' taaties. Reported from Nm<sup>n</sup>. in the form rumps [ro'mps]. Elsewhere comm. called "oot-cut-tin's". — Prop. *muddle*. See rums, vb. 2, and cf. ruml, rummel<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>, sbs.

**rums** [(rō'ms) ro'ms (ro'ms)], vb., 1) vb. n., *to stir, to turn round, esp. in sleep or on awakening*; to r. i' de bed (Nm<sup>n</sup>.). ll) vb. a., 1) *to turn, to turn a loose mass*, e.g. corn spread on the laths for drying; to r. upo de kill ['kiln']. Conn. [rō'ms]. 2) *to root*, e.g. of swine rooting up the earth; a swine rumses [ro'msəs] op de eart'; de grice is rumsin [ro'msin] op de land. Du. 3) *to search untidily, to rummage*, e.g. in a chest; "what is du rumsin [ro'msin] yonder aboot?" "what is du rumsin for yonder?" U. [ro'ms, ro'ms]. to r. t'rough a kist: Fe. [(ro'ms) ro'ms]; U. A form rummis [romis] (Fe.), to r. t'rough a kist, is Eng. rummage, vb., in dials. also partly "rummish, rummis". — With rums l cf. a) O.N. raumska, vb., *to stir when awaking*; b) No. romsa, vb., *to stir, "romsa seg", to turn over in bed, to awake and sit up* (Aa.), romsast, romsa paa seg, *to stir in sleep* (Ri.), also raumska, rumska (seg, paa seg). With rums ll (esp. senses 2 and 3) cf. No. rumska, vb., *to shake*, partly similar to "ruska", *to pull up; disturb*.

**rumse** [ro'msəl], sb., a *rumbling, booming*, esp. of the sea in a heavy swell; to mak' a r.; de sea is makin' a r. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Nibon). Also romsel [rō'msəl] (Nibon, Nm<sup>w</sup>.). — Deriv. of rums, sb.

**rumse** [ro'msəl], vb., *to rummage*; to r. aboot for som'tin' (U<sup>wg.</sup>). — Deriv. of rums, vb.

**rumsin** [ro'msin, ro'msɪn], sb., 1) a *booming; swell, commotion in the sea*, a r. i' de sea (Nm.), = rums<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2) *disorder, confu-*

sion (U<sup>n</sup>). No doubt a \*rumsan, or a pres. part. of rums, vb.

†**rund** [rund, rōnd], adj., *round*. Is a recent word, but is found in somewhat old place-names, given in any case in Norn, in Shetland, e.g.: Hulin rundi [hulin rundi] (Ness of Islesborough, Nm.): \*hóllinn (rundi), “the round hill”. With the change nd to nt, often pointed out, in Shetl. Norn: Ronta [rónta], name of a roundish field in Klodister, Nm. In a colloquy in Norn, reported from Foula, is found \*runt [ro’nt] in the compd. \*runtena [ro’n’tēna] = Fær. rundan um, *round about*; runtēna Komba [kōmba] = *round about the Kame*. See Fragments of Norn, Conversation.

†**rundi** [(rundi) rōndi], sb., “the round one”, name for a cake (oat-cake) in a riddle from U<sup>m</sup>.

**rung**, see rung, sb. and vb.

**rungklous** [roŋklous], sb. pl., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen’s lang. for *tongs*. Sandw., Du<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. an orig. \*rangklōfi, m., from O.N. rōng, f., handed down in sense of *rib of a boat*, and O.N. klōfi, m., a *cloven tool, pincers*, Fær. klōvi, m., *tongs*. A piece of bent iron or wood (a piece of a hoop) was formerly often used in Shetl. as tongs; in the colloq. lang. still comm. called “klib(b)i-taings”; see klip-i-taings. Other tabu-names (sea-terms) for *tongs* are: agglōvan, anklovan, and the old proper name for *tongs*: klōvi, etc. (in many diff. forms in Shetl.). The pl. form klōws must be due to the infl. of L.Sc. taings, *tongs*, now common in Shetl. Cf. klivens, sb. pl., under klōvi, sb. — Shetl. rung [roŋ] in sense of a (*thick*) *staff; pole; spoke*, etc., is L.Sc. rung, sb., and hardly the same word as rung in rungklōws.

**runin** [runin], sb., *domesticated lamb, the wool of which has been plucked off*. Fe. — \*rūningr. Deriv.

of ru<sup>4</sup>, vb., to pluck the loose wool off the sheep.

**runk**<sup>1</sup> [ro’ŋk], sb., *something bulky*:

1) a *big, stout person*, partly a *big and clumsy*, or a *big and lazy one*; a r. o’ a man, a r. o’ a body. Also a *big animal*; a r. o’ a baess [‘beast’]. 2) a) a *big wave*, a r. o’ a sea [sea = wave]; b) *heavy swell in the sea; agitated sea with big waves*; a r. o’ a sea. Nm. and Wests. in senses 2 a and b. — O.N. hrūnki, m., *something large (of great bulk)*, handed down in sense of a *big person*. Is not found in Mod. Norw., but is no doubt to be classed with No. runka, vb., to walk heavily (with a slouch).

**runk**<sup>2</sup> [ro’ŋk], sb., a *worn-out, old and lean animal (cow, horse)*; a pair [pør] auld deein’ [‘dying’] r. (Papa, Wests.). An *old woman* (Fo.? acc. to A.L.). A *poor, lean fish*, partly in the phr. “a r. o’ bens”. Nm. — Prob. to be compared with Sw. dial. rinka, f., a *poor, emaciated animal*, Shetl. rinkel and runkel<sup>2</sup>, sbs. For the alternation of i and u cf. rikkel and rukkel, sbs., etc. runk<sup>2</sup> (in cases where size is implied) may merge into runk<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**runk**<sup>3</sup> [ro’ŋk], sb., a *lull in bad weather, esp. rain*; he is makin’ a r. (U.), it is clearing up, it will be dry weather for a while. See under ronk (runk), vb.

**runk** [ro’ŋk], vb., of bad weather, rain: to cease (for a while), to clear up; “to r.” or “to r. op”. See under ronk, vb.

**runkel**<sup>1</sup> [ro’ŋkəl], sb., 1) *lump-fish*. 2) a *large, but poor fish (esp. halibut)*; Fe.: runkelt [ro’ŋkəl’t]. — See under ronkel, sb., and cf. the foll. word.

**runkel**<sup>2</sup> [ro’ŋkəl], sb., a *lean, wretched animal, a very lean fish*, = rinkel, sb., and (partly) runk<sup>2</sup>, sb. In sense of a *large, but poor and lean fish*, runkel<sup>2</sup> merges with

runkel<sup>1</sup> and ronkel, sbs.; thus in S.Sh.: a runkel o' a piltek (*young coalfish*), a r. o' a skate, etc.

**runket**<sup>1</sup> [ro'ŋkət], adj., *big and clumsy*, of persons, e.g. a r. wife ['woman']. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of runk<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**runket**<sup>2</sup> [ro'ŋkət], adj., *wrinkled, curled, creased*. Barclay: runket. — No doubt to be classed with Da. rynke, c., Sw. rynka, f., a *wrinkle*.

**runks** [ro'ŋks], sb., *heavy swells in the sea*; a r. i' de sea. Ai., Wests. (or Nm.). — May be a deriv. of runk<sup>1</sup>, sb., in sense 2 b, but with ref. to the freq. change ms > ngs, nks in Shetl. Norn, is no doubt rather the same word as the syn. rums<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**rupatl** [rū'pa'tʰəl, rūpa'tʰəl], sb., *commotion in the sea, cross-sea; choppy sea in tide-rip*; a r. i' de sea. U<sup>s</sup>. — \*ró-patl? The second part is no doubt patl, sb., a *splashing with the oars, bad rowing*, hence the first part may be O.N. róa, vb., *to row*. rupatl may then have orig. denoted the rowing hindered by a choppy sea.

**ruproll** [rup'ról], sb., *nonsense, untrue or exaggerated stories*. Fe. — The first part may be O.N. ropi, m., a *belching*, here used in a metaph. sense; cf. Eng. dial. (L.Sc.) and Shetl. rift, vb., a) *to belch*; b) *to exaggerate in narration*. The second part may be No. rolla (R.: rolda), f., *nonsense*.

**ur** [rūr], sb., *centre-fish* (U<sup>n</sup>, etc.). See ruder, sb.

**rura** [rū'rā, rū'orā (rū'orā), rô'orā], sb., *stir; disorder; confusion; collection of worthless things*. Y<sup>n</sup>, Fe. [rū'rā; rô'orā]. in a r., *in great disorder, pell-mell* (Fe.). Occas. rure [rū'orē] (Fe.). By extension: rureia [rū'oræi'a, rū'oræi'a] or rurei [rū'oræi, rū'oræi], partly a) = rura, partly b) *great quantity or mass*. Fe., Y<sup>h</sup>.

rure and esp. rureia (rurei) are, however, mostly used in the expr. "ut o' a' ['all'] r.": a) *in great confusion, also completely failed* (Fe.: rurei); b) *in an unusually great quantity or number* (Fe.: rureia); de haddocks was ['were'] ut o' a' rureia; c) *much too long time one is or has been away* (Fe.: rure, rureia); du 's been ut o' a' rure, a' rureia. From Y<sup>h</sup>. is reported the phrase "to seek ut o' a' r. [rū'orā]", *to search far and wide*; we're ['have'] sought dee ut o' a' r. — No. rura, f., *untidy heap*.

**urpikker**, see ruderpikker, sb.

**urpott, rur-pot** [rūpât], sb., *one of the holes in the sea-rocks in which the centre-fish, rur, ruder, are crushed*; they are then cast on the water to allure the fish.

**rus** [rus (rôs, rūs)], sb., 1) *onrush, hurry*; der 'r a r. upo dee (U.); he cam' wi' a great r. (U.); to be in a r., *to make great haste, to rush along*. [rus] and [rūs]: U. Elsewhere comm.: [rus]. a *rushing*, of sudden wind; he cam' on wi' a r., *it (the wind) came on with a rush* (Sa.). a r. o' ill wadder, *a spell of bad weather*. U.: [rus (and rūs)]. der' will be a r. ut o' him, *a storm is coming on* (Y.: rus). 2) a) *strong wind*; he blew a r. o' wind (Sa.: rus); he gat op wi' a r. o' wind, *a strong wind sprang up* (Y., Fe.: rus, rôs). b) *strong tide (in the sea)*; a r. o' tide, a r. o' a tide. U<sup>n</sup>. [rus (rūs)]. 3) a *strong, active person, quick at any kind of work*; a r. o' a hand. Lunn. [rus]. 4†) a r. o' a fire, *a big, blazing fire*. Y<sup>m</sup>. [rus]. — To be classed with rus, vb., from \*rusa. No. rus, n., *onrush; hurried work*. rus 4 is most prob. a modification after L.Sc. "rousin'" in "a rousin' fire", *a strong fire*.

**rus**<sup>1</sup> [rus], vb., 1) *to walk rapidly*; to r. aboot (U., Conn.); *to make*

*haste*; **r.** upo dee! *make haste!* (U.). 2) *to pull or drag vigorously*, e.g. a boat upon land. **r.** awaa ['away']! (Conn.). — May be classed partly with No. rusa, vb., *to rush on, at hap-hazard; to work hurriedly and carelessly*, partly with the foll. word.

**rus**<sup>2</sup> [rūs, rus], vb., *to move the fishing-line up and down repeatedly to allure the fish*, = ros. Sa., Wests. [rūs]. Du. [rus]. — \*rōsa = \*rāsa; O.N. ræsa, vb., *to set going*, etc. See ros, vb.

**rusk**<sup>1</sup> [rusk, rōsk], sb., 1) a) *a (slight) spell of storm; bad weather of short duration*; a **r.** o' wadder; *strong wind*, a **r.** o' wind (Fe. and several places); b) *drizzly, windy weather*; a **r.** o' wadder. Ai., Wests. 2) *commotion in the sea*; a **r.** i' de sea. Du. [rusk]. — No. rusk, n., *noise, tumult; rustling; unsettled weather, windy and drizzly* (ruskeveder); *scrapings, refuse; drizzle*, etc. Sw. dial. rusk, n., *fine rain*; Da. rusk, ruskregn, *drizzling rain*.

**rusk**<sup>2</sup> [rusk], sb., *an energetic person going ahead, not minding obstacles; an active, energetic person*; a **r.** o' a wife ['woman'], a **r.** o' a "shield" [L.Sc. chield]; Lunn., Ai. a **r.** o' a body; Nm., De. Also *a strong, hardy and fearless person* (Ai.). — Most prob. a deriv. of rus. See rus, sb. and vb., and rusk, vb.

**rusk**<sup>3</sup> [rusk], sb., *a stout, strong person*, esp. *a boy or young person*; a **r.** o' a boy. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — To be classed with O.N. rōskr and roskinn, adjs., *mature, full-grown, manly*, rōskvask, vb. refl., *to become ripe*. Cognate with the foll. word.

**rusk**<sup>4</sup> [rusk], sb., *luxuriant growth*, esp. of hair; a **r.** o' hair, *thick head of hair*; he has a great **r.** o' hair upon his head (U<sup>n</sup>); a **r.** o' feathers, *thick plumage*; a **r.** o' corn, *luxuriantly-growing corn*. U. Also found in anglicised form: "rush" [rōs]; thus

in Y<sup>b</sup>.: a) a "rush" o' corn, o' breer, *rapidly-growing, luxuriant corn* (at an earlier stage than rask, sb.); b) a "rush" o' hair, o' whiskers, *thickly-growing hair, whiskers*. — To be classed etym. with the syn. rask, sb., q.v. From an old \*riska, primitive Northern \*riskva, vb., *to grow, ripen*, etc., whence O.N. rōskr and roskinn, adjs., *full-grown, mature*, etc. Cognate with rusk<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**rusk** [rusk, rōsk], vb., 1) *to rush on fearlessly*; he rusked [ruskəd] atill it, *he plunged fearlessly into it*. Ai., Wests. 2) *to blow and drizzle*; he is ruskin (ut o' him). — No. ruska, vb., a) *to pull, shake*, b) *to work hastily and carelessly*, c) *to rustle; to be noisy; to blow*, d) *to drizzle*, of wet weather; "snjoruska", vb. (R.), from "rusk", n., in sense of *scrapings, refuse; drizzle*. Sw. dial. ruska, vb., Da. ruske, vb., *to drizzle*.

**ru-skad**, vb., see ruskold, vb.

**ruskali** [rus'kali], adj., *strong, healthy, well developed*; a **r.** fellow. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. a \*ruskligr, corresponding to O.N. \*roskligr or \*rōskligr = rōskr and roskinn, adjs., *ripe, mature, full-grown*. See rusket<sup>1</sup>.

**rusket**<sup>1</sup> [ruskət], adj., *well developed, physically and mentally; well-grown, strong and vivacious*; a **r.** boy. Nm. In Nm<sup>w</sup>. esp.: *stout and robust*. In Sa., Wests., esp. *hardy and courageous*. In Du. esp. *bodily well developed, big*, and in Conn.: *tall and big-boned*; a **r.** "shield" (fellow). In U. esp. *overgrown*; see ruski, sb. — O.N. rōskr and roskinn, adjs., *full-grown, mature, manly*, etc. See rusk<sup>3</sup> and <sup>4</sup>, sbs. A rossi [rōs(s)i], reported from Sandw., Du<sup>n</sup>., in sense of *stout and robust*, "a **r.** chield", is poss. to be classed with the two latter words, but, as to form, it may also be referred to ross-, russ-, O.N. \*hross, n., *horse*. L.Sc. ruskie, adj., *stout and vigorous*.

**ruset**<sup>2</sup> [ruskət], adj., 1) *having tousled, bristling hair*; a r. "shield" ['chield']. U. Also ruski [ruski] (U.). Anglicised: "rushie" [rɒʃi], of a pig, a) *having stiff bristles* (U<sup>n</sup>), b) *shabby-looking, with long, drooping ears* (U<sup>wg</sup>); a r. grice. 2) *rough and untidy-looking*, esp. of a big boy in the awkward age; a r. boy. With the latter may prob. be classed russi [rɒʃi], adj., *big and coarse, rough-looking*; great r. pins. Fe. 3) *rude*, of persons. Du. *rough and harsh*; a r. fellow. Nm. 4) of weather: *rough, windy and drizzly*; more comm. ruski [ruski]; r. wadder. Ai. — No. rusken and ruskutt, adjs., a) *untidy, slovenly*, etc., b) *rough, inclement* (of weather). Da. rusket, Sw. ruskig, adj., of weather: *drizzly*. In sense of *tousled; with bristling hair*, etc., rusket springs from \*ruska, vb., in sense of *to shake, pull roughly* (O.N. ruskja, vb.). Cf. russi in russi-foal<sup>2</sup>, and rutsi in rutsikrabb, sb.

**ruset**<sup>3</sup> [(ruskət) rɒskət], adj., *reddish*, of hair (Voe, Du.); see †russet, adj.

**ruski** [ruski], sb., *an overgrown boy, too tall for his age*. U. To be classed with O.N. rōskr, adj., *mature, manly*. See rusk<sup>3</sup> and <sup>4</sup>, sbs.

**ruski** [rɒski], adj., of corn: *having long, coarse and brittle stalks*; r. corn, bere. Also roski [rɒski]. Sa., Wests. See rusk<sup>4</sup>, sb., and cf. rōsklet, adj.

**ruskold** [rɒskɔld], rɒskɔild (rū-skɔld; rū'skɔild), vb., a) in baking bread over a too hot fire: *to burn the bread on the outside, leaving the inside halfbaked*; to r. debread. N.I. Also "ru-skad" [rū'skad; ruskad; rɒskad]: Sa., Wests. [rū'skad]; Conn. [ruskad]; U<sup>s, wg</sup>. occas. [rɒskad]. b) in drying corn over a too hot fire: *to singe the corn without drying it thoroughly*; reported in the form "ru-skad" [rɒskad]; de corn is ruskaddet [rɒ-

skadət], *the corn is singed, and not thoroughly dried*. U<sup>s, wg</sup>. c) metaph. of persons sensitive to cold, warming their hands over the fire: to "ru-skad" anesell ['oneself]: *to scorch one's hands, getting red stripes on them from the intense heat* (Sa.); he "ru-skaddet" him, du is "ru-skaddin" dee; to sit over de fire, till ane is "ru-skaddet"; Sa. [rū'skad]. In Sa. noted down esp. in the metaph. sense. — \*hrǫ (hrá)-skálda, vb., *to "raw-scald": to scald or singe on the outside, leaving the inside raw*. See skold, vb. "skad" is a L.Sc. form: scad, skaude (Jam.), from Eng. scald. The first part is O.N. hrár, adj., *raw*, but the Shetl. form ru [rū, and unstressed: rɒ] seems to spring from a \*hrǫr.

**rusa** [rɒsa, rɒs(s)a], sb., *a mare*, in an old Norn verse from Unst about the lad who went to Caithness. In Low's list of words from Fo.: "rusa". The word is preserved as a sea-term, tabu-name for *mare* in fishermen's lang. in N.I. (acc. to J. I.: [rossa]) and in Fo. In Fo. also still occas. in the colloq. lang.; e.g.: "rusa is com" inna-dikes [in'a-deks'], *the mare (or horse) has come inside the fence, i.e. into the home-field*. — O.N. hryssa, f., *a mare*. In Shetl. with dropped i-mutation. See russen and russi, sbs.

**\*russajoga** [rɒs(s)'ajɔ'ga], sb., *horse's eye*. Fo. Also reported in the form \*rossajoga [rɒs(s)'ajɔ'ga] (Fo.). — O.N. \*hross-auga, n., *horse's eye*, and \*hryssu-auga, n., *mare's eye*.

**russatug** [rɒs'atʊg], sb., *a mound or hillock, covered with high, luxuriant, coarse grass*. Also rossatug [rɒs'atʊg]. Sa., Wests. The first part is (was) colloq. regarded as russa, *horse*, as it suggests partly the resemblance between the long, coarse grass and a horse's coat (esp. when it is losing its hair), and partly the

grazing of horses in such places. As regards the meaning of russatug, however, the first part might rather be associated with such words as No. "rys" in "ryslýng" = bustelyng, n., *common heather*, Shetl. rissi- in "rissi-cow", sb., *scrub, heather-bush*, or rusk<sup>4</sup>, sb., *luxuriant growth*.

**russen, russin** [ruʃən, ruʃɪn], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *mare*, = russa. U<sup>n</sup>, bu. — Is prob. \*hryssa-n; O.N. hryssa, f., *a mare*, with added def. art.

†**russet** [ros(s)ət], adj., *of a mixed colour*, esp. *grey (mixed grey and black)*, and *reddish or brownish*; esp. of colour in sheep, sheep's wool. N.I. Reported from Fe. of a reddish-grey colour, from U<sup>n</sup>, bu. of a dark, brownish colour, from Y<sup>m</sup>. esp. in sense of *spotted black and grey* (doubtless *tinged red or brown*). From Voe, Du., rusket [(ruskət) rōskət] and ruski [(ruski) rōski] in sense of *reddish*, esp. of hair, and likewise from Du.: rosket [rōskət] in sense of *rust-red*. — Deriv. of O.N. rauðr, adj., *red?* — Cf. for the derivative ending Da. dial., Jut. rødset, adj., *reddish*. Is no doubt partly Eng. russet, adj.

**russi** [rōsi, ros(s)i], sb., 1) *a horse*, now only as a sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. Fo., Ai. (Clousta). russ- is found as the first part in place-names of pastures or places formerly used as pastures for horses; e.g.: Russahul [ros'ahul'] (Burrafirth, U<sup>n</sup>), a hill: O.N. \*hrossa-hóll; Russaness [ros'anæs'] (Wd.): O.N. \*hrossanes; de Russalets [ros'aləts'] (Aithslee, Ai.). 2) *a hardy child running about bare-headed in all weathers*; a regular r. U<sup>n</sup>. [ros(s)i]. — O.N. hross, n., *a horse*.

**russi-foal**<sup>1</sup> [ros'ifól], sb., prop. *horse-foal* or *filly-foal*. Recently in common use as a nickname for

the people of Fetlar, owing to the extensive horse-breeding formerly carried on there; "de russi-foals o' Fetlar". — \*hross-fyl or \*hryssu-fyl = No. horsefyl, n., *a filly-foal*.

**russi-foal**<sup>2</sup> [ros'ifól], sb., *a foal having a matted, shaggy coat*. Wh. — Seems to be another word than the prec. one. russi may be rusket<sup>2</sup>, adj., or a cognate word. Cf. rutsi in rutsikrabb, sb.

**rust**<sup>1</sup> [rōst, rust], sb., *strong tidal current*. Also roust [roust] (Du.). The best known is "Sunnborg [sombro] r.", written "Sumburgh roost" or "S. roust", off the south-east point of Dunrossness, S.Sh. This current is called "rōstin" in the Suppl. to Orkneyinga Saga, found by G. Vigf. Ork. (and Caith.): rōst, rust. — O.N. rōst, f., *whirlpool, strong current*.

**rust**<sup>2</sup> [rust, rōst], sb., *iron-rust*. The close vowel-sound indicates the word to spring from No. rust, f., rather than from Eng. rust.

**rust** [rust, rōst], vb., of metals, esp. iron: *to rust*. Perf. part. rustet [rustət, rōstət], as adj. in sense of *rusty*; now comm. rustie [rusti, rōsti], and "rusty" [rōsti] from L.Sc. and Eng. — No. rusta, vb., *to rust*, rustad, perf. part. and adj., *rusty*. For the close vowel-sound in the word see rust<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**rustju** [rū'stjū] and **ruskju** [rū'skju], sb., 1) *great disorder, confusion, hubbub*; de hus is in a r. Y<sup>h</sup>. [rū'stjū] and U<sup>n</sup>. [rū'skju]. 2) *great and confused haste*; in a r. Y<sup>h</sup>. [rū'stjū]. — The pronunc. with equal stress on both syllables suggests the word to be Icel. "rú og stú". "á rúi og stúi" is found in Icel., used exactly as Shetl. "in a r." in sense 1 (*confusion*). See Gíslason, Dansk-Íslandsk Ordbog, under "Forstyrrelse".

**rut** [rut, rōt], sb., *a loud bellow*. N.I. rout [ràut], *a cow's bellowing*.

S.Sh. and Wests. — For these forms see rut, vb.

**rut** [rut, rôt], vb., *to bellow loudly*, of cattle, esp. cows; de coo is rutin. N.I. From S.Sh. and Wests.: rout [râut] in general sense *to bellow*. — While the form rut shows a regular development from O.N. rauta, vb., *to bellow*, through a form "rout" (cf. e.g. nust from O.N. naust, nut from O.N. nauf), rout must be regarded as a L.Sc. form; Eng. dial. raut, route, vb., id.

**ruth, rup** [rup], sb., 1) *a rowing*. 2) *rowlock in a boat*. — In its form with final th [p], the word is nearest to L.Sc. routh, sb., *a rowing*. In sense 2, however, it is most prob. Northern; cf. No. ro, n., *rowlock* (O.N. rōðr, m., *a rowing*).

**rutl** [rot<sup>1</sup>, rotəl] and **rotl** [rôt<sup>1</sup>, rôtəl (rôtəl, rôtəl)], sb., 1) *a noise, a rumbling*; to mak' a r. From Sa., Wests., and from Wh., Easts., reported esp. of a *crashing or rumbling noise of something falling*, e.g. a part of a stone fence. Wests. occas. (Sa.): rutl. Elsewhere more comm. rotl. b) *a boiling up, the sound of a liquid boiling up*. Fe.: rotl [rôtəl, rôtəl]. 2) *a small waterfall in a stream*. Ye.: rotl [rôt<sup>1</sup>]. 3) *a heap of small stones*; a r. o' stens. Du.: rotl [rôt<sup>1</sup>]. — \*rutl. See rutl, vb. For the diff. meanings of rutl cf. krotl, sb.

**rutl, ruttel** [rot<sup>1</sup>, rotəl] and **rotl, rottel** [rôt<sup>1</sup>, rôtəl (rôtəl, rôtəl)], vb., 1) *to rumble, crash; to fall with a crashing or rumbling sound*, e.g. of a part of a stone fence (Sa., Wests.; Wh.); de dike (*the fence*) or de wa' ['wall'] rutteld (rotteld) doon. Wests. occas. (Sa.): rutl. Elsewhere more comm. rotl. 2) of a liquid: *to boil up, seethe, bubble*. Fe. [rôt<sup>1</sup>, rôtəl]; de kettle is rotlin [rôt<sup>1</sup>lɪn] (Fe.). 3) *to mutter*; to "r. aff" onyting. Du.: rotl [rôtəl]. — No. rutla, vb., *to rattle*,

*to make a noise on shifting anything* (Aa.), *to boom* (R.). See krotl, vb.

**rutsikrabb** [rut'şikrab], sb., a kind of *humped, hairy crab, spider-crab?* Conn. The first part rutsi- is reported as denoting something tousled and rough-looking, and may then be a \*russi = rusket<sup>2</sup>, adj. Cf. russi in russi-foal<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**ruvilt, ruvolt**, see rovilt, rovolt, adj.

**rø<sup>1</sup>** [rø], sb., *refuse, rubbish; worn-out, worthless things*; "I am blide to see de rø o' it gaun ['going'] ut o' de hus". N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. a \*hryð(i). O.N. hroði, m., *refuse, rubbish*. Cf. røð, sb.

**rø<sup>2</sup>** [rø], sb., *a block of wood, something immovable, impeding one's way*. Used as a metaphor, partly of persons, in exprs. as "to be for a rø, to be (sit or stand) like a rø", *to sit or stand in the way, without moving*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — Poss. the same word as the preceding, but may also be an abbr. of røðastabb, which is used wholly in accordance with rø<sup>2</sup>, and in which compd. røð- is quite another word.

**rø** [rø], vb., = rø<sup>1</sup>, *to remain at rest*. See rø<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**røb** [røb], vb., *to scamp a piece of work; to leave work half done*; to r. t'rough onyting. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Parallel form to røv, vb., q.v.

**røbet** [røbət], adj., *careless, unable to perform any work satisfactorily*; a r. body. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Parallel form to røvet, adj.

**røbibens** [røb'ibens], sb. pl., = røðabens. Nm.

**rød** [rød, røð, rø<sup>2</sup>d], sb., 1) *rub-bish; muddle; disorder*; to be in a r., de hus is lɪn' in a r. Y<sup>b</sup>. [rø<sup>2</sup>d]. 2) a) *seed of weeds growing among the corn*, esp. *seed of wild mustard* (runchie, runchock); occas. of *seed of meldi* (Du.). In Du. in the forms røð [(røð) rø<sup>2</sup>d] and røth, røþ [(røþ)

rø<sup>ap</sup>]. b) *seed of weeds, with husks, separated from the corn in the first sifting*; de r. aff o' de tail o' de flakki: Y. occas. [rød]; cf. røðins, sb. pl. Occas. røða [røða]; de corn is fu' o' meldi and røða (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>). c) *weeds among the corn*; see rødi, sb. 3) by transference occas. of *poor corn*; a lock ['lot'] o' r. Y. and Fe. [rød, rø<sup>d</sup>]. Reported from Sa., Wests. [rød], as used of *very poor hay*. 4) *close, fine rain*: a) *misty rain*, b) *drizzling rain*; comm. esp. outside N.I., and usually pronounced with long ø [rød, rø<sup>d</sup>]. Noted down in Fo. with short ø [rød] in sense of *splashing rain*; in the same sense in Nm. [rød], where the word is found also in the form røða [røða]. a røð o' mist or weat ['wet'], a day o' røð: Y<sup>n</sup> [rød], and Sa. [rød]; in these places esp. of misty rain. In Conn. noted down partly with long ø [rød], partly with short ø [rød]; "he cam' a r. [rød] aff o' de hill" (Conn.). røða [røða], hill-røða (Conn.), *close, fine rain, misty rain, from the hill*. Du. (S.Sh.): røð [(rød) rø<sup>d</sup>], *close, fine rain*, a misty røð, *misty rain*. — Ork. rø [rø], *drizzling rain*. — \*hryð(i) or "hroði". O.N. hroði, m., *refuse, rubbish*. Icel. hroði, m., *dirt, filth*. The form røð in Shetl. may be due partly to infl. from røð, vb., but phonetically it is best explained as derived from a \*hryð-, arisen by i-mutation from "hroð-" (O.N. hroði); cf. No. ryd (y'), n., *refuse*. røð, in sense of *fine rain*, springs from a root-meaning *refuse; drizzle*.

rød<sup>1</sup> [rød (rø<sup>d</sup>), rød], vb., 1) *to separate the husks from the corn in the first winnowing*; to r. sids or caff ['chaff'], to r. de sids ut o' de corn = to sift de corn. N.I., Nm. and other places. U. and Y.: [rød]. U<sup>wg</sup>.: [rød] and [rød]. Fe.: [rød] and [rød]. Nm.: [rød]. 2) *to drizzle*; he is røðin ut o' him, *it is drizzling*;

comm. [rød (rød)] in this sense, esp. outside N.I.; in Du.: røð (røp) [rød, rø<sup>d</sup>, rø<sup>ap</sup>]. Ork. rø [rø] = Shetl. røð 2. 3) r. aff, *to disperse, pass over*, of rain, rain-clouds; *to clear up after rain*; he is røðin aff, *it is clearing up*; he 'll may-be r. him aff. In this sense noted down only with long ø [rød]. 4) *to carry on idle and foolish talk, to twaddle*; to sit røðin; he is røðin ut o' him. Wests. [rød (rød)]. 5) *to mutter, mumble*; he merely røðed [rødød]; he just røðed ut o' him; he røðed it ut (ut o' him). Easts. and N.I. [rød]. — O.N. hrjóða, vb., *to spread, throw off*. No. rjoda, vb., a) vb. a., *to spread, throw out*, b) vb. n., *to drop*, c) *to grind coarsely*, d) *to talk much, to twaddle* (R.). Sw. dial. ry, vb., *to fall in drops*, inter alia of rain. But røð 2 might also suggest O.N. hrjóta, vb., prop. *to fall (with resonance), to start*, in Icel. also *to drizzle* ("pað hritur úr honum": B.H.); cf. Fær. rota, f., *rainy weather*; but the Ork. form rø [rø], without final d, makes a deriv. of "hrjóða" more conceivable. røð 4 is prob. also O.N. hrjóða and hardly O.N. rœða, vb., *to speak*, as No. "rjoda" is found in sense of *to twaddle*. røð 5 may be partly "hrjóða", partly O.N. hrjóta, vb., in sense of *to emit coarse sounds, to snore*.

rød<sup>2</sup> [rød, rød, rø<sup>d</sup>], vb., *to build up hurriedly and temporarily*, e.g. a gap in a fence; to r. op or togedder; r. it op onyway! N.I. Noted down in U., U<sup>n</sup>. [rød], and in Y., Y<sup>n</sup>. [rø<sup>d</sup>]. — May be O.N. hrjóða or \*hrœða, vb., in sense of *to clear, to throw out, upset*. Cf. O.N. (h)roða (Fr.: roða), vb., *to clear, upset, throw together*, and "hroði", m., *rubbish*. Hardly O.N. (h)ryðja, vb., *to clear*, as this is found in the form rodj [ródz]. Beside røð, the form rodl [ród<sup>l</sup>, ródal], vb., is used in Y<sup>n</sup>. in the same sense.



\***rød** [rød] and \***rø** [rø], adj., *red*. rød in a rhyme, fairy-verse, from Fe. in mingled English and Norn: Du at rides de rød . . . . ., *you who ride the red one (the red horse)* . . . . . Further with preserved d in the derived rødi and røda (q.v.). rø is the commonly occurring form in place-names, e.g.: Kletten rø [kletən rø] (Hillswick, Nm<sup>w.</sup>), *the red rock*, accus.: \*klettinn rauða; now as the name of a house: \*á klettinum rauða. Frequently as the first part in place-names: rø, e.g.: Rønes [rønəs], a) near Hillswick, Nm<sup>w.</sup>, b) in Sandsting: \*rauða nes, *the red ness*; further Rø from \*Rø-ø, "*red isle*", in a) Mukkel Rø (older Mikkell Rø, and Rø stur [stūr], on Timothy Pont's map of Shetland produced 1646, written "Ruøy stour"), an isle west of De.: \*rauðøy mikla (stóra), "*great red isle*" (the name owes its origin to red granite rocks), b) Little Rø: an isle in Yell Sound, c) Nort' Rø, written North Roe: a peninsula, the most northerly part of Northmavine, M. (containing formations of red granite rocks). See \*ø, sb., and Sh. St. pp. 171—72. Røhedler [rø'həd'lær, røhəd'lær] (Fo.): \*rauði hellir, *the red rocky cave*. Røbrekks [røbræks], pl. (Hamar Ness, Nm<sup>w.</sup>): \*rauðu brekkur, *the red hills*, and Røbregg [røbreg] (between Nibon and Sullom, Nm.): \*rauða brekka, *the red hill*.

**røda**<sup>1</sup> [røda (røda)], sb., 1) *seed of weeds (wild mustard) among the corn*; de corn is fu' o' r. C. and Nm<sup>n</sup> [røda]. 2) *a quantity of small, worthless objects*, = røð<sup>2</sup>; a lock ['lot'] o' r.; a r. o' taatis ['potatoes']. C. [røda]. 3) *fine rain*. Nm. [røda], C. [røda]. Du.: røða (røpa) [røða (røpa)]. — Prob. from O.N. "hrøði" in all 3 senses; see røð, sb. and vb.

**røda**<sup>2</sup> [røda], sb., *a red mare or cow*, esp. as the name of such: Røda. N.I., Du<sup>n</sup>. (Shanderwick): Red a [reda],

by association with Eng. red, adj. — \*rauða, f., from O.N. rauðr, adj., *red*. Cf. rødi<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**rødabens** [rød'abens'], sb. pl., *a wretched, bony animal*. Nm. Prop. *loosely-knit bones*. The first part røda- is then to be classed with røð<sup>2</sup>, vb. Cf. riggabens, riglibens, etc.

**rødabogi** [rød'adog'i], sb., *a great talker of nonsense, a babbler*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. From røð<sup>1</sup>, vb. 4, and bogi, sb., *entire skin of an animal*. Cf. ruabogi, sb.

**røda-sieve** [rød'asiv'], sb., *a riddle for sifting corn*; see røð, sb. 2 b, and røðins. Nm.

**rødestabb** [rød'dastab'], sb., *a block of wood*, in exprs. as "to sit (or stand) like a r.", *to sit (or stand) immovable, like a block, impeding the way of busy people*. Fe. or Y<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. an orig. \*røyðarstabbi and the same word as Fær. royðrarstabbi, m., *a seat made from a dorsal vertebra of the rorqual* (O.N. røyðr, f., Fær. royður, f., *rorqual*). The larger vertebræ of this species of whale were comm. used in the Færoes like blocks of wood (stabbar) to sit on, and this is said also to have been the case in Shetland. Cf. \*røðrastobb, which is another form of the same word, but with a diff. meaning.

**rødelek**, **røde-like?** [rød'dølek'], adj., of weather: *foreboding fine rain*; he is r.-l., *there is a prospect of rainy weather*, røð, sb. 4. Nm.

**rødi**<sup>1</sup> [rødi], sb., *weeds among the corn*. N. \*hryði? O.N. hrøði, m., *refuse, rubbish*. See røð and røda<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**rødi**<sup>2</sup> [rødi], sb., *a red stallion or bull*; esp. as the name for such: Rødi. N.I., Du<sup>n</sup>. (Shanderwick): Redi [redi], name for *a red stallion*, by association with Eng. red, adj. From Ai. (Aith) is reported Redi [redi] in a riddle as the name for *fire*. —

\*rauði, m., from O.N. rauðr, adj., *red*. Cf. røda<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**rødi<sup>3</sup>** [rødi], sb., *a stout and clumsy person*. Sa., Wests. — May be No. ryte (yy), n., *a big, unshapely thing*; No. and Fær. ruta, f., *a big, coarsely-built (rough and slatternly) woman*, in No.: ruuta (R.), but in Fær. with orig. short u. More remote in meaning is Icel. hróði, m., *a coarse person* (prop. *rubbish*; cf. Shetl. røð, røda<sup>1</sup>, rødi<sup>1</sup>, sbs.), hroðamenni, n., *a coarse, rough person*.

**rødi** [rødi (rødi)], adj., of weather or of a certain interval of time: *with drizzling rain, or close, misty rain*; a r. day (Papa: rødi). — Deriv. of røð, sb. 4.

**rødi-burstin** [røð·'ibo'r'stin], sb., *burstin (corn dried over the fire in a pot), from which the seed of weeds has not been separated* (esp. meldi and "runchie", *wild mustard*). Sa., Wests. See røð, sb. 2.

**røðins** [røðins (røðins)], sb. pl., *seed of weeds, husks, separated from the corn, esp. in the first sifting*. See røð (røda<sup>1</sup>, røðj<sup>1</sup>), sb.

**rødi-sids** [røð·'disids'], sb. pl., = røðins. Y. and Fe.

**rødret** [røð·'ærət'], adj., *reddish; reddish white*. U. Deriv. of O.N. rauðr, adj., *red*. See rødret (with the parallel form rudret), adj.

**røf** [røf], sb., *scab, (red) pimples on the skin*; a r. on (ut ower) de skin. comm. — O.N. hrufa and hryfi, f., *scab*, No. ruv, m., and ruva, f., *crust of a sore*.

**rølk** [rø<sup>1</sup>lk] and **rølki** [rø<sup>1</sup>lki, rø<sup>1</sup>ki], sb., 1) *a big and clumsy boy*. Clumlie, Du.: rølk. 2) sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *the mackerel*, = rolli and rølk, sbs. Fe.: rølki. — \*rylki, n., deriv. of \*rulk, No. rulk, m., *a pad, bundte, something pad- or bundle-shaped*.

**røll<sup>1</sup>** [røll], sb., 1) *a heap, pile, of any kind*, esp. such as impedes one's

way; a r. i' de way. Fo. 2) *a very big, unshapely (round-shouldered) person*; a r. o' a man or wife ['woman']: Fo.; a big r. o' a "child" (*yellow*): Conn. — Poss. a \*røylv or a \*ryvl = \*ruvl. Cf. a) No. røyving, m., *a big and bulky fellow* (from "røyva", vb., *to take up a large space*, = ruva, vb.), b) No. ryvlen and ruvlen, adj., *voluminous* (derived from "ruv", m., *of a big circumference*, cognate with "ruva", f., *a heap, lump*), c) as to the form: røll<sup>2</sup>, sb., *a young horse when losing its hair*, prob. a \*ryvl = \*ruvl; see røll<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**røll<sup>2</sup>** [røll], sb., *a young horse when losing its hair*; a pellet r., *a young horse of a shabby appearance, its hair hanging in tangled lumps*. comm. Partly a one-year-old horse = "staig", partly one somewhat older: *a two-year-old horse* (Nm<sup>w</sup>). Occas. also used as a sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang., for *horse* (acc. to J.I.). In Du. occas. roll [røll], a pellet roll. — Prob. a \*ryvl (\*ruvl) or \*røylv, from No. "ruv" in "ruvull", f., *the loose wool of a sheep*, = ru, or O.N. hrøyfi (hreyfi), No. "røyve", n., *the fleece of a sheep*. Cf. No. ruvel, m., *a rough-haired, shaggy creature*, of animals (Aa.), ruven, ruvlen, ruvull, adjs., *having a neglected appearance, shaggy; ragged; tangled*, and "ryvlen", adj., = ruvlen, *having bristly, bushy hair*; No. røyvlen, adj., *untidy; disarranged*. — For a røll [røll], reported from Conn. in sense of *an old, worn-out animal*, see roll<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**røll<sup>3</sup>** [røll, røll], sb., *misty rain*; "a r. o' mist", and more commonly "a r. o' weet". Du. Almost syn. with røð, sb., but of a somewhat longer duration. — \*hryði? See røð (Du.: røð), sb. 4, from which røll may be derived. Or to be classed with No. ræl (raal), n., *scrapings, refuse?*

**røll** [røll], vb., *to gad about, esp. to be in heat, to copulate*. Conn. — Deriv. of ro (roi), vb.? Is no doubt, in spite of the deviating vowel-sound, cognate with No. and Sw. ralla, vb., *to gad about; to leap; to be in heat*.

**røllet**<sup>1</sup> [rølet], adj., *shabby, with hair hanging in tangled lumps*, of a young horse when losing its hair; a r. staig. Also rølli [røli]. — No. a) ruvlen, ruv-lutt, ryvlen, b) røyvlen, adjs., *shaggy; ragged; tangled*. See røll<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**røllet**<sup>2</sup> [rølet], adj., *in heat*; a r. staig (*one-year-old horse*). Conn. In the same place rølli [røli], "a r. staig", for røllet<sup>1</sup>, adj. — See røll, vb.

**rølli** [røli], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *fishing-buoy made of hide*. Fe.? acc. to J.I. See roller, rolli, sbs.

**røllin** [rølin], sb., a) *a young horse having lost half or most of its coat and therefore having a shabby appearance*; a pellet [pælet] or pæld [pæld] r. pellet = *ragged; tangled*. Also *a sheep losing its wool*. b) *a sheep from which the wool has been plucked, but with patches left on the parts of the body most sensitive to cold*; also reported in the forms rølling [røliŋ] and rollin [rølin]. U<sup>n</sup>. — Poss. a \*hrøyflingr from O.N. hrøyfi (hreyfi), n., *the fleece of a sheep*. See the cognate røll<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**rølli** [røli]-*spindle*, sb., *horse-tail*, equisetum. Y<sup>m</sup>. The first part is poss. røll<sup>2</sup>, sb., *horse*, corresponding to "horse" in the Eng. name for the same plant.

**rømikoll** [røm'ikø'l] and **remikoll** [rem'ikø'l], rem'ikø'l], sb., *a round vessel made of staves*, used esp. for holding cream and curds; also for putting the butter in when churning. Now often in a wider use, denoting a round wooden vessel in general, a small tub (Du.). rømikoll: Sa., Wests. Elsewhere comm.: remikoll [rem'ikø'l]. The pronunc. [rem'ikø'l]

is reported from Du. In Sa. also rømiskol [røm'iskø'l]. — \*rjóma-kolla, from O.N. rjómi, m., *cream*, and \*kolla, No., Fær., Icel. and Sw. dial. kolla, f., *a vessel, bucket* (in No., Fær., Icel. *a bucket without a hoop*). rømiskol may be \*rjóma-skál; see skol, sb., *a bowl*. remi-for rømi- is no doubt due to infl. of the common "ream", sb., *cream* (L.Sc. ream, reyme). For an old Norn use of the word "ream", of *dead calm*, see under "ream", sb.

**rømiskol** [røm'iskø'l], sb., = rø-mikoll; see the prec. word.

**røni** [røni (røni)], sb., 1) *a stony hill*; now rare as a common noun in this sense. Lunn. [røni]. 2) *a stone-heap*, prop. a) *a mass of earth-fast stones*, a r. o' stens: Conn. [røni]; now often b) *a heap of loose-lying stones* (esp. *big stones*); corresponding in N. and W. Shetland to L.Sc. "cairnie", used in Du. 3) *a (single) big stone, fragment of rock, earthfast stone*. Lunn. [røni]. — In place-names comm. in sense of *stony ground*, esp. *stony elevation or ridge of hills*, and comm. pronounced with short ø [røni]. Exx.: de Røni o' Crawtun (Sa.). Røni fogra [føgra] (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>): \*hraunit fagra, "the fair stony hill". de Rønis o' Brinnister [brøn'istør] (Kwarf<sup>n</sup>, S.Sh.). de Rønis o' Mirka-water (Lunn.). de Rønins [rønins] (Ai., Skaw, Wh.): \*hraunin, pl. def. form with added Eng. pl. -s. With long ø: de Rønens [rønøns] (Ai.). de Berrarønis [bær'arønis] (Sa.): \*berg-hraun. de Fellarønis [fæl'arønis] (De.): \*fæl-hraun. de Hjøgarønis [hjø'garønis] (Olnefirt' Ness, Nm.): \*haugahraun. Krogarøni [krø'garøni] (M.Roe): \*krák(u)hraun. de Langarøni [laŋ'arøni] and Longarøni [lån'(g)arøni] (N.Roe; Busta, De.). Langrøni [laŋrøni] (Olnefirt' Ness, Nm.). When uncompounded, rarely without suffix, and then with long ø,

thus: de Røn [røn] (Fe.), stony ridge of hills. As the second part in place-names, however, often røn with short vowel-sound [røn] ræn]. Exx.: Boll-røn [bəl'ærən' (-røn')] (Ai.): prob. (in regard to the appearance of the place) \*böll-hraun, "the round stony hill"; cf. a) Ballafell [bäl'afel'] (Uyea, Nm.): prob. \*ballar-fell, and b) Fær. Böll-heygur (several places). Hurøn (Horøn) [hūrən (hōrən)] (T watt and Onje-firt', Ai.): \*hō (há)-hraun, "the high, stony hill (the high, rocky ridge of hills)". Hol(e)røn [hól'ærən'] (Fogri-garth, Ai.): prob. \*hól(a)hraun; O.N. hól, m., a hill, Shetl. hul. de Hwida-røns or Kwidarøns [hwid'arøns; kwid'arøns], also -rønís (Nm.): \*hvítu hraun, pl. Kollerøn, in Ai. [kól'ærən'], and in Nibon, Nm<sup>w</sup>. [kól'ærón'], rounded, rocky hills: \*koll-hraun; see kóll<sup>1</sup>, sb. As the first part røn(a) [røna]- in e.g. de Rønalds [røn'adelds'] (Hul, N.Roe): \*hraun-deildir; see deild, sb. Røn(a)hul [røn'awól'] (M.Roe): \*hraun-hóll. Rønavid [røn'avi'rt' (-fi'rt')]: \*hraun(a)-varða or -varði. — Rønís [rønís]-hill (\*Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>), the highest hill in Shetland, older \*Rønís-fell (in Timothy Pont's map of Shetland, produced by Blaeu, Amsterdam 1646, written "Renisfelt hill"): \*hrauns-fell. The dome top of the hill rises above a stony height, the old, now almost obs., name of which is "de Rønís". The red granite of the height has given rise to the erroneous derivation "Rønness" from a supposed \*rauðanes. — A form róni [róni] is much rarer than røni, e.g. de Róni o' Burravoe (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.); cf. above the pronunc. [kól'ærón'] of Kollerøn in Nm<sup>w</sup>. — O.N. hraun, n., *stone-heap, stony ground*. Fær. reyn, n., *stony ground, stony height*.

**rönzj** [röndzj], sb., *rapid motion (cloud-drift; strong current)*; also *the wash of the waves, surf*. Nm. — May have arisen, by i-mutation, from

røns, rönzj, O.N. \*runs; see røns, rönzj, sb. and vb.

**rør** [rør, rø<sup>o</sup>r] and **rør-girs** [rør-gi'rs (rø<sup>o</sup>r-), -ge'rs (-gø'rs)], sb., *the common reed, esp. reed-grass*. Wests. — O.N. røyrr (reyrr), m., *the common reed, arundo*. No. røyr, f. and n., a) *the common reed, arundo*, b) = røyrgas, n., *reed-grass, phalaris arundinacea*, Da. rørgæs.

**rør** [rør, rø<sup>o</sup>r], vb., *to build up something loosely and temporarily, esp. of stones*; to r. op a dike (a fence), a wa' ['wall'], a krø (a sheep-fold), a hus. U<sup>n</sup>, Nm<sup>w</sup>. [rør] noted down in U<sup>n</sup>.; [rø<sup>o</sup>r] in Nm<sup>w</sup>. Also rer [rø<sup>o</sup>r]: U<sup>n</sup>. — Prop. *to pile up a heap of stones*, from O.N. røyrr (reyrr), \*hrøyrr, m., *a heap of stones*, Sw. rör, n. O.N. røyra (reyra), vb., is recorded in sense of *to bury in a stone-heap*. With the difference of meaning between Shetl. rø<sup>o</sup>r, vb., and O.N. røyra (reyra), vb., cf. the corresponding diff. between Shetl. kes, kjos, kus, vbs., and O.N. kasa, vb. — "røyrr", sb., *stone-heap*, is preserved in Shetland in a few place-names, such as: de Nort' and de Sooth Røren [rørən], de Digna-Røren [digna røren]: three rocky hills, all in Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Nibon).

**rørpikker** [rør'pikør], sb., for rur-pikker. Fe. See ruderpikker, sb.

**†røs** [røs, røs], sb., *praise, commendation*; he has a great r. o' dee, *he praises you highly*. Conn. [røs]. Also *boast*. — Is orig. O.N. hrós, f. or n. (Fær. rós, No. rös, f. and n.), but the vowel-sound ø for u (\*ruse) is due to L.Sc. infl. L.Sc. ruse, ruisse, sb., *boast; praise* (Jam.).

**†røs** [røs, røs], vb., 1) vb. a., *to commend highly*. 2) vb. n., *to boast*. comm. For røs in a proverbial phrase see †brigg, sb. — O.N. hrósa, vb., a) *to praise*, b) *to boast*. In the same senses L.Sc. ruse, ruisse, sb., a) *boast*, b) *praise*. Shetl. røs

is no regular phonetic development of O.N. *hrósa*, which ought to give \**rúsd* in Shetl. Norn. The vowel-sound *ø* is due to infl. of L.Sc.

**røsklet** [røsklæt], adj., of corn: *having long, coarse and brittle stalks*; **r.** corn. Sa., Wests. See *ruski*, adj.

**røslæt** [røslæt], adj., *impetuous; hasty; heedless*; a **r.** body. Sa., Wests. — No. *ruslutt*, adj., *negligent; heedless* (R.).

**røt** [røt], vb., is in form prop. Eng. root, vb., just as Shetl. *røt* [røt], sb., is Eng. root, sb. — cf. e.g. Eng. good, adj., in Shetl. pronunc.: [gød]; Eng. boot, sb., in Shetl.: [bøt]; Eng. soot, sb., in Shetl.: [søt], — but in senses such as *to rummage; to be occupied with soiling work*, “to **r.** in or wi’ onyting”, *røt* springs from O.N. *róta*, vb., *to turn upside down, to stir up, to disturb*, etc. No. *rota*, vb., also inter alia *to be occupied with soiling work*. Shetl. *røt* is used like Icel. and Fær. *róta*, No. and Sw. *rota*, Da. *rode*, partly like *rums* and *rumsel*, vbs., *to rummage*. In sense of *to root up (earth)*, e.g. of swine, Shetl. *røt* assimilates to Eng. *root*, vb.

†**røv**<sup>1</sup> [røv], sb., *a riveting plate*, assimilates in sense to O.N. *ró*, f., No. *ro*, f.; but the form of the word is L.Sc.; cf. in Jam.: *roove*, *ruve*, *ruiff*, vb., *to rivet, clinch*. — In sense of *rivet, clincher nail*, *røv* is later and prob. a loan-word from L.Sc.

**røv**<sup>2</sup> [røv, rø<sup>3</sup>v], sb., *untidy state*;

*disorder, confusion*; in a **r.** Nm. To be classed with *røv*, vb.

**røv** [røv], vb., *to scamp a piece of work*; to **r.** t’row [‘through’] onyting. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — No. *røyva*, vb., inter alia *to shake up, throw up in a loose pile; to disarrange*. The Shetl. form also permits of a deriv. from O.N. *rjúfa*, vb., *to break up*, etc. (to be classed with No. “*røyva*”), in No. (*rjuva*) also: *to overturn, disarrange*. See *røb*, vb.

**røvaskerri** [røv<sup>2</sup>askær*i*], sb., *a worthless thing*; also collect.: *worthless objects, lumber*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.

— The first part *røva-* is prob. to be classed with the two prec. words. The second part is poss. No. *skarv*, n., *a poor, useless thing*, or a \**skarr*, No. *skarre*, m., *something worn out*, = *skark*, m., *something feeble and wretched, an old horse*; No. *skarren*, adj., *feeble, wretched*.

**røvet** [røvæt, røvæt], adj., *slovenly, careless*; partly a) actively of a person: *that performs a piece of work untidily and carelessly*; a **r.** body. Nm<sup>w</sup>. [røvæt (røvæt)]; partly b) passively of work: *badly and imperfectly done*; a **r.** job. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. [røvæt (røvæt)]. — To be classed with *røv*<sup>2</sup>, sb., and *røv*, vb.

**røvlet** [røvlet], adj., = *røvet*; to *dø* [dø: ‘do’] onyting in a **r.** manner, in a **r.** way (*slovenly, imperfectly*). Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom, Bard.). — No. *røyvlen*, adj., *untidy; disarranged* (*ruvlutt*, *ruvlen*, *ryvlen*, adj., *rough; tangled, etc.*).

## S.

**sabb** [sab], vb., *to saturate, esp. with water; to soak*. Comm. in perf. part. *sabbet* [sabæt], also adj., *saturated; soaked*; hit [‘it’ = de wood] is fairly *sabbet* (Fo.); a *sabbet* piece o’ wood. — No. *sabba*, vb., used

in sense of *to spill water; to plod* (Aa.), has also been used in sense of *to be heavy with moisture*; cf. No. *sabben*, adj., *heavy and rainy* (of the air), *muddy* (of the roads).

**sabbet** [sabæt], adj., *heavy with*

*moisture, soaked*, e.g. of a piece of wood, may partly be No. *sabben*, adj., *heavy and rainy*, etc., partly perf. part. of *sabb*, vb., q.v.

**saddle**, sb., a *saddle*, used in Shetl. place-names, occas. of a *saddle or hollow in the sky-line of a hill*, similar to O.N. *sǫðull*, m., *saddle*, in No. place-names ("Sadelen", "Salen"). Thus: de Saddle o' Swarister (Y<sup>e</sup>). Found also in the form *sedel* [sədəl] in sense of *saddle*, L.Sc. *saidle*, and metaph.: a *saddle-shaped hollow in a height*. [sədəl] may be an anglicised pronunc. of [\*sādəl], corresponding to No., Da. and Sw. *sadel*, Fær. *saðil*, m. "Sedlas [sədlas] burn" in Y<sup>s</sup>. owes its name to a hollow in a hill, corresponding to O.N. *Saðla* as the name of a stream in Norway. — As a common noun *sedel* is occas. used in a local sense: *angular bone behind the gill-opening in a flatfish (esp. a skate)*, owing to the saddle-shaped form of the bone; de *sedel o' de skate* (U<sup>n</sup>.: se<sup>o</sup>dəl). Also *sedelben* [se<sup>o</sup>dəlben; se<sup>o</sup>·dəlben], = "saddle-bone". Cf. *virðaben*, sb.

**\*sadna**, vb., *to prove true, accuse justly*, = O.N. *sanna*, vb. Fo. Handed down only in the Foula song in the passive voice: *sadnast wo* = O.N. *sannask á*. O.N. *sanna á einhværn*, *to accuse a person justly*. See *sand*, vb.

**sag** [sāg], vb., of tide: *to slacken, cease*. U<sup>n,w</sup>. "de east-tide is *saget* [sāgəd], de east-tide will be *sagin*" (U<sup>wg</sup>. J.Sp.). — \**saga*. No. *saga* (R.), and *sagga* (Aa.), Da. *sagge*, vb., *to walk heavily and slowly, to linger*.

**\*sagda** [sagda], adv. expr., intensive: *indeed, certainly*, noted down only in conn. with "say", vb., in phrases such as: a) "A' (ā: 'all?') say dee s.", *I tell you for certain*. Fo. b) *Naa [nā] say dee, naa say dee s.*, *I certainly have not (cer-*

*tainly do not know) what you ask for (about)*. Ai. (Snaranes). — Poss. a *said*, "I said so", O.N. *sagða*, past tense of *segja*, vb., *to say*; see the foll. word. More prob., however, No. *sagt(e)*, *sagta*, Sw. dial. *sagt*, adv., *certainly, no doubt*, Da. *sagtens* (\**sagte*), *easily, no doubt*.

**\*sagda**, **\*sagde** [sagda, saggdə, sādə], vb., 3rd pers. sing. impf. ind., "(he) said", in a sea-song in Norn from U<sup>n</sup>, now almost unintelligible. — O.N. *sagði*, 3rd pers. sing. impf. ind. of "segja", vb., *to say*.

**sagg**, **sjagg** [sag (säg)], sb., *close, drizzling rain*. Noted down in Du. [sag], and Y<sup>s</sup>. [sag, säg]. Elsewhere more comm. *sogg*, *sjogg* [sög]. — Icel. *saggi*, m., *moisture*. See *sogg*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**sagg**<sup>1</sup>, **sjagg** [sag (säg)], vb., *to drizzle*; he is *saggin* (*sjaggin*). Du., Y<sup>s</sup>. — \**sagga*. Sw. dial. *sagga*, vb., *to drizzle*. See *sjogg*, vb.

**sagg**<sup>2</sup> [sag], vb., *to drift slowly in a certain direction*; "shø [she' = de boat] is *saggin* to leeward". Fo. — No. *sagga*, vb., *to walk heavily and slowly*, Da. dial. *sagge*, vb. Cf. *sag*, vb.

†**sagh**, †**sach** [saχ], sb., of wind: *abatement, cessation*, see *sagten*, vb.

**sagin** [sāgin], sb., *a dying-away tide, the last, feeble movement of the tide before it turns; stillness of the tide*; de s. o' de tide. U. — Orig. no doubt a \**sagan*, f., from \**saga*, vb., *to walk slowly and heavily*; see *sag*, vb. The current form *sagin* is a pres. part. form of *sag*.

†**sagta** [saχta (sāχta)] and †**sakta** [sakta], sb., *easy (and sauntering) gait, gentle rowing; ease, gentleness*. he 'll just geng at his ain ['own'] s. (U<sup>wg</sup>.: saχta); comin' at a moderate s.; row at your ain s.! *pull gently! take it easy!* (U<sup>wg</sup>.: s.; saχta). The form with g [χ] is the common one. — Prop. a sb., formed

from the adv. sagta; see the foll. word.

†**sagta** [saχta, sāχta], and †**sakta** [sakta], adv., *gently, slowly*, esp. as a call in rowing: *pull gently, easily!* sakta: U<sup>mo</sup>. and several places. More comm. sagta. — Da. sagte, No. sagte, sagta, Sw. sakta, adv., from L.Germ. sagt (sacht).

†**sagten** [sāχtən, saχən], vb., *to slacken, abate, cease*, esp. of wind and tide; de wind or tide is sagt-nin [sāχtnin] (U<sup>wg</sup>.); hit ['it'] is begun to s. (Fe.: saχən). Also sagt [sāχt]; de tide is sagtin; U<sup>wg</sup>. Pres. part. is used substantively: de sagtnin [sāχtnin] o' de wind or tide (U<sup>wg</sup>.). — sagh, sach [saχ], sb., *abatement, cessation*, of wind, prob. represents an old \*sagt; der 'r a s. i' de wind. Conn., Du. — Da. sagtne, vb. n., *to slacken*, No. sagta, vb. a., *to soften*; Sw. sakta, vb., *to abate*; from L.Germ. See the prec. word.

**sail** [sail], sb., *current (ocean current), moving very slowly*, a mere s., a s. o' tide. U<sup>n</sup>. (Haroldswick, Norwick). — \*sall? Prob. to be classed with No. sala, vb., *to move lazily and slowly*; of wind: *to abate* (sala av), and No. salla, vb., *to abate*, e.g. of the wind; Da. dial. salle, vb., id. sail has prob. been developed from a "sail", in which softened l [l] has in turn been developed from orig. ll: \*sall. The sound-combinations a) -ail [ail, äil], b) -oil [öil, oïl (äil)], c) -ain [(ain) äin], d) -oin [öin, oïn (äin)] in Shetl. Norn, esp. in U., often replace a) -a], -ä], b) -ö], -oï] (-ä]), c) (-a)] -ä], d) -ö], -oï] (ä]), from orig. -all, -oll, -ann, -onn. Cf. sail, vb.

**sail** [sail (säil)], vb., *to move*, esp. *to sail, very slowly, to creep along*, to s. in, to s. in t'rough de skerris: Fe. to s. to leeward, *to sail (glide, drift) quite slowly to leeward* (Fo.), = to sagg to leeward. — Prob. \*salla from \*sala, vb., *to move very slowly*. For the latter, and for a

development of sound -all > -a] > -ail, see under sail, sb. Shetl. sail, vb., differs in sense as well as in pronunc. from Eng. sail, vb. sail now partly merges with the pronunc. of säil, vb., *to filter*, O.N. sila. sail may also be No. sila, vb., *to move slowly*. Sw. dial. sila, vb., *to trickle gently*.

**sain** [sē<sup>n</sup>, sē<sup>n</sup>], vb., is L.Sc. sain, vb., a) *to make the sign of the cross*, b) *to bless*, corresponding to O.N. signa, vb., but is (was) used in Shetl. also in sense of *to practise witchcraft; by means of a formula to try to exercise a magic influence*, esp. in order to bring help and recovery. In the same way O.N., Icel., Fær., No., Sw. signa, Da. signe, vb. O.N. "signa" was used also of heathen blessing: *to consecrate to the gods by certain signs and formulæ, next by consecration to bring magic power or witchcraft*.

**saklos, sak-less** [sakləs], adj., *blameless, guiltless*. O.N. saklauss, adj., id. Eng. dial. sackless.

**saks** [saks] and **saksi** [saksi], sb., 1) *one or more incisions made with a razor on diff. parts of the body (esp. the legs), where the skin has been hardened by scabby sores, to cause the bad blood to flow*; de s. o' de legs. N.I.; esp. in the form saksi (noted down in U., Fe. and Y<sup>b</sup>.). 2) *chaps and cracks in the skin, esp. in the feet, partly with encrusted dirt; chaps in the feet caused by frost or exposure to alternate wet and sudden cooling down*. N.I. he 's got saks in his feet (Fe., acc. to J.I.). Now more comm. saksi; thus in U. — No. saks, n., *small chaps in the skin caused by frost*, also and prop. *something chopped or minced*; Fær. saks, n., *chaps in the skin (esp. in the feet and hands) with encrusted dirt*. See saks, vb. **saks** [saks], vb., *to make incisions*

*in the skin, esp. with the end of a razor to cause the flow of bad blood, due to injury of a part of the body, or as a remedy against rheumatism. Similar to ben, vb. Also metaph. in the same sense as "to tak' horn-bluid" [blød: 'blood']. U<sup>n</sup>. to s. chilblains: U. — O.N. saxa, vb., to hack, cut (sax, n., a large knife or short sword); Icel. saxa, vb., to hack, causing many small wounds (B.H.), No. saksa, vb., to hack, cut, Fær. saksa, vb., esp. to hoe a sown field, Da. dial., Jut. sakse, vb., to cut up butter crosswise with a blunt knife, in order to cleanse it from hairs.*

**saksi**, sb., see saks, sb.

**saksi** [saksi], adj., of the skin, esp. in the feet, partly also in the hands: *chapped and dirty, having encrusted dirt*; s. i' de heel. Fe., acc. to J.I. — No. saksutt, adj., of the skin: *chapped and tender* (R.). See saks, saksi, sb.

†**sakta**, sb. and adv., see †sagta.

**salho** [sālho], sb., a large, full-grown shark (smaller species of shark), Shetl. ho, esp. a large female shark. Conn. Similar to blögaho (Conn.) and blaho (Fo.); see blaho, sb. — The first part sal- may be either No. sal, adj., of a pale, dull colour; *sallow, pasty*, poss. referring to the sandy colour of the belly, or rather No. sala, vb., to move lazily and slowly, in this case denoting a big, heavy and listless figure.

†**salihu**, sb., see †selihu.

\***salt** [sa'lt], sb., salt. This form with short a, and pronounced l, is now obs., superseded by L.Sc. saut [sāt, sāt]. The form salt is otherwise found in the compd. saltfat [sa'ltfat, -fət], sb., a salt-cellar, L.Sc. saltfat, as well as occas. in place-names, such as: Saltness [sa'ltne:s (sa'lt-)] in several places, Saltness (W.), a reminder of the boiling of sea-water carried on there for the

extraction of salt. de Saltapøl [sä'ltapøl] (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>.), a saline pool, O.N. \*salt-pollr. — O.N. salt, n., salt.

**salt** [sa'lt], adj., salt, e.g. in the expr. "as s. as brack" (a Sc. phr.; see Jam. under "brack", sb.). The Shetl. pronunc. [sa'lt] points back to O.N. saltr, adj., salt. Now comm.: saut, adj., L.Sc. form.

**sambek, sambug** [sambæk], sb., the place where two pieces of long-line (bugts) are joined together. U. — No doubt an orig. \*sambugr, m., or poss. \*sambugt, f. (see bugt, sb.), in sense of a bending together, a joining; cf. bendin, sb. O.N. bugr, m., a bend; curvature, bugt, f., id. — Scarcely a corruption of sambord, sb., q.v.

**sambord (samber)** [sambørd, sambør (sāmbør)], sb., the joining of two pieces of long-line, bugts; the place where two pieces of long-line are joined together. Partly also of the joining of the long-line and the buoy-rope; in this sense in Edm.: sambord (U.?). [sambør] is the most common form of pronunc. In Du. is noted down a form [sambørd]; U<sup>n</sup>. occas.: sanberd [sānbørd, sānbørd]; Lunn.: sembord [sæmbørd], and Conn. occas.: sember [sæmbør], in sense of the place where two pieces of long-line are joined together; a samfer [sa'mfər], reported from Fe. in the last sense, is poss. the same word. — \*samburðr, m., a joining together, from O.N. sam-, as the first part of compd.: together, and O.N. burðr, m., a bearing, bringing, etc. "samburðr" is recorded in O.N. in a deviating, metaphorical sense: *intercourse, association*. samfer might also be explained as a \*samfar, with which cf. O.N. samfər, f., in metaph. sense *intercourse, companionship*. See sambug, samfast(in), sbs., and cf. bendin, sb.



**samfast** [samfast, sam'fast] and **samfastin** [sam'fast'in, samfas'tin (šamfas'tin)], sb., *the place where two pieces of long-line, bugts, are joined together*, = sambug, sambord. samfast: Nm<sup>w.</sup>; samfastin: Fo., Wests. — Cf. O.N. samfesting, f., *a joining*, from samfesta, vb., *to bind, tie together*. In form samfast is similar to O.N. samfastr, adj., *joined*, and samfast, adv., *continuously*, but may, however, spring from an orig. \*samfesta or -festan, -festing (by dropped ending). With regard to fast for \*fest cf. fast(i), sb., *a rope*, O.N. festr, f.

**samkenn** [sam'kæn'], interj., exclamation in the affirmative: *certainly, truly*; samkenn! De. — May represent a \*sannkenn by dissimilation, prop. *declared in truth* or something similar. Cf. Icel. sannkenndr, adj., *justly accused*, E.J. O.N. sannkenna, vb., *to accuse one justly*.

**sand** [sānd], sb., the word is O.N. sandr, m., and Eng. sand, sb. As a common noun in Shetl. with long a, as a place-name (in which the word springs from O.N.), partly with short, partly with long a, and partly with ä, when this is followed by a softened, palatalized n [sānd]. Exx. in place-names: Sand [sānd] (St.), name of a village: \*å sandi. de Sandjens [sānjəns] (Skae, Nm.): \*sandarnir, *the sands*. Milja sanda [meja sanda] (Isle of Uyea, Nm<sup>n-w.</sup>): \*millum sanda, *between the sands (between the tracts of sand)*. de Sandibruggs [sān'dibrog's] (Sa.), sandy slopes: \*sandbrekkur; O.N. sandbrekka, f., *sand-hill*; see brogg and brekk, sbs. Sandfell [sāndfel] (Burrafirth, U.), sandy hill: \*sandfell. Sandness [sanēs (sannēs)], a parish on Wests.: \*sandnes, *sandy ness*. Sandwick [san(d)wīk] (U., Wh., Du.): \*sandvík, *sandy creek*. Sandsting [sa'nstín,

sa'nstén], a parish on Wests., orig. a place of assize: \*sandsþing. — In the foll. words, beginning with sand-, long and short a alternate.

**sand** [(sa'nd) sānd], vb., *to say yes continually*, esp. in the expr. "to s. wi' [wī]", *to wheedle one, always to say yes*; he aye (*always*) sanded [(sa'ndəd) sāndəd] wi'. U<sup>n</sup>. — May be either a) O.N. sanna, vb., *to verify, prove, confirm*, No. sanna etter, *to wheedle one, always saying yes* (Aa.), or b) Sw. dial. samta, santa, "samta (santa) mä (med)", vb., *to say yes to everything that someone else says* (Ri.). The use of the prep. in the Shetl. and Sw. exprs. assimilates.

**sandigiddek** [san'digid'ək, sān'digid'ək (-qidək, -gedək, -qedək)], sb., *the sand-eel*, Ammodytes lancea; see geddek (giddek), sb.

**sandikrapp** [sān'dikrap' (sān'dikrap')], sb., *cramp in horses that have swallowed too much sand*, when grazing in very sandy places; de horse is gotten de s. Fe. — Prop. "*sand cramp*"; see krapp<sup>1</sup>, sb. Cf. the foll. word and sandvelta, sb.

**sandikrupp** [san'dikrup' (sān'dikrup')], sb., = sandikrapp. de horse is gotten de s. Fe. — krupp is to be classed with No. kryppa, vb., *to shrink, contract*, from \*krupp-, of shrinking or something shrunken.

**sandilu** [san'dilū' (-lū'; sān'dilū')], sb., *ring-plover*, charadrius hiaticula. comm. Also sandilug [san'dilūg' (-lūg'; sān'dilūg')]: Du. and several places. In F.I.: [san'dilūg']. — Ork. sandlo and "sand-lark". — \*sandló. O.N. ló, No. lo, f., *golden plover*, charadrius. No. (obs.) sandlo, f., (in Aa. under lo, f. 1), prob. the same bird as Shetl. sandilu. Icel. sandló (-lóa), f., charadrius hiaticula (B.H.).

**sandkorn** [(sandkörn) sändkörn, sändkörn], sb., *one of the small stones, gathered on the sea-shore*,

*tied to a fishing long-line (a pakkil or "weight") at certain intervals; the lesser sinker.* Prop. and esp. used as a sea-term, tabu-name. Nm<sup>w</sup>. [sändkörn] is reported from Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. as a tabu-name. The common name is "bighter", orig. from bugt, sb., *a certain length of line.* The larger sinker (one on each end of the main line) is called a) kappi, kappisten, b) "steed-sten".—\*sandkorn, prop. *grain of sand*, in this case no doubt to be defined as *a small lump from the sand, i.e. from the sea-shore.*

**sandvelta** [sän(d)'vei<sup>l</sup>'ta], **sandvelter** [sän(d)'væi<sup>l</sup>'tər (-væ<sup>l</sup>'tər), -ve<sup>l</sup>'tər, -vei<sup>l</sup>'tər (-ve<sup>l</sup>'tər)] and **sandveltin** [sän(d)'vei<sup>l</sup>'tin], sb., *disease causing cramp in horses, due to their swallowing too much sand with their food when grazing in very sandy pastures.* Y<sup>n</sup>.: sandvelta and [sän(d)'vei<sup>l</sup>'tər (-ve<sup>l</sup>'tər)]. U<sup>n</sup>.: sandvelter [sän(d)'væi<sup>l</sup>'tər (-væ<sup>l</sup>'tər, -vei<sup>l</sup>'tər, -ve<sup>l</sup>'tər)] and sandveltin. — Prop. *an overturning, writhing or rolling, caused by sand, "sand-writhing", "sand-rolling".* The name is due to the sick animals' rolling themselves on the ground. No. velt, m., and velta, f., Icel. velta, f., *a rolling, etc.* O.N. velting, f., *rotation, rolling*, from "velta", vb., *to roll.* With the Shetl. form veltter, cf. Sw. dial. vältra, vb., *to upset*, and (in dial.) valltra, f., *an upsetting*, No. valtra, vb., *to roll, fall over*, etc. See veltter, sb. and vb.

**sandwarpet** [sänd'war'pət], perf. part. and adj., *thrown together in a heap and mixed with sand*, esp. of seaweed washed ashore; a s. bruk o' waar (*a heap of seaweed*, see bruk, sb.). Sa., Wests. — May be an orig. "\*sandvarpaðr" from O.N. varpa, vb., *to throw, cast.* Eng. warp, vb., is used in a deviating sense. Cf. however, Eng. warp, sb.

**sang, sang** [saŋ], sb., *song, a singing, singing sound.* The form "sang" is rather L.Sc., as O.N. has "søngr", m., and No. has "song", m. But in the special sense of *a surging sound in the sea although it is calm* (foreboding bad weather), "a seasang" (W. Burraf., Ai.), the word is prob. Northern and arisen from O.N. søngr. Cf. the local use of song, sb.

**sangster** [sa'ŋstər], **sangsterbrøni** [sa'ŋ'stərbrøni (-brøni)], sb., *a cake made of barley-meal kneaded with fish-livers and roasted on a gridiron.* Easts. (Lunn., Wh., Sk.), Y<sup>h</sup>. Mostly in the compd. sangsterbrøni. Wh. (and Sk.): sangster. From Fe. is reported a deviating form: sinksterbrøni [sə'ŋk'stərbrøni] or sinkseterbrøni [sə'ŋk'setərbrøni].—sangster corresponds in meaning to No. "kams, kangs" (see kengsi, sb.), but can hardly be the same word, as s before a can scarcely have developed from k. An orig. \*sams in sense of *something kneaded or mixed together*, cognate with No. sumsa and sumpa, vbs., *to grasp, stir together*, may be supposed. A deriv. of \*sang- in sense of *a singeing* is doubtless also conceivable; sinkster, in that case, from \*sing-. Icel. sangr, adj., *singed*, No. sengra, vb., *to singe*, Germ. sengen, vb. sangsterbrønīs are baked on a gridiron in contrast to kwags, hwags, which are boiled. The now grilled brønīs (*barley- or oat-cakes*) were formerly baked in the ashes. The root-meaning suggested above in regard to \*sams seems, however, to be the most conceivable. With \*samsa, in the root-meaning suggested, cf. No. kamsa, vb., *to knead, to mix together*, from which the above "kams" is derived.

**sann** [san], sb., assertive exclamation in the exprs. "upo my [mi] s. by my s. [bi mi san]!" *upon my word!* — No. and Fær. sann, f., prop.

*truth*, now only in the assertive exprs.: a) No. *mi sann!* b) Fær. *mín sann!* *uppá mín sann!* upon my word! — *sang* [sɑŋ], “by my sang! upo my sang!” which is Eng. dial. *sang*, from Fr. *sang*, *blood*, is now more comm. in Shetl. than *sann*.

**sar** [sār], sb., *bits of chaff sticking to the corn-stalks after the thrashing and then stripped off*; to strip aff de s. U. — Doubtless prop. *sediment*; *refuse*. Cf. No. (East Norw.) *sar* = *sor*, *sorr*, n., *lumps of ice*, prop. *sediment*; Icel. *sori*, m., *syrya*, f., *sediment*, *dregs*.

**sara-blind** [sāra blind], sb., *a large spider with very long legs*, found in the pasture, esp. on peaty soil. U<sup>n</sup>. — For the second part see *blind*<sup>2</sup>, sb. *sara* may represent “*soro* [sōro, sōro]” = “*sorrow*” in sense of *the devil*. Note, however, also Sw. dial. *saren* = *the devil*.

**sara-sløb** [sāra sløb], sb., *a big jelly-fish, medusa*; *acalepha*. St., Wests. — The second part is *sløb*, sb., a) *gelatinous substance*; b) *jelly-fish*. For the first part see the prec. word.

**sara-vissek** [vissek] [sāra visæk (visæk)], sb., = *sara-sløb*. Acc. to J. I. also a species of *sea-anemone*, *actinia*. See *vissek*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**sarc**, **sair** [sē<sup>ə</sup>r], adj., *sore, that feels pain*, is a L.Sc. form (*sair*, *sare*: Jam.) and not directly developed from O.N. *sárr*, adj., *sore*, which in Shetl. ought to have given \**sor*, corresponding to Eng. *sore*. The common Shetl. expr. “*sick and sare*”, however, distinctly points back to the corresponding expr. in O.N.: *sjúkr ok sárr*, prop. *sick and wounded*.

**saren** [sārən], pres. part.? reported only in the exprs. “*s. fu* [‘full’]”, “*s. drunk*”, *drunk, so that one cannot walk steadily*; to *geng s. fu*, *to go swaying from side to side, owing to drunkenness*. Conn. — May doubt-

less be referred to No. *sarra*, vb., *to walk slowly and lurchingly*.

**saris?** **souris?**, sb., reported by Th. Mathewson acc. to notes from Nm. with the pronunc.: [sāuris (sā-ris?)], written “*sauris*”, in sense of *long-tailed, reddish-coloured jelly-fish (medusa)*. See *sara-sløb*, *sara-vissek*, sbs.

**sassermet**, **sasser-meat** [sas(s)‘ər-met], sb., *chopped meat; meat (beef) minced with fat, salt and spice, stuffed into intestines and hung up for drying; a kind of dried meat sausage*. comm. No. *saksemat*, m., *pluck, minced for meat sausage*, infl. by L.Sc. *saster*, *pudding* (from M.E. *saucister*, *sausage*). Cf. Da. dial., Jut. *saks*, sb., *sausage*. To be classed with *saks*, sb. and vb.

**say** [sē<sup>ə</sup>, sē], sb., *a tale, narrative*; *dey had a s. among dem*; hit [‘it’] is no [‘not’] to be made a *s.* *about, that is nothing to talk about, I can neither praise nor blame it* (Fe.). N.I. — This use of “*say*” agrees better with O.N. *saga*, f., and *sǫgn*, f., *a statement, tale*, than with Eng. *say*, sb.

**say** [sē<sup>ə</sup>, sē], vb., in the expr. “*s. frae*”, *to tell (about something)*, “*dey say sae* [‘so’] *f(r)ae*”, corresponds to O.N. “*segja frá*”, and in the expr. “*s. till (s. tō)*”, *to give instructions*, to O.N. *segja til*. See “*frae*” and “*till*”, preps. and advs. — “*s. tō* [tō], *s. f(r)ae*”, *to relate accurately that which one has been told*; hit [‘it’] is *s. tō*, *s. f(r)ae*, *it is (I tell it) exactly as I have heard it* (Y.). — In the expr. “*a true-said word*”, “*true-said*” is a translation of O.N. *sannsağōr* or *sannmæltr*, perf. part., *said truly*. O.N. *sannsegja* and *sannmæla*, vbs., *to say truly*.

**säi** [säi] and **säien** [säiən], sb., *a tarred strip of cloth laid between two overlapping boards for calking a clincher-built boat*. *säien* is re-

ported esp. from Fe. — \*sī, with the usual local anglicising of O.N. í to äi in Shetl. No. si, n., *oakum*, etc., used for *calking seams in boats and ships*; Icel. sí (B.H.: sý), n., *intermediate layer, fibre*, Fær. siggǫ, n.

säi [säi], vb., *to clear by straining*. O.N. sfa, vb., id. Cf. säil, vb.

säien, sb., see säi, sb.

säier [säior], sb., *a strainer*. Fo. Deriv. of säi, vb.

säid, *side* [säid], adj., *long, reaching low down*; a s. jacket; hit ['it'] is ower s. — In Shetl. the word is regularly developed from O.N. slóðr, adj., *long, reaching low down*, with anglicising of í to äi; but otherwise it is equally Eng. dial., L.Sc.: *side*, adj., id.

säidi-sapp, sb., = sedi-sapp; see sede, sb.

säil<sup>1</sup> [säil], sb., in a water-mill: *a piece of iron crossing the eye on the under side of the upper millstone, and fixed on either side of the eye*. The top of the axle goes through a hole in the middle of this iron by which the millstone turns. In the collocation "grund-säil", säil is syn. with king in "grund-king"; q.v. — säil is an anglicised form "sile" from O.N. \*sigli, n.; cf. näil, "nile", sb., *a plug in a boat*, from \*nygla, f. Both words are formed in the same way as e.g. L.Sc. and Shetl. hain, vb., = O.N. hagna; sail, sb., = O.N. segl, n., *a sail*. — No. sigle, n., *a piece of iron crossing the top of the axle of the mill and turning the millstone* (Aa.); Sw. dial. sigel, segel, n., id.; Fær. sigli, n., *a piece of wood in the eye of the querystone through which the top of the axle goes*.

säil<sup>2</sup>, *sile* [säil], sb., *small fry*, esp. of herring. O.N. \*sll, \*sili, and L.Sc. sile. See sill<sup>1</sup>, sb.

säil, *sile* [säil], vb., 1) vb. a., *to strain*; to s. milk; de horse säils de water t'rough his mooth. 2) vb.

n., *to ooze, leak*; water säils t'rough a broken vessel; de water säils in t'rough de boat. — From O.N. \*sila (Icel. and Fær. sila, No. and Sw. sila), vb., *to strain*, with anglicising of í to äi, but otherwise assimilating to Eng. dial. sile, vb., *to strain*. Cf. sill<sup>2</sup>, sb.

säiler, *siler* [säilør], sb., *a milk-strainer*, a milk-s. From säil, vb.

säiler [säilør], vb., in drinking of a liquid, formed on the top of a solid substance: *to allow to filter in between the teeth*, e.g. whey from the top of curdled milk. Y., Fe.? — Anglicised form (with äi for long i) from an old \*sílra. Cf. No. sillra, sildra, vb., *to flow gently*; Da. dial., Jut. sylre, vb., id.

†säip, *sipe* [säi'p], vb., 1) *to ooze, trickle slowly*. 2) *to lap; to sip, to drink slowly and unwillingly*. — Cf. No. sipla, vb., *to lap; to sip (audibly), to sip at a liquid*, from \*sipa, vb.; Sw. dial. sipa, vb., *to ooze, trickle slowly*; Eng. dial. sipe, vb., *to ooze, dribble*. — In sense of *to drain to the last drop*, the Shetl. word is Eng. dial. sipe, vb. In sense 2 it assimilates exactly to No. sipla, vb. — säip, "sipe" [säi'p], sb., *a sip, drop*, however, is rather Eng. dial. sipe, sb.

sea [sī, sī], sb., besides meaning *sea*, has also the special sense *wave*; a sea, *a wave*, t'ree seas, *three (successive) waves*. — Springs, in sense of *wave*, from O.N. sjór, m., a) *sea*, b) *wave*. O.N. "sjór" is preserved in some Shetl. compds., esp. as the first part: sju- (gen.: sjur- and sur-, sjus- and sus-); in adnasjur, sb., as the second part.

sea-egg, sb., *echinus marinus*. Icel. sæ-egg, n., id. (B.H.).

sea-ferdi [f'ærdi], adj., *seaworthy*. U<sup>n</sup>. See ferdi, adj.

sea-geng [sī'gæŋ, sigæŋ], sb., *heavy surf*. — O.N. sjófargangr, m.,

*heavy sea*, No. sjogang, m., Da. søgang, c., id. Cf. uppgeng, sb.

**sea-kont**, see surkont, sb.

**seam** [sīm, sim], sb., single and collect., *nail (nails)*; see sem, sb.

**seam** [sīm, sim], vb., *to nail*; see sem, vb.

**seam-ferd**, see semferd, sb.

**seam-kløv**, see semkløv, sb.

**seat** [sit, set], sb., *a fishing-ground*, for fishing with hand-line. See sedek<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**sed** [səd (sē<sup>3</sup>d)], sb., *a full-grown coalfish*, gadus virens. comm. In Du.: seð [sēð] and seth, sep [sēp]. Many diff. names denote the various stages of development of sed, which is caught near the coast when young; see sillek, murt, piltek, hol (holpiltek), drølin (drøljen), stivin, beli, benki, welsi, kegga-piltek, kød, sjaper. — O.N. seiðr, m., *coal-fish*, gadus virens. The word is found also in L.Sc. dial., written "seath, seeth, seth, saith, sey, sye" (Jam., quoting Statistical Account).

**sede** [sēdə (sē<sup>3</sup>də)] and **sedi**<sup>1</sup> [sēdɪ], sb., *a mashing of sowen-sids*, (Shetl.) sooen-sids = *remains of husks sifted from oat-meal, from which are prepared sowens*, (Shetl.) sooen, *flumery*; esp. *the first mashing or soaking of sowen-sids, the first straining of sowens; thin sowens, not yet settled*. Reported from N.I. and Wests. sedi is reported from Fo.; elsewhere more comm.: sēde. Mostly, however, sedi- as the first part of compd., esp. in "sedi-sapp", *a small portion of sedi, a beverage of sedi, set aside*. — Prop. *a mashing*. Cf. Sw. dial. sätt, n., inter alia *a mashing for brandy*. O.N. sæta, f., *manure*, in No. (sæta) also *fertilizing fluid (in the soil)*. Other forms in No. are "seta" and "set", f., *the draining of fertilizing fluid through the soil* (R.). See sedesup, sb.

**sedek**<sup>1</sup> [sədək, sēdək (sədək)], sb.,

*a seat*, esp. a) *a round seat of plaited straw*. Conn., Du<sup>n</sup>. (Sandwick): [sēdək]; Du<sup>o</sup>.: [sədək, sēdək]. b) *a piece of sod, turf, dug up and used for a seat, = sodi*<sup>1</sup>; further, occas. *a big peat, put up behind the fire on the hearth*; reported in this sense from Br. in the form seidek [sēdɪk]. — Most prob. O.N. sæti, n., *something to sit on*. May also be seta, f., prop. *a sitting*, but occas. used in the same way as "sæti", n. A form sēde is found in the compd. \*lang-sede, sb.; q.v.

**sedek**<sup>2</sup> [sədək] and **sedi**<sup>2</sup> [sēdɪ, sēdɪ], sb., *a fishing-ground somewhat near the coast, where fishing with hand-line is carried on*, as a rule not so near land as a landskor, and not so far out at sea as a "red", where the long-line is used. N.I., U. and Fe.: [sədək]. Conn.: sedi. Now anglicised to "seat" [set, sit], a fishin'-seat. — In names of fishing-grounds the old forms have been better preserved. Exx.: de framer and de hemer Sedek (U<sup>wg</sup>.) = *the farther out and the nearer fishing-ground*. Sandy (Alexander) Mowat's [mōts] sedek (Fe.). de Midsedeks [mɪd<sup>3</sup>sədəks] (Conn.). As a place-name, beside sedek (sēdɪ), is also noted down a rarer form sēde [sēdə] a) from N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>., in "Øter and Inner (outer and inner) Nikkasede [nək<sup>3</sup>asēdə]", b) from Fe. in Sedeakkel [sē<sup>3</sup>dəkəkəl], prop. name of a landmark; see \*akkel, sb. def. form in pl.: de Sedins [sēdɪns], a fishing-ground east of Fedeland, N.Roe. — May be either O.N. sæti, n., *a seat*, or rather O.N. seta, f., prop. *a sitting*, but in No. also *fishing-ground, esp. where halibut are caught* (R.). Cf. sod, sodi<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**sedel**, **saidle** [sēdəl, sē<sup>3</sup>dəl], sb., 1) *a saddle*, = L.Sc. saidle. 2) *something saddle-shaped, esp. projecting, angular bone behind the gill-opening*

in a flatfish, esp. a skate, de s. o' de skate (U<sup>n</sup>). — For the form *sedel* see under "saddle", sb.

**sedelben** [sēˈdəlbenˀ, sēˈdəlbenˀ], sb., of a flatfish (skate) = *sedel*; see *sedel*, sb. 2.

**sedesup** [sēˈdəsʊpˀ?] and **sedisup** [sēˈdisʊpˀ?], sb., 1) *sedesup*, acc. to Edm. = *sede*. U? Edm.: "seda-soop, thin unsettled sowens"; not further confirmed. 2) *sedisup*, acc. to Barclay: *sediment of butter-milk*. Barclay (MS. Suppl. to Edm.): "sedi-soop, the settlings of kirmilk". — The first part is *sede* (*sed*i), sb.; q.v. The second part may be partly \**súp*(a), No. and Sw. *supa*, f., Icel. *súp*, n., and *súpa*, f., *soup*, *milk-pottage*, partly O.N. *saup*, n., *butter-milk*. *u* (short) is occas. found in Shetl. Norn as a development of O.N. *au*; compare *nut*, sb., from O.N. *naut*, *rut*, vb., from O.N. *rauta*. With *sup* cf. *sobba*, sb.

**sedful** [sēdful], sb., *herring-gull*, *larus fuscus*. Said to have received its name owing to constant hovering over the shoals of coalfish; see *sed*, sb. Hence prop. "*coalfish-bird*"; Shetl. *ful*, sb., *bird*. This reasonable explanation makes it doubtful whether the Old Northern name for gull, *sæð-ingr*, m. (acc. to Fr.: *blue-footed gull*, *larus canus*), is preserved in *sedful*; No. *sæding*, "sæing", m., esp. *herring-gull*, *larus argentatus* (Nordland, acc. to Aa.).

**sed**<sup>1</sup>, sb., see *sede*, sb.

**sed**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see *sedek*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**sedisup**, see *sedesup*, sb.

**sedpiltek** [sēdˀpəlˀtək, -pəlˀtək], sb., *a coalfish over three years old; nearly full-grown coalfish*. Sa., Wests. [-pəlˀtək]. Y<sup>b</sup>. [-pəlˀtək]. — Prop. *young coalfish*, *piltek*, *almost on the point of being a sed, full-grown coalfish*.

\***sedvite**, sb., *sheep*. In Low's list of words from Foula. \**sauðvætt* or *-vætti*, from O.N. *sauðr*, m., *sheep*,

and *vætt*, f., *a living creature*, here poss. rather a derived \**vætti*, n. Cf. \**so*, \**sø*, esp. found in place-names. With regard to *sed* for \**sød* from "sauðr", cf. *sem*, sb., \**ser*, adv., and the exemplified change of *ø* to *e* in Shetl. Norn, given under these forms.

**see**, vb., used in certain exprs. with preps. and advs., diverging from Eng. *see*, vb., but equivalent to O.N. *sjá*, vb., *to see, to look*, Fær. *siggja* and *hyggja*, vbs., *to see, to look*. Exx.: *see efter ane or som'tin'*, *look after*, = O.N. *sjá eptir*. *see upon ane, upo som'tin'*, *to look upon*, = O.N. *sjá á*. *see till (ane or som'tin')*, a) *see to*, = O.N. *sjá til*, b) *to look at, see till him!* = ON. *sjá til*, c) *to listen to; see till him!* — *see at ane (or som'tin')*, *to look at one (something)*, *to pay attention to one (something)*, "see at yon ful ['that bird']!", corresponds to Fær. *hyggja at, to look at* (O.N. *hyggja at, to pay attention to, consider*). — "seein'", pres. part. and adj., a) *seeing*, b) *visible*; he is no ['not'] *seein'*, *he is not in a fit state to be seen* (N.I.); c) *worth seeing, splendid*; a *seein'* sight. "seein'" corresponds in all the given senses to No. *sjaande*, *sjaande*, pres. part. of *sjaa*, vb., *to see, to look*.

**seek**, vb., prop. Eng. *seek*, but in sense of *to trouble, overwhelm, exhaust*, the word springs from O.N. *sækja*. Mostly used in pres. part., "seekin'", also as adj., *exhausting, heavy*, esp. of hard work; a *seekin'* wark. N.I. (Fe.). — O.N. *sækja*, vb., a) *to seek*, b) *to afflict, to attack*, e.g. of illness, c) *to overcome, overwhelm*, etc. No. *sækja*, vb., (*seek*) inter alia *to afflict, attack, trouble*, etc.

\***segel** [səgəl (səˈgəl)], sb., *a sail*, now only as a place-name, a name in fishermen's *tabu-lang*. at sea for a promontory which, seen from the

sea, somewhat resembles a sail. Exx.: de Segel, sea-term for the promontory "de Hevda" in Fetlar. In Low's list of words from Foula is noted down "seigilè", as the name for a sail, prob. def. form: *the sail*, O.N. seglit. — O.N. segl, n., a sail.

\***segel** [(sægəl) se'gəl], vb., to sail; to s. in t'rough; s. awaa in to de shore! Fe. — Seems, owing to the long e-sound in the main syllable, to be a comb. of O.N. sigla, vb., and Eng. sail, vb. The vowel-sound is poss. influenced by the obs. \*segl, \*segel, sb., a sail, O.N. segl.

**sekk** [sek, sæk], sb., a sack, = O.N. sekkr, m., L.Sc. and Eng. dial. seck, sb., sack.

**sekserin, seksærin** [sæks'ærin; -arin], sb., a six-oared boat. comm. In Du. given in the form sæksherrin [sæks'hær'in]. Now otherwise comm. with the first part seks anglicised to "six", written "sixareen". — O.N. sexæringr, m., a six-oared vessel; Icel. and Fær. sexæringur (sexaringur), No. seksæring, m., a six-oared boat.

**sel** [sɛ'ɪ], sb., happiness. Noted down esp. in the expr. "sons and s.", a health and happiness, b) abundance; to wish ane sons and s., to wish one good luck and plenty of what one needs. Fe. — O.N. sæla, f., happiness. Also in L.Sc.: seile, seyle, sele, sb. (Jam.). — That sel has acquired the special sense, abundance, is no doubt due to infl. of L.Sc. sons (sonce), sb., partly denoting happiness, partly abundance.

**sel<sup>1</sup>** [sɛ'ɪ], vb., to scrape (a tune), to play very slowly, esp. on a violin, or to sing very slowly; to s. aff (awaa) a tune. Fe. — May be No. sela, vb., to walk very slowly, to linger (Aa.), to move indolently, to flow gently (R.).

**sel<sup>2</sup>** [sɛ'ɪ], vb., to break, used as a tabu-word by fishermen at sea; de mast is selt [sɛ'ɪlt]; we 're [have']

selt wir ['our'] mast, we have got our mast broken. Ai., Wests. (Fogrigarth). — Uncertain origin. Poss. No. seila, vb., to incline in a certain direction, used esp. in sense of to lean.

†**selihu** [sel'ihū" (səl'ihū", sal'ihū", sal'ihū")], sb., a caul enclosing a child's head at birth; commonly preserved, as it was considered a protection against danger. [seli-] and [sali-]: Fe. [səli- (seli-)] : Y<sup>n</sup>. and U<sup>n</sup>. occas. sali-: U<sup>n</sup>. occas. In U. (U<sup>n</sup>.) metaph. of a great splash of water (a "bellyful") or a vigorous blow. — The word is found in N.Eng. dialects and L.Sc. in forms such as "sely-how, seely-how, silly-how, -hoo", and may in Shetl. be a loan from L.Sc. Shetl. selihu, however, is a strictly phonetic development from an O.N. \*sæluhúfa, f., "lucky-hood", similar to the common O.N. sigrhúfa, f., "victory-hood", a caul. In L.Sc. is found "happy how" beside "sely how", in N.Sc. pronounced hoo (Jam. under "how", sb.).

**sem** [sɛm, sem], sb., a nail, iron nail. Also collect.: nails. comm. sem may be developed from \*søm as e.g. er<sup>3</sup> [ɛr], a sandy or gravelly stretch of shore, from ør; \*ser, adv., south, from \*sør; ben(i)- for bøn(i)- in "beni-man" and benihus = bønhus; but e in sem, however, is no doubt due to infl. of Eng. seam, sb., esp. as the Shetl. word is also pronounced with impure i: [sɪm, sɪm]. The collective use of Shetl. sem is Old Northern. — O.N. saumr, m., collect.: nails. — See semfer(d) and semkløv, sbs.

**sem** [sem, sem], vb., to nail down; to s. a boat, to nail the boards in a boat. Also more anglicised: seam [sɪm, sɪm]; to s. a boat. — O.N. søyma (seyma), vb., to fasten with nails. For the vowel-sound in Shetl. sem, "seam", vb., see sem, sb.

**sembord**, see sambord, sb.

**semek** [semək], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *sewing-needle*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Also with a more anglicised form: "seamick" [sɪmək, sɪmək] (Y<sup>n</sup>). — No. søyma (sauma) and "seime", f., a *needle* (R.). The first e in semek may be developed from an older ø. \*sømek? For a change ø > e in Shetl. Norn see under sem, sb., and cf. "Nedister" under seter<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**semfer, semferd, seam-fer(d)** [semfər, semfərd], sb., a row of nails holding two boards together in a boat's side; a joining, the joined seams of two boards in a boat. [semfərd]: Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. Elsewhere more comm.: [semfər] without final d. — O.N. saumfər, f., a row of nails in the seams of a boat's planking. The Shetl. form semferd rather indicates an origin from an O.N. \*saumferð, f., = saumfər. "ferð" and "fər" denote in this compound row. For the prob. mingling of O.N. ferð and fər in Shetl. see ford<sup>2</sup> and fərd, sbs. For the form sem for \*søm see sem, sb.

**semkløv, seam-kløv** [semkløv, -kløv], sb., a heading-tool for driving in a nail. The form with long ø [kløv] is reported from Nm.; elsewhere more comm. with short ø [kløv]. Also semkløv, seam-kløv [semkløv]: Du<sup>n</sup>. (Hoswick). — \*saumklauf or \*saumklofi. O.N. klauf, f., a hoof, Shetl. kløv<sup>1</sup>, kløv<sup>1</sup> (kløf). O.N. klofi, m., a cleft implement, pincers, Shetl. kløvi, etc., also in the forms kløv and kløv.

**seml, semmel** [sæməl] and **sembel** [sæmbəl], vb., 1) vb. n., to fit, suit, of two objects fitted to each other, e.g. two pieces of wood to be joined together. Mostly negatively: dis canno ['not'] s.; hit ['it'] does no s.; hit wouldno s. Reported from Nm<sup>w</sup>. in the forms seml, semmel, from U<sup>n</sup>.

and Fe. in the form sembel. 2) vb. n., metaph.: to return to a normal state, to regain equilibrium. N.I. (U.); Du. Reported in the form sembel. "I maun ['must'] wait for (until) it sembels" (Du.). 3) vb. a., to smooth, also inter alia to make (a bed) well, to s. a bed; to put to rights. Du.: sembel. — Prop. to collect, gather. Cf. No. samla, vb., = an older "samna", O.N. samna, safna, vb., to collect, and No. saml, n. (R.), sampling, f. (Aa.) in sense of collection; order. Otherwise Shetl. seml, sembel, corresponds fairly well to the cognate No. sampa (sempa), vb. (R.), a) to get to fit, b) to agree, and partly to O.N. semja, vb., to put together, arrange, No. semja, vb., to fit together, etc.

**send<sup>1</sup>** [sænd], sb., a gift sent to one, esp. from far away; also a really good gift. "dis is a s.", this is a gift indeed. — Cf. O.N. sending, f., in sense of gift; No. sending, f., a gift sent to one.

**send<sup>2</sup>** [sænd], sb., a slight kick; to gi'e ane a s. Fe. — Cf. No. senda, vb., (to send) in sense of to throw out (Aa.), to shove, push (R.).

**\*seppalama** [sæp'alā'ma], sb., term of address and exclamation, used by an old woman in Fedeland, N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. "Oh, s.! oh elsket I, wearied I!" — No doubt a term of endearment, the second part of which is lamb. It may be a corruption of sōta lam, "sweet lamb", used elsewhere (N.I.) as a term of address, esp. to the cow.

**\*ser** [sē'r], adv., south, to the south, handed down only in a verse from Foula, of the lad who went to Scotland (Caithness): "He was glad, for his son guid ['went'] s., for he learned to ca' ['call'] de bugga 'de bere', and de russa 'de mare'." — Must represent an older \*sør, developed from O.N. suðr, adv., south,



*southwards*, prob. by association with the compar. form "syðri", *more southerly*. A similar development is found in No.: syder, "sør (sø)" from "suder" = sud, adv., *south*, through infl. of the compar. form "sydre". Cf. Sw. söder, sb. and adv., *south*. With regard to e for ø in the Shetl. word cf. e.g. er<sup>3</sup> [er], sb., *sandy or gravelly stretch of shore*, from ør, rer [rer], vb., = rør, ben(i)- for bøn(i)- in "beniman" and benihus=bønhus, sem from \*søm. — A somewhat deviating version of the lines of verse from Fo. given above is mentioned under \*ner, conj. (?).

\***serinsten** [sɛːˈrɪnstɛn], sb., "*victory-stone*", a stone, the possession of which, acc. to old popular belief, brings (brought) the owner victory and happiness. N.I. Acc. to L.W. (Fe.). — O.N. sigrsteinn, Fær. sigursteinur, m., a "*victory stone*", a stone which brings its owner victory.

\***serl** [sɛrˈlʰ], vb., *to whimper, whine*. U.? Edm.: "sairl, to whine". Not further confirmed; poss. obsolescent. — Prob. (if the form is correct) an old \*sarla or \*sørla. Cf. No. sarra and sørra, vbs., *to whimper*, and "sørlen", adj., *whimpering*.

**sesin-worm** [sɛːˈsɪn wɔrm], **sezin-worm** [sɛːˈzɪn wɔrm], sb., a species of worm: *corn-worm*, = konnmerki and oks-worm, sbs. Y<sup>b</sup>. — The first part sesin, sezin, is etym. uncertain; one might suggest an orig.\*sædis-, gen. of O.N. sæði, n., a) *seed, seed-corn*, b) *crops on the field*. With a supposed "\*sædisormr" may be compared a) No. saamak, m. (saagylta, -kall, -kjetta), *a big larva often found in the fields in spring* (Aa.), from O.N. sáð, n., *seed, corn*, b) Sw. dial. sädesknäppare, m., *click-beetle*, a species of corn-worm. L.Sc. "sesing, seisin (saising)" in "s. ox" is quite another word, viz.: Eng. seizin.

**set** [sɛt (sæt)], sb., *boat-load, esp. of fish*; "shø [she' = the boat] is gotten a guid ['good'] s. upon her" (Y<sup>m</sup>). — Cf. No. setja, vb., in sense of *to fill, to lade a boat*, and "sett", perf. part. of a boat: *laden, vel sett, fully laden*.

**set, set** [sɛt (sæt)], vb., used in various exprs. and phrases diverging from the Eng. verb, and in accordance with O.N. setja, No. setja, Da. sætte, vb. In some cases, in which the use of Shetl. set assimilates to Eng. dial. (and L.Sc.) "set", the Shetl. word, however, is mainly to be referred to Norn. In sense of *to plant (cabbage, potatoes)*, the word is O.N. as well as Eng. dial. The expr. "set de geng", *to plant a row of potatoes across a piece of field*, is local Shetl. (see geng, sb.). — 1) s. de door open, *to leave the door open or ajar*. 2) s. me in a stool [støl] or chair! (with stress on "in"): *fetch a chair in for me!* 3) s. anesell, a) *to take a seat*; s. dee doon! *sit down!* s. dee in to de fire! b) *to settle in a place*, = O.N. setjask, vb. refl.; he set him ['himself] in sicc a place; also with "doon" ["down"]: he set him doon in . . . 4) s. de line, *to set the line (fishing-line)*, corresponding to Fær. seta (linu), Da. sætte linen. 5) s. sids, *to set aside water into which oat-husks are put to steep* for "sooens, sowans" (see sede, sb.). Fe. 6) *to put to rights*, = O.N. (No.) setja, esp. "s. de head", an old remedy for headache: *to press the skull back into its sutures*, the headache having supposedly been caused by the head being "ut", i.e. out of its sutures. U<sup>n</sup>. 7†) *to arrange, place (in consecutive order)*; to s. a boat's crew, *to point out to each man of the crew his place in a boat*; to s. de men. "On the wedding morning the bridegroom ranged his attendants ("he set his men") to go to the

bride's house" (acc. to R.J., Sa.). O.N. setja, vb., *to place in position*. 8) s. de krugg (krugi), krump, krøl, *to arch the back*, esp. of cattle; see under the respective sbs. 9) *to receive in a certain manner, to treat, to entertain*, with added "weel" ['well'], or negatively "no weel, ill"; dey were weel set, *they were well or hospitably received* (Fe.). Cf. O.N. setja 3 in Fr. with examples of a similar use: setja einhvern sæmiliga, *to seat one in a place of honour, and entertain one hospitably*; setja vel, *to show one a good seat and treat one well*; "hon skal hér svá vel sett sem hon væri mfn dóttir" (Fr.). 10) *to winter a young animal*; to s. sheep or cattle; to s. to winterfodderin'; to s. a lamb, *to rear a young lamb at home during the winter*; is du gaun ['going'] to s. dy gimmer dis year? foo ['how'] mony ['many'] sheep has du set to de winter? This is Norn usage; see further "set" in conn. with the preps. "on" and "tø". 11) *to ferry over*; see "s. ower". 12) vb. n., *to head, to steer in a certain direction*. No. setja, Da. sætte, vb., id. No. "setja" esp. *to head at great speed*. 13) vb. n., *to adhere, stick*, e.g. of wool on a sheep; de oo' ['wool'] is set till her (de yowe's = the ewe's) back. Fe. — 14) in conn. with preps. and advs.: s. at: a) to s. anesell at, *to seat oneself comfortably (in order to remain sitting)*; he set him at, *he settled himself comfortably*; cf. No. setja seg til, *to remain sitting*. b) metaph.: s. at, *to exert oneself, to push on*; set at! also: set at dee! he "set at" a' ['all'] he could; cf. O.N. setja (setjask) at, No. setja aat, *to press, to set upon one*. — s. efter ane, *to pursue*, = Da. "sætte efter", and Eng. dial. set after. — s. f(r)ae anesell, *to take vigorous pulls*, in rowing, boat-racing; he set f(r)ae

him; set f(r)ae dee! — s. in, *to pledge*; to "set in" a coo. — O.N. setja í (setja eithvert í eithvert), *to pledge a thing*. — s. on: a) vb. a., *to raise a young animal (calf or lamb), to winter*, to "set on" a calf or a lamb; Icel. setja á (setja fénað á vetr), Fær. seta á (or: við), No. setja paa (or: med), vb., in the same sense; in Fær. of lambs, esp.: seta seyð á, *to raise a lamb*, while it is comm. said: seta kálv við, *to raise a calf*. b) set on, vb. n., *to strain, pull vigorously*; O.N. setja á, *to press or drive on*; No. seta paa, *to stretch, pull hard*. In sense of *to attack, fall upon*, "set on" is rather English. c) "set on" a time, a day, *to fix, appoint a time, a day*, = Fær. seta á, áseta. — s. op: a) set op a boat, a) *to draw a boat ashore*, O.N. setja upp (skip, bát), ß) *to put together the boards of a boat* (the boards, formerly imported from Norway, were numbered, and put together in Shetland). b) set op de heel o' de boat, *to keep a boat's stern from falling over (against the rocks) by the use of an oar in landing*. c) set op a bill, *to make a vigorous pull, producing an eddy or streak of foam with the oar*; O.N. setja upp, *to move a thing, to throw up*. d) set op de fire, *to put fresh peats on the fire* (N.I.); set op i' de fire, *to put back the fallen, burning or partially-burnt pieces of peat in the fire* (N.I.). e) set op a shooer, *the clouds are gathering for rain*; with "he" as subject: he sets (is settin') op a shooer, *a shower is coming on*. f) set op de een, *to dilate the eyes in wonder*. — s. ower, *to ferry over*, = No. setja yver, Da. sætte over; "set me ower de sund!" — s. to-gedder, *to put together, to compose*, = O.N. setja saman. — s. tø [tø = to], *to raise a young animal, to winter*, = set on in sense a. — s. ut: a) *to move farther out*, to set ut a dike

(a fence). b) to compose (a book), set ut a book; also partly to *translate*. — 15) in some exprs. with “fit”, sb., *foot*, which are poss. not all Norn; e.g.: “s. in” ane’s fit to de fire (with stress on “in”), to *make oneself at home, to decide to remain*, prop. to *put one’s foot to the fire = the hearth*; set in dy fit to de fire! *make yourself at home!* (Sa.). Without “in”: he (shø) set his (her) fit to de fire and wouldno move, *he (she) settled himself down comfortably and would not stir*. †“s. in” ane’s fit (with stress on “in”), to *withdraw, to set aside or break a promise*; “du ’s set in dy fit”. †s. ut de fit, to *undertake the performance of a piece of work*; he set ut de fit to dø [‘do’] it; I wish I had never set ut (or: fort’) de fit (Sa.). In Icel. is found the expr. “setja við fætr” (E.J.) in sense of *to stop*, which may no doubt be compared with Shetl. “set in ane’s fit”. Note also Eng. dial. “set one’s foot on”, to *take back one’s word*.

\***seter**<sup>1</sup> [setər], sb., *homestead, farm*; now only in place-names of farms or villages, but with a meaning easily understood, owing to the freq. occurrence of the word in such names. O.N. setr, n., *a homestead*. In Shetl. place-names \*seter<sup>1</sup> merges with the foll. seter<sup>2</sup>, sb., *summer pasture for cattle in the out-field*, from O.N. sætr. In many cases it is not conclusive whether a seter, occurring in names, is derived from “setr” or “sætr”. If a personal name forms the first part of compd. in an orig. name of a farm ending in -seter, the latter is most prob. O.N. setr. Exx.: Bardister [bar-‘dístər] (Nm.), \*Bordasettar (1600), from the man’s name Bárði (Bárðr). Bergfinsseter [bæ-‘r-fensetər] (De.), \*Barfensettar, from “Bergfinnr”. Frakkaseter [frak-‘astər] (Fe.), from “Frakki”. Hesten(s)-

seter [hæs-‘tensetər] (St.), prob. from “Øysteinn” (cf. Hestensgert in Du.: \*Øysteinsgarðr, and Østens-mires in Fe.). Ketelseter [ket-‘əlstər] (V\*), from “Ketill”. Krukseter [krukstər] (De.), \*Crogasetter, prob. from “Krókr”. Levister [lev-‘ístər] (Wh.), \*Levasettar, from “Leifi (Leifr)”. Mangasetter, Mangis(e)ter [maŋ-‘astər, maŋ-‘ístər] (Nm<sup>w.</sup>), from “Mangi (Magnus)”? Sembliester [səm-‘blístər] (St.), \*Sunlasetter (Balfour, poss. a \*Sølmundarsetr from “Sølmundr” with transposed “lm”. Tronasetter, Tronis(e)ter [tron-‘astər, tron-‘ístər] (L.), \*Tronasettar, from “Dráendr”. Tirvisteter [ter-‘vístər] (Nm.), \*Turvasettar, from “Torfi”. Ukinseter [uk-‘instər] (Conn.) for Hukinseter, older orthography: \*Howkenasettar (Balfour), from “Hókon” = Hákon. Øskister (Fe.) for \*Høskister, older orthography: \*Huscasetter (Munch), from “Høskuldr”. For a confounding of O.N. setr (or “sætr”), and O.N. staðr, m., *homestead*, in Shetl. place-names ending in -ster, see \*sta, sb. See further Sh. Stedn. pp. 144—45, as well as chapter VIII (Personnavne), pp. 195—200.

**seter**<sup>2</sup> [setər], sb., *pasture (summer pasture) for cattle in the out-field*; given in this sense from U<sup>n.</sup>, esp. in pl.: seters. From Lunn. is reported seter in sense of *a resting-place in the out-field for horses*. Freq. in place-names: de Seter o’ Dale (Haroldswick, U<sup>n.</sup>). de Seter o’ Ennisfir’ (Nm<sup>w.</sup>), name of a farm. Nort’, Mid and Sooth Seter (Ti.), farms further inland on the Islands, somewhat north of the farms “Nort’, Mid and Sooth Garth”, between Scalloway and Grista; orig. no doubt pastures belonging to Garth. Comm. abbr. to -ster as the second part of compd. Marister [mar-‘ístər] (Wh.): prob. \*marasætr (O.N. marr, m., *a horse*). Swinister [swin-‘ístər] (in

several places), older orthography \*Swynasetter: orig. \*svfnasætr, *pasture for swine*. Søster, written "Suset(ter)", older \*Sorsettar (De<sup>w.</sup>; high-lying pasture some way inland north of Voe): \*sýrsætr (from O.N. sýr, f., a *sow*)? or a \*sauðarsætr, *pasture for dairy-sheep* (O.N. sauðr, m., *sheep*)? Somewhat south of "Søster" are found some rocks called "de Sustens [sūstens]", with regard to pronunc. [sū] prob. the "sow-stones", O.N. \*sústeinar. This name supports a deriv. \*sýrsætr for "Søster". "sauð-" comm. assumes the form sø or so in Shetl. place-names. Nedister [ned'ɪstər] (Hillswick Ness, Nm<sup>w.</sup>) for older \*Nødister, in a deed of partition, dated 1490, by Squire Hans Sigurdsson written "Nwtasæther, Nwtasæther for nordhan Mawid" ("f. n. Mawid" is the present Northmavine: Nm.): \*nautasætr, *pasture for cattle*. Beside the form seter (-ster) from orig. "sætr" is found a form \*soder [sødər], older \*saatr, \*sátr, a form with dropped or without i-mutation. Thus Sodesbigg [sō'dəsbig] is an old sea-term (tabu-name in fishermen's lang.) for the farm "de tun o' Seter" (Westfirth, Y<sup>n.</sup>), and also the name of a number of fishing-grounds, for which the said "Seter" serves as one of the fishermen's landmarks. "Sodes-" here represents \*Soders-; Soder and Seter must be the same name; Sodesbigg = \*sætrs-bygð; tun o' Seter = \*sætrs-tún. \*soder [sødər] = seter [O.N. sætr] is found in several place-names, e.g.: Sodersdal [sō'də(r)sdāl] (W.): \*sætrs-dalr. Sodersfell [sō'dərsfel'] (U<sup>n.</sup>), a hill: \*sætrs-fell. Sodersgjo [sō'dərs-gjo] (Fe.), a cleft, fissure: \*sætrs-gjá. Sodershul [sō'dərs-hul'] (near the above-named Søster, "Suseter", De<sup>w.</sup>), a hill: \*sætrs-hóll. Also a form soter [sotər] seems to occur, e.g. in Sotersta [sot'ərsta], de Loch

o' S. (St.): \*sætrs-staðr? here, however, another explanation is poss. Konister [kon'ɪstər] (Y.) with older forms such as "Conguesaather" (1586), and "Kuningsetter" must be an orig. "\*konungssætr", and has then formerly been crown property. In some cases of names beginning with Sodes-, without r, there is poss. a confounding with gen. of the word "sauðr", *sheep*. — O.N. sætr, n., *mountain pasture, dairy land*, No. sæter, id.

**setnin** [sɛtnin], sb., *a year-old lamb reared at home in winter*. Also "setnin-lamb". comm. More rarely setlin (-ing) [sɛtlɪn, -ɪŋ; set-]: S.Sh. occas. — \*setningr, from the verb "setja" in sense of *to raise a young animal*; see set, vb. 10, "set on", and "set tø".

**settin'-tree**, sb., *a dibble*, = dintel-tree. U<sup>n.</sup>

\*seve [sɛvə], vb., 3rd pers. sing., pres. ind.: *sleeps*. In a verse of a song from Fo., a fragment in Norn. O.N. svefr, søfr, 3rd pers. sing., pres. ind. of "sofa (\*svefa)", vb., *to sleep*. See sov, vb.

**shear** [ʃɪr (ʃɪr)], see sheard, sb.

**sheard** [ʃɪrd], sb., *an angular (more rarely: arched) incision made in the top of a sheep's ear*. Noted down in this form in Y. More freq. (in any case outside Y.) is the form "shear" [ʃɪr (ʃɪr)]. — The final d indicates the word to be of O.N. origin, but later on anglicised in form. Cf. No. skjerda, f., *a big cut or incision*, and N.Eng. dial. (Cum.) shear-bittit, adj., *having the end of the ear cut to a point*.

**shord**<sup>1</sup> [ʃōrd, ʃō<sup>ə</sup>rd] and **shore** [(ʃōr) ʃō<sup>ə</sup>r], sb., *a single row of peats cut across a ledge in a peat-pit*. Wests. "shord" is noted down in Sa., St. and Papa, "shore" in Fo. The word is occas. used in sense of *as much peat cut as will last a year*, occas. *a piece of peat-bog from*

which such a "shord" has been cut. Papa. — Springs prob. from O.N. skurðr, m., a *cutting; incision*. sh in "shord" has then replaced the phonetic sk by infl. of cognate Eng. words such as "shear", vb., Shetl. \*sjera, \*sheara. The long o-sound in "shord (shore)" may be due to infl. of Eng. "shore" and "shorn", impf. and perf. part. respectively of "shear", vb., poss. alia of Eng. shore, sb., in dials. inter alia *side or edge of a ditch*.

**shord**<sup>2</sup> [ʃōrd, ʃō<sup>3</sup>rd], sb., a *stay, prop, shore*, esp. under a boat; to set "shords" under a boat. comm. — O.N. skorða, f., a *prop, stay*, esp. *one of the stays put under the sides of a vessel*. — sh for phonetic sk in "shord" is due to infl. of Eng. shore, sb. The final d in the Shetl. word indicates, however, that it is orig. Norn: O.N. skorða. In E.D.D. "shoard" is also given as a characteristic Shetl. form in contrast to Eng. shore.

**shord** [ʃōrd, ʃō<sup>3</sup>rd], vb., 1) *to prop, support*, esp. a) *to shore up a boat; to sh.* a boat, to **sh.** op a boat; comm. b) *to keep a person in an upright, sitting position by supporting him*, e.g. in a chair by means of pillows; **sh.** or **sh.** op; he was weel ['well'] shorded [ʃōrdəd] op wi' pillows i' de shair ['chair']: Sa. c) in a wider sense and metaph.: *to keep upright, support*. 2) metaph.: *to shout something into someone's ear in an emphatic manner in order to get the person in question to remember it*, = dor, vb. 2. "he shorded it weel in his lugs" (Sa.) = he dord it intill him (N.I.). — O.N. skorða, vb., *to keep in equilibrium*, esp. *to put stays under the sides of a vessel*. sh for sk in Shetl. "shord" is due to infl. of Eng. shore, vb. See the prec. word.

**shot**<sup>1</sup> [ʃât], sb., a *row of peats cut across a ledge in a peat-pit and*

*shot from the spade on to the green-sward or the ledge above; a sh. o' peats*. S.Sh. — The proper meaning is no doubt *that which is shot from the spade*, and next, esp. *a single row of peats shot from the spade*; cf. utbord (prop. *that which is carried aside*) in the same sense. Hardly to be regarded as a *cutting, digging*. In Da. (Jut.) is used the expr. "skyde tørv" in sense of *to carry peat* (esp. *in a wheelbarrow*) *out or up from the peat-bog*; hence the term "skud-tørv", "*shot-peat*", of peats conveyed in this manner. Shetl. "shot", with ref. to this, may be regarded as an anglicised form of O.N. skot, n., a *shot, a shooting*, also a *shoving, pushing, casting*, etc.

**shot**<sup>2</sup> [ʃât], sb., *current (in the sea)*, esp. *the last feeble movement of a current before turning*. Esp. as the second part of compds. as: "in-shot, ut-shot, east-shot, wast ['west']-shot". — The word, Eng. in form, prob. springs from O.N. skot, n., (*a shot, shooting*.) with the root-meaning: *movement, shove, push*. Cf. the Shetl. use of skod, sb., in sense of *beat of waves*, in compds. as af-skod, otterskod, øverskod, sbs. (*backwash of breakers*).

**shot**<sup>3</sup> [ʃât], sb., *compartment of a boat*, esp. *stern-compartment*. comm. — An anglicised form of O.N. skutr, m., *the stern of a vessel*, later also partly of *the stem*. sh [ʃ] for sk, and o [â] for u, must be due either to infl. of an obsolete Eng. shot, sb., in the same sense as the Shetl. word, or to a confounding of form with Eng. shot, sb., in its general sense, and the various meanings in the dials. In Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language, "shot, the sternmost part of a boat", is recorded as being a word peculiar to Shetl.; in E.D.D. it is given as an obsolete dialect word, though no other source than a Shetl.

one is given. The older Shetl. form with *sk* is found in a couple of compds.: *skutfast* (*skotfast*), sb., *skottels*, sb. pl.; see these words.

\***shund**, \***shynd**\*, sb., formerly: *an investigation undertaken by thing-men respecting the succession and partition of an inheritance or alienation of a property*. Balfour. See further under \**soind*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

\***shund (shynd)**-**bill**, sb., see \**soind-bill* under \**soind*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**sibba**, sb., see *soba*, sb.

**sid** [sɪd], sb., is L.Sc. in its proper meaning, *detached flake of a husk of grain*, = O.N. *sáð*, f.; but in sense of a *very small portion, a trifle*, the word is Norn; the form only has become Scottish. Cf. No. *saad*, f., a) *flake of a husk of grain*, O.N. *sáð*, b) *a small portion, trifle*. — a "sid" o' meal = No. *mjølisaad*, *a trifle of meal*. Now comm.: a *sid* o' tea, *a grain of tea*.

**sid**, **sidd** [sɪd, sɪd], vb., *to rain softly*, esp. in calm weather; he is *sid(d)in* de rain, *sid(d)in* doon de rain (N.I.); he is *sid(d)in* and *rainin'* (Wh.) = he is *sid(d)in* de rain. Also *to begin to rain*, used in the same exprs. N.I. (Y.; Fe.). Wh. — Cf. Icel. *sudda*, vb., a) *to exhale vapour* (B.H.), b) *to drizzle* (J. Jónasson, *Dansk-Islandsk Ordbog*), *suddi*, m., *moisture; eavesdrop; drizzle* (B.H.).

**sidd** [sɪd], sb., ear-mark in sheep: *a piece cut from the top of the ear*. Du<sup>w</sup>. (Ireland). — Etym. uncertain. Icel. *sið*, n., *a wedge?* In No. "sige", m., is used of ear-mark in sheep: *an oval piece cut out of the ear* (R.); but a change *g > d* would be quite irregular and without exact parallel in Shetl. Norn; on the other hand, a change *ð > g*, when final, is often found.

**siderep** [sɪd·ərep; -rəp] and **sidrep** [sɪdrep; -rəp], sb., a) *one of the two ropes by which a harrow is*

*drawn*; esp. in pl., *sid(e)reps*, "de *sid(e)reps* o' de harrow". b) *a rope or rein used for the drawing of the old Shetl. wooden plough (ox-plough)*, comm. in pl. (Du.). — Ork. *sitherep*, *siðerep* [sɪð·ərep] and *sidrep* [sɪdrep]. — Prop. "*side-rope*", \**siðureip*. Given in E.D.D. as a Shetl. word in the form "*siddrib*".

**sidi** [sɪdi], sb., a nickname, no doubt a tabu-name, for *cat*. Without def. art. e.g. in the expr. "*Hwar (where) is s.*"? Y<sup>h</sup>. — Prop. a *whimperer? a whiner?* Cf. No. *syta* (yy), f., a *whiner*, *syta* (yy), vb., *to moan, whine, complain* (R.), and cf. other Shetl. names (tabu-names) for *cat*, such as *voler*, *venga*, *one that moans*.

†**sifer**, **siffer** [sɪfər, sɪfər], sb., *a large marine animal*: 1) reported from Wh. [sɪfər] in sense of *sea-fox, thrasher, alopias vulpes*. 2) from Du. [sɪfər] of a large ("fabulous") marine animal, which is said to stand upright in the water, like a coffin or a sail, and the appearing of which is regarded as a bad omen. Might this mean the basking shark, Shetl. *brigdi*, the dorsal fin of which is said occas. to stand up like a sail? *sif(fer) 2* is described as having a white spot on either side of the head. — Etym. uncertain. The word may poss. be a compd., the first part of which may then be Eng. *sea*, sb. On the other hand, *sifer* might be a parallel form to *sjafer*, sb., and poss. also to *sjaper(t)*, sb.; see these words.

**sig**, **sigg**<sup>1</sup> [sɪg], sb., *heavy swell in the sea*; a *s. i' de sea*; der 'r a heavy *s. i' de sea*. Conn. — O.N. *sig*, n., prop. *a sinking, gliding*. Fær. *sig*, n., a) *a slow sinking*, etc., b) *swell in the sea*, *sig í sjónun*.

**sigg**<sup>2</sup> [sɪg], sb., 1) *a piece of hard skin; a place where the skin has hardened, esp. after a healed wound*. Also *sigg* [sɪgi]. comm. 2) *lean*,

*tough meat*; a mere **s.** Fo. May in this sense have arisen from sigg 1 by compar. use. — O.N. sigg, n., *callosity*. In No. now esp. of *bacon-rind* (R.), in Fær. of *hard, cartilaginous whale-blubber*.

**sigg<sup>1</sup>** [sig], vb., 1) *to press together, to join two objects together*, e.g. two boards; de boards is sigget de ane i' (into) de tidder. Fe. 2) *to pull tightly together, to tighten by straining*, esp. a knot; "to **s.**" and "to **s.** at" (acc. to J.I.). — May be a \*siga, vb. a., prop. *to let glide (together)*, \*siga at, corresponding to O.N. siga, vb. n., = siga, *to sink down, glide*. Cf. sigger, vb. Poss. association with sigg<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**sigg<sup>2</sup>** [sig], vb., *to incite a dog*; to **s.** de dog (on sheep, horses or cattle); he sigged [sigəd] de dogs togedder (Fe.). **s.** him! to a dog: *at him!* cf. hits, adv. — O.N. siga, vb., *to incite a dog, siga hundi*.

\***sigga<sup>1</sup>** (\*siga) [siga], sb., *a stretch of steep coast, a bird-cliff, where a man is lowered down by a rope in order to catch sea-birds or collect their eggs*. Fo. The practice of catching sea-birds in this way is now antiquated. The catching was partly effected by means of a rod with a net at the end, still used in the Færoes. sigga is now found only as a place-name (in Fo.), but the meaning is still preserved. de muckle and de little Sigga (Fo.). de Sigga for tag [siga får tæg] (Fo.). de Siggs [sigs] (Burrafirth, U<sup>n</sup>). — O.N. sig, n., *a sinking, gliding (lowering) down*, etc. Fær. sig, n., a) *descent by means of a rope down a bird-cliff*, = Icel. sig, n., b) *a steep stretch of coast (bird-cliff), negotiated by line for sea-birds*.

**sigga<sup>2</sup>** [siga], sb., *long, tough grass growing among the rocks on the sea-shore*. Dried and prepared for simmens (q.v.), which are other-

wise plaited from straw. Also *withered grass and moss*. Fo. — For the meaning of sigga, cf. Sw. dial. sägg, n., partly used of *rushes*, partly of *old grass which has stood through the winter* (Ri.).

**sigger** [sigər], vb., 1) vb. a., *to drive two objects into one, to press, ram, together*, e.g. two boards; to **s.** twa ['two'] bærds [bærds = 'boards'] togedder. Fe. 2) vb. n., *to heal*, e.g. of a wound, a broken limb; de cut is siggerin, beginnin' to **s.**; de (broken) leg is siggerin, "siggerin togedder". siggerd (siggerd togedder), *healed*. N.I. 3) vb. n., of a person: *to recover after an illness, to s.* at; he is gaun ['going'] to **s.** at (Y<sup>h</sup>). N.I. — To be classed with sigg<sup>1</sup>, vb., from which it is derived. Cf. No. sigra, vb., in sense of *to collapse*, etc. (R.), from "siga", O.N. siga, vb., *to sink, glide*, etc. O.N. siga saman, vb., *to glide together, to close*.

**sigget** [sigət], adj., *hard and tough*, esp. a) of the skin: de hands is ['are'] **s.** (N.I., Wests.), b) of meat (Fo.), c) of earth: de grund is **s.** (Fe.). — Deriv. of sigg<sup>2</sup>, sb. \*siggóttr?

**sight**, sb., used in Shetl. also in a special sense, *the pupil of the eye*, "de **s.** o' de ee ['eye']", and this use of the word is no doubt handed down from Norn. Cf. No. syn (sjon), f., a) *sight*, etc., b) *the pupil of the eye, and doubtless also the iris* (R.: syn). O.N. sjón, f., *sight*, also *the eye*. Shetl. soindek, sb., *the eye* (tabu-name).

**sil** and **sil-fish**, sbs., see sill<sup>1</sup> and sill-fish, sbs.

\***sildin**, sb., *herring*, clupea harengus. In Low's list of words from Fo. — O.N. sild, f., No., Da. sild, Sw. sill, *herring*. sildin is prop. a form with added def. art. -in.

**silek<sup>1</sup>** [silək (silək)], sb., *a young sow*. Sa. [silək]. N. From Ai. is re-

ported a form *silka* [sɪ'lkɑ]. — *silek* must be a dim. form, \*sýlingr, from O.N. sýr (sú), f., a *sow*, Shetl. su. More doubtful is the form *silka*, which may be *silek* with added fem. ending a; or an old \*sýlka (\*sýla)? With diverging derivative ending No. syta, f., a *sow*, from "su".

**silek**<sup>2</sup> [sələk (selək), sələk], sb., a *young coalfish in its first year*. comm. See under *sillek*, sb.

**silka**, sb., see *silek*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**sill**<sup>1</sup> [sil, səl], sb., 1) *the milt* in male fish. Icel. svil, n. pl., id. (E.J.). No. svil, n., *soft roe in cod* (R.). 2) *fry*, esp. of *herring*. U<sup>wg</sup>. [sil]. — For the relation between *sill* and *sillek* cf. that between "svil" and "svilungr" in No. — A form *säil* [säil], used in sense of *fry*, esp. of *herring*, may be developed from O.N. \*sil(i), n., with which cf. Icel. sili, n., *fry*, esp. of *salmon*, laxasili, Sw. dial. sil, m., *fry*, or may simply be L.Sc. sile, sb., *fry*, *young herring*.

**sill**<sup>2</sup> [sil (sel), səl], sb., a metaphor, denoting *something very thin and transparent which is not damp-proof*, esp. a *very thin piece of cloth*, a *thin, worn-out garment*; as 'in ['thin'] as a s.; worn till a s.; a s. o' a coat or sark; a perfect s. — No doubt an orig. \*sill, a *straining-cloth*, with later shortening of the vowel-sound; cf. Icel. sill, m., *straining-cloth*. Orig. f, however, in the verb \*silla, to *strain*, *filter*, has become äi in Shetl. by anglicising; see *säil*, vb.

†**sill**<sup>3</sup> [(sil) sel], sb., *flower of the tormentil?* Du.

**sill** [sil (səl)]-*fish*, sb., *the milter*, partly in a special sense *male herring*. See *sill*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**sillaland** [sil'aland; səl'aland], sb., in ploughing: a *small piece of field difficult to plough*, and therefore not ploughed up like the rest of the field, but dug afterwards with a spade. Conn. — *sölent land?*

*sillaland* has poss. orig. only denoted *low, swampy land*. O.N. \*sölendr, Fær. sölendur, No. (East Norw.) sidlendt, Sw. sidländ, Da. sidlændet, adj., *low-lying, swampy*. Fær. sölendi, n., *low, swampy land*. Sw. dial. (Gothl.) silländ, n., *parts of a field lying fallow*. Prob. \*sidländ (Ri. under "sid", adj.).

**sillek** [sələk (selək), sələk], sb., a *young coalfish* (Shetl. sed) *in its first year*. comm. In F.I.: murt and (now) *sillek*. — O.N. (O.Cel.) silungr, m., a *kind of small salmon* (Fr.). No. svilung (svile, svilling, silung, sillung), m., *young salmon*. Icel. silungr, m., *trout*. For the change in meaning compare e.g. Shetl.-Ork. kəd, kəð, sb., a *young coalfish*, and No. kjøda, f., a *trout*. — With regard to the diff. names for the coalfish in its various stages see under *piltek* and *sed*, sbs.

**silt** [sɪ'lt, səl't], sb., collect.: *young herring; a large quantity of herring-fry*; also in the compd. "herrin'-s." Sa., Wests. — Must be O.N. sild, f., *herring*, with change ld > lt in Shetl. Norn similar to the more frequent change nd > nt. Cf. \*sildin, sb.

**sim** [sim], vb., to *heed, notice*; esp. negatively: never s. it! he never simd me, *he took no notice of me, pretended not to see or hear me*. Noted down in Y. and S.Sh. (Du.). — Etym. no doubt the same word as No. sema (seema), vb., to *reek; stink*. \*sima. See further under *sim*, sb. Beside *sim* is found a form *simm* in a partly diverging sense; see *sim*, vb.

**simen** [simən], sb., *plaited straw-band*, see *simmen*, sb.

**simm** [sim (sem), səm], sb., 1) a *trace, indication of something*. 2) a *faint suspicion of something*; also a *slight knowledge of it*; I had a s. o' it (U.: sim, səm). 3) a *hint, vague report, rumour of something*;



I didno [-'not'] hear a s., *I did not hear a hint about it* (Y. and Fe.: sēm). 4) *a grain, a morsel*; in this sense esp. in a derived form *simmek* [sɪmæk]; he øt [øt] op every "simmek", *he ate every morsel*; no [-'not'] a "simmek". Voe, Du. — No. sem (ee) and sim, m., a) *reek, stench* (Aa.), b) *a vague idea of something*, "vi hadd som en seem om dæ" (R.).

**sim** [(sɪm) sēm], vb., *to hint, to mention vaguely*; esp. negatively; "I never simmd at I kent about it", *I never gave a hint that I knew anything about the matter*. Fe. — Deriv. of the prec. word.

**simmen** [sɪmən (semən), sēmən], sb., *plaited straw-band*; also *a band plaited of coarse grass, bent-grass*, etc. Mostly appl. to straw-bands, comm. used in thatching, to lay across the roof and weight down at both ends by heavy stones. For another use of *simmens* (in the stacking of hay and corn) see *gordsimmen*, sb. — Beside *simmen* a form *simmet* [(sɪmət, semət) sēmət] is noted down in Du. and Wests. — O.N. sīmi, m., *a rope, cord*. In Sw. dials. with short i and long m: *simme*, m., and *simm*, n., *a rope; band; small string*. The form *simmen* in Shetl. is prob. orig. a def. form, arisen from O.N. "síminn" or \*siminn, ("sīmi, \*simmi" with the def. art. in masc.). *simmet* might similarly be explained from a def. form in neut. \*simit, \*simmit; cf. Sw. dial. *sim*, n.

**summere litla**, sb., see *sommere litla*; under *litel*, adj.

**simmer-mol, -mil** [səm'orməl'], sb., 1) *the beginning of the summer half-year, 14th April*. comm. Occas. 2) in pl. *quivering motion in the atmosphere, due to heated ground*, de *simmer-mols* (Voe, Du.), = de *simmer-mol-dance, -dancers*. Cf. *sommere litla* (under *litel*, adj.).

O.N. *sumarmál*, n., *the beginning of the summer* (Fr.). No. *sumar-maal*, Sw. dial. *sommarmál*, n., Fær. *summarmáli*, m., esp. *the 14th of April*, = Shetl. "simmer-mol" 1. "simmer" is L.Sc. form of Eng. *summer*. -mol, -mil, from O.N. *mál*, n., *a goal, limit*, is also contained in *sjurmol*, sb., q.v.

**simmet**, sb., see *simmen*, sb.

**simmis**, vb., see †*sommis*, vb.

**\*sin, \*sinn** [sɪn], sb., *a sinew*. Now comm.: *sinnan* [sɪnən, sɪnən], which is L.Sc. "sinnon". — O.N. *sin*, f., *a sinew*.

**sin** [sɪn], sb., prop. Eng. *sin*; but in sense of *injury, harm, something to be regretted*, the word is Old Northern in certain exprs., corresponding to the use of Northern "synd", O.N. *synd*, f. Thus: to t'ink ['think'] *sin* for *ane*, to t'ink *sin* about *ane* = Da.: "synes, at det er synd for (eller: om) en", Sw.: "tycka synd om en", No. "tykja synd i en", Fær. "tikjast sind í einun", *to think that one is to be pitied*. I t'ought *sin* for him = I t'ought ill for him, *I felt sorry for him*. The Shetl. exprs. with use of the preps. "for" and "about" come closer to the corresponding Da. and Sw. exprs. with "for" and "om" than to No. and Fær. with use of the preps. i and í.

†**sinder** [sɪndər, sɔndər], vb., *to sunder, separate, disperse*, = Fær. *syndrast* [sɪndrast], vb. refl., and L.Sc. *sinder*, vb.

**sindog** [sɪn'dåg, sɔn'dåg], interj., exclamation, esp. in swearing: 'sdeath! Fo. — Prop. *sin and death?* Here, however, *dog* may poss. be O.N. *dauði*, m., *death*, with the not infrequent change  $\delta > g$  in Shetl. Norn when final. Cf. the exclamation "dorgan [dörgan, -gən] doga [doga] death!" (U<sup>n</sup>.); "death" seems here to be a translation of *doga*. The first part *sin* is still more difficult

to define: *sin?* *sin* is also contained in the corresponding exclamation *sinfiddel*, "sinfiddle"? [sin'fid'əl, sən'fid'əl], partly also *sonfiddel* [són'fid'əl]. Fo.

**sinna** [sina] and **sinna-girs** [sin'a-ge'rs', -gə'rs'], sb., *long, old and tough grass growing among the rocks on the sea-shore*. U<sup>n</sup>. and several places. Also a kind of *long, tough grass growing in water* (J.I.). — O.N. *sina*, f., *old, withered grass which has stood through the winter*.

**sin(n)amormet, -meat** [sin'amormet' (sən'a-)], **sin(n)amorsmet, -meat** [sin'amorsmet' (sən'a-; sen'amørsmet')], sb., *food which is (was) given to a woman after child-birth, or to an ill-thriven, sickly child, and collected from nine mothers whose first-born was a son*. The custom is now obsolete. [sin'amorsmet] and *sin(n)amormet*: Y<sup>h</sup>., = "ninemidders'-meat" (U.). Of food given to a sick child: Y<sup>h</sup>. Of food given to a woman after child-birth: Uyea, Nm<sup>n-w</sup>. [sen'amørsmet']. — *sin(n)amogersmet* [sin'amågərsmet'], *the first meal taken by a woman on her first visit to a neighbour's house after her confinement*: Fo. Doubtless properly and orig. in the same sense as given for *sinnamormet*. — Prob. an older \**sonamormet*, "sons' mothers' food". "sin" may replace "son", on analogy with "summer" for "summer", "sin" for "sun", etc. *mor, moger* is no doubt O.N. *móðir*, f., *mother*; here gen. pl.: *mœðra*, *mothers'*. For *g* in Shetl. Norn from orig. *ð* see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 29 the end, and cf. e.g. *gloger* and *loger*, sbs., as well as *doga* [O.N. *dauði*, m., *death?*] under *sindog*, interj.

**sinni<sup>1</sup>** [səni], sb., *term of contempt for a person: a queer individual, miserable being*. Fe. Now almost obs. — Prob. the same word as *sjøni*, sb., from O.N. *sýni*, n., *inter alia*

*something displayed*, in Shetl. with shortening of the main vowel. Fær. *sýni*, n., a) *the sight*, b) = Shetl. *sinni<sup>1</sup>* and *sjøni*.

†**sinni<sup>2</sup>** [səni], sb., *a small kiln for drying corn, esp. in a barn*; see *sonn*, sb.

**sin-sitten** [sin'sit'ən], adj., of eggs: *having been too much exposed to the sun, not fresh* (Fe.); also: *in which the embryo has begun to form* (U<sup>n</sup>.); **s.-s.** eggs. — Orig. doubtless a "\*sólstitin", in which "sitin" is perf. part. from "sitja", vb., *to sit*. *sin* is L.Sc. form of Eng. *sun*, sb.

**sinter** [sɪntər], sb., *a small quantity, a particle*. Noted down in Du. (Voe). Also used in other places. Edm. (U.) has "sinter". — Corresponds to Sw. dial. *sinder*, *sinner*, f. and m., and Fær. *sindur*, n., in sense of *a morsel, a grain of something*. Sw. *sinner* (*sindir*) also = O.N. *sindr*, n., *scales of iron, cin-ders*; Germ. *sinter*, m. In E.D.D. "sint", *a morsel*, is given as a L.Sc. form of this word, in contrast with the Shetl. form "sinter". Otherwise L.Sc. "sint" is now more common in Shetl. [sɪnt, sənt] than *sinter*. Beside "sint" is found a rarer form *sont* [sɔnt] (Du. occas.). *sinter* for \**sinder* in Shetl. may have arisen through infl. of L.Sc. *sint*; but otherwise a development *nd > nt* is regular in Shetl. Norn; see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 28.

**sipp** [səp (sɪp)], sb., *a small wisp, esp. of hay or straw*; a **s.** to de calf, *a small wisp (of straw) given to a calf*. Wests. (Fo., W., Sa., Ai., St.). — Fær. *soppur*, m., *a wisp of hay*. — In sense of *sip, draught*, *sipp*, however, is the Eng. word.

**sirkel** [sə'rkəl], sb., *a narrow, open drain in the ground, a ditch*. Wests. (Sa.). No doubt prop. *muddy ditch*. Orig. syrkl-? Cf. No. *syrkja*, f., *miry mass, mud*, from *surk-* (No. *surka*,

f., inter alia *mire*, *mud*. R.). For the derivative ending of the Shetl. word cf. No. *surkla*, vb., = *surka*, vb., to gurgle (of liquid), to splash, dabble. With *sirkel*, instead of a supposed older \**surkel*, cf. *sirpa*, sb. [orig. \**syrpa*] = No. *surpa*, f.

**sirp** [sə'rp], vb., to mix a thin batter (dough); to make the dough too thin and thus difficult to bake. — \**syrpa*. No. *surpa*, vb., to mix for fodder, also to splash, dabble. Sw. dial. *sorpa* and *syrpa*, vb., = literary lang. "sörpa", vb., to mix soft fodder, b) to prepare food badly (Ri.). See the three foll. words.

**sirpa** [(s'irpa) sə'rpə], sb., moist, soft mass. "hit ['it] is a' [all] in a s." is said e.g. of too thin dough, too soft and moist bread; Y<sup>h.</sup>: *sə'rpə*. too soft and watery bread (brøni, a barley- or oat-cake); U<sup>n.</sup> [(s'irpa) sə'rpə]. s.-brøni, too soft barley- or oat-cake (U<sup>n.</sup>); too thin gruel, sooens, L.Sc. sowens (made of water and oaten husks), thickened with oatmeal; *sirpa* and "sirpa-sooens": U<sup>n.</sup> [sə'rpə]. — Prob. a \**syrpa*. Cf. No. *surpa* and *syrpa* ("sørpe": East-country), f., a mixture; soft mass; soft fodder, *surp* (*syrp*, "sørp"), n., mud, mire; Icel. *syrpa*, f., mixture, conglomeration (B.H.).

**sirpēt** [s'irpət, sə'rpət, ʃi'rpət], adj., too soft and moist, heavy, of bread, oat- or barley-cakes (brønīs); a s. brøni. U. [s'irpət, sə'rpət: U<sup>n.</sup>]. Y<sup>h.</sup> [sə'rpət]. Y<sup>n.</sup> [ʃi'rpət], s. i' de heart. Of food (bread, butter): badly prepared and having an unsavoury taste. U<sup>n.</sup> [s'irpət (sə'rpət)]. Of gruel: too thin and watery; s. sooens; U<sup>n.</sup> [s'irpət, sə'rpət]; U<sup>wg.</sup> [sə'rpət]. — No. *surputt*, adj., muddy. *sirpēt* may also be regarded as perf. part. of *sirp*, vb., thus e.g. in sense of badly prepared, of food, with which cf. Sw. dial. *sorpa* and *syrpa*, vb., to prepare food badly. A form *sirpin*

is found also as an adj.; see the foll. word.

**sirpin** [s'irpin (sə'rpɪn)], adj., badly prepared, of food; reported from U<sup>wg.</sup> esp. of butter; "de butter is s." — Prob. \**syrpinn*. As for the form cf. No. *surpen*, adj., prop. the same word as "surputt" (see under the prec. word), but with a diverging meaning: surly, morose. For the meaning of *sirpin*, \**syrpinn*, cf. the three prec. words and the etym. given thereunder.

**sit, sit** [sit], vb., in general sense the Eng. word, but in a few senses it springs from O.N. *sitja*, vb., to sit, etc.; thus: 1) to remain at rest in a place, in exprs. as: "I'm no gaun ['going'] to s.", I don't intend to remain long (U<sup>n.</sup>). O.N. *sitja*, vb., to remain quiet, etc. 2) to stay, to reside, to live in a place; to s. in a hus; he 's sitten [sitən] dere upo de sam' land i' t'irty years, he has lived on the same piece of land for thirty years (Fo.); also: he 's been sittin' [sitn], etc.; I 'm ['am' = have] sitten my hale ['whole'] life upo dat land (Fo.). O.N. *sitja*, vb., to remain at rest in a place, to stay, reside (as vb. a.: to inhabit). 3) of boats: to remain on a fishing-ground; to s. and draw fish; cf. *sedek*<sup>2</sup>, *sedi*, "seat", sb., fishing-ground. 4) in conn. with preps. (and advs.), e.g.: s. under ane, s. in under ane, a) to have one sitting on one's knee, = O.N.: *sitja* undir einhverjum (Fær.: *sita* undir einun), b) by transference: to show one the greatest love and affection; "if dey could ha'e sitten in under him" (N.I.). 5) locally in exprs. as "s. ut de fire", to sit (in talking) without heeding the fire on the hearth and letting it go out (N.I.).

**siverka, sivrka** [sī've'r'ka, sive'r'ka, -və'r'ka], sb., 1) hard and disagreeable work, toil; "dey will no

['not'] want a s. de night ['to-night']". Y<sup>h</sup>. [sive'rka]. 2) in rotation of crops: *soil that is prepared (dug by spade) for planting of potatoes, soil in which potatoes are planted after corn; esp.: soil (taatie-modd, potato soil), which after a slight preparation (harrowing) has borne grain (barley or oats, esp. barley), and in the foll. year dug by spade in order to be planted with potatoes.* Fe. [siv'vərka (-ve'rka), sive'rka, siv'vərka]. Such soil dug by spade, which has borne corn after having been "taatie-modd", is otherwise comm. called (in M.) "sweery root [røt]", from L.Sc. sweiry, adj., *slow, reluctant, indolent*, and is said to be heavy to dig. In the foll. year the same soil, when having borne grain (oats), is called: "open root" (easier to dig). With siverka and "sweery (sweiry) root" cf. the expr. "klurd grund" (U.), of soil (potato soil, "taatie-muld") in which grain (esp. oats) is grown, unprepared by spade or plough, harrowed only; see klur, vb. The term siverka is prob. due to the heavy digging by spade. — With the second part -verka, -virka, cf. No. verka, f., = vaarvinna (R.), *the work in the field in spring, ploughing*. No. verk, n., *work, labour*, is also used in a special sense: *field work, ploughing* (Aa.). The first part si- is prob. the O.N. prefix "si-", denoting partly a) of space: *all over*, b) of time: *always, continually*. "si-" in siverka must spring from O.N. si- in sense b.

†sjafer [ʃsǣfər, ʃsǣfər], sb., *a large marine animal*, reported partly in sense of *shark* (Easts.?), pronounced [ʃsǣfər], partly in sense of (*large*) *whale*. Mostly used, it seems, of certain species of whales; thus from Y<sup>h</sup>. [ʃsǣfər] of the *Greenland whale* (Shetl. "slight-back"). *Delphinus orca, grampus* (cf. Jam.), is Shetl. "chaffer" acc. to

Low and Edm. Zetl. Initial ch in Eng. sounds like sh in Shetl. From St. is reported "herrin-sjafer [ʃsǣfər]" of a *fin-fish*, smaller than the common *finback*. From Sa. is reported a form sjaferi [ʃsǣ'fəri] of "a kind of whale". In the same place is found sjaferi [ʃsǣ'fəri] in sense of a *half-grown coalfish*; also sjaferi-piltek; see sjaper, sb. — For the origin of the word only vague conjectures can be made, e.g. it might suggest O.N. sǣr, m., *the sea, ocean*, gen. sǣfar. ja frequently appears as a breaking of e (and i) in Shetl. Norn, to a wider extent than in O.N., and is also found in some forms of O.N. "sǣr" as the first part in place-names, thus: a) Sjaklett [ʃsǣklæt], a rock in the sea between Wetherholm and Lunnasting, prob.: \*sǣ-klett; b) de Sjaversten [ʃsǣ'værsten] (Uyea, Nm<sup>n-w.</sup>), a skerry: \*sǣfar-steinn; prob. in several names. See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 154—55. With sjafer cf. also the closely allied (in meaning partly syn.) sifer (sea-?), sb., which poss. is the same word. sjaper, sb., contradicts the interpretation of sjafer as gen. sǣfar, with dropping of the second part of compd. (of which certain examples are found in Shetl. Norn), if sjaper is the same word, which is doubtful. But sjamight also be a "sǣ-" as the first part of compd.

sjaferi [ʃsǣ'fəri] and sjaferi-piltek [ʃsǣ'fəri-pø'ltøk], sb., *a half-grown coalfish*. Sa., Wests. See the prec. word and sjaper, sb.

sjag [ʃsǣg], sb., *temporary sheep-fold*. Ai<sup>l</sup>. Prob. represents stjag, sb., q.v.

sjag<sup>l</sup>, *shaag* [ʃsǣg], vb., 1) *to gnaw, chew*, e.g. of a dog gnawing a bone; de dog sjags (is sjagin) de ben. N.I. 2) *to talk incessantly with tiresome persistence*, = sjagg, vb. — May be an orig. O.N. \*kjaka, vb., *to move the jaws, to chew*, etc.,

from \*kjaki, m., *the jaw*; No. kjake, m., *the jaw, jawbone*. No. kjaka, vb., partly *to wrangle, quarrel*, partly (like Shetl. sjag 2) *to talk with tire-some persistence*. As k in the collocation kj is generally preserved in Shetl. Norn, an orig. \*kjaka in Shetl. has prob. been connected with Eng. dial. chag, vb., *to chew* (Dur.). Initial ch in Eng. becomes sh [ʃ] in Shetl. pronunc. In sense 1 Shetl. sjag, "shaag", assimilates to Eng. dial. chag, but in sense 2 to No. kjaka. The word is found in Shetl. also with short vowel-sound [ʃag] in sense 2, written sjagg, "shag" (noted down in Fe.). Cf. sjagl, vb., and compare sjams, vb., from No. "kjamsa", and Eng. dial. cham, vbs.

**sjag<sup>2</sup>** [ʃäg], vb., *to worry, fatigue with hard work*. Esp. in perf. part., sjaget [ʃägət] and "sjaget ut", also used as an adj., *knocked up, entirely exhausted (by over-exertion)*. "Dey were just sjaget ut o' deir lives", *they were dog-tired* (Fe.). N.I. — Cf. Icel. þjaka, vb., *to oppress, torment, worry*, þjakaðr, perf. part. and adj., *exhausted by hard work* (B.H.: piaka, piakaðr). The change þj > sj is regular in Shetl. Norn. O.N. þjaka, vb., *to exhaust* (No. tjaaka, vb., *to drudge*), ought in Shetl. Norn regularly to have given \*sjog [\*ʃög].

**sjagerie** [ʃä'gəri], sb., *hard, wearing work*. N.I. (Y.; Fe.). Deriv. from the prec. word, with mod. ending, Eng. -ery (-erie).

**sjaget** [ʃägət], adj. (perf. part.), *exhausted*; see sjag<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**sjagg, shag** [ʃag], vb., = sjag<sup>1</sup>, vb. 2, q.v.

**sjagl<sup>1</sup>, sjaggel, shaggle** [ʃag<sup>1</sup>l, ʃagəl], vb., *to chew or gnaw continually, to chew (gnaw) something tough*; "he sjaggeld it aff wi' his teeth". U<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. an anglicised form: "chaggle", (in Shetl.) "shaggle", sprung from an orig. \*kjakla, vb.,

derived from \*kjaka, vb., *to move the jaws, to chew*. Cf. Sw. dial. kjaggla, vb., a) *to chew with difficulty, to munch*; b) metaph.: *to grumble, to scold continually about the same thing*. The form sjagl, "shaggle", for \*kjagl, has arisen through infl. of sjag<sup>1</sup>, "shaag", and sjagg, "shag", vbs., *to chew, to talk in a tiresome way*, Eng. dial. chag, vb., *to chew*. — The word differs from the foll. sjagl, vb.

**sjagl<sup>2</sup>, sjaggel** [ʃag<sup>2</sup>l, ʃagəl], vb., *to cut unevenly with a blunt knife*. U. — May be either an orig. \*sagla from O.N. saga, vb., *to saw*, or have arisen from a \*sjagga. Cf. a) No. saga, vb., a) *to saw, β) to cut with difficulty*, etc., Icel. sagla, vb., *to saw busily but with little or no effect, to file* (B.H.), Sw. dial. saggla, vb., *to bite and tear*, e.g. meat, etc., b) Fær. sjagga and "sjagla", vbs., *to cut with a blunt knife*, No. sjagga, vb., *to cut awkwardly, to hack*, c) L.Sc. shagl, shaggle, vb., *to cut unevenly*.

**sjalder** [ʃaldər], sb., *oyster-catcher, hæmatopus ostralegus*. More rarely in the form sjaller [ʃalər]. — Ork. tjaldro, tjaldrek [tʃaldro, tʃaldrək] and various forms. — O.N. tjaldr, m., *oyster-catcher*, No. tjeld, m. The ending -er in Shetl. sjalder (and -ro, -rek in Ork. tjaldro, tjaldrek) may be the nom. r grafted to the stem. In Fær. is found a form "tjaldur" in the neuter, and with fixed or poss. radical r.

**†sjalti** [ʃa'lti], sb., a species of *water-flea*. Du. — Ork. sjolti [ʃá'lti], id. Prop. a *springer*? On the Scottish mainland sjalt, sjalti, is the term for a *Shetland horse (pony)*, written "shalt, shaltie"; also sjolt, "sholt" [ʃá'lt], sjolti, "sholtie" [ʃá'lti] and sjelti, "sheltie" [ʃæ'lti]; Ork. sjolti and sjelti. In Du., S.Sh., occas. with close phonetic o [ʃo'lti], and

used as a tabu-name, sea-term for *horse*. sjalt(i), etc., a *small (Shetland) horse*, must be O.N. hjalti and hjaltr = hjaltlendingr, m., a *man from Shetland (Hjaltland)*, a *Shetlander*. hj > sj is a regular development of sound in Shetl. Norn; but sjalti, in sense of *Shetland horse, pony*, must be supposed to have come from the mainland, to which there has been a large export of the Shetland ponies. — It would be less reasonable to 'associate Shetl. sjalti, *water-flea*, with Sw. dial. skjalta, vb., *to spring hither and thither*.

†**sjamm, sham** [ʃam], vb., 1) *to make faces, showing the teeth; to snarl, = to grin; to s. (sh.)* on or at anc. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. 2) *to mutter, to speak indistinctly, to stutter and stammer*. Y<sup>h,b</sup>. a sjammin (chammin') fool (Y<sup>b</sup>.) = a vjalskin fool (Fe.). — Poss. an orig. O.N. \*kjamma, vb., *to move the jaws*; cf. Icel. kjammi, m., *cheek-bone*, whence "kjamsa", vb., *to move the jaws*; see sjams, vb. In its form with initial [ʃ] Shetl. sjamm, "cham", is Eng.; Eng. dial. cham, vb., a) *to chew, gnaw*, b) *to ruminate, to repeat the same thing*. Initial kj is generally preserved as kj [k] in Shetl. Norn, while Eng. initial ch becomes sh [ʃ] in Shetl. pronunc. Shetl. sjamm, "cham", does not quite assimilate in meaning to Eng. dial. cham, as it might then be reasonable to suppose the Shetl. word to be merely a later loan-word from Eng. The inference of an origin from Old Northern is supported by comparison with the foll. word.

**sjams, shams** [ʃa'ms], vb., *to make a loud, smacking sound with the jaws while eating*, as e.g. a pig; *to eat while smacking with the jaws*. U., Fo. — Is prob. an orig. O.N. \*kjamsa, vb., which by infl. of Eng. dial. cham, vb., *to chew* (poss. also "champ", vb., *to chew audibly*) has

received the pronunc. [\*tʃ] when initial instead of kj [k], and further ʃ as a development of initial tʃ in accordance with the prevalent phonology for the Shetl. pronunc. of English. Icel. kjamsa, vb., *to move the jaws* (B.H.); No. kjamsa, vb., *to chew (slowly), to eat*. In E.D.D. there is no mention of any s-derivative of cham, vb., so that Shetl. sjams, "chams", can hardly be derived directly from Eng. For further confirmation, cf. the doublet kjumset and skjumset, adjs. For a similar mingling of O.N. and Eng. forms in Shetl. cf. e.g. "shord"<sup>2</sup>, sb., which is O.N. skorða, f., and Eng. shore, sb.

**sjanament** [ʃä'namənt'], sb., = sjonament, sb., q.v.

**sjaper** [ʃäpər] and **sjapert** [ʃäpərt, ʃäpərd], sb., *a big, but not full-grown coalfish; a coalfish somewhat more than half-grown, esp. one four years old*. Also sjaper(t)-piltek [ʃäpər pə'tək (ʃäpərd p.)]. Du. From Sa., Wests., is reported a form sjaferi [ʃä'fəri], sjaferi-piltek [-pə'tək], in sense of *half-grown coalfish*. — Etym. uncertain. See the etym. remarks under sjafer, sb. A compound? sja-, in accordance with Shetl. Norn phonology, may have been developed from \*se [\*sē], which may be either a) seð [sēð], a Dunrossness form of sed [sēd], *a coalfish*, O.N. seiðr, m., or b) sæ-: O.N. sær, m., *the sea, ocean*.

†**sjaphus, shap-hus** [ʃaphus], sb., *a small porch, penthouse*. U<sup>n</sup>. — The word may be old, and then rather A.S. or M.Eng. than O.N., as with sjap (shap) may prob. be compared A.S. scipen, f., *a shed, stable*, Eng. dial. shippen, sb. Certainly Da. "skab", n., L.Germ. schap, *a closet with shelves*, approaches Shetl. sjap (shap) owing to its vowel-sound; but of greater importance is initial sj (sh), which points to an origin from O.Eng. If the word were Nor-

thern in Shetl., a form with initial *sk* ought to have been expected. (The connection between "shap-" and A.S. "scipen" was orig. suggested in a letter from W. R.).

**sjar** [s̄ar], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in boat-fishermen's lang. at sea for 1) *boat, fishing-boat*: U<sup>b</sup>. and Y<sup>n</sup>., and II) *a small whetstone*: St. "Hand me de s. to bri de skøni to sni de nebert!" *hand me the whetstone, so that I can sharpen my knife for cutting up the bait!* St. — Origin uncertain; poss. two diff. words. *sjar* I, *boat*, might be supposed to be orig. the same word as "shard" [s̄ard] in the expr. "a shard o' a boat", *an old, unseaworthy boat*, prop. *a shard, fragment?* Eng. dial. and L.Sc. *shard* = *sherd*, sb. *sjar* II might suggest an abbr. form of Eng. "sharpening-stone". Nevertheless, it is more reasonable to regard senses I and II as both originating from a common root-meaning: *objects producing sounds when subjected to friction*, etc., because e.g. in *sjar* I, there is no question of any disparaging implication as in the case of "shard". *sjar* I, *boat*, might then prop. denote *a creaker, the creaking, grating one*, esp. on account of the creaking sound caused by the friction of the oars in rowing: O.N. \**hjar* (cf. *rikaband*, *rikkaband*, prob. "*creaking-band*", as a tabu-name for *grommet*), and *sjar* II, *sharpening-stone*, might then orig. denote the grating (hissing) sound caused by the grinding. See *sjar*, vb., *to creak*, \**hjara*, from which "sjar(r)i-pin, sjarl-pin", *door-hinge*, is to be derived.

**sjar** [s̄ar], vb., *to creak*, esp. of a door, de door *sjars*; a *sjarin* noise. Conn. — \**hjara* = O.N. \**hjarra*, vb., *to creak, grate*, handed down only in the pres. part. form "*hjar-randi*"; used as the name of a per-

son (prop. *the grating one*). To be classed with *sjarl* and *sjarl-pin* (*sjarri-pin*), sbs. With the Shetl. form [s̄ar] cf. Icel. *hjar*, n., and *hjara*, f., *a hinge* (B.H.).

**sjara** [s̄ara, s̄āra], sb., *very dense, black mist lying on the surface of the sea*; a black s. Conn. — Orig. uncertain. A definition has been attempted under *pansjara*, sb., q.v. As for the form, *sar*, sb., may poss. be compared.

†**sjari, sharf** [s̄a'rf], sb., *mud, mire; a miry place; crust of mud*. Uncertain word. Appears in J. J. Haldane Burgess' "Rasmie's Büddie", and in Clark's "Northern Gleams", and from these quoted in E.D.D. Apparently to be associated with *jarf*, sb.

**sjarg** [s̄arg, s̄ärg], sb., 1) *a grumbling and scolding, constant nagging and fault-finding*. 2) *one who is always scolding, a nagging person* (P.). — Sw. dial. *sarg* (*sjarg*), n., *a grumbling and scolding, sarger*, m., *a person always scolding*.

**sjarg** [s̄arg, s̄ärg], vb., *to grumble and scold, constantly to nag and find fault*. comm. — Sw. dial. *sarga* and *sjarga*, vb., a) *to saw, hew or cut unevenly*, b) *to grumble, nag* (Ri.). More distantly related is No. *sarra*, vb., Fær. *sjarra*, vb., *to whimper*. Cf. *jarg*, vb.

**sjari** [s̄ari] -*pin*, see *sjarri-pin*.

**sjarl, sjarrel** [s̄ar<sup>l</sup>, s̄arəl], sb., *a wooden hinge on a door*, esp. *a cross-piece with an eye fitting over the pivot of the door*, i.e. *the part of the hinge fixed to the door-post*. Br. Is now comm. called: *har* (L.Sc.). The compd. "sjarl-pin" (q.v.), used esp. of the pivot, is more common than the un-compd. *sjarl*. — O.N. *hjarri*, m., *a hinge, door-hinge*, esp. (similar to Shetl. *sjarl*) "*cardo femina*". See *sjar*, vb.

**sjarl** [s̄ar<sup>l</sup>, s̄arəl] -*pin*, sb., 1) *a*

wooden hinge, esp.: a) *the pivot of a door*. comm. In pl. sjarl-pins, of the pivot together with the cross-piece; b) *point, one of the wooden pivots serving as a hinge of the lid of a chest*; de sjarl-pins o' de kist. U<sup>n</sup>., Sa. de "sjarl-pin" and "de yoke" (U<sup>n</sup>). 2) by transference: *pivot of a reel*. U<sup>n</sup>, bu.; Sa., Wests. — Also "sjarri [sari]-pin", given by J.l. (Fe.) in sense of *wooden hinge*; but this more orig. form, sjarri-, has now been largely superseded by the l-derivative sjarl-. — O.N. hjarri, m., a *hinge*. See sjarl, sb.

**sjarri** [sari]-pin, = sjarl-pin.

**sjask**<sup>1</sup> [sask, šask], sb., 1) *haze, misty clouds* (Y.), = ask and dask, sbs. In this sense reported from Y. esp. with long a [šask]. 2) *fine, drizzling rain*, occas. accompanied by wind; a s. o' rain. Nm. [sask]. — In the latter sense the word is prob. Da. sjask, n., *dirty and wet roads or weather*, or poss. (with ref. to the change hj > sj in Shetl. Norn) Da. dial., Jut. hjaskevejr, *falling sleet*. With regard to sense 1 in its relation to sense 2 it may be stated that ask and dask, sbs., are used in a similar way, partly of *haze, misty clouds*, partly of *drizzle*.

**sjask**<sup>2</sup> [sask], sb., *trouble; toil and toil*; shø ['she'] was no ['not'] able to stand dis s., no able for dis s. Papa. Noted down in Fe. — Poss. *something that makes one heavy and faint*, and may then be cognate with a) Da. sjaske, vb., *to dabble, splash*, Sw. dial. sjaska (and jaska), vb., *to walk slowly and listlessly*, b) Da. hjaske, jaske, vb., *to dabble, do something carelessly*. In that case the word is etym. to be classed with the prec. word. See further sjasket, adj., which is more common than this substantive.

**sjasket** [saskət], adj., properly perf. part.? 1) *troubled and worried*; 2)

*exhausted, worn out*. Sa., Wests. — To be classed with the prec. word, and etym. doubtless also with sjask<sup>1</sup>, sb. Cf. dasket, adj., *exhausted, dask, sb., thickness, dense haze*, and No. dasken, adj., *dull and slack; heavy with moisture*. Note, however, also L.Sc. disjaskit, adj., a) *decayed, in disrepair*, b) *exhausted*.

**sjav**, **shaave**? [šäv], sb., *fodder for a calf, waste from the threshing-floor*, corresponding to njaI (*fodder for a cow*, prop. a *gnawing*) and snisk (*fodder for a pig*). Fo. — Prob. *gnawing*, "shaave" from "chaave" (semi-Eng. form), and then to be classed with the foll. word. It is no doubt poss. (scarcely prob.) to associate the word with No. sav, n., *refuse, offal* (esp. from fish), or No. sev, n., *refuse*.

**sjav**, "**shaave**" [šäv], vb., of animals, *to gnaw*; de dog sjavs de ben (N.); *to take bites out of something*, e.g. potatoes, turnips; de coo or grice sjavs (is sjavin) detaaties ['potatoes'], de neeps ['turnips'], etc. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. a composite form. May reasonably have arisen from a \*kjava, orig. \*kjafa, vb., to be classed with Eng. (dial.) chaw, vb., = *chew*, vb. Cf. No. kjava, vb., *to talk in a tiring way, to quarrel, wrangle*, no doubt *to move the jaws*, with the derivative form "kjafsa", vb., *to chew with large movements of the jaws*, also *to wrangle* (R.). sj [s] for kj [k] in the Shetl. word must be due to infl. of Eng. chaw. Eng. ch, when initial, regularly becomes sh [š] in Shetl. The v-sound in sjav, "chaave", however, is prob. a relic from an old Norn \*kjava. Cf. sjag<sup>1</sup>, sjagl<sup>1</sup>, †sjamm, sjams, vbs., as well as snjav, vb. — Diff. from sjav, treated here, is sjav, "shaave" [šäv], vb., in sense of *to chafe, to wear by friction*, which must be Eng. dial. chauve, vb., *to chafe, to warm by chafing*.



**sjel** [sɛ<sup>ə</sup>l], sb., *perch or roost for hens*; de hens' s.; a hen-s. N.Sh. Noted down in De., Nm. and N.I. (Y., U.). — Identical with Da. "hjal", n., *roost*, with usual change hj > sj in Shetl. Norn. In its special meaning and also in form (ē by anglicising of ā, from orig. a, followed by a single consonant) sjel is closer to Da. "hjal" than to O.N. hjallr, m., *a scaffolding*, No. hjell (kjell, jell), m.

**sjel<sup>1</sup>** [sɛ<sup>ə</sup>l], vb., *to sit down on the very edge of a seat, to squeeze oneself down on or into a seat, to s. doon*. "I could just s. doon", *I could just barely get a seat on the bench* (Fe.), = I could just pramm me doon. — Prob. by comparison with the hens perching on the roost, and thus an orig. \*hjala, vb., from \*hjal, n., *roost*, Da. hjal, n. See sjel, sb.

**sjel<sup>2</sup>** [sɛl, sɛ<sup>ə</sup>l], vb., of hoar-frost and dew: *to fall*; to s. doon; he is sjelin (sjelin him) doon. N.I. Now more rare in this orig. sense. Of light clouds, "sjela"-clouds (see the foll. word): *to fade away, to dissolve and fall as dew or very fine rain*, and of wind when there are sjela-clouds in the sky, esp. in summer: *to abate, die away, succeeded by a fall of dew*; he 'll s. (s. him) doon i' de night; he 'll may be s. him awa. Y. Of weather: *to be in a state of transition from rain or damp fog to dry weather, to become dry weather, to begin to clear up*, esp. with "aff" or "op"; to s. aff (op); "he 'll may be s. aff, s. him aff" (N.), or "he 'll may be s. op" (Papa, Wests.), *it will probably be dry weather*. Of frost setting in, causing the wind to subside: s. aff; "he 'll may be s. him aff", *the frost will doubtless "bind" the wind and make it subside* (Fe.). — \*hēla, vb., *to settle as dew or rime, to become hoar-frost*. lcel. hēla, vb., *to settle*,

of hoar-frost. sjel has arisen from a \*hjel, developed from \*hēla. To be classed with the foll. word.

**sjela** [sɛla (sɛ<sup>ə</sup>la; sɛla)], sb., 1) *a slight frost, hoar-frost*. Also compounded "s.-frost". Adjectivally in the collocation "a s. frost" (U.). N.I. [sɛla (sɛ<sup>ə</sup>la)]. sjela-wadder, a) *state of the weather with hoar-frost or cold dew during the night*, b) *state of the weather changing from rain to dry weather*. 2) *dew on the ground, esp. very cold dew*. N.I. [sɛla, sɛ<sup>ə</sup>la]. *Evening dew*, also metaph. of *twilight* (acc. to J.I.). sjela-cloud ['cloud'], prop. *a light, frosty cloud* (see sjela 1), further, *a cloud dissolving and falling as dew*; cf. sjel<sup>2</sup>, vb. 3) *dense mist with slight, drizzling rain*. Papa [sɛla, sɛla]. 4) *dark colour, esp. in wool with a lighter shade on top*; often used adjectivally: a s. colour. a) of sheep: *having wool of a dark colour (black, dark grey, bluish-grey, brown), but lighter at the points of hair*, giving a lighter shade to the surface, b) of wool: *dark with lighter tinge on top*; a s. sheep; s. oo' ['wool']; a s. sock. comm. [sɛla (sɛ<sup>ə</sup>la)]. — O.N. hēla, f., *hoar-frost*. Sense 4 of sjela, appl. to shade of colour, has arisen by comparison with the appearance of slightly frosted ground. The form sjela is developed from "hēla" through a middle form \*hjela.

†**sjemma?** [sɛma], sb., disparaging term appl. to a woman: *a greedy woman, one who is a great eater*; a hizzie ['hussy']-s. Conn. — Poss. association with sjamm, vb., and Eng. dial. cham, vb., *to chew*. The final a is a Norn ending, O.N. -a, denoting fem., but giving no evidence of an O.N. origin of the word, as the ending a in Shetl. is occas. added to Eng. and L.Sc. words.

\***sjera** [sɛra], \***sjere** [sɛrə], vb., *to*

*cut*; handed down in a little fairy-verse in Norn (reported by J. I.), and there used in sense of *to reap corn*. See *Introd.*, *Fragments of Norn*. — *sjera* for \**ske*ra, which would be more strictly phonetic, is a comb. of O.N. *skera*, vb., *to cut*, and Eng. *shear*, vb.

*sjev* [šɛv], vb., *to brush along, to pass close by*. Fe. See *skiv*, vb.

*sjiner* [šɪnər], sb., *tabu-name, sea-term in fishermen's lang. for the sun*. Fo. — Prop. *the shiner, the shining one*, O.N. \**skínari*, m. [*skína*, vb., *to shine*]. The form *sjiner* with *sj* for *sk* has arisen by infl. of Eng. *shine*, vb., and "sheen", sb.

*sjinn* [šɪn, šɛn], sb., *a very small lake, pool*. See further *sjønn* (sjønn), sb.

*sjiv* [šɪv], = *sjev*. See *skiv*, vb.

*sjivek* [šɪvək], see *skivek*, sb.

*sjodd* [šɔd], sb., *a loud humming or rushing sound; muffled and confused din, esp. at some distance; noisy sound of many persons' footsteps or the trampling of cattle*. U<sup>n</sup>. Also *sjødd* [šɔd]; to had a *s.*, *to make a humming noise*. S.Sh. From Fe. is reported *sjødd* [šɔd] in sense of *a roaring sound of the sea in the distance, of the surf on the shore*. — Cf. a) No. *sod*, n., partly *a seething, boiling, partly a soughing, roaring, murmuring, søyd* (?), m., *a soughing, roaring, or sound of voices* (Aa.), b) Icel. *suða*, f., partly *a seething, boiling, partly a humming, buzzing*.

*sjogg*<sup>1</sup>, *sogg* [šɔg] and *sjugg* (*sugg*) [šɔg], sb., *close, drizzling rain, misty rain*; a *s.* o' *weet* ['wet']. N.I.; Nm. Also *very dense and damp mist, a s.* o' *mist* (U<sup>n</sup>.); a *s.* o' *wadder, damp, rough and windy weather* (U<sup>mo</sup>). The pronunc. [šɔg] is the more common; [šɔg] is reported by J. I. — To be classed with Icel. *saggi*, n., *dampness* (E. J.), Icel. *søggur*, No. *søgg*, Sw. dial. *søgg*, adj., *damp, moist,*

*wet*, No. *soggjen*, *suggjen*, adj., *sultry, damp and oppressive, of weather*. O.N. *scegr*, m., *rain* (Fr.), is no doubt a cognate word. See *sagg* (*sjagg*) and *sjuggin*, sbs.

*sjogg*<sup>2</sup> [šɔg], sb., *loose, flapping, untidy dress; loose, untidy state of one's clothing; dé claes is hingin'* ['the clothes are hanging'] in a louse *s.* about him (her). Nm<sup>6</sup>. (Sullom, Bardister). — Prob. to be compared with Sw. dial. (Gotl.) *sjäggug*, adj., *untidy in one's dress, disorderly, etc.*, and cognate with *sjosk*, sb.

†*sjogg*<sup>3</sup>, *shug*? [šɔg], sb., *thick, luxuriant growth, esp. of grass*. — Might be a parallel form to *sjukk* from O.N. *þjukkr*, adj., *thick, dense*; see *sjukk*, sb. For a change *kk > gg* see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 38 a. Poss. rather a parallel form to Eng. *shag*, sb.

†*sjogg*<sup>4</sup>, *shug*? [šɔg], sb., *refuse of meal, bran, separated from the meal by sifting*. — Poss. merely another form of L.Sc. *shag*, sb., *refuse of barley or oats* (Jam.).

*sjogg* (*sogg*) [šɔg], vb., *to drizzle*; he is *sjoggin*. More rarely *sjugg* (*sugg*) [šɔg]. — Sw. dial. *sagga*, vb., *id.* — See further *sjogg*<sup>1</sup>, sb., and *sagg* (*sjagg*), sb.

*sjoggersten* [šɔg'ærsten], sb., *hard stone, a kind of quartz*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Prob. for \**hjoggersten* = \**hjogelsten*, and the first part orig. being the same word as O.N. *hégeitill*, m., *hard stone, quartz*. See further *hjel*, *hjelgel*, sb., with the parallel form *hjelgel*, *hjelgel*.

*sjoggie* [šɔgi], adj., *moist, misty and damp*; *s.* *wadder*; a *s.* *day*. — Derived from *sjogg*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

*sjoggisom* [šɔg'isom], adj., *exhausting, laborious, very tiring*; *s.* *wark* ['work']; a *s.* *time*. Acc. to J. I. (Fe.). — Poss. to be classed with O.N. *þjáka*, vb., *to exhaust*, No. *tjaaka*, vb., *to toil, drudge*; cf. *sjag*<sup>2</sup>,

vb., prob. from \*pjaka. The change  $p_j > sj$  is regular in Shetl. Norn. Possibly there is also an association with No. *sigg*, *sigga* and \**sigginn*, "siggjen", adj., *limp from exhaustion, faint and powerless*; hardly Sw. dial. *sågal*, *sugot*, adj., *laborious, tiring* (prop. *that saps the strength*. Ri. under "suga", vb.).

**sjokalli**, sb., see *sjukalli*, sb.

†**sjokset** [ʃɔksət], †**sjukset** [ʃɔksət], adj., *having thick plumage round the neck and on the head*, esp. of hens. Nm., De. — Anglicised form "chokset", from *kjokset*, adj., q.v.

**sjol-girs** [ʃålge'rs], sb., see the foll. word.

**sjolgre** [ʃålgrē], sb., a kind of plant, acc. to J.I. poss. *cucubalus*. From Fo. reported of a plant having bluish-grey flowers, = "annan"; from De. given as the name of a medicinal plant (a short non-flowering plant), used in healing wounds. From Sa., Wests., is reported "sjol-girs [ʃålge'rs]" of *yarrow*, *millefolium*. — *sjolgre* as well as "sjol-girs" are prob. etym. synonymous with No. *skjellegras*, n., a) "cucubalus" or "silene inflata", b) *rhinanthus*. *sjol* may represent a \**skjol* = \**skjal*; cf. Da. "skjaller" of a kind of "rhinanthus", = No. *skjellegras* b. The second part *gre* [grē] may have arisen from \**gres* [grēs] in sense of *grass*, the final *s* having been regarded as the pl. sign, and thereafter dropped in the singular.

\***sjolin** [ʃō'lin], sb., endearing term addressed to a cow during milking in order to get her to stand still; esp. in the expr. *s. sjota* [ʃō'tā]. Fo. Prop. no doubt *soul* (the soul). *sjolin* then represents \**solin*, which is O.N. *sálin*, *the soul*, def. form of *sál*, f., *soul*. "s. sjota" is then \**sálin* *sœta*, (the) *sweet soul, you sweet soul*. See *sæt*, *sœta*, adj., commonly appl. to the cow during milking.

\***sjoljoga** [ʃəlō'ga, ʃəlō'ga] and \***sjologa** [ʃəlō'ga], sb., *mist lying over the sea (ocean)*. Also (when the meaning of the two parts of the compd. was lost) in a wider sense of *mist* in warm weather, esp. in summer. Fe. — O.N. *sjálægja* (in this form handed down in Icel.; *sjólægja*: B.H.) and "sælægja", f., *mist covering the sea*, and "sjálæggr (sælæggr) myrkvi", id. O.N. *sjálæggr* (sælæggr), adj., *lying on the sea*.

**sjolki** [ʃó'ki], sb., *a lump, esp. a fleshy protuberance in the throat; uvula in a cow*. Sa., Wests. — May have been developed from *kjolki* = *kolki* through infl. of Eng. ("cholkie" > "sholkie"), poss. by merging with *kjolk*, sb., *the jaw*, Eng. dial. *choke* (Shetl. *shoke*), sb., id. Compare *kjokset*, adj., with the parallel form *sjokset*, "chokset". See further under *kolki*, sb.

**Sjolma** [ʃålma], sb., name for a *white-headed (dark-coloured) cow*. — \**hjalma*. See *sjolmet*, adj.

**sjolmarket** [ʃål'ma'r'kæt, -əd], adj., of a calf: *born with a mark in the ear; lacking a piece of the ear, esp. the top, at birth*; a s. calf. — The etym. of the word is uncertain. One might suggest either a) \**sjolm-market* from a \**hjalmarkaðr*, *marked while in the "helmet" or chorion*, i.e. *before birth* (No. *hjelm*, *kalvehjelm*, m., *chorion in which a calf is born*, Fær. *hjalmi* [tʃålmi], m., *chorion, caul*), or b) a \**sjalfmarkaðr*, "self-marked": *having congenital mark*. Under "shool", sb., *shovel*, E.D.D. has a "shool-marked" (without stating locality) in the sense given above for "sjol-market", deriving it from "shool", dial. form of Eng. *shovel*, sb., because of the supposed form of mark; but the only source given to elucidate the use of the word is a Shetlandic one. "shool", *shovel*, however, is always pronouns-

ed [ʃø] in Shetl. with close ø-sound, while sʃol- in Shetl. sʃol-market is always pronounced with open o-sound [ʃ; ɔ?]. Nor is the mark, or the marked ear, in all cases given as being shovel-shaped, but is used partly in a general sense of an ear of which a piece is lacking, partly (as reported from N.I.) of an ear lacking the (upper) half, or as from Sa. (West.) of an incision in the upper part of the ear. Likewise in E.D.D. is given "shool", *shovel*, of an ear-mark in sheep, without stating locality; but again, in this case, it is only the Shetl. examples which are given in the sources elucidating the use of the word. Shetl. sʃol, sʃøl [sʃol, ʃøl] — E.D.D. "shool" — of a cleft ear-mark in sheep is, however, of another origin, and is certainly an Old Northern word [\*sýli from \*súla]; see further sʃol<sup>4</sup>, sb. Edm. too distinguishes between "shol" in "shol-marked" and "shúl" = sʃøl.

**sʃolmet** [ʃǽlmət], adj., of a cow, partly also of a sheep: *having the top of the head of another colour than that of the body*, esp. *white-headed*; a s. coo; comm. a s. yowe (*ewe*); reported in this sense from Conn. and Sa., Wests. — \*hjálmótr, prop. *having a helmet on the head*. Icel. hjálmóttur, Fær. kjølmotur (Suðroy, *South Isle*), No. hjelmutt, Da. hjelmet, Sw. hjelmig, hjelmet, adj., are found in the same sense as Shetl. sʃolmet and esp.: *white-headed*, of cattle.

**sʃjon** [ʃʝn, ʃʝn], vb., *to dwindle; shrink; waste away*; he is weel ['well'] sʃjond (*much shrunken or wasted*); de coo ['cow'] is sʃjond a great lock ['lot']. Fe. — Poss. irregular for \*skʃjon from an old \*skʃjana = No. skjæna, vb., *to dry up, skjænast*, vb. refl., *to become dried up, to wither*, but, in all probability, may rather be developed from a \*hʃjon, vb.,

for \*hʃon from an old \*hána = No. hæna, vb., *to become dried up*; see hʃonek, sb., *emaciated, shrunken person*, etc., and compare, with regard to the development, initial sʃ in sʃjela, sb., *hoar-frost*, etc., arisen through a middle form \*hʃjela from O.N. hēla, f. The form sʃjon also permits (as o in Shetl. Norn is often developed from orig. a) a deriv. of \*hʃaðna: Icel. hʃaðna, No. hʃadna (R., Suppl.), vb., *to disappear, melt away*, though this sense does not agree so well as that given for \*hána and \*skʃjana. Note, however, sʃjanament (parallel form to sʃjonament) under sʃjonin, sb.

**sʃjonament**, sb., see the foll. word.

**sʃjonin** [ʃʝnin (ʃʝnʝnin)], sb., *a shrinking; dwindling; wasting away*; he 's gotten a s., *he is wasted away, emaciated*, esp. owing to sickness. Fe. From Nm. and De. is noted down a form sʃjonament [ʃʝnamʝnt] with more recent Romanic-English ending; "der 'r a great s. upon him" = he 's gotten a (great) sʃjonin. From the same places also sʃjanament [ʃʝnamʝnt]. — Deriv. of sʃjon, vb.

**sʃjonn** [ʃʝn], sb., *a small lake, tarn*; now more comm. *a pond, pool or swamp*. Also sʃjonn [ʃʝn (ʃʝn)], sʃjinn [ʃʝn, ʃʝn], and on Wests.: sʃjodn [ʃʝdʝn] and sʃjodn [ʃʝdʝn]. [ʃʝn] beside [ʃʝn], reported inter alia from Du. In names of small lakes the word often occurs as the second part of compd., pronounced [ʃʝn] and occas. [ʃʝn], but most comm. [ʃʝn] by obscuration of the vowel-sound. Exx.: Lumisʃjonn [lʝmʝʃʝn] (several places): \*lómátjörn, from the name of the sea-fowl lóm, m., *the loon*. de Smosjønns [smʝʃʝns] (N.): \*smátjarnir, pl., *"the small lakes"*. de Swartasʃjønns [swa'rʝʃʝns, -ʃʝns] (W.Sw., Y.): \*svörtu tjarnir, pl., *"the black (dark) lakes"*. For Njuggjer-

sjønn, -sjonn, Njugersjinn, Njuggel-sjonn: \*nykar-tjørn, from "nykr", m., *water-nixie*, see njuggel, sb. — O.N. tjørn, f., a *small lake, tarn*.

\*sjopilort, sb., see \*sjupilort.

**sjorg** [šǫrg], sb., *wet gravel-soil*, esp. subsoil; *sharp stones and gravel*, esp. in arable land. Also sjørg [šǫrg]: Sa. (West.). — *Sa.* be a deriv., \*saurg, from O.N. saurr, m., *mud, dirt*; cf. the derivative, O.N. saurga, vb., *to soil*. No. saur, m., *dirt*, is also used partly of *gravel*, "söur o sann" (R.). Note No. saura, vb., used in sense of *to fill with gravel* (R.), prop. *to soil*.

**sjorgie** [šǫrgi], adj., *gravelly*; s. land. Deriv. of sjorg, sb.

**sjorl** [šǫr<sup>l</sup>], sb., *wet gravel, a mixture of gravel and water*. Sa. — Prob. a deriv. of O.N. saurr, m., *mud, dirt*, partly also of *gravel*; see sjorg sb. For the derivative ending l cf. lcel. saurli, adj., *sullied*.

**sjosk** [šǫsk], sb., 1) *untidy and slovenly state*; in a s., *untidy, slovenly*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom, Bardister). 2) *dirty weather, drizzle with wind*, = sjask<sup>1</sup>, sb. Nm<sup>s</sup>. — Cf. partly a) Da. sjuske, c., a *slattern*, sjuske, vb., *to perform a piece of work carelessly*, sjusket, adj., and "sjuskeri", n., partly b) Da. sjask, n., *slushy state of the roads*, in dial. (Jut.) also of *dirty, rainy weather*. Sw. dial. sjosk, "sjåsk", n., a) *slushy state of the roads*; b) a *slattern* (Ri.: sjåsk).

**sjoski** [šǫski], see sjuski, sb.

**sjoskie** [šǫskie], adj., 1) *untidy, slovenly*. 2) of weather: *dirty, windy and rainy*; s. wadder, *dirty weather with rain and wind*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. — Deriv. of sjosk, sb.

\*sjota [šǫ<sup>2</sup>tā], prob. adj., def. form, fem., *you sweet, the sweet one*, reported in the expr. "sjolin [šǫ<sup>2</sup>lin] s.", used as a term of address to the cow to get her to stand still during milking. Fo. Prop. doubtless "*sweet*

*soul*", O.N. \*sálin sæta. See further under söt, adj., and \*sjolin, sb.

†**sjou** [šǫu], vb., *to make a noise, to carry on noisy, foolish and tiresome talk*; to sit sjouin at ane. — Is prob. No. sjaua, Da. sjoue, vb., *to make a noise*, prop. *to be at work (day-labourer's work, docker's work)*, sjau, sjou, n., from Dut. sjouw.

**sju** [šǫ], vb., *to back the oars in rowing*, "to sju" and "to sju on". comm. Also Ork. and Caith. — In L.Sc. is used "shoo, shue", vb., in sense of *to swing, put in swinging motion*; but Shetl. (Ork., Caith.) sju is poss. orig. another word. It may spring from O.N. skjóta, vb., *to shove*, etc., as this word is used in Fær. in sense of *to back with the oars*, like Shetl. sju; but the latter, in that case, is not a phonetic development — one would have expected \*skjud. Cf. skot- in skothumlin, sb., of a boat rowed backwards. For the dropping of final t, d, in Shetl. Norn after a long vowel, see Introd. V (also N. Spr. VII), § 35.

**sjubrigdi**, see sulbrigdi, sb.

**sjug** [šǫg], sb., a species of *gull, skua, lestris parasitica*. U. See further under sju, sb.

†**sjugg** [šǫg], interj., call to a horse. Also sjuggi [šǫgi] and sjogg [šǫg]. Ork. sjugg. — May be classed with No. sjuga, sjoga = sjua, vb., *to halloo faintly*; but this is doubtful, as in Eng. dialects, esp. South Eng., "shug, shuck, chug", are found as calls to a pig.

**sjuggin** [šǫgin], sb., a *wetting or thorough soaking*, esp. owing to rain; dey 're ['have'] gotten a guid [gød = 'good'] s. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — The word presupposes a \*sjugg [\*šǫg], vb., *to wet through, to soak*, to be classed with sjogg<sup>1</sup>, sogg<sup>1</sup>, as well as sagg (sjagg). See further these words.

**sjui** [šǫi], sb., a species of *gull, skua, lestris parasitica*. U. Also sjug

[ʃūŋ] (U.). Otherwise comm. called "skooti-alan". — Cf. Icel. kjói, Fær. kjógvi, No. jo, tjuvjo, m., a gull, *skua*, lestris parasitica. Shetl. sjuí is not regularly developed either from "kjói" or "jo", sj being found in Shetl. Norn as a phonetic development of orig. hj, tj or pj, but not of kj or j. The word may be an old \*tjó(f), \*tjú(f), or \*pjó(f), \*pjú(f), mingled with "pjófr, pjúfr", m., a thief; cf. the Norwegian name "tyv-jo" for the bird. Is said to be an onomatopœic word.

**sjukalli (sjokalli)** [ʃókaɫ'ɪ, -käl'ɪ], sb., a piercing clamour produced by a flock; der 'r a s. among de geese, de maws (the gulls), de bairns (the children). N.I. — The first part sju (sjo) may spring either from a) O.N. \*soð, n., a seething, in No. (sod) also a *soughing, murmuring sound; a noise*, No. søyd, m., id., or rather from b) No. sjuá, vb., to *sough; to hush, to halloo faintly*, Sw. dial. sjoa, vb. For the second part see kalli, sb.

**sjukavi** [ʃū'kav'ɪ, ʃū'kāv'ɪ, ʃukāv'ɪ], sb., 1) whirled-up sea-foam lying as a light mist over the sea; very dense (and misty) sea-spray; used e.g. of agitated sea with waves going against the wind, causing the wave-crests to be whirled up; "de sea was in a s." Acc. to J.I. (Fe.). 2) metaph.: violent quarrelling and fighting; dey were in a s. [ʃukāv'ɪ]. Fe. — \*sjókafi, (m.), dense spoon-drift. The first part sju is O.N. sjó-r, m., the sea. For the second part see further kavi, sb. II, dense snowfall; heavy, driving rain, from O.N. kaf.

**sjukk** [ʃok], sb., dense mist, a s. o' mist. U<sup>n</sup>. he cam' doon a s., a dense mist (evening mist) came down. Fe. — \*pjukk(a), from O.N. þjukkr, þykk, adj., thick; see under sjukkolo, sb. No. tjukka, f., dense atmosphere.; Cf. sjukni, sb.

**sjukk** [ʃok], vb., of air: to become filled with dense mist; of mist: to gather, lower; he sjukked [ʃokəd] him doon, a dense mist was lowering; he is sjukkin him doon. U<sup>n</sup>, Fe. From Fe. reported esp. of evening mist, lowering after the wind has dropped. Also occas. sjökk [ʃok]; he is sjökket him doon in mist. Fe. — From \*pjukka, for \*pjukkna, No. tjukna, Fær. tjúkna, vb., to become thick, also of air.

**sjukkolo** [ʃok'ələ], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for cod. Wh. From the same place also "sjukkel[ʃokəl]-head": Eng. chuckle-head? — sjukkolo may be an old \*þjuk-kúla, f., "thick-head", "thick-neck"; cf. Fær. kúla, f., thick head, esp. of a ca'ing whale, Icel. kúla, f., the back of a cod's head. It was particularly pointed out by an old Whalsay man (in 1894), that, acc. to deceased fishermen, the cod had received this name owing to its thick "neck". sjukk [ʃok], adj., thick, is noted down only in one place-name, name of a big rock rising out of the sea: Stakken sjukka [stakən ʃoka], U<sup>n</sup>. (Burrafirth): \*stakkinn þjukka, accus. of \*stakkrinn þjukki, the high, big rock in the sea (stakk).

**sjukni** [ʃokni], sb., thick atmosphere, dense mist, esp. evening mist, lowering after the dropping of the wind; a s. o' mist; de night-s. is comin' doon. Fe., Nm<sup>n</sup>. — No. tjukkn and tjukkna, f., thickness of the air, cloud-bank (R.).

**sjunets** [ʃūnɛts, ʃūnɛts], sb. pl., of an animal: adipose membrane round the hindmost part of the stomach; adipose membrane round the small guts, reported esp. of fat round the small intestines of a cow, and fat round the so-called longis and rectum of a sheep. Fo. — No. tjuv-netja, f., the small adipose membrane round the small guts (Tel.),

from "tjuv", m., acc. to Ross: *lump of fat in the stomach inside the adipose membrane* or netja.

\***sjupilort** [šǫpˈɪlɔˈrtʰ], sb., reported from Sa., Wests., as a nickname for a woman. Prop. *sweepings*? See sup, vb., to sweep.

**sjupilti** [šǫˈpɪlˈti, šǫpɔˈlˈti, šǫpɔˈlˈti, šǫpɔˈlˈti (sopɔˈlˈti, -pɔˈlˈti, -pɔˈlˈti); supɔˈlˈti], sb., *sea-demon*. In later times also of a *water-nixie*, = *njuggel*, sb. Nm. All the given forms of pronunc. are peculiar to Nm. except [supɔˈlˈti]. From U<sup>wg</sup>. [supɔˈlˈti] is reported as a tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *horse*, the use and meaning of which have been developed through using the word of the *nixie*, which was imagined to have the shape of a horse. In U<sup>wg</sup>. also of *troll* (obs.); corrupted in the form *sulpatjin* [sulpatˈjin]. In Sibald is given a form "shoupiltin", translated "triton". -in is here prob. the suffixed masc. def. art. grafted to the word, O.N. -inn. — \***sjópiltr**, prop. "*sea-boy*", a *male being living in the sea* (O.N. sjór, m., *the sea*, and "piltr", m., *a boy*).

**sjurmol** [šǫrmɔl], sb., *high-water mark, the edge of the foreshore, that part of the shore overflowed at flood-tide*. comm. Sometimes metaph. in sense of *dilemma*; to be in a s. Nm. — \***sjófarmál**, prop. "*sea-border*". Icel. sjóvarmál, n., *high-water mark*, Fær. sjóvarmáli, m.

\***sjusamillabakka** [šǫˈsamelˈabakˈa, sǫˈsamelˈabakˈa; (-mɪ|a-)], adverbial expr. belonging to fishermen's tabu-lang., prop. a compd. consisting of three words in sense of: *between the sea and the shore*. U<sup>n</sup>,<sup>bu</sup>. The expr. was used as a kind of evasive answer, resting on an old superstition. If a man, who had been to the sea-shore at low tide to gather patella as bait for fishing or angling, was asked on his

way home where he had been, he would be unwilling to give a plain answer, because it might spoil his luck as a fisherman; he would therefore choose the above evasive expr.: s.! or "I 'm been s.", *I have been between the sea and the shore*. — s(j)usamillabakka is an old \*sjós-ámillum-bakka, *between the sea and the shore* (lit.: *sea-between-shore*), in which the prep. "ámillum" has been inserted between two words governed by it in the gen.: a) sjós-, more recent gen. form for older \*sjófar-, \*sjóvar-, Shetl. sjur-, from O.N. sjór, m., *the sea*; b) bakka, gen. of O.N. bakki, m., *river-bank, coast (steep coast)*, Shetl. bakk, bakka. — Cf. the expr. stakka-miljabakka.

**sjusket** [šuskət], adj., *untidy, slatternly; of an untidy, shabby appearance*; s.-like [lek], *untidy-looking*. U<sup>n</sup>. — The same word as Da. sjusket, adj. See sjosk (and sjask), sb.

**sjuski** [šuski], sb., 1) *a dog*, prop. as a nickname, occas. as a sea-term; "lie doon, s.!" U. Also sjoski [šóski]. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *a disobedient, unruly boy; bad fellow; a knave*; de s. so and so is ['has'] been here and broken my hooks (Y.). sjoski [šóski]. U<sup>n</sup>. "aah, sjoski! I 'm ['have'] seen dee!" "lie doon, sjoski!" Occas. also in anger or contempt of a grown-up person. Y. (sjuski). 3) *devil*. "shooskie a term of reproach; also = the Devil" (Barclay). 4) sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. at sea for *clergyman*. Y<sup>n</sup>., Fe. Also søski [søski], acc. to J. I. (Fe.). — Etym. uncertain. The form of the Shetl. word permits a deriv. from an orig. \*pjófskr, adj., prop. *thievish*, No. tjuvskén. For the meanings of sjuski (given under 2) may be compared Fær. tjóvskur, adj., which besides its orig. sense *thievish*, also means *knavish, malicious*.

**sjødd** [ʃød], sb., *distant sound of the sea near the shore*. Fe. See further *sjødd*, sb.

**sjøl**<sup>1</sup> [ʃøʎ], sb., *incision in a sheep's ear, esp. a cleft ear-mark*. See *søl*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**sjøl**<sup>2</sup> [ʃøʎ], sb., *swelling of the gums in a horse's mouth*. See *skøl*, sb.

**sjøl** [ʃøʎ], vb., *to wind up a fishing-line; to s.* a line. See *søl*<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**sjøld** [ʃøld], perf. part. and adj., of sheep: *having a sjøl*<sup>1</sup>, sb. See *søld*, perf. part. and adj.

**sjøllrølli** [ʃøʎˈrøʎi], sb., *a crooked-footed horse*. Conn. — For \**skjøllrølli*? The first part might be *skøv*<sup>1</sup>, *skjøv*<sup>1</sup> = *ske*<sup>1</sup>, vb., a) *to make askew*, b) *to wear down one's heels*. The second part is *røll*<sup>2</sup>, sb., *a young horse when losing its hair*. For a poss. development *skjøv*<sup>1</sup> > \**skjøll* cf. *røll*<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>, sbs. \**sjøll* for \**skjøll* may be due to analogy, owing to the many examples of initial *sj*, Eng. "sh", instead of phonetic *sk*.

**sjøni** [ʃøni], sb., *a queer individual, poor creature; a s.* to see. Du. (Levenwick). — ON. *sýni*, n., *inter alia something displayed*. Fær. *sýni*, n., a) *the sight*, b) *a queer, miserable individual*. Cf. *sinni*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**sjønibøsni** [ʃønˈibøsˈni, ʃønˈibøsˈni], sb., *a queer, odd-looking person; a very ugly person*. Conn. Also (more rarely) *sjønibøsni* [ʃønˈibøsˈni]. Conn. — \**sjónar-býsn*, *a wonder look at*, from O.N. *sjón*, f., *sight*, and *býsn*, *a wonder*. Cf. *sjøni*, and *bøsni*, sbs.

**sjønn** [ʃøn, ʃən], sb., *a small lake, pond, pool; a swamp, (small) bog*. [ʃən] is given by J.I. in sense of *a very small lake, pond*; [ʃøn] is reported from Du. in sense of *pond, pool; swamp, (small) bog*. *sjønn* [ʃøn]: Irel., Du. *sjød*<sup>n</sup> [ʃødˈn]: Sa., Wests. — O.N. *tjörn*, f., *a tarn, a small lake*. See *sjønn*, sb.

**sjørg** [ʃørg], sb., *gravel and small stones in the ground, gravelly and*

*stony soil*. Sa., Wests. — Prob. \**saurg*. See further *sjørg*, sb.

†**skab** [skäb], sb., 1) *rocky ground; bare and stony ground; a bare s.; s.* and *sjørg*. Fe. 2) *a smooth rock jutting out into the sea*. Y<sup>h</sup>. 3) *sea-floor*. — In sense 1 the word almost corresponds to No. *skabb*, m., *stony place* (Aa.), *skabbe*, m., *slightly rising ground in a field, thinly covered with a dry, stony layer of mould* (R.). In the long vowel-sound, however, and partly also in senses, 2 and 3 esp., Shetl. *skab* assimilates to L.Sc. *scaup*, *scawp* (from Eng. *scalp*), sb., in sense of *rocky ground covered with a stratum of shell-fish*.

**skabilaa** [skabˈiläː], sb., *a plan, esp. an unmatured plan, castle in the air; to lay op skabilaas, to build castles in the air*. Fe. — Hardly O.N. *skaplag*, n., *a justly imposed tax*, No. *skaplag*, n., *work of duty*, as *skabilaa* does not agree with these words in meaning. It must be referred to *skiplag*, vb.; q.v.

**skad** [skad], sb., 1) *headlong haste, great hurry; in a s.* o' a hurry. Ai., Wests. 2) *agitated state of mind, great excitement; der 'r a s.* upo dee de day ["to-day"] (Y<sup>n</sup>.); in a great s., *very excited* (Fe.). 3) a) *noise and disturbance caused by a crowd; b) a noisy crowd causing disturbance; der 'r been a s.* o' folk here a' ["all"] day. Fe. — O.N. *skot*, n., a) *a shooting, a shot*, No. *skot*, b) *great speed*. No. *skota*, vb., *to rush heedlessly and noisily on* (R.). With *skad* in sense 3 b compare No. *skotl*, f. and n., *a big, undisciplined and noisy crowd* (R.). Ross, however, does not associate this "skotl" with "skot" and "skota" mentioned above. a in *skad* may have been developed from o on analogy with e.g. "drap" from "drop", "tap" from "top". Cf. *skot*, sb., used in the same sense as *skad* 1.



**skadi** [skadi], sb., *an unruly and restless person or animal, always pushing forward*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Can be compared with No. skot (o'), n., *a giddy girl*, etc., from "skota", vb., *to rush heedlessly and noisily on* (R.). With regard to a for o cf. the prob. cognate skad, sb.

†**skafer** [skäfər], sb., *rainbow appearing in the mist, a sign that the mist will soon disappear*. Conn., Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>. — Orig. uncertain. Poss. association with L.Sc. scaff, sb., *a heavy, but transient shower*.

\***skag** [skäg], sb., *a point or tongue of land*; now only as a place-name. de Skag: a) northerly point on the Isle of West Burrafirth, Ai. b) a point of land west of Hogster, Sa<sup>w</sup>. To this doubtless also pertains "Skegi[skegi]", tongue of land in Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>. Occas. in anglicised form: Skaw (U<sup>n</sup>, Wh<sup>n</sup>). — O.N. skagi, m., *a ness*.

\***skal**, sb., *rock-moss*, esp. of korki, lichen tartareus. Sibbald, Descr. of Orkney and Shetland. — Prop. *shell*. O.N. skel, f., Da., Sw. skal, *shell*.

\***skal** [skal], vb., sing. pres. ind., *shall*: "ek skal" in a Norn verse. "skall" in Hildina ballad. skar [skär] for "skal" in a fragment of Norn from Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>. See Introd., Fragments of Norn. — O.N. skulu, vb., *to be obliged to*; 1st and 3rd pers. pres. ind.: skal, *shall*.

**skallet** [ska]t, skät, ska'lät, skäl'lät], adj., 1) a) *bald*; *losing the hair through disease (scurvy; leprosy)*. U. b) *without a crest*, of a bird, esp. a hen; a s. hen. 2) metaph. of colour: *impure, mixed*; a s. colour; — *of a dirty-grey colour (mixed white and brown or black)*; also *of an impure, bluish colour*; *spotted, having reddish spots*; a s. dress; a s. coo or hen. "Oh, yon [that] is dat s.!" In sense 2 noted down in Nm. (esp. Nm<sup>n</sup>, N.Roe). — [skäl]t]: comm. From N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>, also re-

ported with the pronunc.: ska'lät, skäl'lät. — O.N. sköllöttr, adj., *bald*, from "skalli". See the foll. word.

\***skalli** [(ska]l] skäl]i], sb., 1) *a bald head*. 2) *a bald person, bald-pate*, as a nickname for a bald-headed man; scaud s. U. 3) *dry or stony rising ground; bare hill-top*; in place-names; e.g.: de Skallis [skäl]is]: Ai. de Skallis [ska]is, skäl]is], sea-term for the hill Skallafell [ska]afel(d), skäl'afel(d)] in Weisdale — this hill is seen from the sea divided into several tops. de Skallibrekk [skal'ibæk] (Brough, Br.): \*skallabrekka. de Skalli [skäl]i]-hills (W.). de Skalla [ska]a, skäl]a]-knowe (Y<sup>n</sup>). de Skadladelds [skad'ladelds] (Fo.), some shallow, stony plots of cultivated ground: \*skalla-deildir. — O.N. skalli, m., a) *the skull; a bald head*, b) *a bald-headed person*, c) in place-names: *bare or stony elevation*.

\***skalv**<sup>1</sup> [skalv], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *a basket (line-mesi), made of rope, for holding the coiled-up fishing-lines*. N.I. (U.). — Poss. the same word as O.N. skjalf, n., used in a few compds. in sense of *house*, prop. *trellis-work*. See S. Bugge in Tidsskrift for Philologi og Pædagogik, VIII, p. 44.

**skalv**<sup>2</sup> [skalv], **skalve** [skalvə], **skalva** [skalva], sb., *wet snow; large, wet snowflakes*; a skalve-shoover ['shower'], a shoover o' skalv(e). The form skalv is noted down esp. in U. (N.I.); skalva is reported by J.I. skalve is the common form. — The word must be original skalf, pronounced skavl, from which skalv has been developed by metathesis of vl to lv. O.N. skalf, m., *snowdrift*; Fær. skalvur, m., *an overhanging snowdrift (on high ground)*. The meaning of the Shetl. word indicates a deriv. of O.N. skaf, n., *scrapings*. Cf. No. skav, n., a) *something scraped off*, b) *thin snowfall*

(R.), heideskav, n., *dry, drifting snow* (Aa.).

**skalv** [skalv], vb., *to fall*, of wet snow, wet snowflakes; he is skalvin. Du. From skalv<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**skam**<sup>1</sup> [skām], sb., *small cloud*; mostly negatively: der 'r no ['not'] a s. upo de sky, *there is not the smallest cloud in the sky*. N.I. — Corresponds exactly in use and meaning to O.N. skafa, f., in "skýskafa", *a small cloud*, used negatively like Shetl. skam in the quotation given in Fr.: "sá hvergi skýskafo á himni". Formally the word agrees better with the foll. word, skam<sup>2</sup>, sb., and can also be explained from this word in sense of *spot, stain*; but with regard to m for v, one may here, however, refer to skami, sb., *a large snowflake*, which seems to replace \*skavi; see further skami, sb.

**skam**<sup>2</sup> [skām], **skamm** [skam], sb., *a spot, stain; blemish, injury*; der 'r no ['not'] a skamm upon it (N.). — Doubtless to be classed (in any case in sense of *blemish, injury*) with the verb skam, skamm; q.v. In sense of *a mark from singeing* the Shetl. word is L.Sc. scaum, sb., a) *singeing*, b) *a mark from singeing*.

**skam** [skām] and **skamm** [skam (skām)], vb., *to injure, esp. the skin; to tear a piece of skin off one, to give one a scratch*. [skām]: N.I. More common with short vowel-sound: [skam (skām)]. — O.N. skemma, vb., a) *to scratch*, b) *to injure, insult, etc.*, c) *to shorten*, d) *to put to shame*. L.Sc. scaum, scame, vb. a., *to singe (the clothes, etc.)*.

**skamet** [skāmət], adj., *wearing very thin clothing*; of persons: *lightly clad*, s. and "s.-like [lek]"; of sheep: *having very thin fleece*; a s. yowe ['ewe']. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Poss. for \*skavet, *scraped, peeled off*? For the form see further under the foll.

word. May also be a parallel form to skanet, adj.

**skami** [skāmi], sb., *a large, wet snowflake*. Comm. in pl., skamis, almost similar to skalv<sup>2</sup>, but denoting somewhat larger flakes. U. — As skovins, sb. pl., *scrapings*, in Y. and Fe. is used of *large snowflakes*, like skamis in U., it may be supposed that skami replaces a \*skavi, from O.N. skaf, n., *scrapings, refuse* (No. skav, n.), with which skovin, sb., is etym. closely allied, esp. as skalv<sup>2</sup>, sb., *large, wet snowflakes*, older \*skavl, must also be considered to be derived from O.N. skaf, which in No. (skav) is likewise used of *fine snowfall*. With a supposed Shetl. \*skavi may be compared O.N. skafa, f., in "skýskafa", "*cloud-flake*" (Fr.), *a small cloud*.

**skamløs**, **skam-less** [skamløs, skāmløs], adj., *shameless, insolent*. O.N. skammlaus, adj., id.

**\*skammjök** [skamjök] and **\*skammjuk** [skamjök], sb., 1) in ploughing with four oxen, a team of the now antiquated Shetl. wooden plough: *a yoke carried by the two middle oxen; a shorter yoke, as opposed to the longer utjök, carried by the two outer oxen*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom): [skamjök]. More rarely in this sense in Conn.: [skamjök, -jök]. By transference also of the oxen themselves. 2) *middle ox in ploughing, smaller ox, put between two bigger ones in ploughing*. Conn. [skamjök, -jök]. — \*skamm-ok, "*short yoke*", from O.N. skammr, adj., *short*, and "ok", n., *yoke*, infl. in form by Eng. yoke.

†**skamp** [ska'mp], sb., *a narrow ledge or shelf in a steep, rocky wall (esp. facing the sea), barely affording foothold*. Y<sup>h</sup>., Nm<sup>w</sup>., Du. — Poss. cognate with No. skump, m., *a small, bare hill-top* (R.). Note otherwise Eng. dial. (East Anglia) scamp, sb., *the skull or head* (E.D.D.).

**skanet** [skānət], adj., *wearing thin clothing, lightly clad*; "du 's gaun ['going'] ower (too) s. wi' dis wadder ['weather']". — Etym. uncertain. May be a deriv. of an old \*skan, sb., in sense of a *thin layer, crust*. Cf. Sw. dial. skan, f., *crust* (Ri.). In O.N. skán, f., *crust*, with long a, which in Shetl. ought to have given \*skon (see skoin in "skoin-peat").

**skanset** [skā'nsət], adj., *very lightly clad*; to geng s. De<sup>w</sup>. — Deriv. of skanet, adj., to which it assimilates in meaning. See the prec. word.

**skant** [ska'nt], vb., *to probe with a measuring staff*; esp. *to prod in the snow with a staff*, skantin-staff, *either in order to find one's way, or to search for sheep which have been buried under the snow in a snowstorm*; "tak' a staff to s. de road wi'!" Ai., Wests. — No. skanta, vb., *to measure or probe with a measuring staff*, skant.

**skantin-staff** [ska'n'tinstaf], sb., *a staff with which to prod in the snow in order to find one's way, or to search for sheep which have been buried under the snow in a snowstorm*. Ai., Wests. — From skant, vb. No. skant, m., *a measuring staff*.

**skar** [skār], sb., 1) *the snuff of a candle or of a lamp-wick (in the open train-oil lamp, koli)*; de s. o' de koli-wick, o' de candle-wick; to tak' aff de s. 2) comm.: *a small portion of something, a morsel*. — No., Fær., Icel. skar, n., *snuff of a candle*. skar 2 may be a later developed meaning, scarcely from O.N. skarð, n., *a shard*, as this word otherwise assumes the form skord in Shetl. See skirt and †skorn<sup>2</sup>, sbs.

**skarfi** [ska'rfi], sb., *the cormorant*, carbo. comm. — O.N. skarfr, m., id. L.Sc. scart. — The expr. "to beat de skarfi" (Nm. occas., N.I. occas.) = barflog, vb., *to beat one's hands cross-*

*wise around the shoulders to keep oneself warm*, prob. originates from comparison with the manner in which the cormorant folds its wings.

**skatt** [skat], sb., *tax, tribute*, esp. *to the Crown*. D. Balfour: "Skat, N. Skattr: vectigal, tributum: the tax upon all land occupied by Odal-red, for the support of the Crown and expense of government". [Odalred: acc. to D. Balfour: *allodial right*, O.N. \*óðal(s)-ræði or óðals-réttr]. — O.N. skattr, m., *tax, tribute*.

**skatt**, vb., 1) vb. a., *to impose tax (for the Crown)*. 2) vb. n., *to pay tax (to the Crown)*. 3) vb. n., *to have commonage in a certain out-field*, skattald (Fe.); a later sense; see skattald, s. — O.N. skatta, vb., *to impose tax*; No. skatta, vb., *to pay taxes*.

**skatta, skattamilliskrua**, see skottamilliskrua.

**skattald** [skatald], sb., *hill-pasture, out-field*. comm. Has almost superseded the antiquated hoga; q.v. In D. Balfour the word is somewhat differently defined: "Skattald, N. Skat-Hald, a district or Hrepp containing several tuns or Rooms, with an exclusive Hagi, and a share in the Moar of the Herad". — In "Acts and Statutes" the word is occas. found without final d: scattell (1615). — The word (a deriv. of skatt, sb.) is not found in O.N. or in mod. Northern languages. It seems to be locally Shetl. and Ork., prop. denoting *land which is taxed for its use*.

**skatt-bridder** [skat'brid'ər], sb., 1) in the pl., skatt-bridders: *men having commonage of a hill-pasture (skattald), men whose sheep graze in common*. Balfour: Skatt-Brethren. 2) from Fe. also reported in sense of *superintendent*. — Literally: "*tax-brother*", but in sense 1 the word appears mainly as an abbr. of a "\*skattald-bridder". "skattald-bridders"

would prop. mean *members of the same skattald*.

**skatnarur**, *skatteruth*, *skattruth*, sb., see *skotnarur*, sb.

**skav** [skāv], sb., *a rock projecting beyond its base, serving as shelter, esp. for cattle; a s. i' de banks* [banks = *steep, rocky coast*]; to get in under a s.; *de sheep is* ['are'] *lyin' under a s.* U<sup>n</sup>. — \*skaf, (n.), from O.N. skafa, vb., in sense of *to hollow out*, prop. *to scrape*. See the foll. word, and cf. skav<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**skav<sup>1</sup>** [skāv], vb., 1) *to scrape*, e.g. *meat from bones*, to s. *bens*. 2) *to cut or reap clean off*; to s. *aff* (doon) *de hay* (U<sup>n</sup>.); also *to cut too close* (U<sup>n</sup>.). 3) *to level by cutting down*; to s. *doon a lump o' eart'* or a *fann o' snaw* (U.). 4) *to hollow out, to cut a piece out of something*; to s. *ut o' de loaf* (U<sup>n</sup>.). — O.N. skafa, vb., *to scrape off; to level, smooth; to chafe*.

**skav<sup>2</sup>** [skāv], vb. n., *to project beyond the base*; to s. *doon*. U. (\*skafa). See *skav*, sb., from which the verb, in the sense given, must be formed.

**skavin<sup>1</sup>** [skāvin], sb., *a thin piece scraped off, a slice, a shaving*. In a special sense: *a clod of earth accidentally cut off along with the grass in mowing*. Fe. — \*skafingr, from O.N. skafa, vb., *to scrape*. See *skav<sup>1</sup>*, vb.

**skavin<sup>2</sup>** [skāvin (skāvin)], **skavi** [skāvi], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *cat*. Used in several places; noted down esp. in S.Sh. (Du., Conn. occas.), Burra Isle, Br., Wh. as well as Dale of Walls, W. *skavin*: Du. (and C.), Burra, Wh., W. *skavi*: Br. — \*skafingr, m., *he that scrapes or smooths*, from O.N. skafa, vb., *to scrape, smooth*. The name denotes the cat's way of washing itself with its paw; cf. *skavnasi*, sb.

**skavlos**, **skav-less** [skāvlōs], adj.,

*unshapely, ugly*, a s. *cræter'*; a s. way o' *walkin'*. Nm. — No. *skaplaus*, adj., *unshapely* (Aa.).

**skavnasi** [skav'naʃ'i, skav'nā'ʃi], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *cat*, = *skavin<sup>2</sup>*. Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>. — \*skaf-nasi, no doubt for an orig. \*nasar-skali(ng), "*nose-scraper*", by metathesis of the two parts of compd. For this name see *skavin<sup>2</sup>*, sb.

**skäil<sup>1</sup>** [skäi], sb., *mould-board*, on the old Shetl. wooden plough. — Anglicised form of an older \*ski [skī]. O.N. skíð, n., and skíða, f., *one of the splints into which a stick is cleft*; No. *skida*, f., a) *a piece of cleft wood*, b) *a board, plank, stick*, c) *a snow-shoe*.

**skäil<sup>2</sup>** [skäi], sb., esp. in pl., *skäis*: *adipose membrane enveloping the intestines of an animal (esp. a pig); transparent membrane which, after being scraped, cleaned and dried, was used to put in windows before glass was in general use; it was dried after being stretched on a board by means of nails*. Sa., Wests. — \*ski-(r). Fær. skiggi, m., from older \*skii, *a thin, outstretched piece of skin covering the roof-opening of a house*. O.N. skjár, m., a) *transparent membrane*, esp. as in No. *skjaa*: *skin of a cow's stomach*, b) *a frame with a transparent membrane stretched over it, serving as a cover for the roof-opening (louver)*. For an older form \*ski [\*skī] cf. No. *skia* (skiiia), vb., *to admit the passage of light, to be transparent* (R.). See *skräil*, sb.

**skäil<sup>1</sup>** [skäil], sb., *a cracking, crashing or clinking sound as of some hard substance breaking* (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.); see *skell*, sb.

**skäil<sup>2</sup>** [skäil], sb., 1) *a covering, a board or thin turf placed over the roof-opening of a house*. 2) tabu-name, sea-term for *boat's sail*. Conn. — For older \*skil [\*skīl] by angli-

cising of long i to äi. O.N. skýli, n., *protection, shelter*, = skjól, n. No. skyle, n., *a cover over the louver* (R.). The root-word "skjól" is used in No. (skjol), and in Fær. also in the special sense *the cover over a roof-opening*.

**skäil** [skäil], vb., 1) *to place a cover (a square piece of wood, skäil<sup>2</sup>, sb.) over the louver of a house*; to s. de lum. comm. 2) *to shade one's eyes with one's hand*, esp. when trying to look against the sun. In sense 2 also occas. in an older form: skøl [skøl, sköl] (Nm<sup>2</sup>). — O.N. skýla, vb., *to protect, shelter*. Fær. skýla, vb., esp. = Shetl. skäil 1. For the form skäil see the prec. word.

**skäilk** [skäi'lk], sb., *loud, mocking laughter* (Fc.); see skelk<sup>2</sup>, skilk, sb.

**skärr**, adj., *shy*, see skerr, adj.

**ske** [skē], sb., *a sail*, sea-term, tabu-name. Du. Abbr. form of skega; q.v.

**ske<sup>1</sup>** [skē], vb., in hanging up a fishing-line: *to wind the snells round the fish-hooks and thus to cover their points*; to s. (or: s. op) de hooks. Sa., Wests. — Phonetically developed from O.N. skeiða, vb., *to sheathe the sword*. For the use of Shetl. ske cf. Eng. sheathe, vb.

†**ske<sup>2</sup>** [skē], vb., *to happen*; what is sked [sked] dee? Ill ske dee! (in swearing). — Da. and Sw. ske, No. skje, vb., *to happen*, from Germ. (geschehen).

**skeb, skebb<sup>1</sup>** [(skēb) skeb], **skebek, skebbek** [(skēbək) skebək; skæbək], sb., *an old, worn-out shoe which has lost its shape*. skeb(b) and [(skēbək) skebək]: Fo. [skæbək]: N.Roe, Nm<sup>2</sup>. — As v (orig. f) and b occas. alternate, when initial or final (see e.g. skebet, adj.), skeb may here represent \*skev and poss. be an older form. Cf., in that case, O.N. skeifa, f., *horseshoe*. Cf. skevl,

vb., in sense of *to wear one's shoes down at the heels*, and see skøb (skøbek), skøp, skøvek<sup>2</sup>, sbs.

**skebb<sup>2</sup>** [skēb, skæb], sb., *a big straw-basket*, esp. for rubbing corn in; see further skepp, sb.

**skebdæk** [skæbdæk], sb., *razor-fish*, Solen. Nm<sup>2</sup>. (Sullom); see skeptin, sb.

**skebet** [skēbət], adj., properly perf. part., *crooked and clumsy, twisted*, esp. of a foot; a s. foot. Du. — Prop. a perf. part. of a \*skeb, vb. (otherwise not met with), *to make crooked; to distort*. Cf. No. skeiva (orig. \*skeifa), vb., *to make askew; to distort*. See skøbet, skøvet as well as skevlet, adjs.

**skeb-mooth'd**, see skev-mooth'd.

**skebset** [skēbsət (skebsət)], adj., = skebet and skøbset, adjs. Cf. skevset, adj.

**skedru, skederu<sup>1</sup>** [skēd'ru], vb., *to pluck the wool from a sheep far too early*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Prop. "\*skaid (skaith)-ru"? The second part is ru<sup>4</sup>, vb., *to pluck the wool from sheep*. The first part may be "skaid [sked]", L.Sc. skaith, sb., *damage*, O.N. skaði, m., Eng. scath, sb.

**skedru, skederu<sup>2</sup>** [skēd'ru], vb., *to back a boat against the stream, to keep it from drifting*, in fishing. Y<sup>n</sup>. — \*skat-róa? See further the foll. word.

**skedruth** [skēdrup, -röp], sb., *rowing in which a man on the forethwart pulls two oars, while another on the mid-thwart and a third on the after-thwart each pull one oar*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — \*skat-róðr? See further skotnaruth, sb., with the parallel forms skatnarur, skat(te)ruth.

**skef** [sk'ēf, sk'ēf, skēf, skēf, skēf (skēf)], adj., *oblique, askew*. S.Sh.; Ti.; Br. Conn.: [sk'ēf, sk'ēf, skēf (skēf)]. Du.: [skēf, skēf]. Ti. and Br.: [(skēf) skēf]. In North Shetland comm.: skev [skēv, sk'ēv]. — O.N. skeifr, adj., *oblique, askew*. See skev, adj.

**skeflins** [skeflins, skeflins], adv., *obliquely, askew*. S.Sh. Prop. *skewly*. From skef, adj.

**skega** [(skega) skęga, skęga, (skęga) skęga], sb., 1) tabu-name, sea-term for a sail, boat's sail. Conn.: [(skęga) skęga (skega)]. The forms with short, close e [e] might also be a skigga. In sense 1 also skegi, skiggi [sk'ęgi, skęgi; sk'ęgi, skęgi], skegg [skęg (skæg), sk'ęg], skigg [skęg, sk'ęg, skęg]. skiggi (skegi): Y<sup>n</sup>. [sk'ęg, skęg]: U<sup>n</sup>, bu. In Du. an abbr. form ske [skę] is noted down. A compd. skegfer, skigfer, -ver [skegför, skegvör] is reported from U<sup>wk</sup>. 2) a small quantity of wool which, in plucking (ruin, see ru<sup>4</sup>, vb.), is left on a sheep's back or hind-quarters as a protection against cold; we're ['have'] left a s. upo yon sheep (yowe). Conn. [(skęga) skęga, skęga (skęga)]. In sense 2 also skegin [skęgin, sk'ęgin (skęgin)]: Conn. — \*skeki (and poss. \*skiki). Fær. skeki [ʃę<sup>ə</sup>tʃi], m., a) a clout, rag, b) a small quantity of wool left on a sheep's hind-quarters when the remainder of the wool has become loose or been plucked off, e.g. in "drunnskeki", wool left on a sheep's hind-quarters. O.N. skiki, m., a strip, corner, = skekill (recorded in "eyjarskiki"); Icel. skiki, m., a strip, a small piece of something. The Shetl. word does not spring from O.N. skegg, n., a beard, as it corresponds in both senses to Fær. skeki — in sense 2 directly, and in sense 1 indirectly, as the use of the word as a tabu-name for sail springs from the root-meaning *clout, rag*; cf. klut, sb., a clout, used as a common tabu-name for sail. The forms with short, close e-sound may spring either from \*skeki or \*skiki.

**skeget** [(skegöt) skęgöt], adj., of sheep: *having the sides striped with different colours*; a s. sheep; s. ahint (behint), s. afore. Conn. — Prop.

*patched, mended, having a patched appearance*: \*skeköttr, from \*skeki, m., a strip, rag, clout. See the prec. word.

**skegfer**, sb., see skega, sb. 1. The second part, fer, might be O.N. færi, n., in sense of *means or instrument* (prop. for carrying on something), *means of conveyance* (thus No. føre, n. R.).

**skegg-peat**, see skjumpi, sb.

**skegin** [skęgin, sk'ęgin], sb., = skega, sb. 2. Conn.

**skegl** [skęg<sup>ə</sup>l, skęg<sup>ə</sup>l, -əl], vb., to make crooked, put out of shape. Nm., De. — Either a) No. skeigla, vb., to go askew, Fær. skeigla or skeikla, vb., to make askew, put out of shape (O.N. skeika, vb., to swerve), or b) No. skjegla, vb., to swerve (to one side), Icel. skegla, vb., to make a wry face.

**skeglet** [skęglöt, skęglöt], adj., crooked and clumsy. Nm. From skegl, vb.

**skekel** [sk'ękəl, skękəl; skękəl, skækəl], sb., 1) a bogey, a fabulous monster. U<sup>n</sup>. [sk'ękəl, skękəl]. In this sense found in a Norn verse from Fo., and pronounced: skęk(ə)l. 2) a masquerader, esp. a person disguised in a dress of plaited straw. Y. and Fe. [skækəl, skækəl]. Also skekler [skęklər, skækłər]: a) Y. and Fe., b) Du. [skækłər]. — \*skekill, m., a fabulous monster, a bogey. Cf. Fær. "skekil [ʃę<sup>ə</sup>tʃil]" in "jóla-skekil", m., a birch rod (prop. a bogey with a birch rod) with which to threaten children at Christmas-time if they are naughty. The form skekler was remembered by a few old persons in N.I. (Y. and Fe.) as being used as the pl. of skekel [O.N. \*skeklar, pl. of \*skekill]. Later on skekler was accepted as a parallel form to skekel, and received the Eng. pl. ending -s: skeklers; skekler may, however, also be regarded as a deriv. of the verb skekl,

esp. as the form ending in -er is found in Du. as well as in N.I. (Y. and Fe.). Cf. *grøli*, *grølek*, sb.; in U. the latter (*grølek*) is similar to *skekel* 2 (Y. and Fe.), while the former (*grøli*) in Y. and Fe., as in Fo., is similar to *skekel* 1 (U.).

**skekl** [skək<sup>ə</sup>l, skæk<sup>ə</sup>l, -əl], vb., to disguise oneself in a dress of straw; to "geng in" *skeklin*, to walk in a procession, dressed up in straw, as a *skekel* or "guisard"; to *geng ut skeklin* at *jøl* (Christmas). N.I. (Y. and Fe.). A local verbal form of *skekel* 2, sb.

†**skel**<sup>1</sup> [skē<sup>ə</sup>l], sb., according to report: film growing over the eye, impairing the sight. Fe. — Association with O.N. *skjall*, n., membrane? Or dialectical use of Eng. *scale*, sb.?

†**skel**<sup>2</sup> [skəl, skē<sup>ə</sup>l (skel)], sb., a squint; he has a s. on de ee, he has a squint (Nm<sup>w</sup>.: skē<sup>ə</sup>l). — Da. *skel*. L.Sc. *skellie*, sb., id.

†**skel** [skel, skē<sup>ə</sup>l (skel)], vb., to squint. — Da. *skele*, vb. L.Sc. *skellie*, *scalie*, vb., id.

†**skelie** [skeli], adj., dry and hard, crusted, of ground; s. grund, a s. knowe ["knoll"] or "rig" (a strip of field). — No. *skjelen*, adj., shelly, thick-shelled. The use of *Shetl. skelie*, mentioned above, deviates somewhat from Eng. *scaly*, adj.

**skelk**<sup>1</sup>, sb., a crashing or cracking sound; see *skilk*<sup>1</sup>, sb. Is, in any case partly, the same as the foll. word.

**skelk**<sup>2</sup>, **skilk** [ske<sup>ə</sup>lk, ske<sup>ə</sup>lk, ske<sup>ə</sup>lk, ske<sup>ə</sup>lk, skr<sup>ə</sup>lk, sk<sup>ə</sup>lk], sb., loud, mocking laughter, guffaw; he ga'e ["gave"] a s.; a s. o' laughter; a s. o' a laugh. Conn.; Fe.; Y. (Y<sup>h</sup>.); U<sup>n</sup>. Reported from Conn. in all the given forms of pronunc. except "ske<sup>ə</sup>lk" and "sk<sup>ə</sup>lk"; from U<sup>n</sup>. esp. with the pronunc. "sk<sup>ə</sup>lk". Fe.: [(skr<sup>ə</sup>lk) ske<sup>ə</sup>lk]. Y. occas.: [skr<sup>ə</sup>lk]. The word is used in Conn. (acc. to R.C.) esp. in sense of *mocking laughter*, in Y. and Fe.

esp. of a short, shrill burst of laughter. From Fe. is also given a form *skäilk* [skäi<sup>ə</sup>lk, skä<sup>ə</sup>lk], a s. o' laughter, which is developed from an older \**skelk*. — To be classed partly with O.N. *skelkja*, vb., to mock one, Fær. *skelkja*, vb., to make wry faces, to mouth, partly with O.N. *skella*, vb., to slam, clash, also to set up a loud laugh, *skella upp*; O.N. *skellihlát*, m., roaring laughter. In form *skelk*, *skilk*, certainly assimilates to "skelkja", but in meaning it is mainly to be classed with "skella".

**skelk**, **skilk** [ske<sup>ə</sup>lk, sk<sup>ə</sup>lk, ske<sup>ə</sup>lk, skr<sup>ə</sup>lk], vb., to laugh loudly and mockingly. Conn., U<sup>n</sup>. For the distribution of the forms of pronunc. and for the origin of the word, see further the prec. word.

**skell** [skel, skäl, skäil], sb., 1) a crash, a sharp, cracking sound of something hard (esp. earthenware, pottery) falling down and breaking into pieces; hit guid ["it went"] wi' a s.: Fe. [skäl]; de s. o' de lame [lem, earthen vessel, stoneware]: N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. [skäil]. Nm. occas.: [skel]. From Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) the word is reported also in sense of a cracking sound of splitting ice, de s. o' de frost (N.Roe: skäil). 2) small fragments into which a hard object is broken by a fall, in the expr. to geng in s. [(skel) skäl, skäil]. — Other forms are *skill* [skil (skil)], *skelli*, *skilli* [skeh (skeli; skili)]; de s. (a crack, a clash) o' de lame, o' lame breakin': Fe. occas. [skil]; Sa., Wests. [skeli]; De<sup>n</sup>. [skeli]. de truncher (the plate) is gane i' (atill) *skelli*, *skilli* (to pieces): Du. [skeli]; more rarely in this sense *skill*. *skelli* (*skilli*), *skill*, is also reported in a wider sense: a) a ringing; rattling; din; to mak' a s. (din): Ai., Wests. [skeli], Fo. [skeli, skeli]; b) a shrill laugh, a roar of laughter, a s. o' laughter: Fo. [skeli, skeli], Y. occas.

(Y<sup>m,h.</sup>) [skil]. — O.N. skellr, m., *a (cracking) blow, a smack*. With skelli b, *a roar of laughter*, cf. O.N. skelli-hlátr, m., in the same sense (O.N. skella, vb., skella upp, *to set up a loud laugh*). — In sense of *slight surf* [skel] is prob. another word; see skil, sb.

**skell, skill, vb.**, partly vb. a.: *to let fall with a crash*; partly vb. n.: *to crack, clink, crash, to fall (with a crash) and break into pieces*. Noted down only with i [i, i]-sound. See skill<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**skelli** [skeli], sb., *a shell*, esp. of shell-fish (mussels, periwinkles). Clumlie, Du. — O.N. skel, f., *a shell*.

**skelliben<sup>1</sup>, skilliben** [skel'iben'], sb., *a wretched, bony animal, a poor, lean fish*; "just a s.". Often in the pl., skellibens (skilli-), in the same sense. "hit ['it] is naet'in' ['nothing'] but skellibens (skilli-)" is said of an animal or fish of this description. Conn. — Prop. no doubt *creaking or rattling bones*, with which cf. e.g. harlibens and rinklabens, sb. pl., both words used metaph. of a bony creature (animal). The first part skelli (skilli) may then be referred to O.N. skella, vb., Shetl. skell, skill, vb., *to crack, clink, crash*.

†**skelliben<sup>2</sup>, skilliben** [skel'iben'], sb., *a big, arched bone immediately below the gills*, of a halibut. Du. (Ireland). — Obscure form. Da. gæl-leben? "gill-bone"?

**skelter** [ske'ltør], sb., (*great*) *commotion in the sea*; a s. i' de sea; he is a bonnie s. by [bɪ]-wast, *the sea is very agitated in the west*. Fo. — Cf. No. "skjelte", prop. *a shivering, shaking*, in "baareskjelte", m., *heave of the sea*, used metaph. like "baaregang", appl. to peaked snowdrifts. O.N. skjalfti, m., *a shivering, shaking*.

†**sken** [skɛn], vb., *to cut or pick shell-fish out of the shell*; to s. de bait. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Nibon). — Eng. dial.

(N.Eng., Yorksh<sup>n</sup>.) skane, vb., id. — May be O.N. skeina, vb., *to cut, scratch*; but the Shetl. word may (as ø occas. changes to e in Shetl.) also poss. be referred to skøn, skøni, sb., *a knife* (Gael. sgian), from which †skøn, vb., *to cut*, is derived.

**skengl** [skæŋəl], vb., *to build up loosely and temporarily*, e.g. a fence. Wests. — \*skengla. Cf. No. skingla, vb., in sense of *to build loosely and carelessly* (R.), and No. skjangla, vb., *to reel, to swing to and fro* (Aa.). See stengl<sup>3</sup>, vb.

†**skeni** [skɛni (skɛni)], sb., *a knife*, tabu-name, sea-term. See †skøn, †skøni, sb.

**skepp** [skɛp, skæp], sb., *a large, wide basket, straw-basket*, esp. for rubbing corn in; partly also used for winnowing, and for holding corn or meal. The form skepp is reported esp. from Du. Elsewhere more comm.: skebb [skɛb, skæb (skɛb)]. [skɛb]: Conn. Occas. skebbek [skɛbək, skæbək]. In Fo. skebb [skæb] is occas. used of *an old, worn carrying-basket*, kessi. — O.N. skeppa, f., *a bushel, measure*, esp. of corn. Eng. dial. (L.Sc.) skep, sb., *a basket, a bowl-shaped vessel, straw bee-hive*.

\***skepta** [skɛpta], 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*; also reported with the explanation: a) a kind of milk, b) thin buttermilk; disparaging term? Ube, De. — Obscure origin. Poss. really denoting *something shaken*, and to be classed with No. skjefta, "s(k)jepete", vb., *to shake* (R.). Association with skobba, sb.? Cf. g]ola, dava, sbs.

**skeptin** [skɛptin (skæptin)], sb., *razor-fish*, Solen. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom). In the same place also skebdek [skɛbdək (skæbdək)]. — \*skeptingr,



m., deriv. with i-mutation of O.N. skapt, n., a handle, shaft. Hence prop. something shaped like a shaft or handle. For the above derivative ending in -ingr cf. O.N. skeptingr, m., a kind of head-gear.

†sker [skēr (skēr, skē<sup>er</sup>)] and †skerd [skērd (skērd, skē<sup>er</sup>rd)], sb., prop. a slanting cut at the end of a piece of wood or board, esp. a scarfing, splicing; to mak' a s., to scarf two boards or pieces of wood. Also the place where two boards are scarfed; de s. o' de wand (the fishing-rod), o' de ayre (the oar), the place where two pieces of a broken rod or oar are spliced, usually with twine or nails. — [skēr, skērd]: fairly common. [skē<sup>er</sup>r, skē<sup>er</sup>rd]: U. (U<sup>n</sup>). [sk<sup>er</sup>, sk<sup>er</sup>, skē<sup>er</sup>r, skē<sup>er</sup>r] and [skērd]: Conn. — Occas. also with short vowel-sound: skerr [skær], thus e.g. in the expr. reported from C. "de skerr o' de band", the place where one of the frame-timbers in a boat is scarfed with the "knee-head" (q.v.) above. — The word is to be classed with No. skar, n., a scarfing (Aa.), O.N. skør, f., edge, joining of boards, so that the lower edge of each overlaps the upper edge of that below; but the form sker (with long e) otherwise assimilates to L.Sc. skair, sb. (cut made in scarfing), which must have influenced an older Shetl. \*skar. skerr presupposes \*skarr; cf. Da. skarre, vb., to scarf. The form skerd, however, seems to presuppose a "skerð-": O.N. skerða, vb., to make a cut, but may also be developed from sker, in the same way as skord<sup>2</sup> from skorr. More remote are such forms as O.N. skarfr, m., No. skarv, m., Eng. scarf, sb.

†sker [skēr (skēr, skē<sup>er</sup>)] and †skerd [skērd (skērd, skē<sup>er</sup>rd)], vb., to scarf two boards or pieces of wood; to s. a wand (a fishing-rod), a ayre (oar), esp. by splicing with twine or

nails. In Conn. also partly [sk<sup>er</sup>]. For the various forms of pronunc. see the prec. word. — No. skara, vb., a) to place flat objects so that the edge of the upper one overlaps that of the lower (O.N. skara, vb.), b) to scarf (Aa.). Da. skarre, vb., = No. skara b. The form sker may be due to L.Sc. infl. See †sker, sb.

skerdin, sb., tabu-name, sea-term for mouse. Acc. to Edm. (U.?). Represents \*skerrin as the syn. skjordin represents the still current skjorrin (skørrin). Cf. No. skjerra, f., a shy animal (R.), as well as Shetl. skerr, adj. and vb. The forms skjorrin, skjordin, are much more common than the rare or antiquated skerdin; see skjorrin, sb.

skerf, vb., see skirv, vb.

skerp [skæ'rp], vb., to make hard and dry; esp. in perf. part., skerpet, used adjectivally: hardened and wind-dried. Ai. (Onjefirth). — O.N. skerpa, vb., to sharpen, to make hard, Da. skærpe, Sw. skärpa. See the foll. word.

skerpin [skæ'rpɪn, skē'rpɪn (skē'rpɪn)], sb., wind-dried coalfish (sillek, piltek). Wh., Sk. From Wh. given also in sense of a small, half-dried coalfish, with the pronunc. [skē'rpɪn]; but the older, now partly antiquated, meaning of the word is full-dried (and hard) coalfish. — \*skerpingr, m., from O.N. skerpa, vb., to make sharp, hard and dry. Cf. No. skjerpefisk, m., wind-dried fish, Fær. skerpikjøt, n., wind-dried meat (mutton), from skerpa (No. skjerpa), vb., in sense of to dry in the wind.

skerr [skær], see sker, skerd, sb.

skerr [skær, skærr (sk<sup>er</sup>ær)], vb., to frighten, to startle; to s. a horse. — \*skerra. O.N. skirra, No. skjerra, vb., to frighten, to startle. Deviating is Eng. scare, vb., with long vowel. See the foll. word.

skerr [skær, skærr (sk<sup>er</sup>ær)], adj., 1) shy, apt to be startled; a s. horse

(comm.); a s. ful (*bird*). Partly *untamed, wild*; a s. ful. Occas. in the form skærr [skær(r)]. 2) *loose, slack*, of a parrel-rope; to tie de rakki s., to mak' a s. rakki (N.: skær, skærr), in sailing "fordevind", with a following wind. — O.N. skjarr, adj., *shy, timid*, No. skjerr, L.Sc. skeer. **skerri** [skeri, skæri], sb., *a rock in the sea*. comm.

**skertaft** [(skertaft) skæ<sup>3</sup>taft, skærtaft], sb., *the sternmost thwart*, taft, in a boat, esp. in a small one, kwilli: U. Otherwise also explained as *the sternmost thwart but one in a boat* (Tudor). Used esp. of the thwart on which the work with the fishing-line and the bait-cutting is carried on. Also used of the thwart on which passengers sit. No rowing is done from "de skertaft". The forms with long e are reported esp. from U. (U<sup>n</sup>), with short vowel [æ], inter alia from Nm. and Wests. — The first part is prob. the same word as Icel. skör (skar-), f., *a bench, footstool, step*, Sw. dial. skar, f., *a small bench*, No. skor, f., *a footstool, step*, from O.N. skör (skar-), f., in sense of *step (up to a dais)*, *footstool*, prop. *rim, edge*.

†**sker** [skær]-**water**, sb., *water coming from a cow's teats before calving*. Du. (Ireland). — sker may spring from O.N. skærr, adj., *pure, sheer, bright*, No. skjær and skjerr, adj. (skjerr 2. R.), or, as orig. long i occas. changes to long e, from O.N. skírr, adj., *pure, sheer, bright*. "skair", a L.Sc. form, was preserved in "skair furisday", *Holy Thursday*.

**skev** [skæv], vb., *to squint*. Fo. — \*skeifa. Da. skæve, vb., *to look askance at*. No. skeiva, vb., *to make askew; to distort; to walk obliquely*. See the foll. word.

**skev** [skæv (sk'æv)], adj., *oblique, askew*. In this form esp. in N.Sh. Also skef in various forms of pro-

nunc. with long as well as short vowel; see skef, adj. — O.N. skeifr, adj., *oblique, askew*.

**skev-fitted** [skæv-fætəd], adj., *having a crooked foot; a s.-f. horse*. Conn. — Da. skævfodet, No. skeivfött, adj., id. "fitted" is a L.Sc. form: fit, sb., *a foot*.

**skevkeptet** [skæv'k'æp'tət (-k'æp'tət)], adj., (*wry-mouthed*) *having a mis-shapen mouth, esp. with protruding, lower jaw*. Fe. Also skev-skeptet [skæv'skæp'tət (-sk'æp'tət, -sk'æp'tət)] (Fe.); corrupted form, as keptet has become skeptet through infl. of sk in the preceding skev. — \*skeif-keptótt, "*skew-jawed*". For the second part see keptet and mis-keptet (syn. with skevkeptet), adjs.

**skevl** [skæv<sup>3</sup>l, skæv<sup>3</sup>l, skæv<sup>3</sup>l, skæv<sup>3</sup>l, skæv<sup>3</sup>l, -əl], vb., 1) *to make askew, esp. to wear one's shoes or boots down at the heels; to s. de shune (the shoes) or boots* [bøts]. 2) *to walk crookedly and clumsily, to stumble; to geng skevlin*. — [skæv<sup>3</sup>l]: fairly common (reported from N., Fe. occas. [J.I.], Wests. occas., Conn.). [skæv<sup>3</sup>l, skæv<sup>3</sup>l]: Fo. and N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. (in both senses). [skæv<sup>3</sup>l]: Du.; Fe. occas. [skæv<sup>3</sup>l, skæv<sup>3</sup>l]: U<sup>n</sup>. Sense 1 seems to be the more common; sense 2 is reported esp. from Conn. as well as from Fo. and Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — \*skeifla. No. skeivla, vb., a) *to push something so that it goes askew, to pull out of its right position* (Aa.), b) *to stumble along, putting out the feet in walking* (R.). Sw. dial. skevla, Da. dial. (Jut.)skjævle, vbs., = No. skjevla, vb., in sense b.

**skevlet** [skævlət (skævlət), skævlət, skævlət], adj., 1) *askew, put out of shape; s. shune (shoes) or boots* [bøts]; s. feet, *mis-shapen feet*. U<sup>n</sup>. [skævlət, skævlət]. 2) *having a shuffling, dragging gait, and a bad, awkward bearing; a s. crater*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. [skævlət, skævlət]. — The word,

esp. in sense 1, may be a perf. part. of skevl, vb., used adjectivally. In sense 2 skevlet may be an orig. adj.: \*skeiflóttr.

**skev-mooth'd** [skævmuðd], adj., *having a protruding, lower jaw, prop. wry-mouthed.* Nm<sup>w</sup>. skeb-mooth'd [skebmuðd]: Fe. See skev, adj.

**skevset** [(skevsæt) skevsæt], adj., prop. perf. part., *crookedly built, uneven, unsymmetrical.* U<sup>n</sup>. — A verb skevs is otherwise not preserved. For this form cf. Da. dial. skjævse, vb., = Shetl. skevl, vb. 2.

**skib, skibb** [skɪb, skɪb], vb., 1) *to bring to light, to disclose, to introduce a subject, s. op, esp. to charge one openly with theft, to mark or treat one as a convicted thief; to s. anc (s. anc op) as a tief, for a tief; a skibet (skibet op) tief, a marked or convicted thief.* U<sup>n</sup>. [(skɪb) skɪb]. 2) *to s. op a tief, to punish a thief by flogging after having tied the stolen goods between his shoulders; a skibet op tief.* Y<sup>h</sup>. [(skɪb) skɪb]. 3) *to strip, esp. a debtor, of all his goods by putting them up for auction, esp. in the expr. "s. op"; he is skib(b)et op (for debt).* U<sup>wg</sup>.: [skɪb (skɪb)]. 4) *to cleanse by scraping, to s. a ship's boddom ['bottom'].* U<sup>wg</sup>.: [skɪb (skɪb)]. — O.N. skipa, vb., *to put in order, to arrange, to establish, etc.* In Fr. under doubt "skipa upp", in sense of *to disburse*.

**skifin** [skɪfɪn], sb., *turf, forming the layer between the greensward first pared off, and the actual peat underneath; a turf from the intermediate layer.* M.Roe, De<sup>w</sup>. — Prop. *a slice, a piece, cut off*, O.N. skifa, f. skifin poss. springs from the def. form "skifan". See skivin, sb.

**skift, skipt**, sb., *a sharing out.* Noted down in the form skitt [sket] in N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>, in the expr. "to mak' skitt", *to divide equally, esp.*

*the drink intended for the cattle by pouring it in equal portions into tubs.* — O.N. skipti, n., *division; exchange; distribution.* — A form with pt: \*skipt-, is found preserved in a few Shetl. place-names, such as: Skiptaskerri [skɪp'taskær'i], a rock in the sea off the west coast of Fetlar, from early times forming a boundary.

**skigg** [skeg, skæg], vb., *to startle, to frighten; de animal was skigget.* Y<sup>h</sup>. — \*skygga, from \*skyggr, No. and Sw. skygg, adj., *shy, timid.* No. skygsa, vb., *to startle, to frighten.* Cf. L.Sc. skeigh, skeich, adj., *shy, timid*, skeich, vb., *to take fright, to strattle* (Jam.).

†**skikk** [skɪk, skɪk, skik (skɪk)], sb., *order, state of things; good management; economy, thrift; to ha'e guid [gød] s. (wi' onyting), a) to manage well, b) to be economical, to save; he has nae ['no'] s.* — [skɪk] is reported from U<sup>n</sup>. beside [skik]. — No. skikk, m., a) *use, custom, b) order, state of things; Da. skik, c., usage, custom.* Sw. skick, sb., *order.* More recent word, from Germ.

†**skikk** [skɪk, skɪk, skik (skɪk)], vb., *to keep in order; to manage well; to s. de hus; — to be economical, esp. with food; to s. de milk, de meal-barrel; de meal is ['has'] been weel skikked.* For the pronunc. [skɪk] see the prec. word. — No. skikka, vb., *to put in order, to arrange, etc.; Da. skikke, vb., id.* Sw. skicka, vb., *to dispose.* From Germ.

**skil, skill** [(skɪl) skel], sb., *slight surf, the wash of the waves upon the shore; a s. upo de sand (U<sup>n</sup>.); a s. o' brak ['break' = breach; locally in sense of surf] (Nm<sup>w</sup>.).* Edm. gives a form "skeyld" in sense of *surf*. — Prob. \*skyl by i-mutation from O.N. \*skol. No. skol, n., a) *down-pour of rain, b) a lapping, rippling, baareskol, n., the lapping of*

*the waves* (Aa.), sjoskol, n., *slight swell* (R.). For the form *skil* cf. Da. skyl (regnskyl), n., *downpour of rain*, No. skyl, n., a *rinsing* (R.), and see the foll. word. In E.D.D. is given a "scale, skail" (L.Sc., Ork.) in sense of *the sound of breakers*, but in view of the spelling this word must have another origin. Owing to its meaning, it may be referred to O.N. skellr, m., a *crash, crack*, Shetl. skell, skill, sb.

**skil, skill** [(skil) skel], vb., *to lap, wash*, of small waves; *slight surf*; de sea is skil(l)in upo de sand, *the sea is lapping gently upon the sand (sandy beach)*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. \*skylja. No. skylja, vb., *to rinse, wash*, from O.N. skola, vb., *to rinse*, also (thus in No.) *to lap, ripple*, e.g. of waves.

**skilder** [skildær (skildær, skeldær)], sb., 1) *a sharp, cracking sound*. Y<sup>h</sup>. [skildær]; U. occas. [skildær]; Sa., Wests. [skeldær]; hit ['it] fell wi' a s., *it fell down and went to pieces with a crash*, of earthen- or stoneware (Sa.). 2) *shrill, noisy laughter* (= skilter<sup>2</sup>, sb.); he ga'e a s., *he burst out into a shrill laugh*. U. [skildær]; Y<sup>m</sup>. [skildær]. 3) in pl., skilders: *small pieces into which something hard (esp. pottery, stoneware) is broken, esp. by falling*; noted down in the expr. "to geng i' skilders", *to break into small pieces*; gane ['gone'] i' skilders. Du. [skildær]. Prop. of the cracking or crashing sound produced by the fall. — Deriv. of skill (skell); see further skill, sb., and cf. skilter<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**skilder** [skildær (skildær)], vb., *to produce a loud, shrill sound, esp. to talk or laugh in a noisy manner, to roar with laughter*; a skilderin body, *a noisy person, always laughing* (Y<sup>h</sup>). U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>h</sup>, Fo. In Fo. esp. *to roar with laughter*. — Deriv. of skill, vb., q.v., as well as skilder, skilter, sbs.

**skilderbogi** [skil'dærbøgi], sb., *a noisy person, a blusterer; one who always talks in a loud voice or who laughs too much*. U. From skilder, vb., and bogi<sup>2</sup>, sb., *entire skin of an animal*.

**skilk<sup>1</sup>** [skil'lk], sb., *a cracking, crashing*, esp. of something hard falling down and breaking; de s. o' lame [lem: earthenware]. Y. occas. (Y<sup>m,h</sup>). Owing to its meaning the word is to be classed with skill, sb.; see further under skell, sb. Cf. also skelk<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**skilk<sup>2</sup>**, sb., *a loud, mocking laughter*; see further under skelk<sup>2</sup>, sb. Partly, at any rate, the same word as skilk<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**skilk**, vb., *to laugh loudly and mockingly*; see skelk, vb.

**skill<sup>1</sup>**, sb., *slight surf*; see skil, sb.

**skill<sup>2</sup>**, sb., *a crash; crack*, etc.; see further skell, sb.

**skill<sup>1</sup>** [skil, skil], vb. n., *to crash, crack*, esp. *to fall with a crash and break into pieces*, of earthenware. Conn. — O.N. skjalla, vb. n., *to clash, clatter*.

**skill<sup>2</sup>** [skil, skil], vb. a., *to let fall with a crash, to smash an object (esp. pottery), so that it makes a loud (crashing) echo*. Conn. [skil, skil]. Fe<sup>w</sup>. [skil]. — O.N. skella, vb., *to slam, clash*.

**skillatang** [skil'atɑŋ, skel'atɑŋ], sb., a kind of *sea-wrack growing on the sea-shore between the so-called golatang (uppermost) and "de redwaar [-ware]" (nethermost)*. [skil'atɑŋ]: Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). [skel'atɑŋ]: Y<sup>h</sup>. — Prob. \*skellu-tang, *sea-wrack*, the first part of which (\*skella) may be compared with No. skjella, f., *catchfly*, = smella. Connected with "smella" (*catchfly*) is No. smelle-tang, n., a kind of *sea-wrack*, fucus vesiculosus. For the Shetl. form skilla- see skill, sb. and vb., = skell. For skillatang is used in

Fe. bongtang (from bong<sup>3</sup>, sb., *bladder of seaweed*), which seaweed is said to grow between "crawtang" (golatang) above, and "red-waar" below.

**skilm** [skilm, skil<sup>3</sup>m] and **skilma** [skilma, skilma], sb., *slimy film*, esp.: 1) *film of milk settling on the sides of a milk-bowl*. Most common in the form skilm. The pronunc. "skil<sup>3</sup>m" is reported from Sa., Wests. The form skilma is characteristic of Foula. 2) *slime scraped from fish*. Y. In this sense noted down only in the form skilm [skilm]. — For older \*skiml (\*skimla) by metathesis of ml to lm. Cf. Da. skimmel, c., *mould*.

**skilm** [skilm (skilm)], adj., *covered with a slimy film*, esp. of milk-bowl; de loom [løm] (*the milk-bowl*) is a ['all'] s. For older \*skiml or \*skimlet, prop. skimlet (Da.), *mouldy*. See the prec. word and skimlet, adj.

**skilma**, sb., see skilm, sb.

**skilmet** [skilmət], adj., 1) *covered with a layer of mould or a slimy film* (esp. on milk, skilm). 2) *yellowish, dirty-yellow; very carelessly washed, having a grimy face from which only a part of the dirt has been washed off*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — For older \*skimlet, *mouldy*, by metathesis of m and l. See skilm, sb. and adj.

**skil-set** [skil'sæt], vb., *to separate, part, from a companion or from a flock*, e.g. sheep. In this form with skil [skil], reported from Y. skil points back to O.N. skilja, vb., *to separate, part*. "scale-set" is given in E.D.D. in sense of *to scatter, disperse*, among compds. with "scale", vb., *to separate* (L.Sc. skail, scale, vb.); but the examples given of the use of the word are all Shetl. (acc. to Shetland News written skailset, skjaelset, skaelsaet).

**skilt<sup>1</sup>** [skil't], sb., *a changeable,*

*wavering person*. Wh. — Cf. Sw. dial skjalta, vb., *to stray; to run to and fro*, and No. skjaltra, skjøltra, vb., *to reel, stagger*, as well as Shetl. skilter<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**skilt<sup>2</sup>** [skil't], sb., *loud, shrill laughter*. U<sup>wg</sup>. — See skilter<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**skilt<sup>1</sup>** [skil't], vb., *to laugh loudly and shrilly*. U<sup>wg</sup>. — See skilter<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**skilt<sup>2</sup>** [skil't], vb., *to play duck and drake*. Du. — Poss. to be referred to No. skulta, vb., *to thrust, push* (R.).

**skilta** [sk'e'ilta, sk'e'ilta] and **skiltagirs**, sb., a) *green corn growing up on the top of the old corn (beaten down by wind and rain) in the field*. Fe.: s. [sk'e'ilta] and s.-girs [sk'e'i'l'ta-g'rs']. b) *a kind of weeds growing up together with the corn (the new, green corn shooting up above the old)*. Y<sup>h</sup>: s.-girs [sk'e'i'l'ta-g'rs']. — A difficult form. Compare possibly Sw. dialect skälde = skälle, n., a) *immature corn*, b) *corn mixed with weeds* (Ri.), Da. dial. skjelde, skjelle, No. skjele, n., *immature corn*. skilta seems to be etym. diff. from the name of the plant skellek [skælæk], *wild mustard*, etc., which is L.Sc. skelloch (skeldock), skillock (Jam.).

**skilter<sup>1</sup>** [(skil'tər) skil'tər], sb., *dispersion; scattering; spreading; der' r a s. i' de sheep, the sheep are scattered* (U<sup>n</sup>.); de dog is ['has'] gi'en de sheep a s., *the dog has scattered the sheep* (Sa<sup>e</sup>.); to mak' a s., a) *to scatter; spread*, b) *to cause disturbance*, dat made a s. among dem, c) *to run far and wide*, of children (U<sup>n</sup>.). dat put (made) a s. among dem, *it made a sudden disturbance among them* (Y<sup>h</sup>.). der cam' a s. among de sheep, *a great number of the sheep died* (U<sup>n</sup>.). — Deriv. of O.N. skilja, vb., *to part, separate*. For the form skilter, older \*skilder? cf. No. skildr, adj. and

adv., *separated from each other; in pieces* (R.).

**skilter**<sup>2</sup> [(skɪ'ltər) skɪ'ltər], sb., *a shrill laugh, a roar of laughter, a s. o' laughter* (U<sup>n</sup>.); also *loud (shrill) laughter and shouting*; der 'r (*there is*) a s. among de boys. U. (U<sup>n</sup>.). — Cf. No. skjaltra (R.: sjaltra), vb., *to yelp, to babble, to scold*, deriv. of O.N. skjalla, vb., *to clash, clatter*. With O.N. skjalla, vb., and skellr, m., *a crack, smack*, are also to be classed Shetl. skell, skill, sb. and vb., skilder, sb. and vb., also (partly) skelk, skilk, sb. and vb., used occas. of a crashing, cracking sound, partly of shrill laughter like skilter. skilder is prob. the same word as skilter and merely another form of the latter.

**skilter**<sup>1</sup> [(skɪ'ltər) skɪ'ltər], vb., *to laugh loudly and shrilly; also to make a noise by shouting and laughing*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>.). — Prob. \*skjaltra from O.N. skjalla, vb., *to clash, smack*. See further the prec. word and cf. skilder, vb.

**skilter**<sup>2</sup> [(skɪ'ltər) ske'ltər], vb., *to saunter about, to gong skilterin* about. Fe. — Cf. No. skjaltra, vb., *to reel, stagger*, and Shetl. skilt<sup>1</sup>, sb., skiltet, adj.

**skiltet** [skɪ'ltət], adj., *changeable, wavering; a s. human*. Wh. — \*skjǫlt-ótr (skjalt-)? See further skilt<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**skim** [skɪm] and †**skimm** [skɪm], sb., *a film, a thin covering*; de s. o' de bland, *film on the surface of bland (whey mixed with water), kept in closed barrels*. U<sup>n</sup>. [skɪm, skɪm]. — No. skim (ii), n., *a thin covering, (mucous membrane, film, esp. over the eye)*. R.). Eng. skim, sb., is used somewhat diff. from the Shetl. word, which, owing to the pure i [i]-sound, comes nearer to the Norw. form [skiiim].

**skimp** [skɪ'mp (ske'mp), skɪ'mp], sb., *railery, esp. of a good-humoured*

*and jesting kind*. — Icel. skimp, n., *mockery, scorn* (B.H.).

**skimp** [skɪ'mp, ske'mp, skɪ'mp], vb., partly vb. n.: *to mock, jest*, partly vb. a.: *to mock one, to make fun of, esp. in a good-humoured way; to jest with; to s. a body*. Phrases: a) to "get on" ane's skimpin-shune, *to get into a teasing mood*, prop. *to put on one's teasing-shoes*; du 's ['has'] gotten on dy skimpin-shune, *you have begun to make fun of me* (N.I.); b) du (he, etc.) can s. dy (his) auld shune, *you (he, etc.) may tease your (his) old shoes*, i.e.: *I don't care at all what you (he, etc.) says* (N.I.). — Icel. skimpa, vb., *to mock, scorn* (B.H.).

**skimpek** [skɪ'mpæk, skə'mpæk], sb., 1) *edge-peat, the first peat (spoiled by the frost in winter) cut off in the ledge of a peat-pit, = skjumpek*. L. [skə'mpæk]. 2) *turf from the intermediate layer between the greensward and the actual peat underneath*. Y<sup>n</sup>. [skɪ'mpæk]. See further skjumpi, skjumpek, sb.

**skimper** [skɪ'mpər (ske'mpər), skɪ'mpər], sb., *a mocker, teaser, a jesting person*. From skimp, vb.

**skimpsom** [skɪ'msəm, skɪ'msɪn, ske'm-], adj., *(good-humouredly) mocking, jesting, inclined to railery and jesting; a s. body, a s. craeter* ['creature']. Wh. — \*skimpsamr, *mocking*. See skimp, sb. and vb.

**skimret** [skɪmrət], adj., *having a light tinge, light-mottled; of a mixed or muddy, light colour; a s. colour, a mixed or muddy, light colour*. Du. — Assimilates in sense partly to No. skimlutt, adj., *light-mottled, pied*, Da. skimlet, Sw. dial. skimled, adj., *white, with interspersed darker hairs*, of a horse. But otherwise the form skimret points to Sw. skimra, vb., *to shine faintly*, L.Sc. skimmer, vb., *to flash, shimmer; to flaunt*.

**skindoger** [skindō'gær, skindō'gær], sb., 1) *a slight peal of thunder in the distance, prop. heat-lightning*. U<sup>n</sup>. [skindō'gær]. 2\*) *a kind of supernatural vision*, reported of a vision seen by an old man at sea, and consisting in a number of round, dark objects on the surface of the water, resembling skin-buoys: "a lock['lot'] o' skindogers". U<sup>c</sup>. [skindō'gær]. — Edm. has a form "skenydouer" (U.) in sense 1; in Jam.: "skeyndoager" and "skenydouer". — Etym. uncertain, in any case for the second part of the compd. skin can hardly be any other word than O.N. skin, n., *a sheen, a brightening*, used of heat-lightning, and by transference of slight, distant thunder. In sense 2 the use of skindoger, skin-buoy, is doubtless casual, skin having been accepted as Eng. skin, sb., O.N. skinn. skin, *a brightening*, in skindoger 2, has changed to denote *a vision*. doger may spring from O.N. dægr, n., *a period of twelve hours*, which in No. (døger, n.), besides in sense of *day and night*, is used also of *point of time with regard to a certain, partly mystic, effect of the time of day* (R.). Cf. Shetl. doger, sb., *intense anxiety*.

**skindrin**, see skinnrin, sb.

**skingi, skingi-limpet**, sb., see skinni, sb.

**skingr** [skɪŋær], sb., *a very thin layer or covering; a s. o' meal*. Also appl. to thin clothing. Du. — Prob. for \*skinnr; see further skinnrin, sb.

**skingr** [skɪŋær], vb., *to cover with a very thin layer*. Du. — \*skinnra? See skinnrin, sb.

**skingrin**, see skinnrin, sb.

†**skinkben** [skɪŋkben, skɪŋkben)], sb., *shank*, of an animal. Prop. skinkeben (Da.), "*ham-bone*", *shank-bone*. See the foll. word.

**skink** [skɪŋk, skeŋk, skɪŋk] and **skinki** [skɪŋki, skeŋki (skɪŋki)], sb., a) *ham, loin*, of an animal; inter alia *wind-dried leg of mutton*, dried in a skjo (now antiquated custom); see skjo and vivda, sbs. Acc. to J.I. [skɪŋk]. b) *shank* of an animal. — No. skinka, f., *ham, loin*; L.Sc. skink, sb., *shin of beef*.

**skinnalepp** [skin'alæp] and **skinnilepp** [skin'ilæp, skɪn'ilæp], sb., 1) *a strip, remnant of skin*. Fe. [skin'ilæp]. 2) used collect.: *remains, esp. skin fragments of a dead sheep in the out-field*. Y<sup>n</sup>. [skin'alæp, skin'ilæp]. — O.N. skinnleppr, m., *a strip of skin*; Fær. skinnlepi, skinnalepi, m., Da. skindlap. id.

**skinni** [skɪni, skɪni], **skinni-limpet**, sb., a kind of *thin, hard sea-snail, resembling a limpet* (patella), *but without a shell*, found on the sea-shore, on the rocks. U. The form skinni is characteristic of U<sup>wg</sup>. From U<sup>n</sup>. is reported a form skingi [skɪŋi (skɛŋi)], skingi-limpet. — Doubtless *skin-like covering, skin-like sea-snail*, and a deriv. of O.N. skinn, n., *skin, hide*. Cf. No. skinna, f., *membraneous covering*.

**skinnilepp**, see skinnalepp, sb.

**skinnrag** [skɪnræg, skɪnræg], vb., *to backbite; to s. a body* (person). N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.: [skɪnræg]. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.: [skɪnræg]. — Prop. *to rake or scrape one's skin*. \*skinnraka, vb., *to rake (scrape) skin*. See rag<sup>s</sup>, vb.

**skinnragin** [\*skɪnrægɪn?], sb., *very severe rebuke; also a thorough scolding*. Noted down only in the form skanragin [skanrægɪn] in Y<sup>n</sup>. (acc. to J. Ch.). I ga'e him a skanragin, *I gave him a good rating, rebuked him severely*. — Prop. *a skin-raking, skin-scraping*. See the prec. word.

**skinnrin** [skɪn'ærɪn], sb., *a very thin layer or covering; a thinly-spread layer; a s. o' butter, o' gødin (manure), o' hay, o' lime, o' meal*,

o' snaw ['snow'], etc. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). In the same place also comm. in the forms skindrin [skɪnˈdərɪn'] and skingrin [skɪŋˈərɪn', skɪŋˈgərɪn']; to spread de hay like [lek] a skindrin or in a s. From Sa., Wests., reported in the form skingrin [skɪŋˈərɪn', skɪŋˈgərɪn']. In Du.: skingr [skɪŋər]. — \*skinnra? Prob. a deriv. of O.N. skinn, n., a skin, hide. Cf. No. skinna, f., membraneous covering (Aa.). For the forms ending in "ngr" for "nng" cf. skinni (skinni-limpet), sb., with the parallel form skingi. See skingr, sb. and vb.

**skip** [skɪp], vb., to steer, esp. a boat; he can s.; he is able to s. Du. — O.N. skipa, vb., to put in order, arrange, manage. Seeski, vb.

**skiplag** [skɪplæg], vb., to make plans or arrangements out of season, to build castles in the air; we needna [-'not'] s. about it, untill we see. U. — \*skiplaga, vb., from "skipa lag" or "skipa lög" (lög, pl. of lag). O.N. skipa, vb., to put in order, arrange, decide, and "lag", n., mode, manner, also inter alia decision.

**skír** [skɪr], adj., pure, holy. U. Still comm. in all the islands in the expr. "skir-furisdag", Holy Thursday. O.N. skírþórsdagr; obs. L.Sc. skirifurisdag ("skyrthursdaye"); obs. Eng. sheer, shire-Thursday. The common pronunc. in Shetl. of "skir-furisdag" is now [skɔrˈfɔrsˈdɛ] with adjustment of the vowel, as i in skír has become ø through infl. of the long ø following in [fɔrsdɛ]. — O.N. skírr, adj., pure, sheer, bright, L.Sc. \*skeir.

**skírli** [skɪrli, skɔrli], sb., a small, slender thing, now mostly a) appl. to a small, longish potato. Conn. and Du<sup>n</sup>. (Sandwick), as well as b) in the compound skírli-ho [hō], a species of small shark. Conn. — No. skírla, f., a slender figure or

object, of things both animate and inanimate (R.).

**skírm, skírmi**, sb., a swarm, a large flock (in motion). N.I.; Nm<sup>n</sup>. See further stírm (stjírmi), stírmi (stjírmi), sb.

**skírp** [skɔrˈp], vb., to tear off a piece of skin accidentally; to s. (s. aff) a bit o' skin, to s. a finger. Du. — To be classed with No. skyrma, vb., to scratch; tear up? or (by metathesis of r) with No. skrípla, vb., to scratch, slit open?

**skírrek** [skɔrɛk], sb., tabu-name, sea-term, for mouse (Onjefirth, Ai.). — \*skírr- or \*skýrr-. See further skjórrin and skórrin, sb. (skjórr, skórr, vb.).

**skírt** [skɪrt, skɔrt], sb., a grain, a small quantity; a s. o' meal, saut ['salt'], sugar, tea. De.—Prob.\*skurðr. No. skurd, m., (a cutting, cut) a piece cut off, a fragment (Aa.). The syn. "skorrek" is L.Sc.

**skírva** [skɪrv], vb., to level the surface of a peat-bog after having pared off the topmost layer (called: to flay de mör); to s. de mör ['moor']. Sa., Wests. Also skírfa [skɛrf] and skerfa [(skɛrf) skɛrf]: Sa. — Prob. a \*skýrfa, vb., from \*skurf (\*skorf). Cf. a) No. skurva, Sw. skorv, Da. skurv, crust (on sores), Eng. scurf; b) L.Sc. scrufe, vb., to take off the surface, the scrufe, scurf, e.g. of earth.

**skít** [skít] and **skítt** [skít], sb., dirt, filth; also excrement, esp. diarrhoea. In the last-named sense noted down in Conn. [skít]. Of clothes: hit is ['it has'] gotten de s. (Ai.: skít), de s. is gane ['gone'] i' de linen, i' de claith (Du.: skít), the dirt is so ingrained in the clothes that it won't come out in the wash. — O.N. skítr, m., dirt, excrement. No. skíta, f., diarrhoea.

**skít<sup>1</sup>** [skɪt, skít (skɪt, skɪt, skɪ-)], vb., 1) to evacuate. 2) to eject liquid.



— O.N. skíta, vb., cacare. In sense 2 Shetl. skit corresponds to L.Sc. skite, vb.

**skit<sup>2</sup>** [(skít, skit) sk'ít, sk'ít, sk'ít, sk'ít], vb., 1) vb. a., to *play duck and drake*; to s. a stane. U<sup>n</sup>. [sk'í-, sk'í-]. 2) vb. n., to *gambol on the surface of the water*, of a shoal of very small coalfish (sileks, silleks) in onward motion; de silleks is skitin. U<sup>n</sup>. [sk'í-, sk'í-]. — Must be associated with O.N. skjóta, vb., to *shove, to push on*, etc. For the vowel-sound cf. L.Sc. sheet, vb., to *shoot*. Cf. skits, vb.

**skitapiltek** [skí'tapá'l'tək, sk'í'ta-], sb., a *nearly full-grown coalfish (piltek), four to five years old*. U<sup>n</sup>. — In this connection the use of the word skit may be compared with "skítur" in certain compds. in Færoese, such as "vøruskítur", (derisive term of) *a man who, in bird-catching, has not obtained a full vøra (a number of five puffins)*. skitapiltek may then, with ref. to the latter, denote *a coalfish not yet fully developed*. In U<sup>n</sup>. kiggapiltek (giggapiltek) is another name for a coalfish of this age.

**skítarikki**, see skítirakki.

**skítek** [skítək, skítək (skítək)], sb., *cuttle-fish*. Acc. to Edm. Zetland, and Edm., 'skeeetack', *sepia officinalis*, a variety of ten-armed cuttle-fish. comm. [skítək] is reported from Du. (S.Sh.). More commonly: [skítək (skítək)]. — \*skíta or \*skítin? doubtless *one that ejects liquid or that makes filthy*. Scarcely a \*skítæg, a compd. with aga, aggek, *cuttle-fish*, No. skítægga, f., *a corpulent, dirty woman*, as aga, aggek, is used of another variety than skítek.

**skítirakki** [skít'irák'i], a call to a dog. N. skítarikki [skít'aræk'i]: Conn. See rakki<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**skítirikki** [skít'iræk'i, skít'iræk'i], vb., to *drub*, esp. a child. Jocular

term. "I 'll s. dee". Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Nibon). rikki here is a parallel form to rakki, sb., *a dog*. See the prec. word.

**skitlin** [skítlin], sb., *an unfinished piece of ground with corners left undug, after a strip of field has been ploughed or prepared with the spade*. Comm. in pl., skitlins. "der 'r twaa or t'ree skitlins left to delve". Conn. Occas. in a wider sense: skitlins, *scattered or scarce things* (C.). — Prob. for older \*skiklin, as k and t occas. interchange, on being combined with the liquid consonants l and r. O.N. skekill, m., *a strip (of hide or ground)*, land-skekill, *a strip or corner of a field*. O.N. skiki, m., id. For the form of the Shetl. word cf. No. skikling, m., *the skin of the foot of an animal*, and skjekling, m., *a piece of skin*.

**skits, skitsj** [skətsj], vb., to *play duck and drake*, = skit<sup>2</sup>, vb. 1. — \*skytsa? For the form cf. No. skytsa, (Da.) skydse, Sw. skjutsa, vb., handed down in sense of *convey (travellers)*, deriv. of O.N. skjóta, vb., to *shoot, push on*, etc.

**skiv** [skív], vb., to *rush close past; to brush lightly in passing*; hit ['it] skivd by me; he could just s. by (*just slip past*; cf. sje<sup>1</sup>, vb.). Also to *scratch superficially*; I skivd my hand, my fit ['foot'], *I cut my hand or foot slightly, got a surface cut*. Fe. — Cf. No. skiva, vb., in sense of *to shove a flat object forwards, edge in front*, skiva seg, e.g. of persons: *to push forward by shoving sideways* (Aa.). No. skiva, skivja, vb., to *play duck and drake* (R.). — Beside skiv is noted down a form sjiv, "sheeve" [šív] (Fe.), due to infl. of L.Sc.; see the foll. word.

**skivin** [skívín] and **skivek** [skívək, skívək (skevək, škevək)], sb., 1) *a slice, esp. of bread*, a skivin o' bread. Fe.; Du. In this sense in the form skivin, more rarely skivek.

From Y. (Y<sup>m</sup>?) is reported skivek [skivøk] in sense of a *thick slice*, from Fe. occas. sjivek, "sheevick" [šivøk]. 2) skivek: a) a *dry piece of turf (cut just below the greenward, before getting down to the actual peats)*, = ponin, ponek. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. [skevøk, skævøk]. In this sense noted down also in the form skifin [skifin] (M.Roe, De<sup>w</sup>.), q.v. b) *edge-peat, the first (partly damaged) peat, cut off in a ledge*, = skjumpi, sb. St. (West.) [skivøk], Fo. [skivøk]. — O.N. skifa, f., a *slice, a piece cut off*. The ending -in in skivín (skifin) may be the suffixed def. art., often found grafted to a Shetl. Norn word. O.N. skifan: def. form. The form sjivek, "sheevick", is an alteration of skivek through infl. of L.Sc. sheeve, sb., a *slice*.

skivrin [skiv'ərín] and skivrik [skiv'ərík; skiv'əræk], sb., a *piece of turf cut just below the greenward, before getting down to the actual peats*, = skivek and ponin (ponek). skivrin: N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.; Fe.? Noted down acc. to J.I. skivrik: Br.; N.? — Prop. a *slice, a sheet*. No. skivra, f., a *thin sheet* (R.), the *cartilage below the breast-bone* (Aa.). For the ending -in cf. the prec. word.

skjag<sup>1</sup> [skäg], sb., *something loosely built up, e.g. a fence, as a shelter against bad weather*; he is gotten in under a s. U<sup>n</sup>. — Uncertain association with No. skak, n., a *rickety object*. A development \*skak > \*skag > \*skog (with long o) might have been expected in the Shetl. word. For a probable origin see skjag<sup>1</sup>, vb.

skjag<sup>2</sup> [skäg], sb., a *pen, esp. for geese* (U.); see stjag, sb.

skjag<sup>1</sup> [skäg], vb., *to build up very loosely, e.g. a fence, to s. op; de dike was skjaget op; — to execute a piece of work superficially.*

Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — May be referred to No. skjaga, vb., *to reel, swerve*, and "skjegla", vb., a) *to rush to one side*; b) *to build up loosely*, = skingla. For the difference of meaning between Shetl. skjag and No. skjaga, vb., cf. the corresponding one between Shetl. skengl, vb., and No. skjängla, vb.

skjag<sup>2</sup> [skäg], vb., *to put (geese) in a pen* (U.); see further stjag, vb.

skjo [skjö (skjö)], sb., 1) a *loosely built-up stone hut or shed with small slits in the walls, used for drying, esp. meat and fish, occas. also clothes*. comm. The custom of wind-drying meat (see vivda, sb.) is now antiquated. Also 2) a *small enclosure for the stacking of peats, in the compd. peat-skjo*; cf. \*torvkrø, sb. — \*skjá-, prob. \*skjár, m. No. skjaa, m., a *shed, drying-hut* (fiskeskjaa, torvskjaa, etc.), a *wooden hut with interstices for letting in the air*. Fritzner gives an O.N. skjá, f., in sense of a) a *shed*; b) a *transparent membrane; a wooden frame with a membrane stretched over it to cover the louver (the roof-opening)*; but the examples under the first given sense do not adequately prove this meaning.

skjof(i), sb., see skøfi, sb.

skjog [skjö<sup>3</sup>g], vb., *to idle about, to saunter* (Y<sup>n</sup>.); see skog, vb.

skjøget [skjö<sup>3</sup>gæt, skjögæt], adj., *greyish, muddy-grey*, esp. appl. to the forehead, "s.-faced", of cattle, = grimm, adj. 4. Du. — May represent an older \*skjøet [\*skjöæt] = \*skjuet [\*skjuæt] from O.N. \*skjýótt, adj., prop. *cloudy*. For the meaning cf. Fær. skýggjutur, adj., *having a greyish colour, of sheep, prop. cloudy* (Fær. skýggj, n., a *cloud*). For the form, esp. inserted g between two vowels (final root-vowel with foll. end-vowel), cf. e.g. mjoget<sup>2</sup>, adj., *yellowish-brown, reddish-brown*,

from \*moget for older \*moet, from O.N. \*móótr.

**skjogg** [skòg], sb., *something loosely and temporarily built up as a shelter*; to set o'p a s. See skjag<sup>1</sup>, sb., with which the word is prob. to be classed etym. Diff. from this skjogg is another word in sense of *shelter*, which is a form from L.Sc. skug; see under skugga, skugg, sb.

**skjoggali** [skòg"ali], adj., *loosely and temporarily built up*. Y<sup>h</sup>. Derived from skjogg, sb.

**skjogl** [skòg<sup>o</sup>l (skàg<sup>o</sup>l)] and **skjugl** [(skjog<sup>o</sup>l) skòg<sup>o</sup>l], vb., 1) *to make askew, to twist out of shape*, = skevl, vb. Wests. [skòg<sup>o</sup>l (skàg<sup>o</sup>l)]. 2) *to walk crookedly, with a clumsy, shuffling gait*; to geng skjuglin [skòglin] about de doors in a pair o' auld shune ['old shoes']. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. [(skjog<sup>o</sup>l) skòg<sup>o</sup>l]. — In sense 1 the word assimilates to skegl, vb., to which it may be a parallel form: \*skjagla from \*skegla (lcel. skegla, vb., *to make crooked, to twist*)? In sense 2 the word almost assimilates to No. skokla, vb., *to hobble, to walk with a careless or shuffling gait*, but is, however, scarcely this word, as skjogl 2 can hardly be separated from skjogl 1.

**skjoiinteg** [skjóit'nteg, skjóit'nteg], sb., *edge-peat, the first peat cut off*, = skjumpi. U<sup>wg</sup>. — No doubt for \*skointeg, \*skonteg, the first part of which must then be the same word as skoin in "skoin-peat"; q.v.

**skjol**<sup>1</sup> [skò<sup>o</sup>l], sb., *a shelter* (Y<sup>n</sup>; Fe.); see skjul, sb.

**skjol**<sup>2</sup> [skjó<sup>o</sup>l, skò<sup>o</sup>l], sb., *a broad, discolouring streak*; a red, black, etc. s.; a s. o' dirt. Du. — Prop. no doubt a *stain, a large spot*, O.N. skjöldr. No. skjold, m., *a patch, stain*. The Shetl. form has then arisen by lengthening of the vowel-sound. Shetl. Skeld in place-names

corresponds to No. skjold, *cultivated field or patch of a field*. "Skjold" is often found as a place-name in Norway (R.).

**skjold** [skjóld, skòld], adj., *having discolouring streaks*; s. wi' dirt. Du. — Prop. *stained*. No. skjoldutt, adj., *stained, spotted*, O.N. \*skjöldótr. The Shetl. word-form, however, cannot be defined as a \*skjöldótr with dropped ending; skjold, adj., may naturally be regarded as being formed from skjol<sup>2</sup>, sb., so that the final d is the added ending and not the original d of the stem.

**\*skjoldra** [skjóldra (skjåldra)], sb., *hoar-frost, layer of hoar-frost*; a s. night, *a frosty night*. Y. skoldra [skåldra]: Sa. — \*skjaldra, f., deriv. of O.N. skjöldr, m., *a shield*, also *a shield-like covering*. Cf. a) No. skjold, m., in sense of *a covering layer* (R.), is-skjold, *sheet of ice on the ground*, and b) as regards the Shetl. word-form: No. skjöldra, f., *cartilaginous lamina*.

**skjolv** [skjó'lp], vb., *to mash, squeeze*, esp. *potatoes*, to s. taaties. Ti. (Laxfirth). — Prop. *to cause to splash*, or *to reduce to a porridge-like mass*. Prob. for \*skolp, which may be an older \*skvalpa (\*skvelpa) or \*skvapla. Cf. a) No. skvalpa (No. and Sw.) and skvelpa, vb., *to splash*, as well as the associated No. skolp, m., *a liquid mass rushing forth*, and b) No. skvap, n., *porridge-like mass*, and the poss. associated Shetl. skolp [\*skvapl?], sb.

**skjoma** [skjóma (sk-)], sb., *a covering of mist*; a t'ick s. o' mist. Conn. — \*skjám(a). Cf. No. skjaam-in "skjaamutt", adj., *dim, dark-spotted*, = hjaamutt, adj., from hjaam, n., *coat of dust*; *slight covering of clouds*, as well as Shetl. skjomet, adj.

**skjomet** [skjómet (skjomæt), sk-], adj., a) *dim, dusky, having a dirty appearance*; b) *greyish*; c) *pale and*

*sickly-looking*. "What a **s.** face upo dee!" — \*skjámótr. No. skjaamutt, adj., *dim, dark-spotted*. Fær. skjómutur, adj., *muddy-coloured, pied, dirty-grey*.

**skjon** [skjōn, skjō<sup>n</sup> (skj-)], vb., *to examine by touch whether or not hens are about to lay eggs; to s. hens*. U. — O.N. skynja, vb., *to examine, discern*, No. skyna, skjœna, vb. Cf. sko<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**skjons** [skjō'ns, skjō'ns], sb., *a (good) knack and accuracy of eye in performing a piece of work; he has a guid ['good'] s. wi' him; he has a ill s. wi' him*. Sa., Wests. — Is poss. formed from O.N. skyn, n., *perception, insight*. Cf. skjøn, vb. A root-meaning *cut, slanting cut*, is also conceivable with association to the foll. word.

**skjons** [skjō'ns, skjō'ns (skjō'ns, skjō'ns)], adj. and adv., I) adj., *oblique, slanting; a s. piece*. II) adv., *obliquely, aslant; to cut s., to bigg (to build) s.* — The form skjons [skjō'ns, skjō'ns] is noted down esp. in Conn. Also skons [skō'ns, skå'ns, sk'ō'ns (skåins, skå'ns), skō'ns], [sk'ō'ns, skåins, skå'ns]: U. [sk'ō'ns]: U<sup>n</sup>. [skō'ns, skå'ns]: Y. and Fe. [skō'ns]: Nm<sup>n</sup>. occas. (N.Roe). — No. and Da. skjøns, paa skjøns, Sw. sköns, adv., *aslant, obliquely*. skjons comes nearer to No. and Da. skjøns than to Eng. askance, adv. A few of the forms of pronunc. (with å-sound), given under skons, approach more nearly the pronunc. of the Eng. word.

**skjonsin** [skjō'nsin, skjō'nsin], sb., *a stone hewn with a slant, to be placed in the gable of a house*. Conn. Deriv. of the prec. word.

**skjörd** [skjörd, skjörd], sb., *a great number, a flock* (U<sup>n</sup>.); see further skorr<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**skjörd** [skjörd, skjörd], adj., *having sharp edges and points, of*

horns, esp. ram's horns; see further skord, adj.

**skjordi** [skjördi, skjördi], sb., *an old, worn-out boot or shoe; auld ['old'] skjordis*. Conn., N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. In Conningsburgh "auld skjordis" esp. denote *old, worn-out rivlins (shoes made of raw hide)*. — Prob. O.N. skœði, n., *foot-wear*. For inserted r in the Shetl. word cf. e.g. fjordin, sb., skori = skol (*a bowl*), sb., and poss. skort, sb.

**skjorr** [skör(r), sk'ör(r)], vb., *to frighten, startle*. Conn. O.N. skirra, vb., id. (skjarr, adj., *shy, timid*). For the form of the Shetl. word see under skørr, vb.

**skjorrin** [skjörin, skjörin] and **skjordin** [skjördin, skjördin], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *mouse*. skjorrin: Lunn.; Wh.; (Sk.). From Wh. also reported as a sea-term for *rat*. skjordin: Nm<sup>s</sup>. [sk-]; Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). — Prop. *a shy, timid creature; see skjorr, vb.* Furthermore with skjorrin and skjordin cf. the syn. a) skerdin [No. skjerra, f., *a shy animal*], and b) skörrin (skjörrin) [No. skyrre, skjörre, n., *an extremely feeble and sensitive creature*].

**skjort** [skō'rt], sb., *a tail* (tabu-name. Ai.); see stjort, sb.

**skjott** [sköt], vb., *to peer, peep* (Du.); see skott, vb.

**skjovek** [skjövæk, skjövæk], sb., *a dried turf, a turf cut from the second layer* (between the greensward and the actual peats) = skivrik. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Wh.? — No. skjøva, f., *a thin sheet of iron*. See skövek<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**skjud** [skjūd], sb., *a horse*, tabu-name, sea-term (Fe.); see further skjut, sb.

**skjufs** [sköfs], vb., *to shuffle along awkwardly; to geng skjufsin*. — \*skjafsa? For the form cf. Da. dial. skjævse, vb., *to walk crookedly and*

*clumsily*, Shetl. skevset, adj., and Sw. dial. skjaffsa, f., *an old slipper or shoe worn out of shape*.

**skjugg**, **skjugga**, sb., *a shelter*; see skugga, sb.

**skjul** [skjū<sup>o</sup>l, skjū<sup>o</sup>l], sb., *place affording shelter against bad weather*; under a s., *under shelter*. Y<sup>b</sup>.; to tak' s., *to take shelter*, esp. of cattle (Y. and Fe.). [skjū<sup>o</sup>l]: Y<sup>h</sup>. A parallel form skjól [skjū<sup>o</sup>l] is noted down in Y<sup>n</sup>. and Fe. — O.N. skjól, n., *shelter, protection*. The form skju [skjū, skjū], reported from Y<sup>n</sup>., is prob. L.Sc., and hardly formed by the dropping of l in skjul; cf. L.Sc. skew, vb., *to seek shelter from*, to skew a shower.

**skjumba** [skjomba, skjomba], sb., *thick cloud of dust, a s. o' dust; cloud of smoke or steam; air, filled with smoke or steam (inside the house), close air in a room*. Conn. — Prop. the same word as stumba, sb., but infl. by skjoma, sb.

**skjumpi** [skjo'mpi, skjo'mpi] and **skjumpek** [skjo'mpæk, skjo'mpæk], sb., 1) in peat-cutting: *edge-peat, the first peat cut off, usually spoiled by the frost, and thrown down with the spade into the peat-pit*; comm. 2) *a big, clumsy peat*. 3) *a hard, dried turf cut from the second layer* (between the greensward and the actual peats, = "skifin, skivrin, ponin, ponek"). Y<sup>n</sup>. — skjumpi: Conn.; Du.; Wh. [skjo'mpi]; Sa. and other places. Elsewhere more comm. skjumpek. The last-named form is the most frequent in Y. (with extensive peat-bogs). Other and rarer forms are: skjumpin [skjo'mpin, skjo'mpin] (Y<sup>n</sup>.?), skjompek [skjo'mpæk, skjo'mpæk] (locality uncertain), stjompí [stjo'mpi, stjo'mpi] and stjompek [stjo'mpæk, stjo'mpæk]: U. occas., skjumpet [skjo'mpæt] and stjumpet [stjo'mpæt]: Wh. occas., skømpæk [skømpæk] and skimpek

[skø'mpæk] (locality uncertain). The forms ending in -pet might also contain the word "peat"; see skoine-peat, sb. — skjumpi, skjumpek for older \*skumpi. Cf. Da. dial. (Jut.) skumpe, c., *a flat turf, cut from the greensward* (Molbech, after Moth), *the loose turfs, cut from the top-layer of the peat-bog* (West Sleswick, Fejlberg). The word is no doubt also cognate with Sw. dial. skimmpa, vb., *to cut carelessly large pieces of something*; see the foll. word. — Other old names for *edge-peat* (skjumpi 1) are ofs, ofsi (hofsí) and skivek. "skegg [skæg]-peat" has also in a single instance been reported in this sense as a Shetl. word, but has prob. come from the Orkney Isles. The current Orkney names for *edge-peat*, Shetl. skjumpi, are boglo (see under Shetl. bogel, sb.) and "skegg-peat" (from O.N. skegg, n., *beard*).

**skjumset** [skjo'msæt, skjo'msæt], adj., *unshapely, thick and clumsy*, reported esp. of a piece of peat; a s. peat = a skjumpi in senses 1 and 2. Sa., Wests. — To be classed etym. with skjumpi, skjumpek, sb. For the form skjumset may be compared Sw. dial. skimmsa, vb., = skimmpa, vb., *to cut carelessly large pieces of something*.

**skjuret** [(skjūræt) skjūræt], adj., of colour, esp. of sheep, sheep's wool: *muddy, mixed brown (reddish-brown, peat-brown, mured) and grey*; a s. sheep. Fo. Also skjøret [skjøret, skjøræt], reported esp. in sense of *spotted grey and white* (Fo.). — \*skjórótt. No. skjorutt (and "skjøruttt"), adj., *striped, black- and white-striped* (like a "skjor", *the magpie*); Fær. skjóruttur, adj., *black and white, pied*.

**skjurl** [skjór<sup>o</sup>l], see stjurl, vb.

**skjut** [(skjū<sup>o</sup>t) skjū<sup>o</sup>t, skjū<sup>o</sup>t] and **skjud** [skjū<sup>o</sup>d], sb., sea-term, tabu-

name in fishermen's lang. for *horse*. Fe. — O.N. skjótr (skjóti), m., a *horse for conveyance*. O. Sw., Sw. dial. and No. skjut, n., a *mare, horse*.

**skjøfl**, vb., **skjøfset**, adj., **skjøl**, sb., **skjølbrugg**, sb., **skjørd**, sb. and adj., see *skøfl*, *skøfset*, *skøl*, *skølbrugg*, *skørd*, sb., and *skord* (*skørd*), adj.

**skjøret**, see *skjuret*, adj.

**sklattiskre**, **sklettiskre**, sb., the *dunlin*, *Tringa* (prop. a *flock of dunlins*); see further *skrattiskre*, sb.

\***sklett**, sb., a *plain*, now only as a place-name; see \**slett(a)*, sb.

**sklinder** [sklhndær], sb., a *wooden cross-bar in a harrow, in trellis-work (for a gate in a fence)*, etc. Wests. (Fo., Papa). — \**slindr* (with rad. r). No. *slind* and *slind(e)r*, f., a) a *beam, cross-beam*, b) a *board, a moulding*. Sw. dial. *slinder*, pl., *cross-beams or bars; trellis-work* (Ri.). See *slindi*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**sklont** [skló'nt, sklói'nt], sb., a *tall, thin, lanky person*; a lang s. (o' a body). N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. Almost like *gant*, but more disparaging. — Cf. No. *slant*, m., a *long, lanky person* (R.), and for the form cf. No. *slunt*, m., a *dull person*, *slunta*, vb., to *idle, lounge about*.

**sklontet** [skló'ntət (sklói'ntət)], adj., *tall, thin, slack and lanky*; a s. body (person). N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — From *sklont*, sb. Cf. No. *slanten*, adj., inter alia *tall and gaunt*.

**sko** [skō], sb., a *turf from the greensward*. Papa St. — \**ská*. No. *skaa*, f., a) *crust*, = *skaan*, f., b) *dry cake of cow-dung*.

**sko**<sup>1</sup> [skō], vb., properly to *examine*, noted down only in a special sense: to *examine by touch whether or not the hens are about to lay eggs*; to s. a hen, to s. de hens. — O.N. *skoða*, vb., to *contemplate, examine*. Cf. *skjon*, vb.

**sko**<sup>2</sup> [skō], vb., to *jut out, project*. See *skut*, vb.

†**skob** [(skob)skōb], †**skobb**<sup>1</sup> [skōb], sb., in fishing: *additional piece of fishing-line (a certain number of extra fathoms) set out*, esp. at strong tide; to gi'e de line (or boat) s. See further †*skub* (*skup*), sb.

**skobb**<sup>2</sup> [skōb], sb., a) *damp fog (with slight drizzling rain), fog-bank*, "a s. o' mist", mostly with slight wind; Wests., U<sup>n</sup>. and several places. b) *light, misty, drifting clouds*; der 'r a s. ower de sky (Fe.); a loose s. = a loose fjag; der 'r a loose s. gaun ['going'] ower de sky (Y<sup>n</sup>.); Y. and Fe. c) *very fine rain, misty rain*, with a slight breeze (U<sup>n</sup>.); U.; Nm.; Wests. occas. (Papa); S.Sh. (Du.). a s. o' weet ['wet'], *dense, misty rain* (U<sup>n</sup>.). de s. o' de shooer, the *slackening of a shower, when it has lost its force* (Nm<sup>w</sup>.). — Prop. no doubt *murkiness, dimness*. Fær. "skubb" is cognate, in e.g. *skubbutur*, adj., *muddy, of a dull, mixed colour, greyish*, *skubbut kúgv, a dingy-grey cow* (acc. to J. C. Poulsen, Hest Isle).

**skobb** [skōb], vb., to *rain very finely*, esp. of misty rain; he is *skobbin*. Du. See the prec. word. A form \**skob* [skōb] may be presupposed in the deriv. *skobin*, sb.

\*<sup>2</sup>**skobba** [skōba], sb., acc. to J.L.: a *kind of milk*. Edm.: "skubba, milk". Origin obscure.

**skobback**, **skobbek** [skōbäk, skōbæk], sb., *tabu-name, sea-term, for sheep*. U. See further *skupi*, *skupek*, sb.

**skobbie** [skōbi], adj., *wet, drizzling*; s. *wadder* ['weather']; a s. *shooer* ['shower']. See *skobb*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**skobbin**<sup>1</sup> [skōbin] and **skobin** [skōbin], sb., *damp fog, fog with fine rain*. Y<sup>n</sup>. (*skobbin* and *skobin*); Du. (*skobbin*). — Formed from *skobb* and \**skob*, vbs.

**skobbin**<sup>2</sup> [skōbin], sb., *crustation*

from milk and porridge sticking to the inside of a pot (N.); see further under skovin, sb.

**skobin**, sb., see skobbin<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**skobord** [skøbørd], sb., a locker underneath the gunwale of a boat; receptacle for bait, fish-hooks, pieces of line, and similar trifles appertaining to fishing. S.Sh. (Du.; Conn.). Also sko-brod [sköbråd] (C.; Sandw., Du<sup>n</sup>), sku-board [skübørd] (Sandw., Du<sup>n</sup>) and skø-brod [sköbråd] (Ireland, Du<sup>w</sup>). — Prob. for \*skogbord. See further skog<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**skod**, **skodd**<sup>1</sup> [sköd], sb., a drifting mass, esp. a) objects floating on or under the surface of the water, driven together shorewards by the beat of waves, esp. of drifting objects (seaweed, spawn, molluscs or crustacea, etc.) serving as food for fish; = ag (agg), sb. 2, and grav, sb., sense c. Ai., Wests. b) foam gathering on the surface of the water; sea-foam (cf. ag, agg, sb. 2). Wests.; N. — The word must be O.N. skot, n., in sense of something driven or floating along, No. skot, n., inter alia a row of things, e.g. of poles, shoved together. Cf. Shetl. skod in compds. as otter-skod, overskod, øverskod, sbs.

**skodda**<sup>1</sup> [skóda], **skodd**<sup>2</sup> [sköd], sb., a) mist covering hill-tops and heights, accompanied by wind; a light s.; de s. is lyin' (or flyin') ower de hill. Fo.: skodda and skodd. b) mist or vaporous clouds drifting before the wind; mist just lowering; de s. is comin' doon. U<sup>n</sup>: skodd. — O.N. skadda, f., mist. Fær. skadda and sködda, f., mist covering the mountain tops, accompanied by wind. No. skodd, skodda, f., mist. — In sense of scudding clouds (de skodd is flyin' ower de sky: Du<sup>n</sup>), the older Shetl. skodd has been merged with Eng. scud, sb. In sense of a passing shower of rain, "a

'sköd' o' a shooer", the word is L.Sc. scud, sb.

**skodda**<sup>2</sup>, see skodda-oo', sb.

**skodda**<sup>3</sup>, see skoddamuld, sb.

**skoddamuld**, -mould [sköd<sup>2</sup>'a-möld; -möld'] and **skoddimuld**, -mould [sköd<sup>2</sup>'imöld; -möld'], sb., mould, dried in heaps, partly mixed with dry manure, used as litter for the cows in the byre. U., Y., De. skodda-: esp. reported from Y<sup>n</sup>; skoddi-: U<sup>m</sup>o.; De. A shorter form skodda [skóda] is noted down in U<sup>w</sup>g. and explained as dry, loose, peaty soil, the heathery surface of which has been pared off. — \*skotmold, mould shovelled together. The first part is prob. to be classed with No. skota, vb., to push onward; to shovel; to scrape, O.N. skota, vb., to shove. The expr. "dof mould" = skoddamuld is used in other places in Shetl.

**skodda** [skóda]-oo', sb., soft, downy fleece of a sheep, coming up under the old, coarser wool; also downy hairs left on the sheep after the wool has been plucked off. U<sup>w</sup>g. Also skoddin [sködin]-oo': U<sup>n</sup>. (and U<sup>w</sup>g.). In Fo. (and occas. in Nm<sup>n</sup>, N.Roe) in abbr. form: skodda [skóda, skoda]. [skóda] and [skoda]: Fo. [skóda]: N.Roe. From N.Roe skodda is reported in a secondary sense, scaly pieces of skin and yellowish, fatty substance adhering to the roots of the woolly hairs when plucked off the sheep (= horem, uram, sb.). — \*skotull, "upshooting wool". Cf. skot- in skothorins, sb.

**skoddek** [sködæk], sb., a very small corn-stack, a small skru. N.I. Reported from U<sup>n</sup>. in the special sense, a small heap of corn in the enclosure (de corn-yard), the remainder of a skru (corn-stack), after the corn has been taken into the barn; he 's ['has'] 'ta'en ['taken'] in' a s.

In Y<sup>h</sup>. a *skoddek* is explained as half a *skru* or less. — May be O.N. *skaut*, n., *a hem, corner of a cloth*, or a deriv. thereof. See *skort*, sb.

**skoddin** [skōdin-oo', sb., see *skodda-oo'*, sb,

**skodler** [skōdlər], sb., 1\*) *the master or pilot of a skuda or twelve-oared boat*, acc. to S. Hibbert, Descr. of Shetland Isles. "Scudler, an ancient Shetland name, given to the pilot of a Scuda or twelve-oared boat" (S.H., Descr., new edition 1891, p. 257, the note). 2\*) *the conductor of a festival, master of ceremonies*. 3) *leader of a band of "guisers" (dressed in straw)*. — Acc. to S.H.

the word was even in his time (the beginning of the 19th century) partly antiquated in sense 1, but common in sense 3. The leader of such a band of masked persons was distinguished by a tall straw-bonnet, the top of which was adorned with ribbons (S.H., in the same place). In the various senses of *skodler*, different words have possibly been merged. *skodler*, in sense of *pilot of a skuda*, suggests a derivation from the latter, though, in this case, the derivative ending -ler is remarkable. As regards form, a deriv. of O.N. *skutla*, vb., *to thrust, push onward*, No. *skutla*, vb., would be more acceptable. In senses 2—3 the word is found in Edm. and Jam. ("skudler" in the latter, given as a Shetl. and not a L.Sc. word). In sense 3 it is not yet quite obsolete, but is esp. reported from Conn. *skodler* 2, in spite of later difference in meaning, may be the same word as L.Sc. *scudler*, rendered by Jam. as "scullion", and this "scudler" may be associated with O.N. *skutilsvæinn*, m., *page at a royal table* (from O.N. *skutill*, m., *a dish or small table brought in with food*). In sense, *skodler* 3 points to No. *skotrar*, m.,

*one who takes part in a masked procession, performing dances, scenes, etc., at a wedding-feast* (Hardanger, acc. to R.), from *skotra*, vb., prop.: *to shove, push*, thus O.N. *skotra*, partly = *skutla*, vb. An orig. \**skutlari* = \**skotrari* might be supposed.

**skog<sup>1</sup>** [skōg (skō<sup>3</sup>g)], sb., *a locker, depository, below the gunwale of a boat*, partly formed by a bottom being put in between the "rinner" or "wearin" (*a list inside, a little below the gunwale*) and the board below the gunwale. N.Sh. The Eng. term *locker*, is now freq. used. — \**skok-*. Cf. O.N. *skokkr*, m., *a box, chest*. See *skobord*, sb.

**skog<sup>2</sup>** [skōg], sb., *the snell of a fishing-line, esp. hand-line; the end of the line (with the hook) leading from the sinker or freq. from the short iron rod attached to it* (one *skog* on either side of the rod). Fairly comm. In Unst the word is also used (now mostly) in the form *skogi* [skōgi], and in a somewhat deviating sense, viz.: *a snell with two hooks on a fishing hand-line* (as distinct from *tom*: *a snell with a single hook*); to had ['hold'] *skogis*, *to hold a line with two hooks*; reported from U<sup>n</sup>. and U<sup>m</sup>o. From Conn. *skog* is reported as the thick, lower end of a snell (*bid*) on a hand-line, to which the hook is fastened; occas. also denoting a fish-hook, fastened in this way to a *bid*. — Poss. the same word as, or cognate with, Sw. dial. *skak*, n., *a chain*, No. and Sw. dial. *skaak*, *skåk*, f., *shaft of a carriage*.

**skog<sup>3</sup>** [skōg], sb., *a cunning, deceitful person, a rogue*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. a *skimpin skog* [skō<sup>3</sup>g]: *a mocking person* (De<sup>n</sup>). — The form does not agree well with O.N. *skalkr*, m., *a rogue*, as l is not dropped in Shetl. Norn, as a rule, in similar collocations. Formally *skog* agrees



better with No. skak, skaak, n., *a morally deficient, contemptible person* (R.). Deriv. of "skugg-" (see skuggali, sb.) also causes phonetic difficulties owing to the long o.

**skog** [skög], vb., *to saunter, idle about*; to geng skogin about. Du. skjog [skō³g]: Y<sup>n</sup>., reported esp. of cattle and horses: to geng skjogin about de dikes (*the fences*). — Sw. dial. skåka, vb., *to run about aimlessly* (skåka 1: Ri.); No. skaaka, vb., *to limp*.

**skogg** [skög], **skogga** [sköga], sb., *shade, ambush*, see skugg, skugga, sb.

**skogigrind** [skō³gigrind³, skog³igrind³], sb., *a wooden frame on which the snells with the hooks of a fishing hand-line are wound*. Y<sup>n</sup>. See skog², sb., and grind, sb. 2.

**skogin** [skogin], sb., *a shoe*; "put on dy skogins and geng fort!" Fo. In Low's list of words from Fo.: "scugin". — Prop. \*skóinn, def. form in accus. (nom.: skórin) from O.N. skór, m., *a shoe*.

**skoilimolli**, see skottamilliskrua.

**skoin-peat** [skóinpet], sb., *edge-peat, the outmost peat cut off from the ledge in a peat-pit*. De. — O.N. skán, f., *crust*. Cf. No. skaan, f., a) *crust*, b) *scrapings of a pot*, with the deriv. "skjæna" [\*skæna], f., in sense of *thin slice*. — skjointeg (U<sup>wg.</sup>), q.v., is no doubt also to be classed with this word.

**skoit**, sb., *a peeping, look-out, sight, view*, see skott, sb.

**skoit**, vb., *to peep*, see skott, vb.

**skoiter**, sb., see skotter, sb.

**skoitamilliskrua**, see skottamilliskrua.

**skoitnin** [skóit³nin (skái³tnin)] and **skoitni** [skóitni, skáitni], sb., *a very small, young pig, esp. the smallest, and gen. the last of a litter*. Conn. — For \*skotnin. Cf. No. skotning, m., *abortion, young prematurely born* (Aa.).

**skol**<sup>1</sup> [skól (skål; skol)], sb., 1) *a big wooden bowl, esp. a) a big bowl in which to knead bread, kneading-trough; b) an eating-trough*. a Norwa-skol, *a bowl or trough of Norwegian workmanship*. 2) *a line-box; oblong, wooden box, narrower at one end, in which to keep the fishing-line; a line-s.* — [skól] is the common pronunc. [skól] is reported from Fo. beside [skól] in sense 2. A form skoln [skáln], with suffixed def. art. grafted to the word, is reported from Papa St. in sense of *a big wooden bowl, esp. in which to knead bread*. A form skorl [skórl], with inserted r, is reported from Sa. — O.N. skál, f., *a bowl*.

**skolabrod, skollabrod** [skól³abrød³ (skål³abrød³), skol³abrød³], sb., *a piece of a broken wooden bowl*. In a wider sense *a piece of board, an old, useless piece of timber*; he has no ['not'] a s. [skól³abrød³] to sit upon (Sk.). gane ['gone'] i skolabrods, *gone to pieces*, of a wooden object (bowl, vessel, trough): U<sup>mo</sup>. [skól³abrød³]. Also skolibrod, skollibrod [skól³ibrød³]: Conn.; gane i skolibrods. Occas. used comparatively and disparagingly in exprs. as "a auld skolabrod o' a boat", *an old, unseaworthy boat* (N.I.). — The form [skål³abrød³] is peculiar to Fe<sup>w</sup>. By J. I. are reported the forms skollabredd [skål³abrædd] and skollabrett [skål³abrætt] in sense of *an old, useless piece of timber*; "no a s. to sit upon". — \*skál(ar)-brot, *a piece of a bowl*, from O.N. skál, f., *a bowl*, and brot, n., *a fragment*. Cf. No. skaalbrøt, n., *a small, old bowl*, prop. *a piece of a bowl*.

**skolbrol** [skól³brø³l, skól³brø³l] and **skolbrøl** [skól³brø³l (skól³brø³l), skól³brøl (-brø³l)], sb., *a long-drawn plaintive lowing, esp. of a cow*. skolbrol: Du.; skolbrøl: L. [skól³brø³l (skól³brø³l)]; Fe. [skól³brøl

(-brø<sup>1</sup>l]). “de coo ga’e twa or t’ree skolbrøls, and den shø deed”, *the cow gave two or three plaintive moans, and then she died* (Fe.). — For \*skrolbrol, -brø<sup>1</sup>l by dissimilation, prop. “*skrålbrol*” (Da.), skrå<sup>1</sup>l, roar; brø<sup>1</sup>l, *bellow*. See the foll. word.

**skolbrol** [skol<sup>1</sup>·brø<sup>1</sup>l, skò<sup>1</sup>·brø<sup>1</sup>l] and **skolbrø<sup>1</sup>l** [skò<sup>1</sup>·brø<sup>1</sup>l (skol<sup>1</sup>·brø<sup>1</sup>l), skò<sup>1</sup>·brø<sup>1</sup>l (-brø<sup>1</sup>l)], vb., *to low plaintively*, of a cow, esp. of a sick (or dying) cow. skolbrol: Du.; skolbrø<sup>1</sup>l: L. [skò<sup>1</sup>·brø<sup>1</sup>l (skol<sup>1</sup>·brø<sup>1</sup>l)]; Fe. [skò<sup>1</sup>·brø<sup>1</sup>l (-brø<sup>1</sup>l)]. Also of a cow going to butt, a vicious cow: *to bellow with a low, penetrating sound* (L.). — For \*skrolbrol, \*skrolbrø<sup>1</sup>l, by dropping of r in the first part of compd. owing to dissimilation. Prop. “*skrålbrol*” (Da.), skrå<sup>1</sup>l, *roar*; brø<sup>1</sup>l, *to bellow*. For the first part see further skrol and skrø<sup>1</sup>l, vbs. For the second part see brø<sup>1</sup>l, vb.

**skold** [(skò<sup>1</sup>d) skò<sup>1</sup>d, sköild, sköild (skò<sup>1</sup>d)], sb. 1) *a scalding*. 2) *intense heat of the sun*; der ’r a s. o’ heat [het] wi’ de sun, *the sun is burning intensely* (Nm<sup>w</sup>.: sköild). See skold, vb.

**skold** [skå<sup>1</sup>d, skò<sup>1</sup>d, skò<sup>1</sup>d (skò<sup>1</sup>d); sköild, sköild (sköild)], vb., 1) *to scald, to burn on the outside; to boil or bake something insufficiently over a too hot fire so that what is boiled or baked with too much heat and partly burnt on the outside, is half raw inside*. de brøni (*the cake, bread*) is skoldet (*only baked outside, partly burnt*); de flesh is skoldet (*not thoroughly boiled, or parboiled*). skoldet fish, *fish that has become half-spoiled by exposure to the sun* (U<sup>wg</sup>.: skò<sup>1</sup>-dæt, sköildæt). 2) by transference occas. in a wider sense: *to prepare something hastily and badly*; skoldet op, *prepared hastily and badly*

(U<sup>wg</sup>.: sköildæt, skò<sup>1</sup>dæt). 3) s. anesell [‘onesell’], *to scorch oneself when too near an intense fire for warmth*; “boy, du is skoldin de ower de fire” (U.); dey ’re sittin’ skoldin dem at de fire (U<sup>n</sup>.). [skå<sup>1</sup>d]: U. occas.; [(skå<sup>1</sup>d, sköild) skò<sup>1</sup>d, skò<sup>1</sup>ld, sköild]: U<sup>n</sup>.; [sköild, skò<sup>1</sup>d]: U<sup>wg</sup>.; [sköild]: Nm<sup>w</sup>. — \*skålda. Da. skolde, vb., *to scald*; No. skaalda, Icel. skálda, vb., *to scald*, esp. *to shave the hairs off swine* (in No. also: *to loosen the skin with hot water*). Eng. scald, vb. In some Danish dials. “skolde” is used in a sense similar to Shetl. skold 1, viz.: *to bake or boil partially* (Jut., Falster), appl. to milk, meat and cake; skoldekeage, *a cake hastily baked, e.g. in a dry iron pan*. skold is not orig. a Northern word, but certainly old in Shetl. — The compd. ruskold (see this word and the forms of pronunc. of skold given thereunder) is esp. used in Y. and Fe. in the senses given under 1, prop. to “*raw-skald*”; in U. esp. uncompounded: skold (in compds. now mostly “ru-skad”, in which “skad” is a L.Sc. equivalent of skold).

**skolder** [skò<sup>1</sup>dær] and **skuld** [skoldær], sb., *a lean, full-grown coalfish* (sed). Trondra (an isle south of Scalloway, Ti., M<sup>w</sup>.). — No doubt to be classed with Da. dial. (West Jut.) skulde(r), skulle(r), c., *flatfish, (large) flounder*, No. skuldra (skuller), f., *a flounder* (Aa.); Sw. dial. skållä, f., *thin sheet of iron*; Germ. scholle, f., a) *a flake; fragment; piece*, b) *flounder, plaice*.

**skoldra**, sb., see \*skjoldra, sb.

**skolp** [skò<sup>1</sup>lp], sb., 1) *jelly-fish, medusa, acalepha*. Edm.: “skulp, the sea-jelly (Acalephæ)”. U<sup>n</sup>.? In a more restricted sense: *a dried-up jelly-fish, membrane as remains of a jelly-fish left on the sea-shore (the sand)*; skolps o’ jelly-fish. U<sup>wg</sup>. (J. Sp.). 2) *blood and matter coming*

*up from the stomach; slight vomiting*; in this sense reported esp. in the pl., skolps [skó'ɪps]. Fe. 3) *a slight layer or circle of dirt*; skolps o' dirt aboot de een ['eyes']. U<sup>wg</sup>. (J. Sp.). — Prop. *a porridge-like mass or gelatinous (quivering) mass*. Phonetically the word is \*skvalp, *a splash, something splashing*; cf. No. skvalpa, f., *a wet, splashing mass*. Acc. to its meaning, skolp is most correctly defined as a \*skopl = \*skvapl, l-derivative of \*skvap, No. skvap, n., *a porridge-like mass* (R.), skvapa, vb., *to tremble, quake* (Aa.), etc., with the derivative "skvapla", vb., partly like "skvalpa, skvelpa", vb., *to splash*. With skolp (in sense 1) cf. sløbb and sløb, sbs., in the same sense.

**skolt** [skó'ɪt, skó'ɪt, skó'ɪt, skó'ɪt (skó'ɪt, skó'ɪt)], sb., *the skull*; also used disparagingly in sense of *head*. From De. reported also in sense of *the head of a large fish*; de s. [skó'ɪt] o' a ling. The forms of pronunc. "skó'ɪt, skó'ɪt (skó'ɪt)" are reported from N.I.; "skó'ɪt" esp. from Fe. From Conn. (and Du.) is reported a form skult [sko'ɪt] with close o-sound. — "skaudman's skolt", *sea-urchin*, echinus marinus: Fe. [skó'ɪt, skó'ɪt (skó'ɪt, skó'ɪt)]; now elsewhere comm., in any case outside Fe., scaudman's head (L.Sc.); cf. jultur, sb. — Occas. skolt, skult, is found as a place-name, denoting *a knoll, a bare top* (or *point*), *bare height*, = \*skalli; thus: de Skolt o' de Hevdin, de point o' de Skolt: De. [sko'ɪt]; de Skult (south-west of "de loch o' Vatseter", Ireland, Du<sup>n-w</sup>). — O.N. skoltr, m., *the bony arch above the eye* (Fr.). No. skolt, m., *the forehead, the skull, cranium*, Fær. sköltur, m. Also as a place-name in sense of *mountain top*.

**skolt** [skó'ɪt, skó'ɪt, skó'ɪt], vb., *to strike one on the head*, to s. anc. Y<sup>h</sup>. [skó'ɪt, skó'ɪt]. Derived from skolt, sb.

\***skolta** [skó'ɪta, skó'ɪta], sb., *troll, troll-woman*; esp. of a certain (not further specified) class of trolls, and used as a proper name: Skolta. Y<sup>h</sup>. Acc. to J. Ch. and L.W. Also "skonta [skó'ɪta] skull" (acc. to J. Ch.), in which n for l in "skonta" is due to dissimilation, owing to the foll. ll in "skull". — The word must spring from an old "sköltr" as the name for a giant (O.N. sköltr, m., *skull*). "skalli" (O.N. skalli, m., *skull*), syn. with \*sköltr, is mentioned in one of the lists of names (containing giants' names) in Snorre's Edda.

\***skond** [skó'nd, skó'nd], vb., *to make haste, to put on speed*, noted down only in the expr. "skond dee [skó'ndi, skó'ndi]!" *be quick!* Y<sup>n</sup>. [skó'nd]; U<sup>s</sup>. [skó'nd]. See \*pjagi, sb. — O.N. skunda, vb., *to speed, hasten*, skunda sér, *to make haste, to hurry*. Da. skynde, Sw. skynda.

\***skonta**, see \*skolta, sb.

**skonzj** [skóndz (skóndz)], vb., 1) vb. a., *to thrust, push; chase, drive away or out*; s. him ut! s. him fort! *chase him out!* U<sup>n</sup>. [skóndz]. Fe.? acc. to J.I.: [skóndz]. 2) vb. a., *to scrub, scour*; s. op de glass = skur op de glass. Nm. and De. [skóndz]. 3) vb. n., *to run quickly, to race along*. 4) vb. n., *to saunter idly about*; to geng skonzjin aboot; to s. in every hole and corner (Y<sup>n</sup>). Y<sup>n</sup>.: [skóndz]. Fe.: [skóndz (skóndz)]. — O.N. skunza, vb., *to set something in shaking or rocking motion by a push* (Fr.); No. skunsa, vb., *to push, set in motion*. In sense 4 Shetl. skonzj, O.N. skunza, is merged with Eng. dial. (L.Sc.) scunge, vb., *to slink about*.

**skonzjer** [skóndzær], sb., *strong breeze*; a s. o' wind; he cam' a s., *a rather strong wind sprung up*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Prop. *one who drives on or sets in motion*, \*skunzari. Deriv. of the prec. word.

**skor<sup>1</sup>** [skōr], sb., *a sweeping cut with the scythe during mowing of grass; a swath of grass mown by a single sweep of the scythe*. Wests. \*skár(r) or \*skári. See skori<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**skor<sup>2</sup>** [skōr (skō<sup>3</sup>r)], sb., 1) *a score; crevice; rift*. Flad., Conn. Similar to O.N. skor, f., and Eng. score, sb. 2) *a fishing-ground close to the shore*. S.Sh. (Conn., Du.). Prop., it seems: *a score; furrow; mark*, L.Sc. sneck, sb., *a small incision*, being used in Shetl. (Du.) of a fishing-ground of the same kind as skor; a landskor [lāndskōr] (C.); a codlin-s. 3) *mood; temper; spirits; to be on de right s., i.e. in good spirits; if he is upo dat s. (= upo dat lay), if he is in that temper*. Nm. and De. [skō<sup>3</sup>r]. — While skor 1 may be O.N. as well as Eng., skor 2 is rather an O.N. word, or a local development of meaning from O.N. skor, f., *a score, rift*, No. and Fær. skor, f., also *a ledge, shelf of rock*. skor 2, however, might also be associated with O.N. skōr (skōr), f., *a rim, edge, joining*; see further skorr<sup>1</sup>, sb. In sense 3 Shetl. skor corresponds to Fær. skōr [skō<sup>3</sup>r], sb. pl., *mood; (bad, peevish) spirits*, “tað eru ring skōr á honun”, “í ringun skōrun”; but it is very doubtful whether skōr and “skōr” are the same word — Fær. skōr, pl., seems to originate from skar, n., *candle-snuff* (cf. the expr.: skōra upp eldin, *to get the fire to blaze*).

**skord<sup>1</sup>** [skōrd], sb., *a deep depression in the ridge of a hill*. skord is common both as a noun and as a place-name. — O.N. skarð, n., *a notch; a defile*.

**skord<sup>2</sup>** [skōrd], sb., *a great number, swarm* (U<sup>n</sup>.); see skorr<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**skord, skjord** [skōrd], adj., *having sharp edges, notched*, of ram's horn; bonnie s. horns, *horns (ram's horns) with fine edges*, ill s. horns, *horns*

*with ugly edges*. Fo. skōrd, skjōrd [skōrd]: U<sup>n</sup>.; sk(i)ōrd horns. — Prob. an old \*skōrōttr, adj., *notched*, from O.N. skōr, f., *a rim, edge*, etc.

**skordabøl** [(skōr<sup>3</sup>·dabøl<sup>1</sup>) skōr<sup>3</sup>·dabøl<sup>1</sup>] and **skordebøl** [skōr<sup>3</sup>·dabøl<sup>1</sup>, skōr<sup>3</sup>·dabøl<sup>1</sup>], sb., *boat's shed, temporarily and loosely built on the seashore, below the actual shed, but above high-water mark, and used only in summer*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — \*skorðā- or \*skorðuból, -bœli, n., *a place where stays are put under a boat*. The first part is O.N. skorðā, vb., *to support a boat by stays* (after it has been drawn up on the shore or into the shed); cf. “shord”, sb. and vb. (partly Norn, partly Eng. in form). The second part is bøl, sb., *litter; resting-place for animals*.

**skordek** [skōrdæk], sb., *a fissure, esp. in a rock*. Ai. See skorrek, sb., of which skordek doubtless is another form, poss. arisen through infl. of skord, sb.

**skordipil** [skōr<sup>3</sup>·dipil<sup>1</sup>], sb., *very small, black or bluish-black mussels, adhering in great number to the rocks (and among the seaweeds) on the foreshore*. Also appl. to a single *small black (bluish-black) mussel* of this kind, in pl.: skordipils. Ai. — The second part is pil, sb., a) *a particle, trifle*, = No. pile, b) *a small mussel*, collect.: *small mussels*. skordipil may represent a \*skrod-dipil by metathesis of r in the first part of the compd.; skrodd, skrott, sb., *a collection of small things*, also inter alia *small shell-fish*; see skrott<sup>1</sup>, sb. Other definitions of skordi- such as a) skordek = skorek, skorrek, sb., appl. to rocks on the sea-shore (cf. Eng. shore, sb.), or b) skord (skjōrd) = skor<sup>3</sup> (skjōrr), sb., *a great number, swarm* (owing to the dense numbers in which the above-mentioned

shell-fish collect), are possible but scarcely probable.

**skordi** [skōrdi, skōrdi, skōrdi]-*tail*, sb., *the earwig*, forficula auricularia. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Also by abbr. skordi [skōrdi, skōrdi] (N.Roe). — skordi is prob. derived from O.N. skarð, n., *a notch*, owing to the forked tail of the insect. Cf. the designation "forky-tail" for the earwig (L.Sc.).

**skorek** [skoræk], sb., 1) *a fissure in a rock*. Conn. 2) *rough or broken stretch of rocks along the sea-shore*, esp. *indented and cavernous rocks*. Acc. to J.I. — In sense 1 skorek (on account of its special meaning, *fissure in a rock*) is rather O.N. skor, f., a) *a score, notch, incision*, b) *fissure in a rock*, than Eng. score, sb., which is rarely used in sense b. In sense 2 skorek is certainly also O.N. skor, f., which, besides the senses mentioned, has also meant *a ledge, terrace* (thus No. and Fær. skor, f., *a ledge in a mountain side or at the foot of a mountain*, in Fær. esp. *a grass-grown ledge in a rocky wall facing the sea*). The meaning, *stretch of rocks at the sea-shore*, which the Shetl. word has obtained, may have been developed through infl. of shore, sb., prop. *rocky ledge, cliff*, A.S. score, scoren clif. See skorr<sup>1</sup> and skorrek, sbs.

**skori**<sup>1</sup> [skōri (skōri, skōri)], sb., *a young gull*, larus. comm. skori is the name applied until the grey plumage has changed to white. [skōri] is the common form of pronunc. [skōri, skōri] is noted down in Conn. — O.N. skári, m., *a young gull*. No. skaare, m., *a young gull* (Aa.).

**skori**<sup>2</sup> [skōri (skōri)] and **skor** [skōr], sb., 1) *a single sweep of the scythe during mowing of grass*; a big skor o' de scy(th)e. Wests.: skor and skori [skōri]. 2) *a swath of grass mown by a single sweep*

*of the scythe*; to lay de girs ['grass'] in skors or skoris. Wests.: skor and skori [skōri]. Otherwise more comm. skori. U<sup>n</sup>. and Y<sup>n</sup>.: [skōri]; U<sup>n</sup>. occas.: [skōri]. Conn.: [skōri]. — Icel. skár and skári, m., No. skaar and skaare, m., Sw. dial. skår, m. and f., Da. skaar, c., partly *a single sweep within the reach of the scythe during mowing (of grass: No. and Icel.; of grass or corn: Da. and Sw.)*, partly *a swath of grass (or corn), mown by a single cut*.

**skorkn**, **skorken** [skō'rkən], vb., *to shrink, to get a hard crust, to dry quickly*, e.g. of fish (U<sup>n</sup>.); see skorp(e)n, vb.

**skorknin** [skō'rknin], sb., *a shrinking, a quick drying*; he (de fish) is ['has'] got a s. de day ['to-day']. U<sup>n</sup>. See skorpnin, sb.

**skorl** [skōrl], sb., *oblong wooden box in which the fishing-line is kept*. Sa. See skol, sb.

**skorm** [skōrm (skōrəm, skōróm; skōr<sup>2</sup>m)], sb., *egg-shell*. comm. The forms with [ō] are more prevalent; [skōr<sup>2</sup>m] is reported from Sa., Wests. In the same place is also found the form skorn [skōrn]. — Occas. used metaph. in a disparaging sense, e.g. of a small, crank and fragile boat, a s. o' a ting (boat). — No. skurm and skurn, f., *a hard shell (nutshell, egg-shell)*. The forms "skurn", f. and n., and "skurms!", n., are found in O.N.

**skorn**<sup>1</sup> [skōrn], sb., *egg-shell*. Sa. See the prec. word.

†**skorn**<sup>2</sup> [skōrn (skorn), skōr<sup>2</sup>n], sb., *a very small quantity, a scrap*, esp. of food. [skorn, skōrn] is reported inter alia from Fo., now more comm.: [skōrn]; [skōr<sup>2</sup>n] inter alia from Y. — As the form with long o indicates, the word is regarded as Eng. scorn. It is possible, however, that skorn<sup>2</sup> may orig. be the same word as skorn<sup>1</sup>, *egg-shell*,

as No. skurn, *egg-shell*, is found also in sense of *grain, particle* (R.). Finally it may be noted, that as No. skurd (O.N. skurðr), m., inter alia *a piece cut off*, is found again in Shetl. skirt in sense of *a grain, a small quantity*, so also a form "skorning", m., is found in No. in sense of *a piece cut off* (R.).

†skorn-fu', †skoren-fu' [skõ'ræn-fu'], adj., *slippery with frost*, of soil, rocks. Fo. Obscure in its relation to Eng. scornful, adj., if indeed it has any connection with this word. The form of the Shetl. word makes difficult a deriv. from \*skari, Fær. skari, No. skare, m., *crust on frozen snow*.

**skorpen**, vb., see skorpn, vb.

\*<sup>2</sup>skorper, sb., *a kind of fine, round cake*. Jam. (1808): "skorper, that round kind of bread which in Scotland is cailled a 'cookie' ". Hence in Edmondston's Glossary (1866). Not confirmed. Must be a deriv. of \*skorpa, No. skorpa, f., Da. skorpe, c., *crust*. Cf. Sw. skorpa, f., (*crust*) in sense of *rusk*.

**skorpi, skorpie** [skõ'rpi], adj., *shrunken, dried up*. N. In the same sense O.N. skorpinn, perf. part. and adj. See the foll. word.

**skorpin, skorpien** [skõ'r'piøn'], sb., *a very lean, thin creature*, esp. in a comparative sense in the expr. "like [lek] a s.", of a very lean and thin person. Wh. — In spite of the pronunc. [skõ'r'piøn'] skorpin can hardly be associated with the word "skorpion" (Da.), *scorpion*. The word may well be a \*skorpingr, *shrivelled being*, as the ending "-ing(r)" in Shetl. Norn occas. changes to -ien [iøn] instead of to in (see e.g. belgjin, glubien, uriin = horin, sbs.; Introd. IV — also N.Spr. VI — § 15, the end). Cf. O.N. skorpinn, perf. part. and adj., *shrunken, dried up*.

**skorpn, skorpen** [skõ'rpn, sk'õ'rpn], vb., 1) vb. n., *to shrink, to dry up*; skorpend op, *shrunken, dried up*. Sa., Wests. [sk'õ'rpn]. In this sense a form skorkn, skorken [skõ'rkn] (see skorkn, vb.) is reported from U<sup>n</sup>. 2) vb. a., *to bake too hard, to bake over a too hot fire*; du 's skorpend de brøni (*the barley- or oat-cake*). N. and several places [skõ'rpn]. As vb. a. prop. *to cause to shrink, to give a hard crust*. — O.N. skorpna, vb. n., *to shrink, to dry up*, skorpinn, adj., prop. perf. part., *shrunken, dried up*.

**skorpnin** [skõ'rpnin, sk'õ'rpnin], sb., 1) *a shrinking, drying up*. Reported from U<sup>n</sup>. in the form skorknin [skõ'rknin], esp. of a *quick drying*; de fish is ['has'] got a skorknin de day ['to-day']. 2) *too hard baking over a too hot fire*; de brøni (*the barley- or oat-cake*) is got (gotten) a s. — From the prec. word.

**skorr<sup>1</sup>** [skõr], sb., *a split or rent in a rock*. Fo. See skor<sup>2</sup> and skorr<sup>2</sup>, sbs.

**skorr<sup>2</sup>** [skõr (skõr, skår)], sb., 1) *a place where two fishing-grounds meet, boundary between two fishing-grounds*, esp. near land. Sa., Wests., U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *a fishing-ground near land*, as opposed to a deep-sea fishing-ground. comm. with the pronunc.: [skõr]. In Fo. also: [(skõr) skår]; a piltek-s., *a fishing-ground where young coalfish are to be found*. Occas. in the compd. klakk(a)skor(r) [klakskõr, kla'k'askõr]. — To be classed partly with O.N. skõr, f., *a rim, edge, a joining of two edges*, partly with O.N. skor, f., a) *a score, incision*, b) *a ledge in a rock, a terrace*; in sense b also in No. and Fær.; cf. Sw. dial. skår, f., *ledge in a rock or mountain*. On account of its meaning skorr 1 points back mainly to O.N. skõr, f., *edge*, etc.,

but *skorr* 2 cannot be separated from *skor* [skōr], which is used collaterally with "sneck" (prop. *score*, *incision*) in sense of *fishing-ground near land*.

**skorr<sup>3</sup> (skjorr)** [skōr, skōr (skjōr)], sb., *a great number or swarm of living creatures*; a s. o' hos (*sharks, small sharks*): Wh. [skōr]; a s. o' hos, o' sparrows, o' stanes, o' taaties ['potatoes']: U<sup>n</sup>. [(skjōr) skōr]. Also in the forms a) skōrr [skōr]: Wh. occas., b) skord, skjord [(skjōrd) skōrd]: U<sup>n</sup>., c) skōrd, skjōrd [(skjōrd) skōrd]: U<sup>n</sup>. occas. In the expr. "a sk(j)ord o' weight on de line", *a heavy weight of fish on the line* (U<sup>n</sup>.), sk(j)ord no doubt springs from Eng. (dial.) score, score-weight, sb., *a weight of 20 or 21 pounds*. — O.N. skǫr, f., *a host, a large flock* (skōr 7: Fr.), with which is to be classed the more common (in any case later) O.N. skari, m., *a host, large number*.

**skorrek** [skōræk], sb., *a split or rent in a rock*; a s. i' de klett (*the rock*). Nm., Du. See skorr<sup>1</sup>, sb. — A skorrek, in sense of *a small portion, a particle*, is L.Sc.

**skorrin** [skórin], sb., tabu-name for *mouse* (L.); see skjorrin and skörrin, sbs.

**skort** [skórt, skórt], sb., *the space within the folded arms*; to ha'e onyting i' de s. Also *an armful*, = a skort-fu'; a skort o' hay (U<sup>wg</sup>: skórt). More rare in sense of *lap*. Edm. translates "skurt" partly by Eng. bosom, partly by Eng. lap. — skort may be O.N. skaut, n., *a lap, corner, the fold made by the dress between a person's knees when sitting* (Fr.), etc. A change of meaning from *lap* to *bosom* would be easy to explain. As to form, skort is more difficult, because r must then be regarded as having found its way into the word. Parallels with in-

serted r in a similar position do occur, however; cf. e.g. skori = skol, sb., *a bowl*; fjordin, sb., *a skirt*, partly = fjodi, from O.N. fat, n., id., No. fota, f. skort can hardly be Sw. skört, n., which is used only of *coat-tails* and the like, diff. from sköte, n., *lap*, \*skøyti from O.N. skaut.

**skot** [skõt], sb., *great speed, hurry*; to be in a s. o' a hurry. Y<sup>m</sup>. — O.N. skot, n., *a shot*, in No. also *speed* (R).

**skotfast**, sb., see skutfast, sb.

**skothorins** [skøthōrins], sb. pl., *short, soft, downy hairs*; *hair (wool; beard) beginning to grow*. Ai. (and St.). Also *coarse kind of wool, which comes up first on the sheep, and which is left on when the fleece is taken off* (Onjefirth, Ai.). By comparison also *the first sprouting corn of the second crop on the field* (Snaranes, Sa<sup>e</sup>.; Ai<sup>w</sup>). — \*skot-hár, n. pl., (or \*skothæri, n.), *"shoot-hair", upshooting hairs*. The ending -ins may be the suffixed def. art. in the pl. (O.N. -in: \*skothárin) with added Eng. pl. -s. Cf. No. (Lister) skothærd, adj., *greyish-haired* (Aa.).

**skothumlin** [skøthóm'lin], **skot-homlin** [skøthóm'lin], sb., *a five-manned boat, boat of a size between a "fourareen" (four-oared boat) and a "sixareen", seksærin (six-oared boat)*. The "skipper" of the boat, sitting (sat) sternmost, pulls (pulled) two oars; the other four rowers each pull (pulled) one oar. Du. Also skothumler [skøthóm'lær]: Du. In U. skuthomlin [skuthóm'lin] denotes (denoted) *a bad, clumsily-built boat, which has to be rowed stern foremost* (obs. or nearly so). In Ai. (Wests.) the word [skøthóm'lin] is noted down only in the comparative expr. "useless [øsles] as a skot-homlin", of a very bad and useless implement or material. — Prop. a

*boat driven onward by backing*, an orig. \*skuthømlungr or \*skot-, \*skott-hømlungr. The first part may be O.N. skutr, m., *the stern*, or a \*skot, \*skott, *a shooting onward, a backing with the oars*; O.N. skotta, vb., *to pull backwards, stern foremost*, No. skuta, skota, vb., id., also *to punt*. The second part humlin, homlin, is a deriv. (\*hømlungr) of O.N. hamla, vb., *to back a boat*; cf. O.N. hømlungr, m., used poet. of *a ship*. No. hamla, vb., partly *to pull forwards, the rowers facing the stem*, partly *to pull backwards, reversing the oars*. “\*skot(t)-hømlungr” is prop. a tautology, as “skotta, skota”, and “hamla”, vbs., denote the same; but the first part of the compd. may have been added intensively. \*skut-hømlungr, from “skutr”, *the stern*, can only denote *boat rowed stern foremost*, which agrees with the meaning of skuthomlin, reported from U. This meaning, however, is not contained in skothumlin, reported from Du., the first part of which (owing to its use) is rather the same as skotna-, skatna-, skatt- (\*skott-) in skotnaruth, -rur, etc., from “skotta, skota”, vbs., mentioned above; see skotnaruth, sb.

**skotl** [skötəl], vb., *to splash, splash*; to s. i' de water. — No. skvatla and skvutla, vb., *to splash, splash*. L.Sc. scutle, vb., *to pour from one vessel to another, usually spilling in so doing* (Jam.).

**skotnaruth, -routh** [skåtˈnarupˈ], **skotnarur** [(ˈskåtˈna)rōrˈ], sb., *a rowing performed in the following manner: one man sits on the foremost thwart pulling two oars, while two men behind him sit on different thwarts on opposite sides, each pulling one oar*; to row s. Reported in this sense from Y<sup>b</sup>, where the word<sup>2</sup> is found<sup>2</sup> in the form skatnarur [skaˈˈnarōrˈ]. Y<sup>n</sup>: skotnaruth.

Other forms, reported from Fe. and Nm<sup>w</sup>, are a) from Fe.: skattruth [skaˈtrup (skarrup)], skatteruth [skaˈˈərupˈ], b) from Nm<sup>w</sup>: skattruth [skaˈtrup], skattaruth [skaˈˈarupˈ] and occas. (by corruption) skakkaruth [skakˈˈaˈ]. The two last-named are from Esh. In Fe., Y<sup>n</sup>. and Nm<sup>w</sup>., the word has been explained as a rowing by men sitting on diff. thwarts, but without any mention of the rower with the two oars. — Prop. *a rowing by backing*: a) \*skottanar or \*skottanar-rōðr, b) \*skott- or \*skot-rōðr, poss.: \*skat-rōðr. The first part is O.N. skotta, vb., *to back a boat, stern foremost*, No. skota, vb., (*to punt*) *to drive the boat onward by punting, stem or stern foremost*, Sw. dial. skåta, vb. A form “skata” is found in No. in sense of *to push onward* (R.); a different word? The Shetl. word is not explained as denoting backward rowing, but the first part of the compd. must certainly denote reversed rowing, owing to the orig. meaning of the word, *a punting (with the oars)*. Shetl. ruth, *the act of rowing*, is in its form L.Sc. routh, sb., modified after Scottish, but arisen from O.N. rōðr, m., *the act of rowing*. rur is O.N. rōðr, in which the final r is radical.

**skotnin**, sb., *a very small, young pig (the last of a litter)*. C. See further skoitnin, sb.

**skots** [(skōts) skāts], sb., *a liking, inclination*; noted down only in the negative expr. “nae [ˈnoˈ] s.”; he had nae s. for him, *he had no liking for him*; I ha'e nae s. for yon [ˈthatˈ], *I don't care for it*. N.I. (Y., Fe.); Sa., Wests. — Is most prob. an old gen. form, poss. a \*skauts, \*skōuts, from O.N. (\*skaut (\*skōut), n., in a sense not handed down: *caring, heeding, liking, inclination* (prop. *an eking out, adding*, etc.), \*ekkert skauts? *no caring or inclination*;



cf. O.N. skøyta (skeyta, Icel.), vb. (derived from "skaut, skout"), used in sense of *to care for, to heed* (prop. *to eke out, add, etc.*). But as "skaut" is not found either in O.N. or in other Northern languages in the above-mentioned meaning of Shetl. skots, the explanation becomes doubtful. A supposition therefore might arise of a "skots", gen. of skot, n., *a shooting, a shot*, metaph. of *an impulse, a thought*, in "hug-skot"; No. skot, inter alia *temper* (R.), Shetl. (U.) \*hugsaskod, \*huk-saskod [hok"saskod', hok"saskod'], sb., *desire, liking, inclination*, used similarly to skots in exprs. as: "he had nae h. for it"; O.N. hugskot, n., *impulse, thought*.

**skot** [skot]-*slit*, sb., *a narrow passage between houses*. Ai., Wests. — No. and Fær. skot, n., is found in the same sense (see skot 10 in R.). O.N. skot, n., is handed down in a deviating sense: *a small out-building, etc.*

**skott (skoit)** [skot (skåt), skåit (skåit'), skóit (skóit'), sb., 1) *a peering, glancing; a look-out; to tak' a s., to steal a glance at*. Y<sup>h</sup>. [skóit]. to stand upo s., *to be on the look-out*. Conn., Sandwich, Du<sup>n</sup>. [skóit']. 2) *a sight, view*, in the expr. "i' ['in'] s.", *in sight, in view; to be i' s., to be in sight, to come i' s., to come into view*. [skot, skåit, skóit']: Fe.; [skåit, skóit]: U<sup>n</sup>.; [skóit (skåit)]: Y. For the forms of pronunc. see further the foll. word. — \*skott, derived from O.N. skoð-, *a viewing*.

**skott (skoit)** [skot, skåt, skót, skót (skjót), skól', skåit (skåit'), skóit (skóit'), vb., *to peer, peep, to steal a glance; to s. i' de door*. The forms "skåit, skåit', skóit, skóit'", which have arisen from forms with softened t: \*skåt, \*skót, are characteristic of North Shetland, the other forms (without softening of tt) esp.

of Middle or South Shetland. [skot, skåt]: L. (Easts.), De. and several places; from De. is also reported "skót" and "skóit"; [skåt]: Sa., Wests.; [skót] and [skåt] are both noted down on Wests. (Fo.); [skót]: Br. (Easts.), S.Sh. occas.; [skót (skjót)]: Du. occas. (Du<sup>n</sup>.); Wh. occas. [skóit, skåit]: U. and Y. (skåit, skóit: U<sup>n</sup>, skoit: Y.); [skot, skól' (skóit', skåit')]: Fe.; [skåit]: Nm. The form [skóit-] is reported from Br. in skottamilla; see the foll. word. — \*skotta, vb., deriv. of O.N. skoða, vb., *to view*. Cf. Da. skotte, vb., in the same sense as Shetl. skott. In No. esp. in the form "skvatta" (Aa. and R.); "skotte" (Smaalenene), Aa.

**skottamiliskruva**, adverbial expr., prop. a compd. of three words, denoting a harvest game: *playing at hide-and-peek among the corn-stacks*, used in the expr. "to rin ['run'] s.", *to run around the corn-stacks, playing at hide-and-peek*. Fairly comm. in diff. forms. The foll. forms of pronunc. are noted down in the foll. places: a) skottamiliskru. [skot'amel'iskrú', skot'amel'iskrú']: several places in Middle Shetland. [skåt'amel'iskrú' (skót'imól'iskrú')] and [skot'amól'a]: Sa., Wests. [skót'imól'iskrú']: Ai. occas. [skót'imel'iskrú'] and [skåt'imól'iskrú']: Lunn. (occas.). In the same place also with dropped last part of compd.: [skót'imól'i, -mól'i]. [skåit'tamil'askrú'] and [skóit'tamél'iskrú']: Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.; [skóit'timél'iskrú']: Ollaberri, Nm<sup>e</sup>. b) skat-tamilaskrua, -skru. [skat'amel'askrú'a, -skrú'; ska't'amel'askrú'a, ska't'amel'iskrú'a, skåit'imel'iskrú'a]: Fe. [skat'imil'iskrú']: Y. occas. c) Abbr. forms, occas. corrupted by assimilation: [skóit'imóli] and corrupted: [skóit'imóli]. Br. skotti [skóiti] and [skót'imóti] for [\*skót'imól'i]: Wh. [skóiti]: Wh. or Sk. [skaða]: Y. occas. d) By misunder-

standing of single parts of the compd.: "to skjött [skjót (skjót)] de millaskrus [mæl'askrūs]": Wh. occas. In U., and occas. in Y., s is dropped in skatta-; see further kattamilla-skrua and the forms given under that word. — \*skotta millum skrúfa, *to run (to and fro) among the corn-stacks* (de skrus). Icel. skotta, vb., *to run to and fro*. The first part is hardly the still common skott, vb., *to peep, peer*. The expr. used in Shetl. is always "to rin s.", and has prob. arisen because the proper meaning of skotta- has been lost, and "rin" then tautologically placed as the first part to indicate the main point in the play. For the second and third part see \*milla, adv., *between, among*, and skru, sb., *corn-stack*.

**skottel**<sup>1</sup> [skötəl, skötəl (skötəl)], sb., *a movable board covering the keelson in the stern-compartment of a boat*, later on also *a similar board in the stem-compartment*. Comm. in the pl., de skottels, of *the bottom boards in both compartments*. The pronunc. [skötəl] is the most common. [skötəl] is reported inter alia from Nm<sup>w</sup>. A form skoitel [sköitəl (sköitəl)] is reported esp. from N.I.; in Y. and Fe. alternating with [skötəl]. skuttel [skötəl]: Conn. U. occas.: skutteld [sko'tæld] and skoiteld (skuiteld) [skoitæld, sköitæld]. skoitel(d) is developed from an older form with softened t: [\*skoʔəl, \*sköʔəl]. — O.N. skutpílla, f., *floor, bottom board*, O.N. pílla, *the poop-deck*. See tilfer, tilji, sbs.

**skottel**<sup>2</sup> [skötəl], sb., *an empty egg-shell*, = skorm. Sa., Wests. Also metaph., as skorm, of *a small, crank and fragile boat* (in the same place). — Mainly to be compared with Germ. schote, f., *silique, pod*. O.N. skauð, f., *a sheath*, does not agree so well, though prob. cognate (from a stem \*sku, *to cover*).

**skotter (skoiter)**, sb., *one who peers or glances; a look-out man*. Edm. gives a special use of the word in former times: "skoiter; in olden times fishermen were wont to set up a piece of wood in the bows of their boats, which they called a 'skoiter'". — For the diff. forms of pronunc. see skott (skoit), vb.

**skovin** [skövin, -in; skövin, -ön], sb., 1) *crustation (to be scraped off)*; comm. in the pl., skovins: *crustations on the inner bottom and sides of a pot, usually after boiling porridge*, esp. when not well stirred. More rarely skobbin [sköbɪn] and skobbins, pl. N. occas. 2) *a large snowflake*; great skovins o' snaw. Y. and Fe. — In sense 1 the word is reported with long as well as short o-sound, in sense 2 with long o only. — No. skova (oo), f., Sw. skofva, skova, f., Icel. skófir, f. pl., Da. skover, c. pl. (skove, c.), *scrapings*, esp. *crustation in the bottom of a vessel*.

**skra** [skrā]-**mussels**, sb. pl., see skrap<sup>1</sup>, sb.

†**skraget** [skrægət], adj., *poor, lean, scraggy*, of an animal; a s. yowe (*ewe*). Y<sup>n</sup>. — No. skraken (and skrakall), adj., *ailing; fragile*. Eng. scragged. The long a-sound in Shetl. skraget suggests a Norn origin. The short a in Eng. scragged, however, can also be supposed to have been lengthened in Shetl. The meanings of No. "skraken" and Eng. "scragged" are merged in Shetl. skraget.

**skram** [skram], sb., *a scratch*. The Shetl. form agrees better with Da. "skramme", c., than with Icel. skrāma, No. and Sw. skraama, skrāma, f., which in Shetl. ought to have given \*skrom [\*skröm].

**skram** [skram], vb., *to scratch, to give a scratch (scratches)*; to s. onybody. See the prec. word.

**skran** [skrān], sb., *a (big, long) scratch*. Fe. To be classed etym. with skram, sb.

**skran** [skrān], vb., *to scratch, to give a (big, long) scratch*; he skrand his face. Fe. Cf. skram, sb. and vb.

**skranet** [skrānət], adj., *very thin and lean, esp. having a thin, shrunken face*, = "scraped-faced". Fe<sup>w</sup>. — No. skran, adj., *lean; dry*, "skranleitt", adj., *having a thin, shrunken face* (Aa.). On the other hand, the derived form (now more common in Shetl.) skrankie, adj., *a) thin and lean, b) wretched*, is rather L.Sc. ("skranky, adj., lank, slender": Jam.) than No. skranken, adj., *lean and bony* (R.).

**Skrani** [skrāni], *a nickname for a thin, lean person with a shrunken face*. Fe<sup>w</sup>. See skranet, adj.

**skranklins**, see skrentlins, sb. pl.

**skrap**<sup>1</sup> [skrap, skrāp], sb., *a kind of small mussels adhering to the rocks on the shore*; thicker and rounder than the ordinary mussel, though much smaller (reported from N.Roe). Similar in form to ruder (*centre-fish*), but larger. Nm. [skrap]: N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.; [skrāp (skrap)]: Nm<sup>w</sup>.; [skrap and skrāp]: Nm<sup>s</sup>. From Nibon, Nm<sup>w</sup>, is reported a form skra [skrā] in the compd. "skra-mussels", in which dropped final p is prob. due to the m following in "mussel". — Prop. *scraping* (poss. *that which is scraped off the rocks*). O.N. skrap, n., *scraps, trash*; No. skrap, n., *scraps, worthless things*, Sw. skrap, n., *scrapings*. Cf. krab, sb., *a) a collection of small, worthless objects, b) a collection of small testaceous animals*, etc.

**skrap**<sup>2</sup> [skrap, skrāp], sb., *1) commotion in the sea, cross-sea with small, white-crested waves; a s. i' de sea, der 'r a grain o' s. Fo. [skrāp]. 2) a small, breaking wave*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. [skrap]. — O.N. skrap,

*n., a rattling, jangling*. Shetl. skrap no doubt orig. denotes the rushing sound caused by breaking waves. For the relation of meaning between O.N. skrap, n., and Shetl. skrap, cf. Shetl. skravl, sb., and skravl, vb. 3, in their relation to O.N. \*skrafl, n., and skrafla, vb. The relation to Icel. skroppa, f., *foam, froth*, is uncertain, though doubtless there is a connection. See skrop, sb.

**skrap** [skrāp], vb., *1) vb. n., of the sea: to be agitated, forming small, white-crested waves (cross-sea); de sea is skrapin. Fo. Of small, choppy waves: to break (slightly) on the top. Fo. 2) vb. a., of the wind: to agitate the surface of the sea; de wind is skrapin de sea. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — O.N. skrapa, vb., to rattle, jangle; scrape, etc. See the prec. word.*

**scrape** [skræp, skrep], vb., is Eng. in gen. sense, but in sense of *a) to scrape through, just manage it, s. t'rough, b) barely suffice*, "as muckle as can s. t'rough", Shetl. scrape, vb., is prob. merely an anglicising of No. skrapa, vb., *to scrape through, just manage it* (Aa.).

**skratavid** [skrat'avid], sb., *a wretched, lean person or animal*. U<sup>mo</sup>. — The second part vid is the disparaging \*vætti, Fær. vætti, n., (*bad, wretched*) *being*, from O.N. vætt, f., *supernatural being, spectre*, in Shetl. often found in the form viti, vit, as the second part of compd. The first part skrat is prob. \*skrat, in No. (skrat) of *something poor and bad* (see Aa. under skrata<sup>2</sup>, vb.; skratad, perf. part., *poor, bad*; skratvare, *trashy stuff*; skratlen, adj., *frail; lean*, R.), or No. skradd, m., *a poor stunted creature, esp. a horse* (R.). "scrat, skrat", sb., however, is also found in L.Sc. in sense of "a meagre, mean-looking person" (Jam.).

**skratiskre** [skrat'iskrē, skrat'it-

skræ (skræt̪'1-), sb., a kind of *small wading-bird*, esp. *dunlin*, *tringa alpina*. Y. and Fe. From Fe. also reported in the forms *sklattiskre* [(skla't̪'iskræ) skläi'tiskræ], *sklattiskle* [skla't̪'isklæ], *sklettiskræ* [sklet'iskræ]. Edm. has "skletaskrae" defined as "dunlin", *tringa alpina*, with the addition: "These birds frequent rocky shores, and are generally huddled together in swarms". In Barclay (MS. Suppl. to Edm.) the word has the same form (*skletaskrae*), but defined as "a flock of dunlins". — Barclay's translation prob. contains the orig. meaning of the word. The second part *skre* is easily explained from O.N. *skreið*, f., a *swarm*, *flock*. *skrattiskre* is prob. a more orig. form than those beginning with *sklati-*, *skletta-*, *skletti-*, in which l may be due to dissimilation (skr > skl) through infl. of *skre* following. *skratti* can be explained from No. *skrata*, vb., to *cackle*, *chatter*, of birds (Aa.). *skrattiskre*, in consequence, is an orig. \**skrat-skreið*, a *cackling* or *chattering flock*. *skratiskre* certainly offers a similarity of form with No. *skrataskjer*, f., a *gossip-monger* (R.), prop. a *cackling* or *chattering magpie*, No. *skjer*, f., but, having regard to the details given above, *skre* is more easily explained from O.N. "skreið" than from No. *skjer*, which indicates quite another kind of bird than that denoted by the Shetl. word. *sklett-* in *sklettiskre*, "skletaskrae", might poss. (in accordance with Barclay) be thought to have arisen by metathesis from \**stelk*; O.N. *stelkr*, m., *sandpiper* (Fr.), Icel. and Fær. *stelkur*, m., *red-shank*, *totanus calidris*; but this would complicate an explanation of the form *skrattiskre*. Edm. gives "sclatyscrae" with explanation "a person so very contemptible as only to be likened to the 'slater', a slimy worm

found under the ebb-stones". This use of the word is not confirmed and may be due to misunderstanding.

**skravl** [(skrav<sup>o</sup>l, skräv<sup>o</sup>l) skräv<sup>o</sup>l, -əl], sb., *commotion in the sea, with waves on the point of breaking*; a s. i' de sea. U<sup>n</sup>.? \**skrafl*. See the foll. word.

**skravl** [skrav<sup>o</sup>l, skräv<sup>o</sup>l, skräv<sup>o</sup>l, -əl], vb., 1) to *rustle*, *scrape*, *crackle*, of something stiff and dry, e.g. sail-cloth; a *skravlin* [skravlin, skrävlin] soond ['sound']. U<sup>n</sup>. [skräv<sup>o</sup>l]. Y<sup>n</sup>. [skrav<sup>o</sup>l]. 2) to *scrape*, *scratch*, esp. to *write very badly*, to *scrawl*; he *guid* ['went'] *skravlin* [skrävlin] ower de paper. Fe. [(skrav<sup>o</sup>l) skräv<sup>o</sup>l]. 3) to *grope*, *scrabble*. U<sup>n</sup>.? Edm.: *skravl*. 4) of the sea: to *be agitated with waves on the point of breaking*; de sea is *skravlin* [skrävlin]. U<sup>n</sup>.? [skräv<sup>o</sup>l]. — In sense 1 the word assimilates to No. *sakraava*, Icel. *skrāfa*, Fær. *skróva*, vb., to *creak*, *crackle*, *rustle*, with which it is also to be classed etym. In form, however, it is No. *skravla*, vb., a) to *chatter*, *toddle*, *boast* (Aa.), b) to *cough* and *hawk constantly* (R.), etym. cognate with "skraava", as it orig. prob. denotes to *give a rustling*, *creaking* or *crackling sound*. Compare the relation between No. *tosa*, vb., to *rustle*, and Fær. *tosa*, vb., to *talk* (also and prop. to *make a rustling sound*). Cf. also No. *skrapa*, vb., a) to *scrape*, *scratch*, b) to *creak*; *rustle* (Aa.), and No. *skravla*, vb., to *scrape together* (R.). See *skrovl* (*skrofl*) and *skrufl*, vbs.

**skräi** [skräi], sb., *adipose membrane enveloping the stomach of a pig, membrane which, after being prepared (stretched and dried), was formed into a lantern to contain a tallow-candle*. Nm., De. See *skäi*<sup>2</sup>, sb., from which *skräi* prob. has arisen by insertion of r.

**skräid**, see *skrid*, sb. and vb.

**skräm**, see *skrim*, sb. and vb.  
**skrävl**, vb., see *skravl*, vb.

**skre**<sup>1</sup> [skrɛ], sb., *a large flock in motion, (large, dense) crowd of living creatures, a swarm, shoal*; a s. o' livin' tings, o' bairns, o' hens, o' sparrows [spåros], etc. (U<sup>n</sup>). — O.N. skreið, f., a) *a creeping, a motion onward*, b) *advancing flock, crowd*. In sense of *dried cod*, collect., skre is Ork.; O.N. skreið, f., id. (prop. *shoaling cod*).

**skre**<sup>2</sup> [skrɛ], sb., *a slide in a mountain side, a landslide*. Nm<sup>w</sup>.; Fo. From Fo. reported also with more open pronunc.: skræ [skræ], and in sense of *a bare spot in the out-field, a place from which the topmost layer has been removed*. In place-names, names of heights where landslips have occurred: Skrefell [skrefɛl] (U., Kwarf, S.Sh.): \*skriðufell. With preserved orig. i: de Skrien [skriɛn] o' de Blien [bliɛn] (Y<sup>n</sup>): \*skriðan (i Blæingi?); see Sh. Stedn., p. 148. — O.N. skriða, f., a) *a landslide, snowslip*, b) *a slope formed by a landslide*. No. skrida and skreid, f., *a slide, gliding or precipitating mass*. skre may as well spring from "skriða" as from "skreið"; [ɛ] may represent [i] as well as [ø]; cf. also Norwegian forms, such as "skrea, skreeu, skreeo, skree", from O.N. skriða, f. For the form skrø see further under this word.

**skrelin** [skrɛ<sup>o</sup>lin, skrælin], sb., *a small, feeble and insignificant person*. Fo.: [skrælin]. Acc. to J.I.: [skrælin]. — O.N. skrælingr, m., *a weakling*; "skræling(j)ar": the name given by the Norsemen to the aborigines (Esquimaux) of Greenland and parts of North America ("Wineland").

**skrell**, **skrill** [(skrɛl) skrel], sb., 1) *a crash of something hard (stone- or earthenware) falling and breaking into pieces*; I heard de s. o' it. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *a crack; fragments into which*

*something hard (stone- or earthenware) is shattered*, in exprs. as: to brak i' s., *to shatter*, to geng i' s., *to crash into (small) pieces*; prop. of the accompanying sharp sound. U<sup>n</sup>. — No. skrell, m., a) *a crash*, b) *a crack (in stoneware)*, "gaa i skrell", *to crash into small pieces* (R.). Sw. dial. skrälle, skräll, skrall, n., a) *a broken or cracked earthen vessel*, b) *a shard of a broken earthen vessel*, "falla sunnder äi skrall" (*into fragments*), Ri. Cf. skroll, sb. skrell, skrill, as a verb is noted down only in a form skroll.

**skrentlins** [skrɛ<sup>o</sup>ntlins] and **skrintlins** [skri<sup>o</sup>ntlins, skre<sup>o</sup>ntlins], sb. pl., *rough, sloping ground, esp. near the coast, cut by crevices, with small, scattered patches of grass and heather; rough, fissured and indented rocks*; de sheep is awaa doon t'rough de s. U<sup>n</sup>. Also as a place-name: de Skrentlins (Skrintlins) o' Skuresbøl (U<sup>n</sup>). A form skranklins [skra<sup>o</sup>ŋklins] is noted down in U<sup>n</sup>. in sense of *low, flat, slightly-sloping rocks by the seashore*. As a place-name: "de Skranklins" near Skaw, U<sup>n</sup>. — skrentlins stands in relationship to No. skrant, m., *a bare, stony spot* (R.), "skranta-bakke". Sw. dial. skranntebakke, m., *dry, barren slope*. In sense of *a small, flat, sloping rock*, Sw. dial. skränta, f., may be the same word. Though skrentlins (skrintlins) is used partly in sense of *slope*, Da. skrænt, it is hardly the latter word ("skrænt" from "skrâ", adj., *sloping*). The stem of the Shetl. word (words) is cognate with Germ. schrunde, f., O.H.G. scrunta, *a crevice, fissure, rocky cavern* (Germ. schrinden, O.H.G. scrintan, vb., *to crack, burst, split*).

**skri** [skri], vb., 1) *to manage (with difficulty)*, "to s. on" (through infl. of Eng. "to get on"), *to be just*

*able to keep alive*; with prep. "ower" in exprs. as: "de craeter' (yowe) will maybe s. ower de winter", *the animal (ewe) may possibly live through the winter* (Fe<sup>w</sup>). 2) *to be barely sufficient*; esp. in the expr. "to s. ower de helli", *it will last over Sunday, from Saturday evening till Monday morning*; "hit ['it'] will maybe s. ower de helli", e.g. of peats; "as mony ['many'] peats as will s. ower de helli". — O.N. skriða, vb., *to creep*; *glide*. — A form skrid (and skrāid) is handed down in a deviating sense; see skrid, vb.

**skrib** [skrib], sb., 1) *a mark*, left by scratching. Conn. 2) *a very slender object*, an inanimate thing; a mere s. Conn. 3) *a very lean creature*, human being or animal. (Conn.); N.Sh. occas. (N.I. and Nm<sup>n</sup>); reported esp. from U<sup>n</sup>). The adj. skribet is more common than skrib, sb., in senses 2 and 3. — Cf. a) Sw. dial. skripa, f., *a crack, chink, fissure*, No. skripla (l-derivative of \*skripa), f., *a small scratch* (R.), as well as b) Shetl. skrift, sb., a) *a crack, fissure*, β) *something long, slender and thin*.

**skribet** [skribət], adj., *very lean, poor and wretched*; a s. craeter' ['creature'], a s. yowe, *ewe* (Fe<sup>w</sup>), a s. objec' (U<sup>wg</sup>). (Conn.). N.Sh. (N.I., Nm<sup>n</sup>). — \*skripóttr. Deriv. of skrib, sb.

**skrid** [skrīd (skrīd, skrid)], sb., *a flock or crowd in motion, a shoal, a number of creeping things*; a s. o' folk, *a crowd of people in motion* (Fo.: skrīd. Acc. to J.I.: skrīd); a s. o' fish, *a shoal of fish* (Fo.: skrid); a s. o' fuis, *a flock of birds* (reported by J.I. with the pronunc.: [skrid]). Also *a mass of creeping maggots* or (esp.) *vermin*. — With the change δ > g: skrig [skriḡ], *a creeping mass* (esp. vermin). Sa., Wests. For this consonantal change

see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 29, the end. By anglicising of long i to äi: skrāid [skrāid]; a s. o' livin' tings, a s. o' hinkis (*trolls*): U. skrāið [skrāið]: Du.; a s. o' taaties, *a great number of small potatoes*. — Cf. O.N. skriðr, m., *a creeping, gliding motion*, inter alia of reptiles, vessels (Fr.), (Icel.) skrið, No. skrid, n., *an onward moving*; *a creeping, gliding*, and O.N. skreið, f., *an onward-moving crowd, flock*, also *a shoal of fish (cod)*, No. skreid. The long i-sound in Shetl. skrid, from which "äi" has been developed, is due to infl. of the verb skrid.

**skrid** [skrīd (skrīd, skrid)], vb., 1) *to move in a dense crowd*; *to shoal*; de fish is skridin, de silleks (*the young coalfish*) is skridin, de ho (collect., *the sharks*, a species of small shark) is skridin. 2) *to teem with maggots* or (esp.) *vermin*; skridin wi' vermin. de water is skridin wi' silleks, *the water (the sea) is full of shoaling coalfish*. — Also, by anglicising of long i to äi: skrāid [skrāid], in both senses. Du.: skrāið [skrāið]. — O.N. skriða, vb., *to advance slowly, to creep*.

**skrift** [skrift, skrəft], sb., 1) *a crack, fissure*. Conn. 2) *a thin, slender object*; *a thin piece, slice*; a mere s. Conn. [skrift]; a s. o' a ting (*a thin slice*): Du. [(skrift) skrəft]. a s. o' a rock, a s. o' a brøni (*a barley- or oat-cake*), a slice, *a thin piece*: Sa. [skrift]. *end-slice of a loaf*: Y. and Fe. [(skrift) skrəft]. *a thin board or plank*: N. [skrift, skrəft]; in the same place also by transference of a lightly-built, unseaworthy boat, "a s. o' a ting". From Nm<sup>w</sup>. a form skriff [skrif] is reported esp. of a very thin barley- or oat-cake; a s. o' a brøni or bannock. — To be classed with skrib and skrivek, sbs.; see these words. Poss. also

cognate with Sw. dial. skrift, f., *a skeleton; a lean, emaciated person.*

**skrig**, sb., see skrid, sb.

**skrill**, sb., see skrell, sb.

**skrim** [\*skřim], sb., *a glimpse, a faint shining; something seen very indistinctly*; noted down only negatively and in the form skräm [skräm], "no ['not] a s."; I cannot [-na] see a s., *I cannot see the least* (Du.). [skräm] points back to a form [\*skřim] with long i. — \*skřim. O.N. skrim (short i), n., *faint light*. For alternation of forms with short and long "i" see the foll. word.

**skrim** [skřim], vb., 1) *barely to distinguish; to s. anybody, to see a person indistinctly*, in the dark or twilight. Fe. [skřim]. A form skri [skři], with dropped m, is noted down in Du.; "dey could just skri de land", *they could just distinguish the land in the distance*. Cf. Eng. dial. scry, vb., *to descry*. More commonly skräm [skräm] by anglicising of long i to äi. From Sa. is reported a form with short vowel-sound: skrimm [skřim, skřem]; to s. de land. 2) *to peer, to see with half-closed eyes*, in the forms: [skřim, skräm (skřim, skřem)]. — \*skřima. No. skrima (short i), vb., a) *to appear faintly*, b) *to have weak eyesight*, and "skrima [skřima]", vb., *to dawn faintly* (R.), Fær. skřima [skřoima], vb., *to see faintly*.

**skrinkel** [skre'ŋkəl], sb., *a goblin or bogey with which to frighten naughty children*, esp. at Christmas-time; in the compd. jølskrinkel. Du. (Ireland). — May be Icel. skringi, n., *a monster*, etc., or a \*skrimkel, corresponding to O.N. skrimsl, n., *a goblin, monster*. See jølskrinkel, sb.

**skrinnek, skrinjek** [skřinək], sb., *a crack, fissure, a narrow rift in a steep coast*, esp. *a vertical rift in a rocky wall*; a black s. U<sup>n</sup>. —

\*skrinda? Etym. to be classed with O.H.G. scrintan, Mod. Germ. schringen, vb., *to crack, burst, split*, O.H.G. scrunta, Mod. Germ. schrunde, f., *a crevice, fissure*. Cf. skrentlins.

**skrintlins**, see skrentlins, sb. pl.

**skritl** [skřit<sup>l</sup>], vb., *to make a scraping or scratching sound*; a skritlin soond. U. — Prob. a deriv. of skritt, vb. Not quite clear in its relation to No. skrikla, vb., inter alia *to creak, scrape*. Cf. skrutl, vb.

**skritt** [skřit, skřət], sb., 1) *a scraping, scratching, tearing*; to gi'e a s. in onyting, *to tear something to pieces with a scratching sound*. 2) *a scraping or scratching sound*. 3) *a scratch* (Du.). — [skřit]: Nm.; Wh. [skřət (and skřit)]: Du. — See the foll. word.

**skritt** [skřit, skřət], vb., 1) *to tear to pieces*, producing a scraping sound. N. 2) *to produce a scraping sound*; esp. *to grind in a quern*, to s. upo de hwern (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.); see kwern, sb. 3) *to break up the soil*; "to s. de green", in ploughing the end of a strip of field: *to tear up the surface of the ground here and there, to pull up tufts of grass together with clods of earth*; to s. de taaties ['potatoes']. Du. — [skřit]: Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N. Roe); N. [skřət (and skřit)]: Du. — Hardly a \*skrikt from No. skrikka, vb., *to emit a scraping sound*, with the derivative "skrikta" in a somewhat diff. sense (R.). Rather the same word as, or closely cognate with, O. Germ. (O. Saxon) skritan, Mæso-Gothic skreitan, vb., *to tear asunder*, in Germ. dialects. (Swiss): schreiten, vb., *to grind coarsely (in a quern or mill)*. Cf. No. skræda, skræ, Da. dial. skrede, skre, Sw. dial. skrä, vb., *to grind coarsely in a quern or mill*, Fær. skræða [skræa], vb., *to tear into pieces*.

†**skriv** [skřiv], vb., *to write*. O.N. skrifa, vb., No. skriva, vb., id. Eng.

and Sc. dial. "screeve" is mostly used in a disparaging sense.

**skrivek, skrivvek** [skrivæk (skrevæk)], sb., *a crack, crevice; a cleft in a rock, esp. funnel-shaped, rocky cavern with a wide mouth, gradually narrowing inwards.* — Prob. \*skrifa. Cf. Sw. skrefva, skreva, f., *a cleft (bergscreva, a ravine)*, Sw. dial. skripa, f., *a fissure*, as well as Shetl. skrib and skrift, sbs.

**skrivl** [skriv<sup>o</sup>l, skriv<sup>v</sup>o], sb., *a scribbling, esp. poor handwriting.* Fe. See the foll. word.

**skrivl<sup>1</sup>** [skriv<sup>o</sup>l, skriv<sup>v</sup>o], vb., a) *to scrape, scratch; to make a scraping or grating sound; to s. ower onyting, to grope about, letting the nails trail over the surface* (Fe.). b) *to write very badly, to scribble* (Y<sup>n</sup>, Fe.); to geng skrivlin [skrivlin] ower de paper, prop. *letting the pen scratch over the surface of the paper* (Fe.). — \*skrifla = \*skripla. No. skripla, vb., *to scratch* (R.). In sense of *to write badly* skrivl is prob. infl. by †skriv, vb., *to write*, Eng. dial. screeve, vb. Cf. skrov<sup>l</sup>, vb.

**skrivl<sup>2</sup>** [skriv<sup>o</sup>l, skriv<sup>v</sup>o], vb., *to build up corn in small stacks (small skrus) in the field; to s. de corn.* U<sup>n</sup>. skrøvl [skrøv<sup>o</sup>l, -ø]: Y<sup>n</sup>. — \*skryfla from O.N. skryfa, vb., *to build up in a stack* (skrúf), skryfa korn. No. skryva, vb., *to build up corn in stacks* (skruv). See the foll. word.

**skrivlin** [skrivlin], sb., *a small corn-stack in the field.* U<sup>n</sup>. skrøvlin [skrøvlin]: Y<sup>n</sup>. — \*skryflingr, m., dim. derivative from O.N. skrúf, n., *a stack, corn-stack*, Shetl. skru. — The first small pile stacked up in the field is called snapp; the next, somewhat larger, skrivlin; then skoddek, and finally the large stack: skru (reported from U<sup>n</sup>).

**skro** [skrō], sb., 1) *a shrivelled, dry and hard piece of skin or hide;*

*a s. on de back o' a coo* (Sa.); as dry as a s., *very dry and hard* (Sa.); dried in a s., *shrivelled, dried up and hardened*, of hide. 2) *an itching part of the skin; then, by transference: 3) sensation of itching in the skin; a s. i' de skin.* Papa St. 4) *yellowish or yellowish-white wool-roots left on the skin of a sheep after it has been fleeced; a s. on de skin.* Fo. Prop. of the skin itself. 5) *a black membrane on the inside of the stomach of a fish.* Nm.; N.I. 6) *black-spotted peeling of a spoiled potato; a scurfy potato-peeling.* Y. and Fe. 7) *a piece of bare, gravelly ground in the out-field.* Papa St. 8) *a wretched, lean animal; a lean fish; a puir [pōr = 'poor'] s. o' a craeter', o' a fish.* Nm<sup>w</sup>. In the last sense also skrou [skrōu]: Nm<sup>w</sup>. — O.N. skrá, f., prop. *a piece of dry skin*, recorded in sense of *a scroll, schedule*. No. skraa, f., a) *iron plate*, b) *a hard, shrivelled piece of hide or leather*, c) *a small quid of tobacco*, skraaen, adj., a) *rather dry, half-dried*, b) *shrivelled, hard*, skraana, vb., *to become dry*. Cf. skrá-, skrō-, in Icel. skrápurr, Fær. skróturur, adj., *bone-dry*. In sense 8 Shetl. skro assimilates to No. skraap, m., *a lean fish* (Aa.), *a lean animal*, esp. a cow (R.), and partly to Fær. skránur, m., *a lean fish (cod)*; cf. Icel. skrápr, m., *shark-skin*.

**skro** [skrō], vb., *to become far too dry, bone-dry; de hay or de klut (the clout), etc., is a' ['all'] skrod [skrōd] op.* Papa St. — \*skrá. No. skraa, vb., *to ring with a hollow sound* (R.), Sw. dial. skraa, vb., *to rustle, creak*, of something dry (Ri.); Fær. skróa, vb., = Shetl. skro, vb. Cf. skrá-, skrō-, in Icel. skrápurr, Fær. skróturur, adj., *bone-dry*. No. skraava, vb., *to creak or rustle from dryness*, = Icel. skráfa, is in mean-



ing somewhat more closely allied to Shetl. skro, vb., than the above-mentioned No. "skraa"; in form, however, it does not agree so well, as it is hardly probable that the final v would be dropped in an eventual \*skrov in Shetl.

**skrodd**, sb., see skrott<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**skroddek** [skrödæk], sb., a crack, crevice, (narrow) cleft, esp. cleft in a rock, a narrow indentation in the coast; a s. in a rock or stane. De<sup>w</sup>. — No. skrota, f., a) incision, notch, b) a ravine (R.).

**skrofi** [skröfi], sb., a loose, dry piece of skin easily rubbed off (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.); scab on a sore, a s. ower a sore (Du.). — Fær. skruva (from \*skrufa), f., scab on a sore. No. skurva, f., Da. skurv, c., scurf. No. skraama, skruma, f., Sw. dial. skrumma, f., crust, are cognate words.

— In a more general sense crust, surface, Shetl. skrof [skröf] and skröf [skröf], are L.Sc. scroofe, scrufe, sb.

**skrofi** [skröfi], vb., to scratch up mould, e.g. of a hen; see skrofer, sb. Cf. Sc. and Eng. dial. scruff. In a special sense: to hoe potatoes for the second time, to s. de taaties (Du.). — \*skrafa or rather \*skráfa. Cf. Icel. skráfa, No. skraava, vb., to creak, scrape, rustle.

**skrofer** [skröfer], sb., tabu-name in fishermen's lang., sea-term for the hen. Wh. Prop. a scraper. See the prec. word and cf. skrovin, sb.

**skrofi, skrofel** [skröfi, skröfel], vb., to crackle, rustle, e.g. of hay, paper. Ai. and St., Wests., N. — Prob. \*skráfla from \*skráfa, vb. See further skrof and skrovi, vbs., and cf. skrufi, vb.

**skroflo** [skröflo], sb., an itching sensation in the skin. Conn. — \*skráfla, f.? Must spring from a \*skráf- and be classed partly with skro, sb. and vb., partly with the foll. word.

**skrofn, skrofen** [skrofn, skrofn], vb., to become very dry and hard,

to shrivel up, s. op; noted down esp. of fish. Du. — \*skráfna. In meaning the word corresponds to, and is cognate with, No. skraana, O.N. \*skrána, vb., to become dry, hard and shrivelled, but must be derived from \*skráf-; cf. No. skraava, Icel. skráfa, Fær. skróva, vb., to creak, crackle, rustle from dryness.

†**skrog** [skrög, skrog, skrog], sb., a large, flat wooden spoon, a skimmer. Y. [skrög, skrog, skrog]; Fe. [skrog, skrog]. Etym. uncertain. The words skumer and "fleeter", in the same sense, are more widely used than skrog.

**skrog<sup>1</sup>** [skrög], vb., to scrape, grate, to make a scraping or grating sound. As vb. a.: to drag or trail something so that it makes a grating or scraping sound; to s. op de boat, to drag the boat up over rocky ground with a grating, scraping sound. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). — Prob. \*skraka. Cf. No. skrakla, vb., to make a scraping, grating or rattling sound (R.), and see skrogin, sb.

**skrog<sup>2</sup>** [skrog, skrög], vb., to take shelter against bad weather (rain); to s. a shooer ['shower']. St. [skrog]. Fogrigert, Ai. [skrög]. — See krog, vb., with which the word must etym. be classed.

**skrogin** [skrögin], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for hen. Wh. Also (doubtfully) given as a sea-term for sheep (Wh.). — Prop. a scraper, one that scrapes, from skrog<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**skrogs** [skrogs, skrogs], sb. pl., scrapings; refuse, esp. from potatoes: taatie-s.; also peelings from raw potatoes and other edible roots; s. o' taaties or "neeps" ['turnips']. U.: [skrogs, skrogs]; Y. and Fe.: [skrogs]. — Prob.: \*skráð- = \*skräð-. Cf. No. skræda, f., peel; dregs; greaves; refuse (that which is rejected as useless: R.), skræde, n.,

a) *coarsely-ground corn*, b) *bran, husks, refuse*, skræda, vb., inter alia *to peel off*; lcel. skræður, f. pl., *greaves*; Sw. skråde, n., *refuse*. For the freq. occurring change  $\delta > g$ , when initial or final, in Shetl. Norn words, see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII) § 29, the end.

“\***scrogtiad**”, sb., *kitchen?* From James Irvine of Midbrekk. Y<sup>n</sup>. (Shetland News “Notes and Queries”, Dec. 9, 1893). See †skrog, sb.

**skroil**, see skroll, sb. and vb.

**skroit**, sb., see skrott<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**skrol** [skrōl, skrō<sup>2</sup>l], sb., a *roar, bellow*; noted down esp. of a mournful, plaintive lowing of a cow; “de coo got ut o’ de flames wi’ a s.” (F.I.). Du., F.I. \*skrál (or \*skraul). See skrol, vb., and skrøl, skolbrol, sbs.

**skrol** [skrōl, skrō<sup>2</sup>l], vb., *to roar, to bellow*; in a special sense: *to emit a mournful, plaintive lowing, of a cow*. Du. and F.I. Otherwise comm. in the northern parts of Shetland: skrøl [skrōl]. — skrol may be either O.N. \*skrála, vb., *to roar* (Fær. skrála, No. skraala, Da. skraale), or \*skraula (No. skraula, vb., id.); preferably the former. See skrøl and skolbrol, vbs.

**skroll** [skrōl, skrō<sup>1</sup>l], **skroil** [skrōil], sb., 1) a *crack, crash*. N.I. (skroll and occas. skroil); a *crashing of something hard* (esp. *stone- or earthenware*) *falling and breaking into pieces*; I heard de s. o’ it (U<sup>n</sup>.: skroll [skrōl] and occas. skroil; N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.: skroil). 2) *small fragments into which a hard object (stone- or earthenware) is shattered by falling*; to brak [‘break’] or lay i’ s., *to break into pieces*; to geng i’ s., *to go to pieces*; prop. of the accompanying crashing sound. N.Sh. Fe. and U<sup>n</sup>.: skroll [skrōl] (and skroil); Y<sup>n</sup>. [skrō<sup>1</sup>l]; N.Roe: skroil. 3) *loud roaring of the sea*;

de s. o’ de sea. Fe. [skrōl]. — [skrōil] is developed from [skrōl], prob. from \*skroll, somewhat deviating in sense from No. skroll, n. and m., *noise; roar, loud sound (of many voices)*, R. In senses 1 and 2 Shetl. skroll assimilates to skrell, skrill, to which it is a parallel form. With skroll 3 cf. skrøl, sb.

**skroll**<sup>1</sup> [skrōl (skrō<sup>1</sup>l)] and **skroil** [skrōil], vb. n., 1) *to crack, crash; to go to pieces with a crash, of earthen vessels* (N.I.); “de lame [lem = ‘crockery’], when it braks, skroils” (Fe.). 2) *to frizzle*, appl. to the sound produced by frying of meat or fish; “de flesh or fish will no [‘not’] s.” Fe. [skrōil (skrō<sup>1</sup>l)]. — In form the word corresponds to No. skrolla, vb., *to shout, roar, to make a noise*, but in sense it agrees better with No. skrella, vb. n., *to crack, crash*. See skrell, skrill, sb.

**skroll**<sup>2</sup> [skrōl (skrōil)], vb. a., *to cause to crash, esp. to break a hard object (earthen vessels)*, so that it makes a crashing sound; to s. de lame [lem = ‘crockery’]. Fe. — Causative of the preceding verb. Corresponds in sense to No. skrella, vb. a., *to cause to crash*.

**skrolti** [skrō<sup>1</sup>ti (skrōi<sup>1</sup>lti)], sb., a *glutton*. Y.; L.? — For \*skrotli by metathesis of l? Cf. poss. Sw. dial. skrota, vb., *to eat*, Da. (colloq.) “skrutte i sig”, *to stuff oneself*, Da. skrut and skrot, c., *stomach, paunch*.

**skrom** [skrōm], sb., a *very lean and miserable person; a very lean, poor fish* (esp. of a ling). Du. — Prob. a deriv. of \*skrā, Shetl. skro, of *something dry and shrivelled, dry hide*, inter alia also a *poor, lean creature (animal, fish)*. Cf. a) with different derivative ending: No. skraap, m., a *lean fish*, the same word as lcel. skrāpr, m., *shark-skin*, Fær. skránur (landskránur), m., a *lean*

*cod (near land)*, and b) for the form: No. skraama, f., *crust*.

**skrop** [skröp], sb., 1) *rough, lumpy surface*; 2) *sore, inflamed and swollen part of the body*, e.g. of a hand; also *soreness in the chest after a bad cough*. Sa., Wests. 3) *a slight agitation in the sea, faint swell*, esp. visible above hidden shoals and sunken rocks; der 'r a s. on de bas (ba, sb., *a sunken rock*). Sa., Wests. — Cf. skrap<sup>2</sup>, sb., with which skrop must be cognate, and which in its sense 2 is poss. the same word. May be an orig. \*skráp; cf. No. skraapa, vb., *to scrape, rustle, creak*.

**skropie** [skrōpi], adj., 1) *rough, lumpy*. 2) *sore and inflamed*, of a part of the body; my breast is s., *my chest is very sore*, after a bad cough. Sa., Wests. — Deriv. of skrop, sb.

**skross** [skrōs(š)], vb., of a fishing-line: *to be moved with a swishing sound just below the surface of shallow water*; de line guid ['went'] skrossin t'rough de "scrufe [skrøf]" o' de water (*the surface of the water*). Du. — Orig. the word poss. denotes a shaking with its accompanying sound, and is then to be classed with Sw. dial. skrussa, vb., *to grumble, wrangle* (Ri.), Da. dial. (Jut.) skrus, c., *a shaking*, skrussi, c., *a faint, scratching sound* (Fejlberg).

**skrotl, skrottel** [skrót<sup>1</sup>, skrótə], vb., *to make a scraping or scratching sound*, = skritl. U<sup>n</sup>. Prob.: \*skrutla. See skrutl and skritl, vbs.

**skrott<sup>1</sup>**, sb., *collection of small objects of little value*, partly inanimate things, partly diminutive creatures; thus e.g. very small potatoes, testaceans (limpets, etc.). Noted down in Conn. in the form skroit [skrōit (skrōit<sup>1</sup>t)]. In the same place also skrodd [skrōd], used of inanimate things (e.g. a s. o' taaties, *potatoes*)

and of *small living creatures*, a s. o' bairns, *a flock of small children*. A form skrøtt [skrøt] = skroit and skrodd (C.) is noted down in Du. — [skrōit] has prob. arisen from a form [\*skrōt] with softened t, orig. \*skrott or \*skrutt. Related derivatively to No. skrot, n., *dregs, refuse, scrapings, trifles* (Aa.).

**skrott<sup>2</sup>** [skrōt], sb., *a scratching or scraping sound*; see skrutt, sb.

**skrott** [skrōt], vb., *to produce a scratching or scraping sound*; see skrutt, vb.

**skrovin** [skrōvin, skrōvin], sb., 1) sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *hen*. Wh. and L. [skrōvin (skrōvin)]. 2) sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *mouse*. Onjefirth, Ai. [skrōvin]. — In sense 1 (*hen*) is also noted down skrofer [skrōfær]: Wh. (L.?). — Prop. *a scraper, one that scrapes*, \*skráfingr, from \*skráfa, vb.; Icel. skráfa, No. skraava, vb., *to scrape, rustle, creak*. Also "scraper [skræpær (skræpær)]" as a tabu-name for *hen*, prob. an anglicising of skrovin (skrofer).

**skrovl, skrovel** [skrōv<sup>1</sup>, skrōvəl], vb., 1) *to make a scratching or rustling sound (owing to dryness)*, e.g. of stiff material, dry hay. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) a) *to scrape, scratch*, esp. of the sound thus produced; to s. ower onyting; skrovlin [skrōvlin] wi' de hands, wi' de nails. Fe. b) *to grope, scabble*; "he skroveld [skrōvəld] ower de back o' de bed". Fe. — Prob. \*skráfla from \*skráfa, vb.; Icel. skráfa, No. skraava, vb., *to creak, crackle, rustle*. skrovl, however, may also have been developed from O.N. skrafla, vb., owing to the frequent change a > o in Shetl. Norn. Cf. skravl, vb.

**skru** [skrū (skrō)], sb., *a corn-stack*, esp. *a large corn-stack*, built up at the final stacking of the corn in the enclosure, "de corn-yard".

comm. — O.N. *skrúfi*, n., *a stack, corn-stack*, No. *skruv*, n. and m. Cf. *skrivlin* (*skrøvlin*), sb.

**skru** [skrū, skrō], vb., *to build up corn in a stack*, *skru*, in “*de corn-yard*”; to *s. de corn*. From Papa Stour the word is reported also of hay: *to stack the hay*, to *s. de hay op*. — O.N. *skryfa*, vb., *to stack (the corn)*. In No. also without mutation: *skruva*, vb. (R.).

**skrub** [skrob], vb., *to scrub, rub hard*, = No. *skrubba*, Da. *skrubbe*, vb. Now much more common with the Eng. pronunc. of the word [skrōb].

**skruf** [skrof], sb., *rough, black-spotted peel of a potato*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — \*skruf(a). Cf. Fær. *skruva*, f., *scab*. The same word as *skrof*, sb.; q.v.

**skrufl**, **skruffel** [skrof<sup>l</sup>, skrof<sup>l</sup>], vb., 1) *to crackle, rustle; to produce a scraping sound*. Fe. = *skrofl*, vb. 2) *to become bone-dry*, e.g. of hay; hit [‘it’] is a’ [‘all’] *skruffeld* [skrof<sup>l</sup>eld] op (Papa). — No doubt a \*skrófla = \*skráfla; Icel. *skráfa*, No. *skraava*, vb., *to creak, crackle, rustle*. For the close o-sound in *skrufl* cf. Fær. *skró(v)a* [skroua], vb., *to rustle from dryness*. See *skrofl* and *skrovl*, vbs.

†**skrup** [skro’mp], vb., *to shrivel up*. Da. *skrumpe*, and Eng. dial. *scrump*, vb. — Mostly in perf. part. *skruppet* (*skruppet op*), *shrivelled*. Now more commonly *skrimpet* [skri’mpet, skræ’mpet], from Eng. *scrimp*, vb. — Shetl. Norn has in several cases mp (East Northern, Da. and Sw.) where pp, corresponding to No. (No.-Icel.) pp, might have been expected.

**skrutl**, **skruttel** [skrut<sup>l</sup>, -əl; skrōt<sup>l</sup>, -əl], vb., *to write very badly (clumsily and indistinctly)*. Du. — Doubtless a deriv. of *skrutt*, vb. For the derivative ending cf. *skritl*, vb., and No. *skratla*, vb., *to crackle, rustle; rumble*, etc.

**skrutlins** [skrutlins, skrōtlins], sb. pl., *scribbblings, something badly written*. Du. From *skrutl*, vb.

**skrutt** [(skrut) skrōt], sb., *a scraping, scratching or grating sound*. Du. In the same place also *skrott* [skrōt]. See *skrutt*, vb.

**skrutt** [skrut, skrōt], vb., *to produce a scraping, scratching or grating sound*. Du. [(skrut) skrōt]; N. [skrut, skrōt]. Also *skrott* [skrōt]: Du. *de mill is skruttin, skrottin* (Du.); *de saw is skruttin* (N.), in sawing. Also appl. to the sound caused by the sharpening of a saw (N.). a *skruttin* (*skrottin*) *soond, a scratching, scraping or grating sound*. — Must be classed etym. with the syn. *skritt*, vb.; q.v. Cf. Da. *skratte*, vb., Sw. dial. *skratta*, vb., *to produce a cracking sound* (in Sw. literary lang.: *to laugh*).

**skrø<sup>1</sup>** [skrø], sb., *a landslip; the place (hill-side, slope) where a landslip has taken place*; a “run” s. (see *rin<sup>2</sup>*, *rinn*, vb.). Fo. As a place-name: *de run Skrø* (Fo.); *Skrø* (Conn.): *Litlaskrø* [lit’laskrø] and *Sturaskrø* [stū’raskrø] (Sandwick<sup>w</sup>, Du<sup>l</sup>), “\*litla skriða” and “\*stóra skriða”, respectively. — O.N. *skriða*, f., a) *a landslip*, b) *a slope formed by a landslip* (Fr.). The form *skrø* may have arisen from an accus. form “*skriðu*”, which has become \**skryðu*”, owing to that the (later dropped) final u has shaded the i of the stem, and produced a kind of u-mutation. Cf. the form “*skrøaa*” (R.), “*skrøo*” (Nyt Tillæg, R.) in No. beside “*skriu*” and “*skreeu, skreeo, skree*”, etc. See *skrød*, sb.

**skrø<sup>2</sup>** [skrø], sb., *a scabby piece of skin; part of the skin inclined to itch*; also collect.: *scabby parts on the skin*, esp. of animals; a s. on *de skin*, i’ *de grund o’ de skin*. Conn. See *skrø*, sb.

**skrød** [skrød], sb., *a sloping piece*

of clayey or gravelly soil, the surface of which has been torn off. N. — Prob. from a \*skryðu = skriðu, accus. of O.N. skriða, f., a landslip, a slope where a landslip has taken place. The same word as skrø<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**skrøddek** [skrødæk], sb., a small fish-creel (bødi). Y. — Cf. Sw. dial. skryttä, f., a hive-shaped basket made of laths (in Ri. under "skrokka 2, f.", under \*skrinka, vb.). Icel. skrijóðr, m., a vat (B.H.: skrióðr).

**skrøf<sup>1</sup>** [skrøf], sb., a quid of tobacco, a s. o' tobacco. — No doubt orig. Da. and No. "skrå"; but the Shetl. form seems to have arisen by a merging with skrof, †skrøf<sup>2</sup>, sbs., scab, crust.

†**skrøf<sup>2</sup>** [skrøf], sb., scab on a sore, = skrof, Fær. skruva, f. In general sense crust, surface, skrøf is L.Sc. (scroofe, scrufe). See skrof and skruf, sbs.

**skrøf** [skrøf], vb., of sores: to become crusted or healed, "to s." and "to s. ower". — Orig. to be classed with skrof, sb., Fær. skruva, f., crust on a sore. In form infl. by skrøf<sup>2</sup>, L.Sc. scroofe, scrufe, sb., crust. In other senses (to become crusted with ice, of water; to cover or become covered with a thin layer) skrøf is prob. L.Sc.

**skrøfl, skrøfel** [skrøf<sup>1</sup>, skrøf<sup>1</sup>], vb., to kick up the earth with the feet. Sa., Wests. — \*skryfla (\*skrypla)? Is doubtless cognate with No. skravla, vb., to scrape together, but is hardly the same word. The orig. vowel-sound is uncertain. May represent \*skrøpl and be derived from No. skropa, vb., to scrape; rake.

**skrøl** [skrøl, skrø<sup>1</sup>l], sb., 1) a roar, bellow, esp. a long, hollow roar of an angry bull, also a plaintive roar. N.Sh. and M.Sh., C. 2) a (loud) hollow, rumbling sound, noted down esp. of a) a rumbling in the stomach, in the intestines (U<sup>n</sup>.), b) commotion

in the sea with heavy breakers, esp. the noise of surf surging round sunken rocks in the sea; "I hear de s. o' de sea" (U<sup>n</sup>). — See skrø<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**skrøl** [skrøl, skrø<sup>1</sup>l], vb., 1) to roar, bellow, esp. with a long-drawn, hollow sound, e.g. of an angry bull; also to roar plaintively. N.Sh., M.Sh., C. Partly of animals: to roar, bellow, partly of children: to howl, to cry loudly (C.). 2) to rumble; to surge with a roar, esp. a) of the intestines: to rumble; "de guts is [are] skrølin" (U<sup>n</sup>.), b) of the sea: to be agitated, to roar and surge round the sunken rocks; de sea is skrølin (U<sup>n</sup>). — Corresponds in sense 1 almost to O.N. \*skrála, vb., to roar, shout; in form, however, rather to O. Sw. skröla, vb., to cry, howl, No. skryla, vb., to weep, cry noisily (Aa.), skrøla, vb., to gurgle, etc. (R.), and skraula, vb., to rumble, to sound hollow (Aa.). a) y, y and b) au may both give ø in Shetl. Norn. Besides, No. skraula, vb., corresponds in sense exactly to Shetl. skrøl in sense 2. Cf. skrol, vb.

†**skrøm** [skrøm], vb., to roar, bellow, of an animal (esp. an ox, cow, calf). Y., Fe. — Seems to be a merging of skrøl, vb., to roar, bellow, and Eng. scream, vb.

**skrøtt** [skrøtt], sb., collection of small things; a lock ['lot'] o' s., a flock of small creatures; a s. o' bairns, a flock of small children. Du. See skrott<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**skrøvl, skrøvel** [skrøv<sup>1</sup>l (skrø<sup>1</sup>v<sup>1</sup>l), skrøv<sup>1</sup>l], vb., to build up corn in small stacks, skrøvlin. Y<sup>n</sup>. skrivl, skrivel [skriv<sup>1</sup>l, -əl]: U<sup>n</sup>. — \*skryfla, vb., from O.N. skrúf, n., corn-stack, Shetl. skru. See skrivl<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**skrøvlin** [skrøvlin, skrø<sup>1</sup>vlin], sb., a small corn-stack. Y<sup>n</sup>. skrivlin [skrivlin]: U<sup>n</sup>. — \*skryflingr, m., dim. form from O.N. skrúf, n., a corn-stack, Shetl. skru. See the prec. word.

**skrøvlins** [skrøvlins], sb. pl., *scratches, marks left by scratching*. Reported under doubt from Burra Isle. — See skrivl<sup>1</sup>, vb., and skrovl, vb., with which it may be associated.

**sku** [skū], sb., *a bad sodden peat; a lock* ['lot'] o' weet ['wet'] skus. Papa Stour. — Prob. the same word as Da. dial. (Jut.) skue, c., *a thin piece of turf or peat* (Fejlbjerg).

†**skub** [skūb, skub], sb., in fishing with long-line: *extra piece of line paid out, esp. during a rapid tide; a piece of slack line (fishing-line) between the buoy and the sea-bottom*. In this form noted down in U. (U<sup>n</sup>.) [skūb], and in N. occas. [skub]; to gi'e de line (or boat) s. Other forms are a) skup [skup]: N. occas., b) skob [skōb]: Y<sup>n</sup>., U<sup>wg</sup> and Fe., c) skobb [skōb]: Nm<sup>w</sup>. and several places (also N.). — The word has poss. a root-meaning *course (a stretch to be run through)*, and is then to be classed with skup, vb. Cf. L.Sc. scouth, sb., "room, liberty to range" (Jam.), which in Shetl. [skup: N.] is used in the same sense as skub, skup (skob, skobb), sb. The relationship of the Shetl. word, however, becomes uncertain, as it comes very close to Eng. scope, sb., both in form and meaning.

**\*skuda**, sb., *a twelve-oared boat*, acc. to S. Hibbert, Descr. of Shetland Isles: Scuda. See skodler, sb.

**skuder** [skudər, skūdər], sb., *great hurry, esp. restless, feverish haste, a rushing hither and thither in excitement*; der 'r a s. upo dee de day ['to-day'], *you are in a great, feverish hurry to-day; he is in a s., he is rushing about in great excitement*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. skuter [skutər, skōtər], *great speed, (to be) in a s.* U<sup>n</sup>. — May be an orig. \*skutr = \*skotr. Cf. a) No. skota, vb., *to rush violently and noisily along* (R.), O.N. skota, vb., *to shove, push*

*along*, and O.N. skotra, vb. (derivatively related to skota), *to shove, push* (Icel. skotra, vb., *to rotate*, B.H.). b) Shetl. skot, sb., *great speed, hurry*. c) Eng. (L.Sc.) scutter, vb., *to speed along restlessly*. Note besides skud(e)r in skudridinkel, sb., the first part of which seems to be an orig. \*skutr from \*skutra, vb., *to shove*, = O.N. skotra. — In sense of *a heavy, passing squall, a skuder* o' wind (Wests.), Shetl. skuder is rather L.Sc. scouter, scowther, skowther, "a slight flying shower" (Jam.), though prop. the same word as the above-mentioned skuder with root-meaning *a driving, a rushing onward*.

**skuder<sup>1</sup>** [skudər, skūdər], vb., *to rush along in a great, restless hurry* (N.Roe); not so common as the substantive. skuter [skutər, skōtər], *to speed along* (U<sup>n</sup>). See skuder, sb.

**skuder<sup>2</sup>** [skudər], vb., *to babble, jabber; to talk too much*. De. — No. skvatra, vb., *to cackle, chatter* (from "skvata"), Sw. skvattra, vb., *to chatter, to quack*, Da. skvadre, vb., *to talk nonsense*.

**\*skudra** [skūdra], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *the ling* (a kind of cod; gadus molva), Fe. — Just as skøth, skøp (Y<sup>n</sup>.) represents a parallel form to kød, kød, sb., (*well-developed, plump*) *half-grown fish, esp. coalfish, prop. trout (big trout: Y<sup>n</sup>.)*, No. kjøda, f., *trout*, \*kæða from O.N. kóð, n., *small fry*, so \*skudra may poss. represent a \*kudr(a) (not otherwise noted down) = No. kotr (kootr), m., *small fish*, otherwise "kot (koot)", O.N. kóð. See \*skuri, sb.

**skudridinkel** [skud'ridi'ŋ'kæl], sb., *an idler, a lazy fellow*. Y. — The first part skudri is prob. a \*skutr from \*skutra, vb., = O.N. skotra, vb., *to shove, push*. Words with root-meaning *to push* are often used of

idle (limping, lounging) gait. For the second part see dingel (din-  
kel), vb.

**skugg** [skog], vb., *to shade, to cast a shadow* (Fo.). — O.N. skugga, vb., *to shade*. — In sense of *to give or to seek shelter from a shower of rain*, the Shetl. word is L.Sc. (skug, skoog; Jam.).

**skugga** [skoga] and **skugg** [skog], sb., 1) *shade*. Fo. Also *dimness, very faint light*. From W.Sw., Y., is reported the expr. "to be i' skogga [skôga]" or "to be i' skogg [skôg]" in sense of *to be nearly out of sight, only to be seen indistinctly*. 2) *hiding-place, ambush*; I was in skugga behint (Y<sup>h</sup>). U<sup>n</sup>: skjugg [skôg] and skjogg [skôg]; to be or lie in skjugg (skjogg). 3) *a shelter from storm or rain*; to lie in (op in) skjugga [skôga (skjoga)], to tak' skjugga; dey're gotten dem doon for s. P. — O.N. skuggi, m., *shadow*, also *hiding-place*. No. skugge, m., *shadow, dimness*, and "skugg", n., *secrecy* (in a phrase). In Sw. dial. "skugge" (*shade*) also means *shelter, protection*. L.Sc. skug, scug, scoug, sb., a) *shade*, b) *shelter, protection*. The Shetl. form ending in -a: skugga (skogga, skjugga), "i' s.", springs from O.N. "skugga", dat. and accus.

**skuggali** [skog'ali], sb., *a sneaking, stealthy person, one who watches from a hiding-place*. "Aye, dat is a s." Y<sup>h</sup>. The word looks like an orig. adj.: *sneaking, spying*. — Corresponds in form to O.N. skuggaligr, adj., *suspicious-looking*, but agrees better in sense with No. skugl, n., *a spying position*, skugla, vb., *to sneak along, to lie watching at a distance or from an ambush* (Aa.). skuggali may be developed from \*skugli.

**skui** [skūi], sb., *old grass, grass-roots and weeds, dug up in spring when the soil is turned*; to dell

['delve'] op de s. Nm. (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>). — May be O.N. skúfr, m., *a tassel*, in No. "skuv, sku", and in Icel. (skúfr) also used in a wider sense of *fringes*.

**skulder** [skoldær], sb., *a lean, full-grown coalfish* (Trondra); see skolder, sb.

\***skulding**, sb. Balfour: "scoulding, a Thing for civil debts, damages, and fines for minor offences". — For \*skuld-ting. O.N. skuldaping, n., *a meeting at which men settle their mutual debts* (Fr.).

**skulk** [sku'lk, skô'lk], vb., *to sculk*; the word is a) No. skulka, Da. skulke, vb., and b) Eng. sculk, vb., but owing to the vowel-sound [u, ô], it comes closer to the Northern word. A form skjulk [skô'lk] is noted down in U<sup>n</sup>.

**skulm** [skôl<sup>o</sup>m (skul<sup>o</sup>m), skol<sup>o</sup>m], vb., *to scowl*; to s. ut in under; to sit skulmin [skôlmín (skulmín), skolmín] ut in under. Fo. [skôl<sup>o</sup>m (skul<sup>o</sup>m)]. Conn. [skôl<sup>o</sup>m, skol<sup>o</sup>m]. — No. skulma, vb., *to scowl*, also "skumla". See skuml<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**Skulma** [skôlma], sb., occurs as the name of a witch in a Norn verse from Kwarf, S.Sh. (Sjere, sjere, Skulma); see Introd., Fragments of Norn. Prop. *the gloomy or scowling one*. — Cf. No. skulm, m., *knitted brows*, skulma, vb., *to scowl, to give a lowering glance*, Shetl. skulm, vb.

**skulp** [sku'lp, skô'lp], sb., *a shell hollowed out, e.g. an egg-shell*; also *peel of a potato or turnip*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Prop. *something hollowed out*. See skulp, vb., and cf. No. skolp, m., *a wooden sheath in which a whetstone is kept* (Aa.).

**skulp** [sku'lp (skô'lp)], vb., *to hollow out, to dig (a hole) clumsily or carelessly*; to s. ut a hole. Wh. — To be classed with the prec. word. Cf. No. skylpa, vb., *to hollow out with a gouge* (skylp, skolpejarn, O.N.

skolpr, m.), Sw. dial. skölp, vb., *to hollow out* (skölp, m., *a gouge*).

**skum** [skūm (skōm)], sb., 1) *foam, froth*. comm. 2) *floating objects on the surface of the sea, small creatures and inanimate things which are driven by the waves into bays and clefts*, = agg, skod. — In Shetl. with long vowel-sound [skūm] as in Fær. skúm, n., *foam, froth*. No. "skum" with short u acc. to Aa. "skoom": R. Eng. scum, sb. — A prob. more recent form skumm [skom] with short vowel-sound (like Eng. scum) is noted down in both the given senses.

**skum**<sup>1</sup> [skūm], vb., *to skim*, e.g. *a boiling liquid (fish-soup) with a skimmer*. — \*skúma, vb., *to foam, to skim*, Fær. skúma, vb. Eng. scum, vb.

**skum**<sup>2</sup> [skūm (skum)], vb., 1) *to skim the surface of the sand (with a spade) in searching for shell-fish; to s. for cockles* (U.). Also *to shovel away mud, to clean by shovelling* (U<sup>n</sup>). 2) *to shovel or scrape together*, to s. togedder (Fe.). — May represent \*skuv, vb., in sense of *to shovel*. Cf. skuml<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**skum** [skūm, skum]-**ebb**, sb., *sandy foreshore in which shell-fish are dug for*. U. — From skum<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**skumer** [skūmər], sb., 1) *a skimmer*, = fleeter. 2) in herring-fishing with nets: *a man, who by means of a small net, avnet, catches the herrings falling or slipping out of the large net*; U<sup>wg.</sup>; prop. *a shoveller*, from skum<sup>2</sup>, vb.?

**skumet** [skūmət, skōmət, skumət], adj., *greyish, having a dirty-grey or yellowish colour, yellowish grey or the reverse; a s. colour; s. claes* ['clothes']; s.-faced. Du. — \*skúmótt. No. skum and skumen, adj., *gloomy, dingy*, "skum" with alternating short and long u, Sw. skum, adj., id., Fær. skúmutur, adj., *having a dirty-greyish*

(*yellowish grey*) colour. For the long vowel-sound in Shetl. skumet, see under skump, sb.

**skumie** [skūmi], adj., *dark, misty, very cloudy*, occas. *yellowish*; a s. sky. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). — From (O.N.) \*skúm, n., *gloom, dusk*. Prop. the same as the prec. word, poss. orig. with another derivative ending. See skump<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**skuml** (**skumbel**)<sup>1</sup> [skum<sup>1</sup>l, skōm<sup>1</sup>l; skumbəl, skōmbəl], vb., *to scowl*; to s. wi' de een, to s. ut in under. N.I. The given forms of pronunc. are reported esp. from U. (U<sup>n</sup>) and Y. — In pres. part. comm.: skumlin [skumlin, skōmlin], *scowling*. A form skulm (q.v.) is reported from Conn. and Wests. (Fo.). — No. skumla (and skulma), vb., *to scowl*.

**skuml** (**skumbel**)<sup>2</sup> [skum<sup>2</sup>l, skumbəl (skōm<sup>2</sup>l, skōmbəl)], vb., *to rummage*, e.g. *in a chest in order to find something*; to s. in or t'rough a kist, to geng skumlin [skumlin, skōmlin] t'rough. U<sup>n</sup>. — Represents \*skuvl by change from vl (orig. fl) to ml. No. skuvla (skuffa), vb., *to shovel, move with a skuff*, f. Cf. skøfl<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**skump**<sup>1</sup> [sku'mp, skō'mp], sb., "skoomp, idle useless fellow": Coll. L.L.B. — Prop. no doubt, *one who walks joltingly, a "jostler"*, to be classed with No. skumpa, vb., *to jostle*, Sw. skumpa, vb., *to jolt, jostle*, Da. skumpe (skumple), vb.

**skump**<sup>2</sup> [sku'mp, skō'mp], sb., *fog-bank, thick haze; a s. upo de land, a s. ower de sky or ower de water (sea); a s. o' mist; he is risin' a s., a sudden thick haze rises over the sky, eclipsing the daylight*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Cf. O.N. skumi, m., *dusk, twilight*, Sw. dial. skum, n., lcel. skúmi and skúm (?), *gloom, dusk* (E.J.). An orig. \*skúm with long u may be presupposed in the Færoese derivative skýming [skoimugg], f., *even-*



*ing twilight*. The Shetl. form [sku'mp] with phonetic u, and esp. the adjectives skumet and skumie with long u, presuppose a root-form \*skúm.

**skump** [sku'mp (skó'mp)], adj., *dark, misty, very hazy*, of the air; "hit ['it] was dat ['that' = 'so'] s. upo de land, at ['that'] we couldno [-'not'] see". Y<sup>e</sup>. — Prob. an orig. \*skúmr, *gloomy, (somewhat) dark*. No. skum (u' and uu), adj., *gloomy, somewhat dark*. See skump<sup>2</sup>, sb., as well as skumet and skumie, adjs.

**skumple** [sku'mpi, skó'mpi], adj., *very hazy, misty*; he is s. on de land; hit ['it] is s. afore you. Y<sup>h</sup>. — Deriv. of skump<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**Skundi** [skóndi (skundi)], sb., name for a dog. Prop. denoting a quick dog: *Smart, Swift, Quick*. Clumlie, Du. — Cf. O.N. skundi, m., *speed, haste*, and Shetl. \*skond, vb.

**skunk** [sko'ŋk], sb., *a vagrant, loafer*. Also used as a term of contempt for a disagreeable person. U<sup>mo</sup>. — Prop. to be classed with the foll. word. As a term of contempt it may be Eng. skunk, sb.

**skunk** [sko'ŋk], vb., *to roam, idle about*, of persons; to geng skunkin about. U<sup>mo</sup>. — Prop. to "shank" or limp? May be associated with Sw. dial. skunka, vb., *to limp*, skonka, skánka, vb., *to walk heavily and carelessly*, No. skaankla, vb., *to walk heavily and unsteadily*.

**skunksman** [sko'ŋksman], sb., *a stout, vigorous man who, in herring-fishing, gives the net the first lift in over the boat*. U<sup>n</sup>. — skunk may poss. be associated with No. skonk, f., in sense of *a large-boned female* (R.).

**skup**, sb., see †skub, sb.

**skup, skupp** [skup, skóp], vb., *to run fast in a quick, hopping manner*. U. — Cf. O.N. skopa, vb., *to run*, Fær. skopa, vb., *to rush rapidly*,

No. skopa, vb., *to rush off with a hopping gait*, and "skuppa", vb., *to push, shake, hop*, Sw. dial. skopa, vb., O.Sw. skuppa, vb., *to hop*, Icel. skoppa, vb., *to gambol*.

**skupi** [skupi (skópi)] and **skupek** [skupæk, skópæk], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *sheep*. U. The form skupi is reported esp. from U<sup>n</sup>. Also skobbæk [skóbæk]: U. — May be derived from skup, vb., *to run (in a quick, hopping manner)*; but in spite of the vowel-sound it is more reasonable to associate the word with L.Germ., Dut. schaap, O.L.G. scâp, A.S. sceap, n., *sheep*. Possibly the word may have belonged to the oldest Northern. A form \*skaup, \*skûp, in primitive Northern, corresponding to A.S. sceap, would regularly give skop and skup in Shetl. Norn. — "Skophuset", the name of a farm in Jutland (the parish of Suuds, Herning), is associated with M.L.G. schâphus, *sheep-cot*, by Fejlberg (Ordbog over jyske almesmål).

**skur**<sup>1</sup> [skūr], sb., now comm.: *a squall of wind, more rarely (heavy) shower of rain, a s. o' rain* (Sa.). — O.N. skúr, f., *a sharp shower of rain*, Fær. skúrur, m., id. L.Sc. skour, sb., *squall of wind*. In Shetl. the word is now mainly to be regarded as L.Sc.

**skur**<sup>2</sup> [skūr] and **skuri** [skūri], sb., *a swath of grass mown by a single sweep of the scythe, = skori<sup>2</sup> (q.v.). U<sup>n</sup>.*

†**skur** [skūr], vb., 1) vb. n., *to rush along rapidly, to scour*; he guid ['went'] skurin, he cam' skurin; a skurin boat, *a fast-sailing boat*. 2) vb. a., *to scour, rub, to clean (by scouring, rubbing)*; to s. a knife, etc., to "s. op" a ting. 3) vb. a., *to give a drubbing*; to s. ane aff. — No. skura, vb., a) vb. n., *to rush boldly on*, b) vb. a., *to scrape*,

*rub, scour, scrub*; Sw. dial. *skura*, vb., *to rush along (walk quickly, run)*. Fær. *skúra*, vb., id., as well as *to scour, scrub*.

†*skur-de-bogi* [skūrˈdæbøgi (-bøgi)], sb., jocular term for *the youngest member of a family*.

\**skuri* [skūri], sb., *a full-grown coal-fish (pollachius carbonarius)*. Edm. and Coll. L.L.B.: “*skorie*, the coal-fish (when) fullgrown”. U<sup>n</sup>.? — Poss. another form of \**skudra*: \**skóðra*? with dropped orig. ð.

*skurm* [skorm, skor˚m], sb., *egg-shell* (Sa.); see *skorm*, sb.

*skut* [skut], sb., *projecting object*; a great *s. o’ a fit, a large foot* (Fe.). To be classed with the foll. word. — *skuda-*, *skuta-*, from O.N. *skúti*, m., (*overhanging rock*) *rocky wall jutting out over a cave*, are found in some place-names, such as: *de Skuda* [skūda] (Br., Fedeland, N.Roe); *Skutaberri* [skutˈabæri] (Snaranes, Sa<sup>e</sup>.): \**skúta-berg*; *Skudasund* [skudˈasund˚] (Uyasound, U<sup>s</sup>.): \**skúta-sund*.

*skut* [skūt, skut], vb., 1) vb. n., *to jut out, project*, e.g. of a rock, a long foot; to *s. ut*. Of a piece of rock: to *s. ut ower, to beetle, project* (Du.: *skūt*). The general form of pronounc. is [skut] with short u. Also of a boat with raking stern: *shø* [ˈsheː = the boat] *skuts ut be-aft, her stern rakes out too far*; Fo. [skut]; a guid [ˈgood˚] boat, but *shø was skutet* [skutət] *ut be-aft, a good boat, but her stern was too raking* (Fo.). 2) vb. a., *to stick out something*, esp. *one’s foot*; “*what is du skutin ut dy feet for?*” Fe. [skut]. — O.N. *skúta*, vb., *to jut out, to form a projection, to beetle* (of a piece of rock). Used of a boat’s stern, *skut* may, however, be a \**skuta* with short u; cf. O.N. *skutr*, m., *the stern*, Shetl. “*shot*”, sb. See *skøti*, sb., and *skøtet*, adj.

*skutek* [skutək], sb., in a boat:

*a piece of wood scarfed to a knee-timber or rib (de band); a piece of wood passing from the end of “de fastibekk (cross-beam under the thwart of a boat) up to the gunwale, = “knee-head”*. Fo. — Prop. *added piece*, deriv. of O.N. *skaut*, n., *a hem, corner of a cloth*, etc. No. *skaute* and *skøyt*, m., Sw. dial. *sköt*, m., *added piece*; Icel. *skeyti* (O.N. \**skøyti*), n., *inter alia a piece of wood or cloth added to another piece* (B.H.), Fær. *skoyti*, n., id.

*skuter*, see *skuder*, sb. and vb.

*skutet* [skutət], adj., *having a (too) long stern*, of a boat. Fo. — See *skut*, vb., and *skøtet*, adj.

*skutfast* [skotfast], sb., *a stern-fast, = landtow*. Acc. to J.l. — O.N. *skutfestr*, f., *a stern-fast* (Fr.). See a) *shot*<sup>3</sup>, *skottel*<sup>1</sup> (*skuttel*), b) *fast(i)*, sb.

\**skuthomlin* [skuthóm˚lin], sb., *a clumsily-built boat, which has to be rowed stern foremost*. Widwick, U. See further under *skothumlin*, sb.

*skuti* [skuti], sb., a kind of *small, flat-bottomed boat (ship’s boat)*, esp. in the collocation “*Norwa-s.*”, *a small boat built in Norway*. Conn. The boats formerly used in Shetland (acc. to statement by old fishermen) were imported from Norway in loose, numbered parts (boards) ready for putting together in Shetland. — O.N. *skúta*, f., *a small craft*, Da. *skude*, c.

*skuttel* [skõtəl], sb., *a movable board covering a compartment, esp. the stern-compartment in a boat*; comm. in pl., *de skuttels*, of *the bottom boards in both compartments*. Conn. — O.N. *skutpilja*, f. See *skottel*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

*skwaml*, vb., see *swaml*, vb.

“*skylling*”, sb., *a coin worth nearly a half penny*. Balfour: “*Skylling* or *Qhyt*, a Danish coin = 1½ d. Scots, afterwards raised

to 6 d. by Earl Robert". [Earl Robert = Robert Stewart.] — O.N. *skillingr*, m., Da., Sw. *skilling*, id.

**skøb** [skøb], sb., *a large and clumsy foot*, a great s. o' a fit. Du. (Ireland). *skøbek* [skøbæk]: Fo. — See further a) *skeb*, *skebek*, sb., b) *skøf*, *skøp*, sbs.

**skøbet** [skøbæt], adj., *clumsy*, of a foot; a s. fit. Du. See *skebet* and *skøvet*, adjs.

**skøbset** [skøbsæt], adj., *having large and clumsy feet*; a s. craeter'. Du. — Deriv. of the prec. word.

\***skøð** [skøð], \***skøth** [skøþ], sb., *a half-grown coalfish* (see *piltek*) or *a coalfish from its third year up to its full-grown stage*. Y<sup>h</sup>. — Must be the same word as the syn. *kød*, sb., from O.N. \**kæða*, No. *kjøda*, f., *a trout*; see *kød*, sb. The parallel form from Y<sup>h</sup>. with initial s must be old; cf. the tabu-name \**skudra*, sb., which seems to be cognate.

**skøðilepp** [skøð·ilæp', skøð·ælæp', skøð·ælæp'], sb., *an old, worn-out shoe (made of hide, rivlin), which has lost its shape*. Fe. *skøtilepp* [skøt·ilæp']. Wh. — \**skøðileppr*, prop. *piece of hide from which foot-wear (a pair of shoes) is made*; O.N. *skøði*, n., *foot-wear*, Fær. *skøði*, n., *a piece of hide for a pair of shoes*. See *skjordi* and *lepp*<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**skøf** [skøf, skøf], sb., *a large, clumsy foot*, a great s. o' a fit. Du. occas. — Cognate with *skef*, adj., *askew*. See *skøp*, sb.

**skøfi** [skøfi, skøfi], **skøvi** [skøvi], sb., *the cavity in the head of a fish, where the gills lie*. Also *skøf* [(skøf) skøf], *skoð* [(skøf) skøf] and *skofi* [(skøfi) skøfi]. De. Seems to have arisen from \**skrøfi* (*skrøvi*, *skrøf*, *skrof*, *skrofi*) by dropping of r. Cf. No. *skrov* [O.N. \**skrof*], n., a) *an opened carcass of an animal, abdominal cavity*, b) *the cavity in a fish-head cut off* (Nordland).

The forms with ø may spring from a \**skryfi*, formed from \**skrof* by i-mutation.

**skøfl<sup>1</sup>**, **skøfel** [skøfæl], vb., *to shovel up large spadefuls of mould in digging*. Sa., Wests. — Cf. Sw. *sköfla*, *skyffla*, Da. dial. *skøvle*, vb., *to shovel*. For another Shetl. form with the change vl (fl) > ml see *skuml<sup>2</sup>*, vb.

**skøfl<sup>2</sup>**, **skøfel** [skøfæl, skøfæl], vb., *to shuffle along in a careless manner*, esp. of a person with large, clumsy feet; to *geng skøflin* [skøflin, skøflin]. — Cf. a) *skevl*, vb., b) *skøf*, sb., c) Sw. dial. *skyffla*, vb., *to walk quickly but unsteadily*.

**skøfset** [skøfsæt, skøfsæt], adj., of a foot: *clumsy, unshapely*. Ti. Cf. *skevset*, adj., *skøf*, *skøp*, sbs.

**skøl** [skøl, sk<sup>1</sup>øl, skøl, sk<sup>1</sup>ø<sup>2</sup>l, skøl (skø<sup>2</sup>l)], sb., *inflammation in the gums of a horse*. comm. The pronunc. with short ø is most common. [sk<sup>1</sup>ø<sup>2</sup>l] is noted down in U. besides [sk<sup>1</sup>øl]; [skø<sup>2</sup>l] is peculiar to Y<sup>n</sup>. Occas. *sjøl*, "shule" [ʃøl], with sk altered to sj [ʃ], written "sh", after English. — No. *skjøl*, *skjøl*, n., *defect in a horse's mouth owing to the gums growing over the teeth* (Aa.), also "skjølt", *inflammation in a horse's gums* (R.). Icel. *skjal*, n., id. L.Sc. *scool*, *skule*, sb., id.

**skøl** [skøl, skø<sup>2</sup>l, sk-], vb., *to shade one's eyes with one's hand*, esp. when trying to look against the sun. Nm<sup>5</sup>. — The same word as *skäil*, vb., partly used in the sense here given, partly and orig. *to cover the louver (roof-opening) of a house with a square piece of wood*, = Fær. *skýla*; O.N. *skýla*, vb., *to protect*. See *skäil*, vb.

**skølbrugg** [skølbrog (-broʒ)], sb., *shelter; a place (esp. a bank, slope), affording shelter*; to *tak' s.*, *to seek shelter (under a slope or bank)*. Conn. — \**skjól-brekk*a (or \**skýli-*

brekka), f., "*shelter-slope*". For the first part skøl, see skjul, sb. As for the form brugg (brøgg) see further that word (partly under brekk, sb.).

†skøn [skøn (sk'øn, skøn)], †skøni [skøni, sk'øni (skøni); skøni, sk'øni], sb., term in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea for *knife*. comm. — No doubt, in spite of the vowel-sound ø, Gael. sgian, L.Sc. slean, sb., a *knife*.

†skøn [sk'øn, skøn], vb., to cut up (bait, esp. worms, in trout-fishing); to s. de krøgi. U. From †skøn, sb.

skøp [skøp, skøp], sb., a large, clumsy (flat-soled) foot, a s. o' a fit. Du. (Ireland). In the same place also skøb [skøb]. Fo.: skøbek [skøbæk]. — Cognate with skeb and skøf, sbs., large, clumsy foot, skeb, skef, skev, adj., askew. For the final p (b) in skøp (skøb) may be compared No. (Li.) skeiba, vb., to reel, stagger (which may represent the more common "skeiva"), as well as No. skjæpa = skjæva, vb., to stagger along.

skörd [skörd], sb., a great number, swarm (U<sup>n</sup>.); see skørr<sup>3</sup>, sb.

skörd [skörd], sb., very rough, uneven fishing-ground. Conn. — Seems to be a deriv. of skor<sup>2</sup>, skørr<sup>2</sup>, sbs., fishing-ground. Poss. an adj.: s. grund. Cf. skörd [\*skörótr], adj., with the parallel form skörd.

skörd [skörd], adj., notched, of ram's horns (U<sup>n</sup>.); see skörd, adj.

skørr [skørr], vb., to frighten, scare away (animals, poultry). Conn. — skørr presupposes a \*skyrra = No. skyrra, vb., to frighten. O.N. skirra, vb., to startle. — The form skjørr [sk'ør(r), skør(r)] (q.v.) is more common in Shetland.

skørrin [(sk'ørin) skørin], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *mouse*. Nm., Sk. — Deriv. of the prec. word. Cf.

No. skyrre, n., delicate creature. The forms skjørrin and esp. skjördin are more common in Shetl. than skørrin; see skjørrin, sb.

skøtøt [skøtøt], adj., having a raking stem, of a boat; a s. stem and stern ['stern']. Wh. — Deriv. with i-mutation of skut. See skut, vb., to project, etc.

\*skøth [skø<sup>3</sup>θ], sb., a half-grown or not full-grown coalfish. Y<sup>n</sup>. See \*skøð, sb.

skøti [skøti], sb., a boat with a raking stem (stem and stern). Wh. — Deriv. with i-mutation of skut. See further skut, vb., to project, and skuti, sb.

skøvek<sup>1</sup> [skø<sup>3</sup>væk], sb., a dug-up piece of turf from the second layer, = skivek (skifin), ponin (ponek). Wests. — No. skjøva, f., a thin sheet of iron (R.). See skjøvek, sb.

skøvek<sup>2</sup> [skøvæk], sb., tabu-name (in fishermen's lang.), sea-term for foot. Ai. — Prob. to be classed with skøf (skøp, skøb), sb., a large and clumsy foot.

skøvet [(skøvøt) skøvøt], adj., of a foot: clumsy; a s. fit. Du. (Ireland). — See skøf (skøp, skøb), sb., a large, clumsy foot, and skøbet, adj.

skøvi<sup>1</sup> [skøvi, skøvi], sb., tail, of animals and fish, esp. of large flat-fish, and in the latter case noted down esp. as a sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. de s. o' de turbot, the tail of the halibut. "tak' de skøn and sni aff her (de skate's) s.!" take the knife and cut off its (the skate's) tail! tabu-expr. at sea (U.). The word is characteristic of Unst and generally pronounced with long ø [skøvi]. As a place-name is found "Skøvi [skøvi, skøvi]" used in a single instance of a rock (from which angling is carried on), narrow on the land side and broadening towards the sea, resembling a bushy

tail (Brewick, Y<sup>n</sup>). — O.N. skauf, n., a) *a tassel, tuft*, b) *a bushy tail*, esp. a fox's brush (Fr.).

skøvi<sup>2</sup>, sb., see skøfi, sb.

slad [slad], sb., *a feeble, useless person or animal*. Noted down inter alia of a wretched cow unable to stand the cold in winter. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Poss. cognate with O.N. slōðra, vb., *to drag oneself along*, in Icel. also in the form "slāðra", No. slarra (\*sladra), vb., inter alia *to lounge, saunter*, Sw. dial. slōde, m., *a poor creature, a wretch*.

slafs [slafs, släfs], vb., 1) *to splash, to walk in soft mud*; to geng slafsin. U. [slafs]. 2) *to spill liquid by carelessness*; du is slafsin it (de water) ut. Sa. (and Ai.), Wests. [släfs]. — No. slafsfa, vb., a) *to make a smacking noise in eating*, b) *to splash in wet*. Sw. slafsfa, vb., id.

slafset [(slafsət) släfsət], adj., *careless; slovenly; untidy*; in a more restricted sense: *stopping liquid by carelessness*; a s. craeter'. Sa. (and Ai.), Wests. [släfsət]. — No. and Sw. slafsutt, adj., *careless, that stops liquid*. Cf. slefset, adj.

släfsi [(släfsi) släfsi, slä<sup>2</sup>fsi], sb., *a careless, negligent person, one who spills liquid*, esp. as a derisive term for such a person. Also släpsi [(släpsi) slä<sup>2</sup>psi]. Sa., Wests. — As a place-name, name of a rock (from which angling is carried on), where the sea is very agitated: de Släfsi [släfsi], U<sup>wg.</sup>, prop. a miry spot. — Deriv. of slafs, vb., No. slafsfa, vb., *to splash*, etc. For the form släpsi with ps for fs, cf. No. slups, n., = slufs, n., *mire, mud*.

slag<sup>1</sup> [släg] and slagin [slägin], sb., *a beating, drubbing*; to gi'e ane a guid s., *to give one a sound drubbing*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. slag, n., *a blow, stroke*.

slag<sup>2</sup> [släg], sb., *a (damp) low-lying hollow*; see slaga<sup>1</sup>, sb.

slag<sup>3</sup> [släg], sb., *a flock, swarm*, acc. to J. Sp. (U<sup>wg.</sup>) in E.D.D.: "an indefinite quantity" with foll. example: "a 'slag' o' bairns", esp. denoting *a restless (noisy) flock of children*. — Uncertain form. Cf. poss. lag<sup>1</sup>, sb. 6, *a crowd*. As initial fl, however, seems to have changed to sl in a very few words, poss. by assimilative influence (see slu<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2, *a spread layer*, O.N. flō, f.), slag can also be explained as a parallel form to flag<sup>1</sup>, sb., *a shoal of fish; a flock*. Cf. also poss. the foll. word.

slag<sup>4</sup> [släg], sb., *slovenly, negligent state*, esp. *untidy, loose and flapping dress (state of dress)*; to geng in a s., *to wear one's clothes untidily*. N.Roe. — \*slak-? Orig. prob. of anything slack and so to be classed with O.N. slakr, adj., *slack*. In that case the foll. are cognate words: O.N. (Icel.) slókr, No. slok (oo), m., *a slouching, slovenly person*, No. slokjen (oo), adj., *slouching, slovenly*, Sw. sloka, vb., *to hang limp, to droop*, Sw. dial. slokig, sloked, adj., *ragged, slovenly*. With g, however, No. sloga (oo), f., *a slatternly, unreliable woman*. As initial fl, however, seems in a few instances to have changed to sl (see slu<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2), and as slag<sup>4</sup>, sb., exactly corresponds to flag<sup>2</sup>, sb., there is a poss. association between these two words.

slag<sup>5</sup>, slagg [slag], sb., *damp weather, fine rain*, or esp. *sleet*; a weat ['wet'] s., a s. o' a shoer, esp. *a wet, haily shower*. Ai., Wests. — No. slag, n., inter alia *dampness* (Aa.), Icel. (hrá-) slagí, m., *humidity*. Eng. dial. slag(g), sb., *misty rain, sleet*. Cf. O.N. slagna, vb., *to become moist*.

slag<sup>6</sup> [släg (sl<sup>1</sup>äg), släg, släg], slagg [slag], sb., 1) *foolish talk, nonsense*; a lock ['lot'] o' s. U<sup>n</sup>. [sl<sup>1</sup>äg, släg, släg]; Fe. [släg, släg, släg]; he has

a s. i' de tongue, *he chatters like a magpie*. U<sup>n</sup>. slagg is noted down from Y<sup>n</sup>. in the foll. expr.: had de s. o' dee! *hold your tongue! stop talking nonsense!* 2) a twaddler. In this sense noted down esp. in the form slagg. — Prop. *saliva*. No. slagg, n., *saliva dribbling from the mouth*.

slag<sup>7</sup> [slæg], sb., *too soft material (worsted)*, etc., see slaga<sup>2</sup>, sb.

slag<sup>8</sup> [slag] and slagi [slagi], sb., *a carrying-basket*, kessi, *widened by constant use; a worn-out, tattered object; an old utensil which has lost its shape; a s. o' a kessi*. Du. — From O.N. slakr, adj., *slack*. In No. the word "slak" denotes also *slightly slanting, almost flat*, in meaning approaching Shetl. slag. No. slakna, vb., a) *to become slack*, b) *to get a weaker slant, to become flatter*.

slag<sup>1</sup> [slæg], vb., *to beat, drub*; I'lls, dec. Y<sup>n</sup>. — The word is formed from slag, sb., *a beating, drubbing* (see slag<sup>1</sup>, sb.), and not directly from O.N. slá, vb., *to strike*, which is found in the Shetl. form slo; see slo, vb.

slag<sup>2</sup>, slagg [slag], vb., *to rain finely, to sleet*; he (hit) is slagin. Ai., Wests. — See slag<sup>5</sup>, sb.

slag<sup>3</sup> [slag], vb., 1) vb. a., *to widen and flatten an object by constant use, esp. a basket*; to s. ut a ting (a kessi, *a carrying-basket*). Du. 2) vb. n., *to dangle limply, to be shaken to and fro or up and down*, inter alia of a worn-out basket not fitting to the carrier's back, or not quite full, so that its contents are shaken; also e.g. of too wide trousers, a pair of too wide boots or shoes; de kessi slaged [slagəd] on his back; hit ['it] slaged i' de kessi (U<sup>mo</sup>.); de boot [bøt] is slagin upo my fit ['foot'] (Fe.). — \*slaka. Icel. slaka, vb. a., *to slacken* (slakna, vb. n., *to become slackened*). No.

slaka, vb. n., *to be slack*. See slag<sup>8</sup>, sb.

slaga<sup>1</sup> [slāga], slagi [slagi, slāgi], slag [slæg], sb., *a hollow in the ground*, a slag i' de hill (U<sup>wg</sup>.); *a marshy hollow*; a weet ['wet'] slaga (Conn.). — slaga: C. slagi (Du., Sa., Wests.) and slag are the more widely used forms. In sense of *poor, soft sea-bottom (fishing-ground)* slaga (C.) is prob. the same word. — As a place-name, inter alia: de Slaga (De<sup>e</sup>.); de Slagen [slāgən] (Tresta and Twatt, Ai.), small valleys through which brooks run. -en in "Slagen" is prob. the suffixed def. art. — \*slagi or \*slaga. No. slage (slaagaa), m., *a wide hollow in the ground* (Aa.), Sw. slaga, f., *a swamp*. Cf. slog<sup>1</sup> and slakki, sbs.

slaga<sup>2</sup> [slāga, slāga] and slag [slæg, slæg], sb., 1) *too soft, unserviceable material, esp. worsted that easily breaks*. Fe.: slag and slaga. 2) *a heap of rotten seaweed at the back of a cleft in a rocky coast, gjo, or on a beach*. Conn.: slaga [slāga]. — As slever, sb., *saliva*, is found also in sense of *poor, soft worsted*, = slaga<sup>2</sup> 1, there is a probable etym. association with No. slagg, n., *saliva*, Shetl. slag<sup>6</sup>, sb.

slaget<sup>1</sup> [slāgət], adj., *untidy and careless, esp. in dress*; a s. craeter'. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — Deriv. of slag<sup>4</sup>, sb.

slaget<sup>2</sup>, slagget [slagət, slagət], adj., *slack, loose, flapping; shapeless and too wide owing to long use*, e.g. of a basket (carried on the back), a pair of trousers, etc.; a s. kessi (*carrying-basket*); de troosers ['trousers'] is hingin' ['hanging'] s. U<sup>n</sup>. — From O.N. slakr, adj., *slack*. See slag<sup>8</sup>, sb., and slag<sup>3</sup>, vb.

slagg<sup>1</sup> [slag], sb., *sleet*, etc., see slag<sup>5</sup>, sb.

slagg<sup>2</sup> [slag], sb., *nonsense*, see slag<sup>6</sup>, sb.

slagg<sup>3</sup> [slag], sb., *a big, corpu-*

*lent woman*, a great s. o' a wife ['woman']. Sa., Wests. — Prob. cognate with No. slugg, m., *a big, stout body* (R.). There is, however, a poss. association with flag<sup>3</sup>, sb. — For a somewhat uncertain change fl > sl see slag<sup>3</sup>, sb., and slu<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**slagi** [slagi], sb., *a hollow in the ground*, see slaga<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**slagie** [slagi], adj., *very wet*, esp. of a hail- or snow-shower; a s. shooer; s. wadder ['weather']. Ai., Wests. — Deriv., with a more recent ending, from slag<sup>5</sup>, sb. Cf. No. slagen, adj., *moist, somewhat soft or wet*.

**slagin** [slagin], sb., *a beating, drubbing*, see slag<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**\*slakamadadd** [slak'amadad'], adverbial expr.: *with a hard thud*, in the expr. "to fa' (or geng) s.", *to fall heavily with a crash*. U<sup>n</sup>. — The first part is prob. O.N. slag, n., *a blow, stroke*. The last part is L.Sc. dad, sb., *a blow, stroke*.

**slakki** [slaki], sb., *a low-lying hollow*, mostly a small valley between two hills. — Icel. slakki, m., *a depression*, No. slakkje, m., *a small depression*. Eng. (N.Eng. dial.) *slack*, sb., *a hollow, shallow dell, pass.*

**slambangi** [slamban'gi], sb., *a big jelly-fish, medusa*. Y<sup>h</sup>. — The second part is bangi, sb., *a thick cake*. The first part may be either Northern "slam", *mire, mud*, or O.N. slfm, n., *slime, mucus*, with adjustment of vowel: unstressed i has become a through infl. of the stressed a following in bangi.

**slamber**, adj., Acc. to Edm.: "slim, slender". Not further confirmed. Rather to be referred to the foll. word than to Eng. slim, adj.

**slameri** [slā'məri], adj., of growing corn: *poor, immature, having thin stalks, easily bent or broken by wind and rain*; s. corn. Fo. — Prop. *limp, drooping*, etc., and syn. with No. slamren, adj., *dangling*,

*limp* (slamen, adj., a) *slack*, = slam, b) *lank and limp*, slamra, vb., *to dangle, to swing to and fro* (Aa.). Cognate with the word is No. slum, adj., of corn- and grass-stalks: *pliant and limp*, slumen, adj., *slack, lank and limp*.

**släis, släiset, släisi**, see slafs- and slefs-.

**släi** [släi], sb., *slime*, esp. *mucilaginous plants*, ulva (acc. to J.I.). — O.N. slý, n., *mucilaginous plants* (Fr.). No. and Sw. dial. sli, sly, n., a) *slime*, b) *mucilaginous plants*, acc. to Ri.: *conferva palustris*. Icel. slf, slý, n., *conferva palustris* (B.H.). Fær. sliggj (slýggj), n.

**släind, släinda**, sb., *a mob, crowd* (Du<sup>n</sup>, Conn.), see slind, sb.

**släitín, släitínin**, sb., *a non-prolific ram*, see slitín, slittinn, sb.

**släp**, sb., see slep, sb.

**släppet**, adj., see sleppet, adj.

**sleb<sup>1</sup>** [sløb], sb., *slackness; widened condition of something* (esp. *a carrying-basket, kessi*) *due to constant use*; shø (de kessi) is gotten a ill s. upon her, *it (the basket) has become slack and wide, has lost its proper shape*. Ai. — Mutated form from \*slab, \*slap, \*slepja? No. slapa, vb., *to hang loosely down*, e.g. of twigs (Aa.). Icel. slapa, vb., *to hang loose*.

**sleb<sup>2</sup>** [sløb (sleb)], sb., *lower lip*, esp. *hanging or protruding lower lip*. Esp. in exprs. as: to hing ['hang'] a s., to set a s. (de s.), to draw doon de s., *to sulk, to be peevish*. to hing a s., prop. *to let droop the lower lip (a big or protruding lip)*. to draw doon de s., prop. *to draw down the lower lip*, also comm. in sense of *to be on the point of crying*, of children. to set de s., partly *to sulk*, partly *to be prepared to cry*, of children (C.). — To be classed with sleb<sup>1</sup>, sb., and cognate with No. lepe, m., partly *flap*, partly *lip*.

For the form sleb cf. Sw. dial. slip, m., *lower lip* (Ri. under "läpe"), slepatrut, m., *a boaster*. See sløbi, sb.

**slebet, slebjet** [slæbət, ʃlæbət], adj., 1) *slack and wide from constant use*, esp. of a basket; a s. kessi. U<sup>n</sup>. [slæbət, ʃlæbət]. 2) *having a drooping lower lip*; a s. body. Sa., Wests. [slæbət]. — To be classed in sense 1 with sleb<sup>1</sup>, sb., *slackness*, etc., in sense 2 with sleb<sup>2</sup>, sb., *lower lip*. With slebet 1 cf. slaget<sup>2</sup>, adj.

**slebs** [slæbs], vb., *to dribble, to slaver*. Ai., Wests. — \*slepsa, \*slefsa. O.N. slefa, f., *slaver*, \*slefa, \*slefja, vb., *to slaver*. See slever, sb. and vb.

†**sled** [sləd, slæd], sb., *a sledge*. — O.N. sleðja, f., Eng. (antiquated or dial., L.Sc.) sled, sb., *a sledge*.

**slefs** [slæfs], vb., *to spill liquid*. släfs [släfs]: Wests. occas. — See slafs, vb., *to splash*, etc.

**slefsæt** [slæfsət], adj., *careless; slovenly; untidy*, esp. *that spills liquid*. On Wests. also släfsæt [släfsət]. — See slafsæt [No. slafsutt], adj., id., and slafs [No. slafs], vb., *to splash in wet*, etc. Cf. poss. also slemset, adj.

**slefstret** [slæfˈstərət], adj., *slovenly; untidy*; a s. body. — Extended form from slefsæt, adj., through infl. of L.Sc. slaisterˈt, slaistrit, adj., used in the same sense.

**slemet** [sləmət], adj., *smooth, ingratiating*; he has a s. tongue. Sa., Wests. — Prop. *slimy*. See slimet, adj.

**slems<sup>1</sup>** [slæˈms], sb., *a smacking kiss*, a s. o' a kiss. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — From \*slams = \*slafs. See slems<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**slems<sup>2</sup>** [slæˈms], sb., *a slovenly, untidy person*. Fo. — \*slams. See slems<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**slems<sup>1</sup>** [slæˈms], vb., *to root; to smack*. Of a pig: *to root in the fodder*; de grice slemsets t'rough de taaties ['potatoes'], *the pig is root-*

*ing in the potatoes (is eating without much appetite)*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. Also *to make a smacking noise in kissing*. N.Roe. — Developed from \*slams, which again represents slafs by the change fs > ms. No. slafs, vb., a) *to make a smacking sound in eating* (like animals), b) *to splash in wet*. Cf. slemsek, sb., *a splash (in mire, mud)*, Sw. dial. slafs, vb., *to make a smacking noise in eating*. In a deviating sense: No. and Sw. slams, vb., *to do work in a slovenly way*.

**slems<sup>2</sup>** [slæˈms], vb., *to go about in an untidy state*. Fo. — Owing to the meaning the word is more closely allied to No. and Sw. slamsa, vb., *to do work in a slovenly way*, than to No. slafs, vb., *to splash in wet*, etc., from which latter word SHEL. slems<sup>1</sup>, vb., is derived.

**slemsek** [slæˈmsæk], sb., *a splash, a soiling by a fall in a gutter*; he gat (got) a s., *he fell in the mud and soiled himself*. Nm. — To be classed with slems<sup>1</sup>, vb., and No. slafs, vb., in sense of *to splash in wet*.

**slemset** [slæˈmsət] and **slemsket** [slæˈmskət], adj., *slovenly; untidy*. slemset is reported from Wests. (St.). Also slämsket [släˈmskət]. Wh.? — To be classed with slems<sup>2</sup>, vb., No. and Sw. slamsa, vb., *to do work in a slovenly way*. Cf., however, slefsæt, adj.

**slen** [slæˈn], sb., in the expr. "a s.-lamb", *a young non-prolific ram*. U. — Poss. an orig. \*slen or \*slæn(i), to be classed with O.N. slen, n., *dullness, slothfulness; lack of strength*, No. slæn, n., *a lazy, indolent person*, "slaanaa", vb., *to decrease in strength* (E. Norw.: R.). Cf. slitin, slittinn, sb.

**slengi, slingi** [slɛŋgi, slɛŋgi], sb., a) *a big wave*; b) *heavy swell in the sea*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Prop. *swing, roll*,



*drive*, No. sleng, m., Eng. sling, sb. slengi, slingi, in the given sense, is certainly of Northern origin. Cf. drittslengi and sling(e)r, sbs., and compare kast, golikast, sbs., *com-motion in the sea*.

**slens** [slæ'ns], sb., *a slide; a mark made by sliding*; see slins, sb.

**slep<sup>1</sup>** [slæp], sb., *a basket, made of straw, kessi, with a very wide mouth*, esp. of an old, worn-out basket, which has become widened by constant use; a auld ['old'] s. o' a kessi. Wests. (Sa., Papa). — \*slap-, *a slack object*. No. and Icel. slapa, vb., *to hang loose*. See sleb<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**slep<sup>2</sup>** [slæp], sb., *a rough, smacking kiss*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — To be classed with slep, vb.

**slep** [slæp], vb., 1) *to lap, to lick with a smacking sound*. 2) *to kiss in a rough way, making a smacking sound*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. a \*slepja = O.N. leþja, vb., *to lap*. Cf. No. slabba, vb., a) *to smack, lick, suck continually*, b) *to spill liquid*.

**slepet, sleppet** [slæpət], adj., 1) of a basket made of straw, kessi: *having a wide mouth*, esp. of a worn-out basket, widened by constant use. Sa., Wests. 2) of a mouth: *large, wide and gaping*. Sa. — Also släpet, släppet [släpət], in both senses (Sa.). — From \*slap-, No. slap, Da. slap, adj., *slack*. See slep<sup>1</sup>, sb., and cf. sleb(b)et, adj.

**slepp** [slæp (slæp)], vb. a., *to let slip, leave hold of*. Esp. in the expr. "to s. de okregord (okregert)", *to let in the cattle to pasture in the stubble-fields*; see okregord, sb. to s. de end [ænd], *to lose one's breath*. — O.N. sleppa (pt), vb. a., *to leave hold of*. — In Shetl. now gen. "slip" [slip, slep], through infl. of Eng. slip, vb. It is esp. in the expr. "s. de okregord" that the older form slepp has been preserved. The corresponding in-

trans. verb (O.N. sleppa, vb. n., *to become loose*, past tense slapp) seems to have been dropped in Shetl.

**slepr, slepper** [slæpər], sb., *slush*; de eart' is a' ['all'] in a s. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — \*slapr- or \*sleipr-? Cf. Fær. slapur and slipur, n., *something soft and slimy*, = slupur, n.; No. slarp, n., *slush*, sleipr- from O.N. sleipr, adj., *slippery*. See slopra, sb.

**slepr, slepper** [slæpər], vb., *to walk with dragging steps in loose, worn-out shoes*; to geng slepperin [slæp'ərɪn]. — \*slæpra (\*slæpa) or \*sleipra (\*sleipa). Cf. a) No. slaapa, vb., *to drag the feet (in large wooden shoes)*, Da. slæbe, vb., b) No. sleiva, vb., *to walk clumsily, putting out the feet*, with the derivative "sleivra"; furthermore "sleiva", f., *a shapeless shoe, shoe not fitting the foot*.

**\*sletta, \*slett** [slət(a), slæt(a)], sb., *a level field*. Now found only in place-names, alternating with \*sklett [sklæt, sklæt]. Examples: Sletta (Kataness, Lunn.); de Sletten or Skletten (Skaw, U<sup>n</sup>), with suffixed def. art.: \*sléttan; Skletten (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>.); de Sklettens (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.), def. form in pl.: \*sléttarnar; de Sklettiddellins (Gunnister, Br.). — O.N. slétta, f., *a level field*.

**slever, slaver** [slævər], sb., 1) *saliva running from the mouth*. 2) *slush, mire; untidy mixture*; a s. o' dirt; in a s. (o' dirt); Fe. 3) *loose, badly-spun worsted*, esp. in pl. slevers; Fe. 4) *foolish talk, nonsense*; Fe. — No. slev, n., sleeve, m., slevja, f., *slaver*, Icel. slef, n., slefa, slefja, f. L.Sc. (Eng.) *slaver*, sb. No. slevja, vb., a) *to slaver*, = sleva, b) *to splash in mud*. With slever 3 (*poor worsted*) cf. Icel. slefa, f. (*slaver*) in sense of *fine worsted* (B.H.), and with slever 4 (*nonsense*) cf. Icel. slef, n., *nonsense, gossip* (B.H.), prop. *slaver*. With slever 3 cf. besides L.Sc. slaik, sb.,

*slime*, used in Shetl. also in the special sense *loose, poor worsted*. *slever* is L.Sc. in form and pronunc. [slævər], Eng. [slavər]. The derived senses 3 and 4, assimilating to the given Icel. forms from \*slef-, indicate the word to be orig. Norn in Shetl.

**slever, slaver** [slævər], vb., 1) *to slaver*. 2) *to twaddle*. — No. sleva, slevja, vb., *to slaver*, L.Sc. slaver, vb., (*to slobber*) *to talk nonsense*. Icel. slefa, vb., a) *to slaver* (slefja), b) *to twaddle* (B.H.). The present form and pronunc. of the word is L.Sc., but sense 2 indicates an Old Northern origin. See the prec. word.

**sleveret** [slævərət], adj., *twaddling, that uses foolish talk; a s. body*. Fe. — See the two prec. words.

**slid** [sləd], sb., see slöd, sb.

†**slidder** [slidər (slədər, slədər)], vb., *to slip, slither*, = No. slidra, vb., L.Sc. slidder, vb. Cf. the Shetl. Norn form slödder<sup>2</sup>, and see the foll. word.

**slidrek** [slidˈærək, slidˈærək (slədˈærək, slədˈærək)], sb., 1) *a slightly sloping rock jutting out into the sea*. In this sense now esp. as a place-name: de Slidreks [slədˈæræks]: N. Slidra [slidra, slidˈæra]: Sa. (in several other places). de Slidrens [(slidˈærins) slədˈærins, slədˈærrens]. Sa. -in is the suffixed def. art. Cf. sluder (slöder), sb. 2) *a slippery place*. N.Roe [slidˈærək, slidˈærək]. — Must in sense 2 be derived from †slidder, vb., *to slip, slither*, and may in sense 1 also be the same word. It should be noted that flödrek<sup>2</sup> (flöder, fluder) from O.N. \*flyðra is used syn. with slöder, sluder and slidrek 1, and that there seems to be an interchange between fl and sl in some Shetl. words (see slu<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2).

†**slidri, slidderie** [slidˈæri (slədˈæri, slədˈæri)], adj., *slippery*, = No. slidren, Sw. slidrig, L.Sc. slidderie, adj.

**slight**, adj., *flat, smooth; s. grund, a s. sea*. “he is s. i’ de ljög”, *the sea is smooth and calm* (expr. in fishermen’s tabu-lang. N.I.). — Anglicised form from O.N. sléttir, adj., *flat, smooth*.

**slight-back**, sb., *the Greenland whale* (Da. sletbag). See †sjafer, sb.

**slighten**, vb., *to smooth, level; de sea slightens him* [‘himself’], *the sea becomes calm and smooth* (Y<sup>b</sup>). — O.N. sléttna, vb., *to become smooth*.

**slimet** [slimət], adj., 1) *slimy*. 2) *sneaking; deceitful*. — slimöttr, from O.N. slim, m., *slime*. No. slimutt, adj., *slimy*. For sense 2 of Shetl. slimet cf. No. slima, vb., in sense of *to hang on to a place, to sponge*, O.N. sitja sllimusetr.

**slind** [slind] and **slindi**<sup>1</sup> [slindi], sb., *a mob, crowd; a s. o’ folk, o’ youngsters*. slind: Du. slindi: Conn. In Du<sup>n</sup>. (Sandwick, Hoswick) and Conn. also släind, släinda [sländ, slända] and släinna [slän̥a]. [sländ(a)] is characteristic of Du<sup>n</sup>, [slän̥a] of Conn. — See further under slo(i)ndi, sb.

**slindi**<sup>2</sup> [slindi], sb., *a cross-bar (one of the cross-bars) in a harrow*. Sa., Wests. — No. slind, f., *a beam; a moulding*.

**sling** [slɪŋ], vb. n., *to saunter idly about; to geng slingin about* (Conn.). Assimilates in this sense to Da. slænge, No. slenga, vb. — “sling”, vb. a., is used locally in sense of *to lay new straw-ropes* (simmens) *on a thatched roof*, when repairing it; to s. de røf [røf = ‘roof’], to s. de hus, or simply “to s.”, without object.

**slingi** [slɛŋgi], sb., see slengi, sb.

**slinger, slinger** [slɪŋər], sb., 1) *a twining; twisting*. U. 2) *heave, swell in the sea; der ’r a s. i’ de sea*. Du. — Is the same word as Da. slinger, sb., *a reeling; rolling*. With slinger 1 cf. Sw. slingring, f., in

sense of a twining; twisting. See the foll. word.

**slingr, slinger** [slɪŋər], vb., 1) vb. a., to twine; twist. U. 2) vb. n., to reel; roll. — Da. slingre, vb., id. Sw. slingra, vb., a) to reel, b) to twine; twist.

†**slink** [slɪŋk], sb., a poor, lean fish (esp. cod). May be associated with Eng. dial. (and L.Sc.) slink, adj., lank, slender, or be a form from slunk, sb. As words with root-meaning *mucous mass* are occas. used in sense of *lean, poor fish* (see *slobb*, sb.), a deriv. from No. slinka, f., a mucous mass (Aa.), may also be suggested.

**slins** [slɛ'ns] and **slens** [slæ'ns], sb., a slide in walking; a mark on the ground made by sliding or falling; I'm ['have'] gotten a s., I have slipped or fallen (on the wet, slippery ground or in the snow). N.Roe. to mak' a s., to fall by sliding, to leave a mark (on wet and slippery ground, in snow) by sliding or falling. to geng wi' a s., to slip one's foot in walking. slins: N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. slens: Nm<sup>n</sup>. (Bardister). — To be classed with Sw. slinta, vb., to slip, slide, with the parallel form "slinnsa" in dials. (Ri.). Cf. slons, sb.

**slipp, slip** [slɪp, slɛp], vb. a., to let slip; see slepp, vb.

**slitin, slittinn** [slɪtɪn, slɪtɪn], sb., a non-prolific ram. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). Also släitin [släitɪn, släi'tɪn] and släitnin [släi'tnɪn]. U<sup>n</sup>. — May be associated with O.N. slytt- in slyttinn, adj., sluggish, lazy, slyttumannligr, adj., sluggish, powerless, Icel. slittimenni (slyttimenni), n., a good-for-nothing.

"sluig", sb., see slogg, sb.

sljag, sb., see slag<sup>6</sup>, sb.

sljug, sb. and vb., see slug.

sljuget, adj., see sluget and illsluget, adjs.

slo<sup>1</sup> [slō], sb., 1) a piece of wood

having an iron socket into which the lower end of the axle (de spindle) is fitted, of the old Shetl. water-mill; esp. in the compd. "grund-slo". Fo. Cf. king, "grund-king". 2) on the old, now antiquated, Shetl. wooden plough: a wooden clamp, fixed to the fore-end of "de erderos" (q.v.). Conn. — O.N. slá, f., a cross-beam; bolt.

slo<sup>2</sup> [slō], sb., porous, osseous substance inside an animal's horns, esp. those of a cow. comm. — Icel. sló, No. slo, f., Da. slo, c., L.Sc. slo, sb., id.

slo [slō], vb., to strike; noted down esp. in sense of to kick, of a horse, mare; "aye, shō (she = the mare) slo!" Conn. — O.N. slá, vb., to strike.

**slobb** [slób], sb., 1) gelatinous, slimy mass, e.g. in a fish's head, or of slime on the outside of a fish. U. 2) jelly-fish, medusa. U.; Fe. 3) occas. metaph. of a poor, lean fish, a pør [pør = 'poor'] s. o' a ting (fish). U<sup>wg</sup>. — Icel. slubb (and slöþ), n., offal from fish. No. slubb, n., mire; muddy mass. Cf. Fær. slupur (rad. r), n., glutinous, slimy matter; see slobret, adj., as well as slupek and sløb, sbs.

**slobret** [slō<sup>2</sup>·bærət, slō<sup>1</sup>·bærət], adj., soft and slimy, glutinous; a s. fish, eel. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — Fær. sluprutur, adj., glutinous, like "slupur". See slobb, sb.

**slod** [slód], sb., a lull in rough weather, interval between fair weather and squally showers; [a s. atween wadders, interval between two showers or between short periods of bad weather. Also used ironically in the expr. "a weet ['wet'] s." of an unexpected, squally shower. In a wider and metaph. sense of a favourable occasion for the carrying out of something. In sense of sweetheart (prop. and esp. chance

*sweetheart*) the word is quite recent. — No., Icel. and Fær. slot, n., *cessation, lull in storm or rough weather*.

**slodder**<sup>1</sup> (**sluder**) [slódær (slóðær)], sb., 1) *sleety rain, drizzling rain*. Du., S.Sh. [slódær]; — *a shower of sleet*; great slodders o' sleety shooers, *heavy showers of sleet*. Y<sup>h</sup>. [slódær]. In Conn. and occas. in Du.: slord [slórd], *drizzling rain*, from an older \*slodr by metathesis of d and r. 2) *a big splash of water rushing into a boat*, e.g. when a large fish is hauled over the gunwale; he cam' wi' a s.; de boat got a s. o' water. Fo. [slódær, slóðær]. — No. slutr, n., Icel. slytr, n., *sleet, sleety rain*. Sw. dial. slotter, n., *sleet*. In sense 2 Shetl. slodder (sluder) corresponds more exactly to Fær. slettur, No. slett, m., *a sprinkle, splash*. See slodder<sup>1</sup>, vb. slord (q.v.) is used in a sense partly deviating from slodder, sb. 1.

**slodder**<sup>2</sup> [slódær], sb., *a slide in walking; a mark on the ground made by sliding or falling*, = slins, slons; to mak' a slodder, to geng wi' a s. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Bardister). — Orig. *a sliding* in the same way as slins. O.N. \*sliðr, *a sliding*, is preserved in the Northern languages; see slódder<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**slodder**<sup>3</sup> [slódær], sb., *a big, shabby-looking fellow; a great s. o' a man, o' a boy*. Du. — Cf. No. slaatr, n., Fær. slátur, n., *a tall, lanky fellow*, prop. as it were: *cattle for slaughtering*, from O.N. slátr, n., *butcher's meat*.

**slodder**<sup>1</sup> [slódær], vb., *to drizzle; to sleet*; he (hit = 'it') is slódrin [slóðrin], slódderin [slódærin]. Noted down in Du. esp. in sense of *to drizzle*. In N.I. esp. in sense of *to sleet*; he is slodderin doon de weet ['wet'] or snaw ['snow']: Fe. In Conn. and occas. also in

Du.: slord [slórd], *to drizzle*, from an older \*slodr by metathesis of d and r. — No. slutra, vb., Sw. dial. "slottär", vb. (Ri), Icel. slytra, vb., *to sleet*. Icel. "slytra" is orally communicated.

**slodder**<sup>2</sup> [slódær], vb., *to slide*, esp. *to move in a half-sliding, half-walking manner*, to geng slodderin about. Du. — \*sliðra. No. slidra, L.Sc. slidder, vb., *to slide*. Sw. dial. slira (\*slidra), vb. Da. dial. slire (\*slidre), vb., esp. *to slip sideways*. See †slidder, vb.

**sloddera**, sb., see slodra, sb.

**sloddin** (**sluddin**) [slóðin, slodin], sb., *a big, untidy person, esp. a woman; a big sloddin; great sloddins, sluddins*. Fo. — No. slodda, f., *a slow-going, slatternly woman*, etc.

**sloddin**, **slodden** [slódæn], adj., *slatternly*, esp. *in appearance*, slódden-lookin'. De. — To be classed with the prec. word.

**sloder** [slóðær], sb., *a great quantity*; dey 're ['have'] gotten a s.; dis boat is gotten a s., *this boat has got a large haul of fish*. Fo. — No. slota, f., *a mass, abundance*.

**slodra** [slóðra] and **sloddera** [slódæra], sb., *drizzling rain*, occas. *sleet*. Du. — \*slutra (\*slytra). No. slutr, n., *sleet*, Icel. slytr, n., slytringr, m. No. slutra, f., *mire, mud* (R. Suppl.). See slodder<sup>1</sup>, sb. and vb.

**slodrek** [(slóðræk) slódærek], sb., *detached, dark rain-cloud producing a sudden shower of sleet*; he sets (is settin') op great slodreks. Fe.; Y<sup>h</sup>. From Nm. is reported slodreks [slódæreks], pl., in sense of *sleet*; he is comin' doon snawie ['snowy'] slodreks, *sleet or thawy snow is falling*. — \*slytringr, deriv. of \*slutr (slytr), *sleet*; see slodder<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**slodrie**, **slodderie** [(slóðri) slódæri], adj., *sleety; a s. shooer* ['shower']. In the expr. "a s. clood", *a dark rain-cloud, cloud causing sleet*, =

a slodrek. Fe., Y., Nm., Wests. occas. See *slodder*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**slog**<sup>1</sup> [slɔg, slɔg, slɔ<sup>3</sup>g], sb., *a hollow in the ground*, esp. *a low-lying, marshy hollow*. de s. [slɔg] o' de hill = de "slack" o' de hill (Ai.); see *slakki*, sb. Wests.: [slɔg, slɔg]. U<sup>wg.</sup>: [slɔ<sup>3</sup>g]. As a place-name: de Slog [slɔg] (Fo.), now the name of a farm. de Slogins [slogins] (U<sup>wg.</sup>), pl. def. form. Slog [slɔɣ], de Kreg o' S. (Ireland, Sandwick, Du.). Sloka [slɔka], de Vedek o' Sloka (Hoswick, Du.); see *vedek*<sup>2</sup>, sb. — May be partly No. and Fær. sloka, f., *longitudinal hollow*, partly No. slage ("slaagaa"), m., Sw. slaga, f., (*wet*) *hollow in the ground*, with the change a > o in Shetl. The given senses agree best with "slage"; see *slaga*<sup>1</sup>, sb. de slog o' de hill = de slag o' de hill. Of the place-names, "Sloka" goes naturally with "sloka", f., but "Slog", on account of the final ɣ, rather with "slage".

**slog**<sup>2</sup>, **slogg** [slog, slɔg], sb., *drizzling rain*. Ai. occas. — See *slag*<sup>5</sup>, to which the word is a parallel form.

**slog**, **slogg** [slog, slɔg], vb., *to drizzle*; he (hit) is *slogin*. Ai. — See *slag*<sup>2</sup>, vb., to which the word is a parallel form.

**slogg** [slɔg], sb., *a full draught*; to tak' a guid ['good'] s. ut o' a bottle. U<sup>n</sup>. Barclay (MS. Suppl. to Edm.) has: "sliug, full draught". *sliug* = [slɔg?]. — To be classed with Icel. sloka, vb., *to swallow in large draughts, to swill* (E. J.). B. H. has "slóka". No. and Sw. sluka, Da. sluge, vb., *to swallow*.

**sloggi**<sup>1</sup> [slɔgi], sb., 1) *a ravine, a sunken path (where gales of wind come down with sudden force)*. Conn. 2) *sloping mill-race leading the water from the mill-pond to the mill*, esp. appl. *to the mouth of the mill-race*; mill-s. Conn. 3) *mouth in a kiln where the fire is lit to dry the corn*

*on the laths*; kill ['kiln']-s. Conn. In this sense otherwise (outside Conn.) more commonly: kill-"hogie" [hɔgi, hɔgi], L.Sc. killogie, logie, kill-l. (Jam.). — No. and Fær. sloka, f., *a longitudinal hollow*, No. slok, n., *a mill-race*, Sw. dial. slåk, n., inter alia *a trough*; *a mill-race*.

**sloggi**<sup>2</sup> [slɔgi], sb., *a big, unshapely person*. Wh. — No. slugg and slugg(j)e, m., *a large, stout body*; *a big, sullen and sluggish fellow* (R.).

**slɔi** [slɔi], sb., see *slui*, sb.

**slɔid**, vb., see *slond*, vb.

**slɔindi**, sb., see *slondi*, sb.

**slokk**<sup>1</sup> [slɔk, slåk], vb. a., 1) *to extinguish a light or fire*, to s. de fire, de lamp, to s. de fire ut (Conn.) comm. 2) *to thicken water or soup with meal*; to s. de water; s. op; "hit ['it] is sirpa, afore dey s. it op wi' meal" (U<sup>n</sup>); see *sirpa*, sb. — O.N. sløkva, slökkva, vb. a., *to extinguish*, No. slökkja, vb. L.Sc. slok, slokin, vbs. a.

**slokk**<sup>2</sup> [slɔk, slåk], vb. n., *to be extinguished, to go out*, of fire; s. ut; de fire slokks ut (N.I.). Cf. *utslokket*, perf. part. and adj. — O.N. slokna, No. slökka, Sw. dial. slökka, vb. n., *to be extinguished*.

**slokk**<sup>3</sup> [(slɔkin) slåkin], sb., *extinction*; in a special sense *heavy rain, a s. o' rain*. See *slokk*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**sloks** [slɔks] and **sluks** [sluks], vb., *to drink in large draughts, to gulp down with a gurgling sound*; "to s." and "to s. in". sloks: Y., Fe. sluks: U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. slaxa (slaksa), vb., *to make a gurgling noise*, appl. to liquid when shaken. Sw. dial. (Gothl.) slåksä, vb., *to devour* (slåks, m., a) *mouth*, b) *a glutton*.

**sloksin** [slɔksin] and **sluksin** [sluksin], sb., *a full draught in drinking, accompanied by a gurgling sound*; a s. o' drink. sloksin: Y., Fe. sluksin: U<sup>n</sup>. — Deriv. of the prec. word.

**slomgoljen** [slómgó|'æn], sb., *dirty and badly prepared food*. Fe<sup>1</sup>. — goljen may represent a \*gorjen from No. gyrja, f., *mire, mud*. l and r alternate freq. in Shetl. Norn. The unstressed slom may have arisen from O.N. slím, n., *mucus, slime*, or from "slam", *mire, mud*, by vowel-assimilation. [But more probably an adoption of Eng. slang 'slumgullion'.]

**slond, sloind** [slónd, slóind], vb. n., *to incline, slant*, of ground. Y., Fe. — Cf. Da. dial., *Jut. slunde*, vb. n., *to slant*. Cognate with Eng. *slant*.

**slondi, sloindi** [slóndi, slóndi, slóindi], sb., 1) *a long rigmarole, esp. in relating one's own adventures; copious and useless talk*; he laid off a s.; dere were (*there was*) a s. efter him; he had him a s. Y<sup>h</sup>, Fe.: *sloindi* [slóindi (slóndi)]. 2) *a great deal, considerable portion*, reported esp. of a piece of work of which much has been done in a short time; du 's wrought a s. Y<sup>m</sup>: *sloindi* [slóindi (slóndi)]. 3) Edm.: "sloindie, a mob or multitude, or low rabble". U<sup>n</sup>? N.: [slóndi]. In the last sense the forms *slind* [slind], *slindi* [slindi], *släind* [sländ], *släinda* [slända], *släinna* [släna] are noted down in Du. and Conn.; see *slind*, sb. — May be referred to Sw. *slinta*, vb., *to slide*, in O.Sw. also "slinda", No. and Sw. *slunta*, Da. *slunte*, vb., *to saunter idly along*. *slondi* 3 (*slind*, etc.) doubtless means *a crowd of idlers*; cf. Sw. dial. *slunt*, m., *an idler; a vagrant*. With *slondi* 2 may be compared Sw. dial. *slunt*, m., *a small portion, leavings* (Ri. under "slinta", vb.). *slondi* 1 may spring from a root-meaning *a mark made by sliding*; cf. *slins* and *slons*, sbs., in this sense, and compare *slømi*, sb., prop. (*slimy*) *stripe*, partly syn. with *slondi* 1. In sense 3 *slondi* assimil-

ates to No. *sludd*, n., *a mob*, Sw. *slödder*, n.; but these two latter words are to be derived mainly from O.N. *slóð*, f., *a trail*, etc. (No. and Sw. "slod" also *a flock*, e.g. of animals).

**slons** [sló'ns], sb., *a slide; a mark on the ground made by sliding*, = *slins*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Bardister). Parallel form to *slins*, sb., q.v.

**slopra** [slópra, slóp'æra], sb., *slush*, esp. *thawing snow on the ground*. [slópra]: U. (U<sup>n</sup>). [slóp'æra]: Y<sup>h</sup>. A form *slopr*, *slopper* [slópær] is noted down in N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>., in sense of *wet or miry mass*, e.g. when water is spilled on an earthen floor; de floor [flør] is in a *slopr* (*slopper*) o' weet ['wet']. — \*slupr(a). The word assimilates in sense to No. *slurp*, n., *mire, mud*, and in form to Fær. *slupr*, *slupur*, n., Da. dial. (Jut.) *slubber*, *slimy or glutinous mass*.

**slopric, slopperic** [slóp'æri, slóp'æri], adj., *soft and wet, sloppy*; s. grund ['ground']. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Deriv. of *slopra*, sb.

**slord** [slórd], sb., a) *small, close rain, partly misty rain*, mostly accompanied by slight wind; a s. o' weet ['wet'], a shooer ['shower'] o' s. Conn.; Du. occas. Also *driving, wet mist* (Conn.). b) *unsteady rain, alternately fine and close*. Du. occas. — The same word as *slodder*<sup>1</sup>, sb., from \*slutr or \*slytr, *sleet*, which through a form \*slodr has become *slord* by metathesis of d and r. Partly deviating in sense from *slodder*.

**slord** [slórd], vb., *to rain finely and closely*; he (hit = 'it') is slordin. Conn. (Du. occas.). — Metathesis of \*slodr, from orig. \*slutra or \*slytra, vb., *to sleet*. See *slodder*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**slordie** [slórdi], adj., *rainy: with fine, close rain; s. wadder* ['weather']; a s. day. Conn., Du. occas. For *slordie* in the expr. *slordi gorek* see *gorek*, sb. — From *slord*, sb.

**sloss, slush** [slòʃ], sb., 1) *slovenliness, shabbiness*. 2) *a slovenly, shabby person*. Prob. an anglicised form from No. and Sw. "slusk", which is used in both the given senses. In sense of *slush* the word is certainly Eng. with regard to the pronunc., though "sloss" and "slass" are found also in No. in sense of *slush*. Cf. slus, sb.

**sloss, slush** [slòʃ], vb., *to be slovenly and careless, to work in such a manner, to s. t'rough a t'ing or wark* ['work']. — Prob. an anglicised form from No. and Sw. sluska, vb., *to do work carelessly*. Also N.Eng. dial. slush, vb., in a similar sense. See the prec. word, and cf. slus, vb.

**slosset, slushet** [slòʃət], adj., *slovenly, shabby*. No. sluskutt, adj., *slovenly*. See the two prec. words.

**slot** [slòt, slåt], sb., *a dumpling of crushed fish-livers and roe, kneaded with meal*. Also collect.: *dumplings*, prepared in the same way. comm. — Assimilates in sense mainly to No. klot (oo), m., *a lump, round cake*, esp. *flour-dumpling* (Aa.), and seems to be the same word; but a change  $kl > sl$ , when initial, in Shetl. Norm cannot be definitely proved. A change from  $kl$  to  $sl$  must have taken place through a middle form  $hl$  (\*hlot).

†**slotek** [(slòtək) slòtək], sb., *a narrow way between two houses*. Conn. From Sw., Du<sup>n</sup>, reported (under doubt) in sense of *a narrow cleft in a rock*. — Obscure in its relation to No. slot, n., *a small valley or the bottom of a valley* (R.), and L.Sc. slot, s., *depression in a hill*.

**slotter** [slòtər, slòtər], sb., 1) *miry mass* [slòtər: Nm<sup>s</sup>.]: hit ['it] is a' ['all'] in a s. 2) *untidy mixture* [slòtər: N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.]. 3) *twaddle, nonsense* [slòtər: N.Roe]. — In sense

1 the form slutter [slòtər] is reported from Fo.; "de butter is a' ['all'] turned in a s.", *the butter has become quite soft, liquid*. — Prob. \*slutr and the same word as slodra, slodder<sup>1</sup>, sbs., *rain*, No. slutr, n., a) *slush*, b) *impure, mixed liquid* (R.). slotter 3 is Da. and Sw. dial. sludder, n., *twaddle, nonsense*. With t: Sw. dial. slutra, vb., *to speak indistinctly*, = sluddra; L.Sc. (N.Sc.) sludder, vb., id.

**slu**<sup>1</sup> [slū], sb., 1) *a track made by footprints, esp. a long trail of spilled hay, e.g. left by one who is carrying, or has carried, a load of hay; "he leaved* ['left'] *a s. o' hay ahint (behint) him"*. Sa., Wests. 2) *a spread layer, esp. of manure on a dunghill or field; a s. o' muck (manure), a midden-s.; a s. o' waur (seaweed, used as manure)*. N.I. Also *a layer of hay in a hay-stack or rick* (U<sup>n</sup>). Occas. used of *a great quantity of reaped corn on a patch of arable land; der 'r a great s. (o' corn) upo de "rig" (the patch)*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. 3) *a strip of arable land, occas. a cross-piece dug by spade at one time across the strip, occas. part of an on, onn (square piece of field), lengthwise strips of an on, onn*. U<sup>n</sup>. 4) *a lazy, useless fellow, a sluggard* (N.Sh.); *a big, clumsy person* (M. Roe); *a long, overgrown stripling* (Du.); *a great lang s. o' a boy*. Occas. slju [slū]: Du. 5) *an animal in poor condition, unable to stand bad weather or cold; a saft* ['soft'] *s. o' a(n) animal*. Du. 6) *a large, lean fish, esp. cod*. N.I. — O.N. slóð, f., *a track, trail*. The senses 4 and 5 of slu (disparagingly of persons and animals) spring from a root-meaning *trail*. Cf. No. slode (oo), m., a) *a trail*, b) *a lanky figure, a lazy or careless person* (Aa.), Shetl. slui, sb., as well as

slu, vb. In sense 2 (*a spread layer*) slu assimilates to O.N. fló, f. (No. flo, Fær. flógv); Shetl. (U.) "a slu o' hay" = Fær. hoyflógv, flógv av hoyggi. O.N. "slóð" is not found in this last mentioned sense; it appears as if Shetl. slu has merged with a \*flu (otherwise not noted down) from "fló", unless slu 2 has simply developed from "fló" by a change fl > sl, a change which is not otherwise definitely exemplified. In sense of *a large, lean fish (cod)* slu assimilates to No. slaap, m., Icel. slápr, m., Fær. slánur, m. It is, however, hardly permissible to associate slu 5 directly with these words.

slu<sup>2</sup> [slū], sb., *a sly, wily person, esp. a man; a vilde (våild = 'vile')* s. Fo. — Prop. an adj.: Da. slu, No. slu and slug, Sw. slug, *sly, wily*. O.N. slægr, adj., is a diverging form.

slu [slū], vb., 1) *to spread or pile up in layers, esp. to lay one or more layers of manure on a dung-hill, to s. a midden.* 2) *to walk with careless, trailing steps; to saunter about; to geng sluin [slūin] about.* — O.N. slœða, vb., *to trail, to make slóð (a trail, etc.), also to spread manure by means of slóði* (see Shetl. slui, sb.). No. slœða, vb., *to drag, trail behind one, to spread and smooth manure on a piece of ground* (Aa.), and without i-mutation: sloda (oo), vb., a) vb. a., *to drag, trail*, b) vb. n., *to trail behind*, c) vb. n., *to walk with trailing, unsteady steps* (R.).

slud [slūd], adj., *very lean*, of fish, esp. cod; a s. cod. See slu<sup>1</sup>, sb. 6.

sluder [sludər], sb., *a flat rock, sloping slightly shorewards, the outer end washed by the sea.* Also sloder [slodər]. U<sup>n</sup>. As a place-name: de Sluder or Sloder (Skaw, U<sup>n</sup>); de Sluderins [slud'ərins'], Sloderins [slod'ərins'], in "de Nien", Ai.: def. pl. form. — To be classed

with No. slida and slidra, vb., *to glide*. Cf. the forms of place-names with i (Slidr-) under slidrek, sb. No. slade, m., *a slight incline*, sladberg, n., *a slightly inclining, barren plateau*, as well as slut, vb., are cognate words.

sluf, sluff [slof], vb., *to make a slobbering sound in supping or drinking*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — May represent \*slufs, No. slufsa, vb., *to splash in wet*. See slafs, vb. Cf. however, poss. No. sluffa, vb., *to move indolently with trailing steps* (R.), which may easily be transferred to eating, sipping or drinking in an indolent way.

slug<sup>1</sup> [slug], sb., *a lazy, skulking fellow, prop. one that lounges about*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — To be classed with slug, vb.

slug<sup>2</sup>, sljug [slūg (slōg)], sb., *a slope, hill-side*. U<sup>n</sup>. — To be classed with the foll. word.

slug, sljug [slūg, slūg, slōg], vb., 1) *to slip, hang too far down*, e.g. of a basket, kessi, carried on one's back. In this sense noted down with the pronunc. [slūg]. "Boy, yon kessi is slugin [slūgin] doon ower dee!" (Wh.). 2) *to slant gradually; de grund (the ground) sl(j)ugs; sl(j)ugin grund, a sl(j)ugin rock*. In this sense noted down in Unst (U<sup>n</sup>) with the pronunc. [slūg, slōg]. 3) *to lounge about; to geng slugin about*. In this sense noted down in Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) with the pronunc. [slūg]. 4) *to slink, steal away*. Sa. [slūg]. — Either a \*sluka = \*sloka, or a \*slóka. Sw. sloka, vb., a) *to hang limp, to flap*, b) metaph.: *to lounge, saunter about*. Cf. Da. sluk- (*hanging*) in "slukøret", adj., *crest-fallen*. An O.N. \*slóka with long o may be inferred from slókr, m., *a slouching fellow*, Icel. slækinn, O.N. \*slækinn, adj., *lazy, sluggish*. Beside No. sloka (oo), vb., with long o: *to walk*



with heavy, trailing steps, is found a form "slaakaa" (E.Norw.), vb., with orig. short o: to be lazy (Aa.).

**sluget** [slügət, sljögət], adj., 1) large, lean, having flabby skin, esp. of a fish; a s. brute (derisively of a large fish). Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). 2) slovenly, untidy; awfu' s.-like [lek]. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — No. sloken, "slokjen" (oo), adj., a) flaccid and lean, b) inert and slovenly (R.). O.N. \*slæk-inn, adj., sluggish. See the prec. word as well as ill-sluget, adj.

**slui** [slūi], sb., a contrivance (a basket weighted with earth, etc.) attached to a harrow and dragged after it in order to smooth the mould. N.I. Occas. also sloi [slōi], noted down in Y<sup>m</sup>. Now commonly: (harrow-) dog. — O.N. slóði, m., that which is dragged behind one, or which trails behind, also used in a similar sense as Shetl. slui, viz.: a bundle of branches or twigs bound together and dragged over the field, partly employed as a sledge for carrying hay, partly to crush and spread the manure laid out on the field (Fr.). Cf. attaslu, sb.

**slui** [slūi], adj., = slud, adj.; a s. cod.

**slukk** [slok], sb., 1) a gurgling or plashing sound; de sten sank wi' a s. i' de mire, i' de burn. Sa. 2) a dull blow; he ga'e him a s. on de side o' de head. Sa. — See the foll. word.

**slukk** [slok], vb., to gurgle, of liquid when shaken. Sa., Wests. — May represent an older \*klukk = Da. klukke, Sw. dial. (Finland) klukka, vb., to gurgle, with a rare change kl > sl in Shetl. (cf. slot, sb.), or may be a parallel form to sluks in the same way as sluff, vb., may represent \*slufs; cf. sloks, sluks, vb. (under sloks). In No. is found "slunka" (R.) = klunka, vb., in sense of to splash, gurgle.

**sluks** [sloks], vb., to swallow, gulp down (U<sup>n</sup>.); see under sloks, vb.

**sluksin**, sb., see sloksin, sb.

†**slum** [slūm], sb., a slow, shy person. Voe, Du. See slum<sup>1</sup>, vb.

†**slum**<sup>1</sup> [slūm (slōm, slūm, slōm)], vb., 1) to walk with careless, trailing steps, to slouch = slu, vb. "What is du gaun ['going'] slumin about?" Sa., Wests. to roam about in a bad humour, to geng slumin about. Du. 2) to sneak slowly and stealthily about; to geng slumin about. N.Roe; N.; U. he slumet [slumət] him awaa, he slunk away (U<sup>n</sup>.). 3) to scowl, to look slyly aside or behind. Du. — Diff. words? Assimilates in sense 1 to No. sluma (u'), vb., to stumble along, not having control of one's limbs (R.), sloma, vb., to walk slowly and trailingly (Aa.), Icel. slýma, vb., to walk about idly, Eng. dial. sloum (sloom), vb., to walk slowly and aimlessly about. The long u-sound in Shetl. Norn is no doubt due to Eng. infl. slum 2 approaches Eng. dial. sloum, vb., in sense of "slink away" (E.D.D.). As, however, a change from i to u is found in Shetl. Norn, there may also be relationship to No. slima, vb., to insinuate oneself, or to slumin (and slumet), adj., in sense of slimy, slippery. Herewith cf. also L.Sc. sloum, sb., mucilaginous, aquatic plants, cognate with O.N. slý, n., No. sli and sly, n., mucilaginous plants, Shetl. släi, sb. In sense 3 Shetl. slum mainly corresponds to Icel. sluma, vb., to cast down one's eyes, feel embarrassed, to lose heart; cf. Shetl. slumet, adj., inter alia shy. Senses 1 and 3, No. sluma and Icel. sluma, respectively, poss. spring from a root-meaning: to be or become limp, powerless, disheartened. Cf. the foll. word.

†**slum**<sup>2</sup> [slūm, slum (slōm)], vb., to incline, slant, to lower; to s.

doon. Fo. — Prop. no doubt to *hang limp*, and then orig. the same word as †slum<sup>1</sup>, vb. Cf. No. sluma, vb., to *stumble along with trailing steps*, slam and slamen, adj., *hanging limply* (R.); Eng. dial. sloum (sloom), vb., to *walk slowly and indolently, slink around*, etc. For the relation in meaning between Shetl. slum and No. sluma (slam, slamen) cf. the relation between Shetl. slug, vb., to *incline, slant*, and No. and Sw. sloka, vb., to *hang limp; to walk slowly and trailingly*. No. slæna, vb., to *slant* (R. Suppl.), is no doubt cognate with the word.

**slumet** [slūmət, slōmət (sʒūmət, slōmət)], adj., 1) *slow; shy, retiring*. Voe, Du. 2) *sneaking, suspicious-looking*. 3) *sly, cunning*, metaph.: *slimy, slippery*. 4) *lean and poor*, esp. of a large fish (cod); a s. codlin = a slink. U<sup>s</sup>. — No. slumen (u'), adj., *slack, sluggish; lean and flaccid* (R.), slomen, adj., *dilatory, slow-moving* (Aa.). Eng. dial. sloumy, sloomy, adj., *dull, gloomy*. See the foll. word and slum<sup>1</sup>, vb. With regard to the meaning *sly, cunning*, slumet has poss. been infl. by slu<sup>2</sup>, prop. an adj., now a sb., a *sty person* (Da. and No. slu, adj.). With slumet 4 cf. Sw. dial. slummen, slommet, adj., *very lean, lank*, etc. (Ri.).

**slumin** [slūmin, slōmin], adj. (and pres. part.), 1) *having a sluggish bearing and sloping shoulders*. Sa., Wests. 2) *sneaking, slinking*; in this sense no doubt pres. part. of slum<sup>1</sup>, vb. 3) *slimy, slippery*, esp. metaph.: *elusive, difficult to get hold of; cunning*. Sa. — No. slumen (u'), adj., *slack, sluggish*, etc., slomen, adj., *dilatory, slow-moving*; see the prec. word. In sense of *slimy*, the Shetl. word presupposes a \*slum, sb., *mucus*, with which cf. L.Sc. sloum, sb., *duck-weed*.

**slunk** [slo'ŋk], sb., a *tall, lank and limp person; a large, lean animal*, a s. o' a coo (U.). — No. slunk, m., a *dull, sluggish person*.

**slunk** [slo'ŋk], vb. n., to *hang loose and baggy*, e.g. of a garment; "his troosers hang slunkin about his legs" (Sa.). — No. slunka, vb., to *move slowly and feebly*. — In sense of to *slink, steal along*, Shetl. slunk may be a dial. form of Eng. slink, vb.; though note O.Sw. slunka, vb., to *slink, sneak away*, = slinka. "he slunket him awaa or ahint (behint) de door" (Fe.).

**slunket** [slo'ŋkət] and **slunkin** [slo'ŋkin, slo'ŋkən], adj., *lank, empty, flabby*; a s. body; most common in the form slunket. slunkin een, *sunken eyes* (Du.). — No. and Da. slunken, L.Sc. slunken, adj., id.

**slunki** [slō'ŋki], sb., = slunk, sb. Y<sup>h</sup>. Esp. of persons.

**slupek** [slōpək], sb., *slimy (gelatinous) mass*; esp. *jelly-fish, medusa*, in the compd. "soro [sōro] s." Y<sup>h</sup>. — Cf. Fær. slupur (rad. r), n., *slimy mass*, and see sløbb and sløb, sbs., syn. with slupek.

**slus** [slus], sb., a *splash, dash*, e.g. of a small wave, splashing into a boat; "he cam' wi'a s." N.I. Edm.: sloos (U<sup>s</sup>?). Now more comm. "slush", which is an Eng. (L.Sc.) form. — No. slusk, n., *mud, slush* (R.).

**slus** [slus], vb., of liquid, esp. water: to *splash, dash or break*, e.g. of a small wave splashing into a boat; "he slust [slust] him doon ['down'], he slust in ower de boat". Also to *drench*, esp. appl. to splash of waves wetting one; "de men were slust doon", *the men (in the boat) were drenched through*. N.I. (acc. to J.I.: Fe.). — Mainly to be regarded as an older \*slusk, as the Eng. (L.Sc.) form "slush" has now commonly replaced slus, sb. and vb.;

No. *sluska*, vb., to slur over (Aa.), to splash (R.). Might also be No. *sluſa*, vb., to work in wet material.

**slut** [slūt (slūt), slót], vb., to incline, slant; de grund is slutin afore de hill (De.). *slut-shooderd*, *slutet* [slutət (slótət)]-shooderd, having sloping shoulders. *slutet-hoch'd*, having crooked legs. — O.N. *slúta* and *slota*, vb., to hang down. No. *sluta*, vb., to hang down, to be bent downwards. Sw. *slutta*, vb., to slope.

**sløb** [sløb], sb., slime; gelatinous mass. In a special sense *jelly-fish*, *medusa*. Wests. *sara* [sāra]-s., a big jelly-fish; cf. *soro-slupek* under *slupek*, sb. — May be either a \*slyp-, by mutation from slup? (see *slupek*, sb.), or poss. (though less prob.), as *ø* and *e* occas. interchange in Shetl. Norn, may be a \*sleb [\*slēb] from \*sleip; O.N. *sleipr*, adj., slipperiness, No. *sleipa*, f., slime, sliminess. A \*slyp in Shetl. Norn may also have been developed from \*slip, e.g. through a \*slypu from \*slipu, accus., gen. and dat. of \*slipa, f. Cf. No. *slip* (i'), n., and *slipa* (i'), f., slime. With such a development might be compared Shetl. *slømi* [slømi], sb., prop. a slimy stripe, prob. from O.N. *slím*, n., slime.

**sløbet** [sløbət] and **sløbi** [sløbi], adj., 1) slimy; sløbi stuff, sløbi waur (seaweed). Conn. 2) of taste: slimy; insipid; nauseous; a sløbet taste (Conn.), e.g. appl. to taste of food only half-cooked or lacking salt; sløbi tea, insipid, lukewarm tea (Fe.). — Derived from sløb, sb. Cf. O.N. *sleipr*, adj., (slimy), slipperiness, and løbet, adj.

**sløbi** [sløbi], sb., 1) big, hanging lower lip; big, protruding mouth; to set de s., to pout the lip when preparing to cry (of children); du is hingin' ['hanging'] dee a s., you are making a pout (prop. let the

lower lip hang), you are making ready to cry. U. 2) a person with a large, protruding mouth. U. — Cf. Sw. dial. *slip*, m., lower lip, and see *sleb*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**slømi** [slømi], sb., slimy stripe, as e.g. traces left by a slug. Used esp. in a metaph. sense: a) *gossip*, *backbiting*, *malicious rumours*, esp. of topics of conversation occasioned by a visitor, idle reports left by a person at his (her) departure from a house; "der 'r aye (always) a s. where dey are (were)": U<sup>s</sup>. In a similar sense reported from Fe. (*backbiting*; *public scandal*). b) *long, empty talk*; dey had dem a s. o' it. Y<sup>h</sup>. — Seems to be a deriv. of O.N. *slím*, n., slime. Cf. No. *slima*, f., a covering of slime. *slømi* may be developed from a form \*slým- (\*slýmu = \*slímu from \*slíma, f.). Uncertain association with No. *slaama*, f., spoor left by animals (R.). For *ø* (\*ý) from orig. í cf. e.g. *grømek* [grømək] = *grímek*, sb., a halter, *grømek* [grømək], sb., a ram [\*grým-ingr = \*grímungr?], O.N. *grímr*, m., he-goat; further *bløv* [bløv], vb., from "bliva" in sense of to be lost.

**sma'** [små], adj., narrow; thin; slender, = No., Sw. and Da. *smal*, adj. (O.N. *smalr*, adj., small, narrow). The form is Scottish; L.Sc. *sma'* = Eng. *small*, adj. — On the other hand, a form *smal(l)*, pronounced [smal], is noted down in the expr. "no de smallest [smaləst]", not the least (Y<sup>h</sup>).

**sma'-fit** [smáfət], sb., tabu-name, sea-term, in fishermen's lang. for mouse. U. Prop. *small foot*. Appears as a translation into L.Sc. of *fotlin*, *fotlek*, etc. (q.v.), *mouse*.

†**smakk**, **smack** [smak], vb., to taste, is vb. a. and vb. n. in Shetl., = No. and Sw. *smaka*; No., Icel. and Fær. *smakka*, Da. *smage*. — to s. upon a ting = Da. *smage på*

noget. — Cf. Eng. smack, vb. a. and (now chiefly) vb. n., *to taste*.

†**smali**, **smá'lle** [smáli], adj., *slender and fragile*. Fe. — O.N. smáligr, adj., *trifling*, No. smaaleg, adj., also *weak, frail*, of persons. L.Sc. smalie, adj., *small, undersized*. If regularly developed from O.N. smáligr, the word ought to have given \*smoli (cf. smoli, adv.) in Shetl.; the main vowel a [ǣ] must be due to L.Sc. infl.

**smäi** [smäi], sb., *small things, a collection of such*; "a lock ['lot'] o' s.", e.g. of a heap of small potatoes. Du. — No. smæe, n., *that which is small of its kind*, inter alia of small cattle (Aa.), small children (R.).

**smäitin**, sb., *cringle of a sail*, see smitin, sb.

**sme** [smæ], vb., *to ingratiate oneself and by false pretences strive to obtain something; to sneak about*; "I wonder what he is gaun ['going'] smein [smæin] about noo". Sa., Wests. — The form complicates a deriv. of O.N. smøygja, sm. sér, vb., *to slip away*, etc.; see smjug, vb. May be classed with smid (and smed), vb.

**smed** [smæ<sup>o</sup>d], adj., *sly, cunning; unreliable*; a s. body. Sa., Wests. — To be classed with the prec. word. See smid (smed), vb.

**smed** [smæ<sup>o</sup>d], vb., *to smile mockingly*. Wests. See smid, vb.

**smell** [smæl (smæ], smä'l)], sb., *shivers; small fragments into which a hard object (earthenware) is smashed by a fall or blow*; to geng (go) i' s.; gane ['gone'] or laid i' s., broken i' s., *gone into shivers, crashed*. U<sup>n</sup>. and Fe. [smæ] (smä'l)]. [smæ]: U<sup>n</sup>. occas. A parallel form smill [smil, sməl, smel] is noted down in several places; [smil, sməl] esp. outside N.I.; Du.: [sməl]; laid i' smill; Fe. occas. (and U<sup>n</sup>. occas.): [smel]. From U<sup>n</sup>. is also reported a form smjill [smjel]; gane or laid

i' s. — Beside smell (smill) a pl. form smellins [smelins, smelins, smælins, smä'lins] is noted down in N.I., esp. Y. and Fe.; gane (laid, broken) i' smellins. [smelins]: Y<sup>n</sup>. occas.; [smælins]: Y<sup>n</sup>, m.; [smælins] and [smä'lins]: Fe. Also smillins [smelins]: Fe. occas. — Icel. and Fær. smellur, m., a *smack, crack*. No. smell, m., partly a) a *smack, crack*, partly b) a *break, crack*. Cf. smilder (smiliter), smolter, smroll, sbs.

**smellek** [smæ]øk (smæ]øk)] and **smeller** [smæ]ør (smæ]ør)], sb., sea-term, used in fishermen's lang. for *gun*. U<sup>n</sup>. Also smillek [smi]øk, smel]øk] and smiller [(smi]ør) smel]ør]: U<sup>n</sup>, — Prop. *one that smacks, cracks*, from O.N. \*smella, vb., *to smack, crack*, No., Icel. and Fær. smella. A more recent development of meaning from the substantive in Shetl. Norn.

**smellins**, sb. pl., see smell, sb.

**smelt** [smæ<sup>o</sup>lt, smä<sup>o</sup>lt, smäi<sup>o</sup>lt, smä<sup>o</sup>lt], vb. n., *to be melted, dissolved*, esp. *to melt in the mouth*, *to slip down with a pleasant taste*; dat 'll s. i' dy mooth (Y<sup>n</sup>.: smä<sup>o</sup>lt). Sa., Wests.: [smæ<sup>o</sup>lt]. The forms with ä (äi) are characteristic of N.I. Other forms (esp. noted down in Y<sup>n</sup>.) are smilt [sm<sup>o</sup>i<sup>o</sup>lt] and smoilt [sm<sup>o</sup>i<sup>o</sup>lt (sm<sup>o</sup>lt)]; hit ['it'] smilted i' my mooth; dat 'll smoilt i' dy mooth. — No. smelta, vb. n., *to be melted, liquefied*.

**smeltek** (smiltek, smäiltek) [smäi<sup>o</sup>l-tøk (smä<sup>o</sup>ltøk), sm<sup>o</sup>i<sup>o</sup>ltøk], sb., 1) a *kind of small whiting*. In Fe. explained as a small fish in shape and colour partly like the whiting, but smaller, also partly like a small haddock, having larger eyes than those of a common whiting. In Nm<sup>w</sup>. explained as a small, whitish fish (resembling a whiting) caught with a haddock-line. Barclay (handwritten Suppl. to Edm.) has: "smeltie, the

whiting pout, *gadus luscus* (Linn.)" — a kind of whiting. 2) *smelt*, a kind of salmon. Y<sup>n</sup>. From description resembling a small salmon in form, the size of a small piltek (*young coalfish*), and having brilliant hue; sometimes caught together with the haddocks. — [smäi'ltək (smäi'tək)]: Fe. and Nm<sup>w</sup>. [sm<sup>ə</sup>i'ltək (sməi'ltək)]: Y<sup>n</sup>. In the last-mentioned place also occas. (by metathesis of lt): smitlek [sm<sup>ə</sup>itlɛk]. — In sense 1 smeltek is certainly an Old Northern word, as No. smelta, f., in certain districts is used of the same kind of fish or a similar one, acc. to Aasen: a) *a small fish with a pinkish skin*, *gadus minutus*, b) *a small whiting* (kviting), Shl., Nfj. In sense 2 smeltek may also be O.N.; cf. Da. smelt, osmerus eperlanus, Eng. smelt, sb. L.Sc. smelt, smolt, sb., *fry of salmon*.

\*smi [smi], sb., *a smithy*, noted down only as a sea-term, used by fishermen (U<sup>wg.</sup>) for an old, dilapidated smithy in U<sup>wg.</sup>, which serves (served) as one of the two landmarks by which to find a fishing-ground; occas. as a place-name: "de Smi at de Bø (Kjorkabi)"; see \*hø<sup>2</sup>, sb. Beside smi another form \*smidja [smidʒa] is noted down as a place-name; thus: de Smidja(s) (U<sup>wg.</sup>), cultivated patches; de Smis [smis] (Y<sup>b</sup>.); de Smitaps [smitaps] (U<sup>mo</sup>.): \*smiðju-toptir. — O.N. smiðja, f., *a smithy*.

smid [smid (smid)], sb., a) *a furtive smile; smirk*; b) *a mocking smile*; a s. o' a laugh. St. See smid, vb.

smid [smid (smid)], vb., a) *to smile furtively; to smirk*; b) *to smile mockingly*. Also smed [smē<sup>ə</sup>d] (Wests. occas.). — Is either an orig. a) \*smiða, \*smed(j)a, or b) \*smita. Cf.: a) Icel. smeðjulegur, adj., *simpering* (smeðja, f., *nauseousness*), No. smjadra, vb., *to simper*, Icel. smjaðra, vb., *to flatter*, from \*smiðra (or \*smeðra),

No. smidren (and smerin, smeren), adj., *mawkish, honey-tongued*, smera, vb., *to wheedle*, b) No. smita, vb., prop. *to touch slightly*, *to smear thinly*, also inter alia *to speak sweetly*, smisla, vb., *to smile furtively*, *to smirk*, prob. for \*smiða (R.). Shetl. sme [smē], vb. (q.v.), which prob. is merely another word (without final d) from smed = smid, makes it probable that these two forms spring from \*smeð- and \*smið-, as final ð is occas. dropped, and occas. preserved as d in Shetl. Norn, while final t is rarely dropped.

smig [smig (smig)], sb., *a furtive (or mocking) smile; a smirk*. See smig, vb.

smig [smig (smig)], vb., *to smile furtively (and mockingly); to smirk*. St., Wests., N. and prob. several other places. — Cf. No. smika, vb., *to whet, smooth*, smikja (seg), vb., *to ingratiate oneself*, smikutt, adj., *ingratiating*; Da. dial. smige, vb., *to ingratiate oneself*; Sw. smeka, vb., *to flatter, caress*. As, however, final g occas. represents d, from orig. ð in Shetl. Norn (see Introd. V — also N.Spr. VII, — § 29, the end), it is also poss. that smig may be syn. with smid, vb., from orig. \*smið-.

smiket [smiket], adj., *half-drunk*, of persons. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Poss. to be referred to No. (and Sw. dial.) "smikk" in "smikkfull", adj., Da. smækfuld, *chock-full*. In that case the word has undergone a weakening of meaning in Shetl.

smilder [smildər, sm<sup>ə</sup>ildər] and smilter [sm<sup>ə</sup>i'ltər], sb., 1) *shivers, small fragments into which something is crashed*. U<sup>n</sup>. The form smilder has been noted only as a collective, thus: to geng i' s., *to go to pieces (shivers)*, to lay i' s., *to smash, crash*; he laid it i' s. [smildər]: acc. to J.I. [sm<sup>ə</sup>ildər]: U<sup>n</sup>. The form smilter (noted down only in

(U<sup>n</sup>.) is now only partly collective, thus: "to lay i' s.," and (more freq.) "to lay i' smilters" (pl.). 2) *a collection of small objects, a heap of trifles or of small, living creatures, esp. a flock of children*; in this sense noted down only in the form smilter. U<sup>n</sup>. 3) *a small child*. U<sup>n</sup>.: smilter. Also smjilter [smje'it̪r]: U<sup>n</sup>. Esp. in pl., sm(j)ilters, of *a flock of children*. — \*smidr or \*smyldr (from \*smul-, \*smuldr-). Cf. a) Fær. smildur (or smyldur) [smild-ðr], n., with rad. r, *crumbings, small pieces, smash, sláa í s.*; No. (and Fær.) smildra, vb., *to smash to bits*; b) No. smulder, n., *small pieces* (slaa í s.), smuldra, f., *a particle* (smola, f.), smyllro, dat. pl., in the expr. "slaa í smyllro", *to break into small pieces, to smash*. See smolter and smill, sbs. In sense of *a small child* smilter (smolter) is prob. infl. by L.Sc. smelt, smolt, sb., a) *fry of salmon*, b) *a (small) child*.

**smill (smillins)**, see smell, sb.

**smilt** [sm'i'lt], vb. n., *to melt* (Y<sup>n</sup>.); see smelt, vb.

**smird** [smœrd], sb., *a multitude*, esp. of small creatures; a s. o' fuls (*birds*), o' fish; a s. o' bairns (*children*). Also, by hardening of rd to rt: smirt [smœ'rt], a s. o' bairns. Voe, Du. — See mird, sb. [O.N. \*myrð- or mergð], *a dense crowd*, with which smird must be classed etym.

**smirr** [smœr(r)], sb., *butter*, the fatty substance in milk. Fo. Other and doubtless older forms (also from Fo.) are: smörr [smœr(r)] and smorr [smœr(r)]. — O.N. smjör and smœr, n., *butter*. See \*smornalta, sb.

**smirslet** [smœ'rslet], adj., a) *having a white stripe round the mouth or neck*; b) *having spots round the mouth or on the forehead*; of sheep; a s. sheep. U<sup>n</sup>, Sa., Wests. Reported from U<sup>n</sup>. in sense a, and from Sa.

in sense b. — Edm. has a form without l: smirsit, explained as "having white round the mouth (applied to sheep)"; U<sup>n</sup>.? — No doubt a deriv. of O.N. smyrsl, n., *ointment*; therefore: *as it were smeared round the mouth, on the face or neck*.

**smirslin** [smi'rslin, smœ'rslin], sb., a kind of *sand-gaper*, mya truncata, = Icel. and Fær. smyrslingur [smi'rs- 'hɯ'gór]. The name due to its white shell? See smirslet, adj. Jam. has: "the smurlin or smuthlin is the Mya truncata", cited from Neill's "Tour through Orkney and Shetland", p. 93.

**smirt**, sb., see smird, sb.

**smit** [smit, smit], vb. a., 1) *to take away (something) furtively, to pilfer*; to s. onyting ['anything'] = 'something'] awaa. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) s. anesell, *to sneak away*; to s. anesell ut o' de road; he smited [smi'təd, smi'təd] him awaa or ut o' de road. U<sup>n</sup>. — Cf. No. smita (ii), vb., in sense of *to take away furtively, to hide*, smita seg av or undan, *to steal away or aside* (smita 3 in Aa.). Sw. smita, vb., *to creep or steal along*.

**smitin (smittin)** [smitin] and **smäitín** [smäitín, smäi'tín], sb., *a cringle, a ring or eye in the bolt-rope of a sail for reefing it*; "reef de sail i' de s.!" Du., Conn. Most common in the form smäitín (Conn., Du.), in which äi is an anglicised pronunc. of older i. smitin is noted down in Du<sup>w</sup>. (Ireland). — No. smit (ii) and smitt, m., *fastening-cord in the edge of a sail* (Aa.). Prob. to be associated with No. smetta, f., smette, n., *a narrow opening*, and "smetta", vb. a., *to put through an opening* (Aa.). The form [smitin] with pure i in the main syllable, prob. springs from a \*smft, though it might also have arisen from a \*smitt. \*smft-presupposes a \*smfta, vb., used in

the same sense as "smetta". See smit, vb.

**smitt** [smit, smət], sb., *infection*, caused by disease. No., Fær., Sw. smitta, f., Da. smitte.

**smitt** [smit, smət], vb., *to infect*, of disease. Pres. part. smittin, *infecting*, used adjectivally in sense of *infectious*. — No., Fær., Sw. smitta, Da. smitte, vb., id.

**smitt** [smit, smət], adj., *infectious*; a s. sickness. Sa., Wests. [(smit) smət]. "s. sickness" for "s.-sickness"? See smitt, sb.

**smjill**, see smell (smill), sb.

**smjog**, vb., see smog, vb.

**smjoga**, sb., see smoga, sb.

**smjongni** [smjɔŋni], **smjongi** (smjung) [smjɔŋgi, smjɔŋgi] and **smjonger** [smjɔŋgær], sb., tabu-name in fishermen's lang. at sea for *the eel*. N.I. (and Wh.). Other forms without j are: smongner [smɔŋnær], smongi [smɔŋgi (småŋgi)], smonger [smɔŋgær (småŋgær)], smunger [smɔŋgær], smungna [smɔŋna], smoggi, smuggi [(smɔgi) smogi], smogger, smugger [smɔgær, smogær]. — [smɔŋnær, smɔŋgær]: Fe. [smɔŋnær, smɔgær, smogær]: U<sup>n</sup>. occas. [småŋgi, småŋgær]: U<sup>wg</sup>. [smogi]: U<sup>mo</sup>. [smjɔŋgi]: Wh. [smɔŋna] is reported by J. I. [smjɔŋni], the most orig. form, is found sporadically in the N.I. (U. and Fe.) and in Wh., but is very rare or archaic. From Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>., is reported [smɔŋgi] in sense of a *conger-eel*. A form spongi [spɔŋgi (spåŋgi)], noted down on Wests. [Fo.: spɔŋgi; W.: spåŋgi], has arisen from smongi by corruption. — Orig. "\*hinn smøygni", *the supple, the smooth one*, from O.N. \*smøyginn, adj., *supple, slippery*; No. smøygjen, adj., is also found in this sense. The forms a) smoggi, smuggi, b) smogger, smugger, have no doubt arisen through infl. of smog, smug, vb., *to slip on or off*.

**smju** [smjū], vb., 1) vb. n., *to slip* (U<sup>n</sup>). 2) vb. a., *to slip on or off*, esp. a garment (U<sup>n</sup>.); to s. doon de leg o' de sokk (*the stocking, sock*). 3) vb. a., *to hide away furtively*; to s. anesell ['oneself'] aff, *to steal away*; he smjud him aff, *he stole away* (U<sup>n</sup>, Fo.). — See smjug, vb.

**smjug** [smjūg, (smjug) smjɔg], vb., 1) vb. n., *to slip away*; *to squeeze through a narrow opening*; to s. t'rough a hole. Sa., Wests. [smjūg]. smju [smjū], Edm.: smue, id. 2) vb. a., *to slip (a garment) on or off*; to s. de trousers ['trousers'] aff, doon ['down']: Sa., Wests. [smjūg]. smju [smjū], Edm.: smue, id. U. occas.: smjuk [smjuk] in sense 2; to "smjuk on" a dulk (night-cap). 3) vb. a., *to hide away furtively*; *to pass something stealthily to someone*; he smjuged [smjugəd, smjɔgəd] it till (to) him (Y.; Fe.). to s. anesell ['oneself'] awaa or aff, *to steal away quietly*; he smjuged him awaa, aff, *he stole away*. Y. and Fe. [smjug, smjɔg]. — O.N. smjúga, vb. n., *to creep or squeeze through a narrow opening*. O.N. smøygja (smeygja, lcel.), vb. a., *to slip on or off*, causative to "smjúga". In Shetl. "smøygja" has been merged with "smjúga".

**smjuk**, vb., see smjug, vb. 2.

**smjut**, vb., see smut(t), vb.

**smodd** [smɔd (smɔd)], sb., *a speck, a small particle*; a s. o' meal; no ['not'] a s. — No. smutt, m. and n., *a particle*. In sense of *dirty spot*, however, the word must be Eng. smut, sb., where t may have changed to d through infl. of smodd, *particle*. In exprs. such as "no a s. o' dust", both senses are merged together.

**smog<sup>1</sup>, smug** [smog], vb., *to slip, pull off (a garment)*; s. aff; s. aff dee! *pull off your clothes!* Conn.

— O.N. *smøygja*, vb., *to slip on or off*. *smog*, *smug*, however, has not been developed phonetically from “*smøygja*”, but presupposes a \**smoga*, \**smuga*, or \**smoka*, \**smuka*; see *smuk*, vb. Cf. *smjug*, vb.

**smog<sup>2</sup>** [smɔg (smog)], vb., *to drive sheep into the small sheepfold*, *smoga*, *adjoining the big one*. Often noted down in the form *smjog* [smjɔg]. Conn. — \**smoga*, \**smuga*. See *smoga*, sb. 2.

**smoga**, **smuga** [smɔga (smɔga), smoga], sb., 1) *a narrow passage between two fences*, esp. home-field fences, tun-fences. Fe. [smoga, smɔga (smɔga)]. 2) *a small sheepfold, added to the big one*. In this sense noted down only in Conn. and esp. in the form *smjoga* (smjuga) [smjɔga, smjɔga]. — As a place-name the word is found in sense of *a narrow passage, path, hiding-hole*; nowadays in several cases found also as the name of small patches of cultivated land, strips of field. The forms of pronunc. vary, occas. with a short and occas. with a long vowel, often with dropped final a: [smɔga (smoga), smɔga, smɔg (smog), smɔg, smjɔg]. Exx.: de Smogas [smɔgas] (Grimster, Kwarf), pl., cultivated patches. de Smog [smɔg] (Head o' Klett, Wh.), a cleft in a rocky coast (gjo). de Smogs [smɔgs] (Conn.), hiding-holes. de Pettasmog [pet'asmɔg', pet'ismɔg'] or “de Pittasmog” [pit'asmɔg', pit'ismɔg'] (U<sup>n</sup>. on the east-side of Burra Firth), a passage down to a ledge in a rocky wall facing the sea: \*Péttasmoga (-smuga), \*Pittasmoga (-smuga): the Pict's hiding-hole. With inserted j: *smjog* [smjɔg] in “de Kattismjogs [kat'ismjɔgs']” (Conn.), fissures (orig. a haunt of wild cats): \**kattasmogur*. In the def. pl. form: a) de Smogins [smɔgins] (Y<sup>n</sup>.), a piece of home-field, b) de Durasmogins [dūr'rasmɔg-

'ins] (Glup, Y<sup>n</sup>.), a road along which sheep are driven: \**durasmogurnar* (with later added Eng. pl. s), “*door-passages*”. See Shetl. Stedn. p. 149 (Pettasmog p. 214). — O.N. *smuga*, f., a) *a narrow opening through which one can creep*, b) *a hiding-place*. No. *smoga*, f., *a hiding-place, a narrow passage*, *smog*, n., *inter alia a narrow passage between the houses*. Sw. dial. *smuga*, *småga*, f., *a narrow passage between the houses*. Icel. *smuga*, f., *chink, crack; a small door* (B.H.). Fær. *smoga*, f., *a narrow passage, opening (opening in a sheepfold)*. The Shetl. forms of pronunc. with long o point back to a “*smoga*”; the forms with short, close o [smoga], however, may spring partly from “*smuga*”, partly from “*smoga*”.

**smogger** [smågər], vb. a., *to take away stealthily*; to s. awaa. Fo. — \**smogra*? \**smokra*? Hardly a form of Eng. *smuggle*. Cf. *smjug*, vb. 3, and *smuk*, vb., also No. *smokla*, vb. n., *to lie in ambush, to steal along*.

**smoiler** [småilər], sb., tabu-name, sea-term, for *gun*. U<sup>n</sup>. — For \**smoller* [\*smålər]. See *smellek*, *smeller*, sb., “*the cracking one*”.

**smoill**, sb., see *smoll*, sb.

**smoit**, **smoitt** [smɔit, smɔi't, smɔit (smɔi't), smɔi't], vb., 1) vb. a., a) *to take away stealthily*; to s. a ting, to s. somet'in' awaa. U<sup>n</sup>. [smɔit]; Y<sup>n</sup>. [smɔit, smɔi't]. b) *to hand over furtively*, to s. onyting into ane's hand. Y<sup>n</sup>. [smɔi't]. 2) vb. n., *to steal along in a spying manner*. In this sense noted down in Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>., in the form *smoitt* [smɔi't]. — *smoit*(t) has arisen from an older \**smott* through softening of tt: [\*smɔt', \*smɔt']. *smoit*(t) is syn. with *smut*(t), vb. (No. *smutta*, Da. *smutte*, vb.).

**smoiti** [smɔi'ti, småi'ti], sb., *woollen night-cap*. U<sup>n</sup>. For [\*smɔi'ti] with



softened *t* from an older \*smotti. To be classed with smut(*t*), vb., (*to slip*) in sense of *to slip on (or off) a garment*. Cf. No. smott, smutt, m., *a covering, finger-stall*, lcel. smotta, f., in "hállsmotta", *the edge of a garment tying round the neck* (B.H., under "hállsmál"). For the Shetl. form smoiti cf. smoit, vb., parallel form to smut(*t*), vb.

**smoiti** [smoiti, smoi'ti], adj., *very small*; piri s., *diminutive*: a piri s. knowe ['knoll']. U<sup>n</sup>. — Prop. no doubt O.N. smátt, adj., in neut., *small, little*, from "smár"; see smutt, adj.

**smoli** [smōli], adv., *slowly, piece by piece, by degrees*. Conn. "So lunk we so smoli", *so we trudge slowly on* (Conn.), with which cf. Sw.: "Så lunka vi så småningom". — O.N. \*smáliga, adv., *slightly, inconsiderably* (O.N. smáligr, adj., *slight, inconsiderable*).

**smoll** [smóʃ], sb., *shivers, small bits*; to geng i' s. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*smull (\*smyll). Cf. smell (smill), sb.

**smolt** [smóʃt], sb., = smoll and smolter 1, sbs.; laid i' smolt. Ai. (Fogrigarth). See under smolter, sb.

**smolt, smoilt** [smóʃt, smóiʃt], vb. n., *to melt (in the mouth)*. Y<sup>n</sup>. See smelt, vb. For the form smolt cf. No. smoltna, vb. n., *to be melted, dissolved*.

**smolta, smoilta** [smóʃta, smóiʃta; smóʃta, smóiʃta], sb., *dense, stifling smoke (in a house), smoke that fills the room*; a s. o' reek; der 'r a s. o' reek i' de hus. Nm. [smóʃta, smóiʃta]: Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) and Nm<sup>w</sup>. occas. [smóʃta, smóiʃta]: Nm<sup>w</sup>. occas. In Nm<sup>n</sup>. also with dropped ending: smolt, smoilt [smóʃt, smóiʃt], a s. o' reek. — Prop. *melted or dissolved mass?* Cf. No. smelta, f., *a mass, jumble*, Sw. smelta, f., a) *as much as is melted at one time*, b) *a mass, quantity*. For the vowel o in smolta cf. smolt, vb. n., =

smelt, vb. n., *to be melted*, as well as No. smolt, n., *something melted, melted fat*.

**smolter, smoilter** [smóʃ'tər, smói'l-tər], sb., 1) *shivers, small bits*, to geng i' s.; to lay i' s., *to smash, crash*. U. 2) a) *trifles, diminutive objects*, e.g. *very small potatoes*; b) *small creatures*, esp. a) disparagingly of *small fish*, β) *endearingly of small children*. N.I. (noted down in U. and Fe.). [smóiʃ'tər] is noted down esp. in U<sup>n</sup>.; elsewhere more freq.: [smóʃ'tər]. Fe.: [smóʃ'tər] and [smóiʃ'tər]. More rarely used of a single little creature or thing (e.g. *a small child, a tiny fish*). U. occas. — smo(i)lter springs prob. from an orig. \*smuldr (\*smyldr) by hardening of *dr* to *tr*, which agrees with Shetl. phonetic rules; cf. Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 28, and for the etym. see further under smilder (smilter), sb. In sense of *small child, small children*, there is no doubt an infl. of L.Sc. smolt, sb., *a small child* (prop. *fry of salmon*) = smelt.

**smora** [smōra], sb., *clover, trifolium*. Esp. *white clover*, trifolium repens. comm. — lcel. smári, m., *white clover*, and by i-mutation: smæra, f. No. smære, m., and smæra, f., Fær. smæra, f., *clover*. Da. dial. "smære", esp. *white clover*, Sw. dial. smäre, m., and smära, f., esp. *red clover*, trifolium pratense. The Shetl. form smora may be either an old accus. form of \*smári or (more prob.) an old \*smára = \*smæra (No. and Fær.) with dropped or non-accomplished i-mutation.

**smora-girs** [smō'rage'rs', -gə'rs'], sb., *thick, luxuriant grass*. U<sup>n</sup>. Compounded with smora, sb.

**\*smornalta** [smør'na'lta], sb., *a small lump of butter*; partly in the expr. "a piri korn o' s.", *a quite small lump of butter*; gi'e me a

(piri korn o') s. Fo. — The first part is smorr, sb., *butter*. For the second part see the etym. remarks under \*nalta, sb. Note Fær. nartl, n., a *grain, particle*, found also in the compd. "smørnartl". It cannot def. be decided from which of the given Northern words nalta has arisen. It can hardly be Sw. dial. nalta, a *trifle*, because this word is a contraction of "nakot litet", O.N. "nakkvat litit", *rather little*, and therefore does not appear as part of a compd.

**smorr** [smór(r)], sb., *butter, fat substance in milk*. Noted down only in Fo., where are also found smírr [smør(r)] and smörr [smör(r)]. O.N. smær and smjør, n., *butter*.

\***smortek** [smórtæk], sb., *butter*, noted down in the expr. "krump and s.", *battered cheese-cake*. Fladab., Conn.<sup>n</sup>. — Deriv. of smorr, sb. See krump<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**smroll** [smró], sb., *shivers, small pieces of a hard, broken object*; de lime [lem = stoneware] is i' (in) s., is gane i' s. Y<sup>n</sup>. — The form smroll must have arisen by metathesis from a \*smóllr, orig. \*smul(d)r, \*smyl(d)r. [ó] in Shetl. may in this case have developed either from u, o or y. Cf. No. ("gaa i) smyllro", (*go to*) *pieces*; Fær. smyldur or smildur, sb., *shivers*. See smilder (smilter) and smolter, sbs.

**smu** [smū], vb., 1) *to slip or draw (a garment) on or off*; "s. on" dy sokk! *draw on your stocking!* U. 2) s. anesell ['oneself'], *to slink, steal along*. U. — See smju, smjug, vbs.

**smuget** [smūgət], adj., *smooth, glossy*, of hair and skin; s. hair, s. skin. St., Wests. — To be classed with No. smika (i'), vb., *to smooth* (R.).

**smug** [smog]-*frock*, sb., = smugi, smuggi, sb.

**smugi, smuggi** [(smugi) smðgi],

sb., a *frock (for outside wear)*, esp. of leather or oilskin and drawn over the head. Conn. Also smoggi [smðgi] and "smug [smog]-frock" (Conn.). — From smog<sup>1</sup>, smug, vb. See smuki, sb.

**smuk** [smük; smuk, smòk], vb., 1) vb. a., *to draw (a garment) on or off*; to "s. on" a dulk or night-cap (U<sup>n</sup>.); "s. on" dy socks! (Wh.); to s. aff a sock (Du., N.). Also *to draw or pull down a hollow, open object* (e.g. a bag) *over something*; he smuked [smukəd] a bag over my head (Wh.). 2) vb. n., *to slip*; s. t'rough, *to slip through*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>., Ai., Wests. (Onjefirth). — Noted down with long u [ū]-sound in Du. and N., in the other given places with short u [u (ð)]-sound. Acc. to Shetl. phonetic rules the word may be developed from a \*smug [\*smūg] = smjug, vb. Cf. smu [smū] = smju [smju], vb. In Conn. smug [smog] with short vowel-sound = smog, vb. Cf. with k, however, (and short vowel-sound): No. and Icel. smokka, vb., = Shetl. smuk 1.

**smuket** [(smükət) smukət], adj., *cunning, crafty*. Edm.: smookit. From smuk, vb. (q.v.), *to slip*.

**smuki** [smuki], sb., a *woollen frock*, esp. for outside wear. Wests., Du. — Prop. *that which one pulls on*. Cf. a) No. smokk and smukk, m., (*skin-*)*covering, finger-stall* (Aa.), Sw. dial. smokk, m., occas. id., Icel. smokkr, m., a *sleeveless garment covering the upper part of the body* (E. J.), O.N. smokkr, m., *woman's plastron*, b) Eng. smock, sb. The Shetl. word has the appearance of a deriv. of smuk, vb. 1.

**smukk** [(smòk) smok(k)], sb., a *thick woollen shoe consisting of several layers of scraps of cloth or rags stitched together*. comm. — Prop. *that which one slips on*

the foot. Cf. Icel. smokkr, m., *sheath, case, into which one slips something*, smokka, vb., *to put or slip into something*, No. smokk, smukk, and Sw. dial. smokk, m., *a covering, finger-stall*. Cf. the prec. word and see smuk, vb.

**smukk** [smok(k)], vb., *to tie or sew a rag about the foot of a hen or cock to prevent it from scratching up the seed-corn*; to s. hens or cocks. Wests. — Phrase: to geng like [lek] a smukket [smok(k)ət] hen, *to lift the feet high in walking*. — \*smukka = \*smokka, vb., *to draw on (a garment)*, No. and Icel. smokka, vb. See smuk, vb., and smukk, sb.

**smukket** [smókət, smok(k)ət], adj., *feathery-legged*, of birds, esp. hens; a s. hen. U. Prop. *having a covering or sheath round the legs*. Cf. Icel. smokkr, m., *a sheath*, No. smokk, smukk, m., Sw. dial. smokk, m., *a covering (finger-stall)*. See the two prec. words.

**smuks** [smoks], vb., prop. *to wear very thick and clumsy boots or shoes*, hence *to be untidy and careless about the feet*; *to wear clumsy and untidy boots or shoes*; to geng smuksin. Fe., Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — See smukk, sb., of which smuks must be a deriv., and cf. smukket, adj.

**smukset** [smoksət], adj., *wearing clumsy and untidy boots or shoes; untidy and careless about the feet*; s. aboot de feet; a s. body (person). Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Deriv. of the prec. word. Cf. smukk, sb., and smukket, adj.

**smurr** [smor(r)], sb., collect., *a collection of diminutive things*, esp. *very small potatoes*. Du. — The same word as murr<sup>1</sup>, sb.; q.v. Diff. from L.Sc. smurr, sb., *drizzling rain*, = smore, smure. Shetl. smura [smūra], smuri [smūri] of *drizzling rain* and *thick dust or smoke* is prob. L.Sc. (smure) and hardly to

be associated directly with Shetl. mur, sb. and vb.

**smut**, **smutt** [smut, smôt], vb., 1) vb. a., a) *to put or hide away stealthily*, to s. awaa; *to hand over furtively*; to s. a ting to (till) ane. U. b) s. anesell ['oneself'], *to slip stealthily*; he smuted him ['-self'] ut. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. c) s. anesell i' (into) de claes, *to slip or creep into one's clothes*; "he smuted him i' (into) de claes"; noted down acc. to J.I. in this expr. 2) vb. n., *to steal along in a spying manner*; in this sense noted down in Du<sup>n</sup>. (Sandwick) and Conn. in the forms smjut [smjut, smjôt] and smoitt [smóit]; to geng smjutin or smoittin aboot, *to go quietly about observing furtively* (Sandwick). Conn.: smjut. Sandw., Du<sup>n</sup>: smjut and smoitt. — No. smutta, vb., *to slip on or off*, smota and smuta, vb., a) vb. a., *to take away stealthily*, etc., b) vb. n., *to slip away*, smyta, vb. a., *to hide away furtively*. The Shetl. forms of pronunc. with phonetic u [u] or strong, close o [ô]-sound more prob. indicate an origin from \*smuta than from \*smutta. The latter ought rather to have given the pronunc.: [smot] with phonetic o. smoitt, however, springs from a root-form with long (double) t: \*smutta (or \*smotta).

**smuter<sup>1</sup>**, **smutter** [smutər, smôtər], vb., 1) *to take away furtively, to pilfer*. Fo. 2) s. anesell ['oneself'], *to steal away quietly*; he smut(t)erd him awaa, *he stole away*. Fo. — Deriv. of smut, vb.

**smuter<sup>2</sup>** [smutər], vb., *to speak in a low or whispering voice, to mutter*; to sit smuterin for anesell. Fo. — Cf. a) No. smuta, vb., *to speak in a low voice*, b) Shetl. muter [mutər, môtər, motər], vb., *to mutter*.

**smuti** [smuti], sb., *a person who sneaks about in a spying manner*;

noted down esp. in the expr. "to geng like [lek] a s.", *to steal about like a spy*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Deriv. of smut, vb. 2, *to steal along*.

**smuti** [smuti], adj., *hidden, secret; cunning*; s. wark ['work']. Du. From smut, vb.

**smutt**, vb., see smut, vb.

**smutt** [smôt (smut)], adj., *small, far too small or short; (too) little*; noted down only in a few exprs.: dis is rader ['rather'] s., *this is far too small (short), little* (Fe.); s. and "fairly", *little and big, small and great*. — Prop. the neuter form "smátt" of O.N. smár, adj., *small, little*.

**smutter**, see smuter<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**smør** [smør], vb., *to smear*. Noted down in Fo. in a general sense, esp. *to grease*, in Sa. esp. in the expr. "to s. de een", acc. to an old, superstitious custom: *to smear the eyes with a miraculous ointment giving the power of seeing hidden things*, mentioned in Northern fairy tales (huldresagn). Otherwise Eng. smear is used. — O.N. smyrja, vb., *to smear, anoint*.

**smörr** [smör(r)], sb., *butter, the fatty substance in milk*. Fo. Also in the forms smörr [smör(r)] and smirr [smär(r)]. Fo. — O.N. smær and smjör, n., *butter*.

**snaabek** [snabæk], sb., *a band tied round the neck of an animal*; Y<sup>h</sup>.; see sneppi (sneppek), sb.

**snagg** [snag], sb., 1) *wooden pin, knob or button*, timmer-s. Du. 2) *projecting point*; a sokkaleg (*a footless stocking*) wi' a s. ower de tae ['toe'] (P.). 3) *a wooden bolt as a door-fastening*, occas. with a handle (Fo.), also *a latch* (Du.). 4) metaph.: *obstacle*; a s. i' de way. Du. In this sense with the pronunc. [snäg] beside [snag]. — Icel. snagi, m., *a wooden peg*, No. snage, m., and snag, n., *projecting point, spike*.

Eng. snag, sb. (L.Sc. snag, sb., *a twig*. Jam.).

**snapp**<sup>1</sup> [snap], sb., *a small heap of sheaves of corn on the field*, a s. o' corn; to set s., *to put up sheaves of corn in heaps or small stacks* (U<sup>n</sup>.); de corn is standin' i' s., *the corn is standing in small stacks to dry* (De.). U<sup>n</sup>. and De. From De. reported of a small "stook", of six sheaves put together. — snapp, by change from hn to sn. Cf. O.N. "hnappr" in "lynghnappr", m., *a bundle of heather*, Icel. hnappr, knappr, m., *a bundle; sheaf*.

**snapp**<sup>2</sup> [snap], sb., *a knob, round top*. Used as a sea-term in the Fetlar fishermen's tabu-lang. for the south point of "Finni Ness" (Fe<sup>e</sup>.): de Snapp. — Is the same word as knapp and snapp<sup>1</sup>, sbs. O.N. knappr, m., *a knob, round top*.

**snapp** [snap], adj., *short in speech, answering in few, evasive words*. — May be partly a \*snappr, No. snapp, adj., *scanty, narrow*, partly a \*hnappr = O.N. knappr, adj., *scanty*.

**snappi** [snapi] and **snappek** [snapæk], sb., *a band tied round an animal's neck or foot* (U.); see sneppi, sb.

**snar** [snär], sb., 1) *kink in a rope*. 2) *loop in the cord in which a lever-balance is held during weighing*; see snarel, sb. 3) *the turn of the tide*; also *the point of time when the tide turns*; de s. o' de tide; comm. In some places only of *the first movement of the tide*; de s. o' de tide; a guid ['good'] or ill s. i' de tide. 4) *latch of a door*. Conn. — \*snar. No. snar, n., *a twist, kink (in thread)*. The senses given under 3 are to be classed with O.N. snara, vb., a) *to set in motion*, b) *to turn quickly; to twist; wring*. Meaning 4 springs from O.N. snara b.

**snar** [snär], vb., 1) vb. a., *to twist*;

to turn about rapidly. 2) vb. n., to turn round quickly. Conn. (acc. to R.C.). 3) s. a tide, to row or sail across the tide at the time when it is turning. — O.N. snara vb., a) to set in (rapid) motion, b) to turn; to twist. snar 3 is a local Shetl. expr. formed from snar, sb. 3.

**snara** [snāra]-**pin**, sb., a wooden pin used as a fish-hook in former times. U. = snivri, sb. 2.

**snarel** [snarəl, snārəl, -<sup>ə</sup>l], sb., a wooden pin put through the loop of a cord round a lever-balance for holding it when weighing (N.Roe or Wh.); b) a piece of cord round a lever-balance for holding it when weighing (Fo.). [snarəl] and [snārəl]: Fo. [snarəl] and snari [snāri]: N.Roe or Wh. — O.N. snerill, m., = snarvǫlr, m., a stick put into the loop of a rope in order to twist it (Fr.). Cf. snivri, sb.

**snaver** [snāvər], sb., a piece of wood put between the strands of a tether to prevent it from twisting. The wooden pin on a tether is inserted through the noose round the neck of the animal to prevent it from being strangled. Conn. — \*hnafr(i), with change of hn to sn in Shetl. Cf. No. knavr, knavre, m., a knob; a snout-ring, knarv, m., a knob, and knarve, m., a) a small wooden bar revolving on a pivot as a door-fastening (Fær. knarvi, m.), b) partly = "kvervel", also used in sense of wooden pin in a rope. In Sw. dial. "knävär" is found as a verb in sense of to place a wooden pin in the mouth of a calf or kid to prevent it from sucking the dam (Ri.). Cf. snever and snivri, sbs.

**snaw-berin**, **snaw-brimi**, **snaw-bøl**, sbs., see berin, brimi, bøl, sbs.

**snaw-ful** [snāful], sb., snow-bird, emberiza nivalis. comm. — O.N. snjóflugl, m., No. snjóflugl, Fær. snjófluglur, Da. (dial.) sneflugl, snow-bird.

**snaw-grima**, **snaw-kavi**, sbs., see grima, kavi, sbs.

**snäi** [snäi], sb., a blaze on the face of an animal, esp. a horse; see sni<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**snäid** [snäid], **snäied** [snäied], adj., having a blaze on the face, of an animal, esp. a horse. Fo. See snid, adj.

**snäik**, **snike** [snäi'k], vb., to sneak (Nm.), owing to the diphthong äi the word points back to O.N. snikja, vb., to sponge on, as O.N. í (ý) freq. changes to äi in Shetl. by a later Eng. infl. snäik has not been developed from Eng. sneak, vb., as Eng. ea, ee, do not change to äi in Shetl. Cf. snigg<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**snäipet** [snäipət], adj., shrunken, shrivelled, of a face; a s. face. Of a person: having a shrunken face; s.-lookin'. Du. — For older \*snipet. Cf. No. snipen, adj., short, surly; scant, and see snippen, adj.

†**snäit** [snäit], sb., 1) a morsel of food, a piece of bread, a s. o' bread (Sa.). 2) a child with a good appetite. U<sup>n</sup>. 3) the cusk; prop. sea-term, tabu-name? In sense 3 noted down in N.Roe. — A.S. snæd, f., a morsel of food. O.N. snáð (\*snæði), n., a meal. A form with t: "snäjt-" is found in Sw. dial. See †snäit, vb., and the etym. remarks given thereunder.

†**snäit** [snäit], vb., to eat, esp. with small appetite; to poke or root in the food or fodder, like a child or a pig; to s. a bit o' bread; to s. in onyting; he is aye snäitin i' somet'in'; de grice (bairn) snäits (is snäitin) i' de food; to knjark and s. U<sup>n</sup>. — A.S. snædan, O.N. snæða, vb., to eat. In form the Shetl. word approaches Sw. dial. snäjta, vb., to eat (Ri. p. 642 under "snida", vb.).

**snäpp**, vb., see snepp, vb.

**sne** [sne], sb., 1) an incision, a

*slanting cut*; in a special sense: *a piece cut on the slant from the top of a sheep's ear*, as a mark. Fe. In general sense: *slanting cut* a form snei [snei, snæi] is noted down in S.Sh. (Conn. or Du<sup>n</sup>). 2) a) *a slanting (twisted) or stooping position in preparing an attack or the carrying out of a ruse*; b) *perverted or malicious disposition; inclination to do harm or mischief*; "he is standin' wi' a s. in (atill) him"; in senses a and b. Fe. 3) in the expr.: "der 'r (der' wer') nae ['no'] s. on de fish", *the fish will (would) not take the bait*, sea-term. Fe. — O.N. sneið, f., *a slice*. With sne 1, in sense of ear-mark in sheep, cf. Fær. "sneitt", perf. part. in neut., under sned, adj. With sne 2 cf. Sw. dial. sned (\*snið), n., a) *obliquity*, b) *trick, prank*, snid, n., a) *a slanting cut* (O.N. snið, n.), b) *slanting position*, c) *trick, piece of roguery*, d) *manner, (correct) handling* (Aa.), *usage, likelihood* (R.); No. snida, vb., in the expr. "snida inn paa nokon", *to upbraid one*, O.N. sniða, vb., *to slice, cut*, in "sniða til", *to seize the opportunity, to set to work*. sne, in the expr. given under 3, has prob. a root-meaning: *correct mode or practice*; see further under sni<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**sne** [snæ], vb., *to cut*; esp. in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea; to s. de bait, *to cut up the bait*. Also snei [snæi], which may have arisen either from sne or sni. — O.N. sneiða, vb., *to cut*, = sniða. Cf. sni, vb.

**snebbek** [snæbək], sb., *a piece of rope round the neck of an animal (a calf)*; N.I. occas.; see snepi, sb.

**sned** [snæ<sup>3</sup>d], adj., properly perf. part., *with a piece cut astant from the top*, of a marked ear in sheep; a s. lug. Fe. — To be classed with

sne, sb. 1. Cf. Fær. sneitt, perf. part. in neut., from sneiða, vb., *to cut*, used in the same sense as Shetl. sned, and denoting the same kind of ear-mark in sheep. Cf. kned, adj.

**sneg** [snæg], sb., *a blaze on the face of a horse*. Wests. occas. (Ai., W.). — Prob. a \*snæki, n., deriv. of \*snákr, Fær. snákur, snáki, m., *snout, muzzle*, No. snok (oo), m. Cf. Fær. snákutur, adj., a) *snoutish, with sleek hair brushed smoothly back*, b) *having a blaze on the face* (of an animal, horse).

**sneget<sup>1</sup>** [snægət], adj., *having a blaze on the face*, of a horse. Wests. occas. (Ai., W.). — Prob.: \*snækinn, adj., derived from \*snákr, m., *a snout*. Cf. Fær. snákutur, adj., *snoutish*, partly in the same sense as Shetl. sneget. See sneg, sb.

**sneget<sup>2</sup>** [snægət], adj., *cunning and malicious*, esp. in the compd. "ill-s." S. Sh. — Prob. \*snækinn, prop. *snoutish*, and thus the same word as sneget<sup>1</sup>. Cf. No. snæk, snæken, adj., *obtrusive, prying*, and see further ill-sneget and ill-snuget, -snuket, adjs.

**snegg** [snæg (snæg, sneg)] and more comm. **snigg** [snig, sneg], vb., 1) *to neigh, whinny*, of a horse. N.I. and several places. The form snegg (beside snigg) is noted down only in N.I. 2) *to snigger*. — O.N. hneggja, vb., *to neigh, whinny*. Cf. negg, vb.

**snegger, snigger** [(snægər, snægər) snegər], sb., sea-term, tabu-name for horse. U. (U<sup>wg</sup>). Prop. *neigher*. O.N. \*hneggjari, m. See the foll. word.

**sneggin, sniggin** [snegin, snigin], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for horse. Du. and several other places; esp. [snigin]: Du., written sniggin. Also sneggom, sniggom [snegom, snigom]: Papa St.; Lunn.; Wh.; N<sup>n</sup>. [snegom]: Lunn.; Wh.; N<sup>n</sup>. [snigom]: Papa. —

Prop. *neigher*, \*hneggjng, m., from O.N. hneggja, vb., *to neigh, whinny*. See the prec. word, and cf. neggi, sb.

**snei<sup>1</sup>** [snei, snæi], sb., *an incision, a slanting cut* (Conn. or Du<sup>n</sup>.); see sne and sni<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**snei<sup>2</sup>** [snæi], sb., *a blaze on the face of an animal (a horse)*. Ai. occas. (Onjefirth) and several other places. See sni<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**snei** [snæi], vb., *to cut*, esp. used as a sea-term. See sne and sni, vbs.

**sneid** [snæid], **sneied** [snæið], adj., *having a blaze on the face*, of a horse. Ai. and several places. Edm. has "sneyd, a horse with a white nose". — See further snid, adj.

†**snekk**, **sneck** [(snæk) snæk], sb., (*small*) *fishing-ground close to the shore*, esp. for cod-fishing; a codlin-s. Du. — Is a translation of skor, skorr, sb., in sense of *fishing-ground* (prop. *score*) into L.Sc. sneck, sb., *a cut, incision*.

**sneldet** [snæ<sup>o</sup>ldət], adj., *surlly; dis-obliging*, esp. in the compd. ill-sneldet, noted down esp. of a fish that will not take the bait. Wests. (Sa., Fo.). — \*snældótr, "snouted", formed by i-mutation from O.N. snáldr, m., *a snout*. See snold, sb., and ill-sneldet, adj.

**snell** [snæl, snæl] and **snill** [snel], adj., 1) *pure, clear*, esp. of white colour; as s. as snaw ['snow'], *as white as snow*; a s. sheep, *a white sheep with a snow-white forehead* (Fo.: snill). Also in the compd. "s.-white", *snow-white*. 2) *keen and biting*, of cold, a cold wind; a s. wind; he (*the weather*) is very s. de day ['to-day']. 3) *sharp, shrill, piercing*, of sound (Fe.). 4) *intensive in compds.* such as: s.-dry, *bone-dry* (Fe.). See ante "s.-white". — No. snjell (snell), adj., *inter alia pure, clear*, also of the air: *bright and cold* (R.); *somewhat acrid* (esp. of beverage, taste). Fær. snjallur [snjadlör], adj., *inter alia*

*loud, shrill*. N.Eng. dial. and L.Sc. snell, adj., *sharp, piercing, biting*, e.g. of wind. O.N. snjallr, adj., is handed down in deviating senses (*able; brave; shrewd; eloquent*, etc.).

**snell** [(snæl) snæl] and **snill** [snel], adv., *hastily*; too s. dried, *dried too quickly*, e.g. of corn dried in a pot, burstin (Y<sup>h</sup>). — O.N. snellt, adv., is handed down esp. in a metaph. sense: *in a hasty or agitated temper* (Fr.). Cf. Germ. schnell, adj. and adv., *quick*.

**snellet?**, adj., *light-coloured or white and having a snow-white face*, of sheep. Edm. has: "snaelit (applied to sheep), light-coloured in body with a white face". Either a derived form from snell, adj., or a \*snæ-litr, *snow-tinted*. a "snaelit" sheep = a snell sheep; see snell, adj. 1.

**snepp** [snæp, snæp], vb., a) *to tie; to clench*; to s. de bands, de nev, *to clench the hands, the fist*. In Du. comm.: "to s. de hands", but "to 'steek' de nev". to s. de mesi, *to tie the bearing-bands around the straw-work basket*, in transport by pack-horse. N.I. occas. used beside knepp and hnepp. Du. [snæp]. b) *to span, reach (round, over)*; I canno s. it, *I cannot span (round, over) it*; I canno s. ower my wrist, *I cannot span round my wrist*. Du. [snæp]. — Beside snepp, a form snäpp [snäp, snäp], esp. in sense a, is noted down in Du. — snepp for hnepp by a change hn > sn. O.N. hneppa and kneppa, vb., *to pinch; squeeze*. See hnepp and knepp, vbs.

**sneppi** [snæpi, snæpi], sb., *a band round the neck or foot of an animal, a band by which a (young) animal is tethered*, esp. in the stall; a band round the neck of a calf (cow, pig), round the foot of a lamb or sheep. N.I. (U.). The form sneppi is peculiar to U. (U<sup>n</sup>). From Y. and

Fe. is reported *sneppæk* [snɛpək] *sneppæk*. More rarely *snepp* [snɛp, snɛp] with dropped final vowel. Other forms (all peculiar to N.I.) are: a) *snebbæk* [snæbək], b) without i-mutation: *snappi* [snapi], *snappek* [snapək], *snebbæk* [snæbək], c) *snippe* [snɛpək]. *snappi* and *snappek*: U. (*snappi*: U<sup>n</sup>; *snappek*: U<sup>mo</sup>). *snebbæk*: Y<sup>h</sup>. *snippe*: Fe<sup>h</sup>. Outside N.I.: *halsband* and "craigband" (L.Sc. *craig*, sb., *neck*). — \**hneppi*, n., or \**hneppa*, f., with the change hn > sn in Shetl. Cf. Sw. dial. *knäppa*, f., *small collar round the neck of a calf*, No. *kneppe*, n., *a snout-ring*. See *snepp*, vb., with which *sneppi*, etc., is to be classed.

**sner** [sner], sb., *the turn of the tide*, a s. o' tide (Fo.); see *snar*, sb.

**snever** [snɛvər], sb., *a piece of wood put between the strands of a tether*. Conn. Also *snæver* [snævər]: Conn. — Prob. a \**hnefri*. See *snaver* and *snivri*, sbs.

**snever** [snɛvər], vb., 1) *to poke one's nose into, to be bent upon getting something*, to s. efter a ting (Snaranes, Sa<sup>a</sup>). 2) *to ingratiate oneself*. Sa. — No. *sneva*, Fær. *snevja*, vb., *to snuff, scent*, Icel. *snefja*, vb., *to scent out*. O.N. *snefja*, vb., is handed down in the expr. "sitja snaför til", *to be bent upon* (Fr.).

**sni<sup>1</sup>** [snī (snī)], sb., 1) *a cut*. Partly also *snäi* [snäi]. 2) *correct mode or usage?* noted down in the exprs.: der 'r a ill s. [snī] upo de fish, *the fish will not take the bait* (W.), der ' wer' no a s. [snī] on her (de fish) de day, *the fish were not inclined to take the bait to-day* (Nm<sup>w</sup>). Cf. *sne*, sb. — O.N. *snið*, n., *a cut*. With *sni*, in the senses given under 2, cf. No. *snid*, n., (*cut, slanting cut*) in sense of (*correct mode* (Aa.), *usage, likelihood* (R.).

**sni<sup>2</sup>** [snī], sb., *a blaze on the face*

*of an animal, esp. a horse*. Sa., Wests. *snei* [snæi]: Ai. occas. (Onje-firth). *snäi* [snäi]: fairly comm. with anglicising of long i to äi. — Prob. an orig. \**snýði*, n., from \**snúðr*, m., *snout, muzzle*. Cf. Fær. *snýði* (sníði) [snói], n., *snout; face* (jokingly, endearingly), Icel. *snúðr*, m., *a snout* (B.H.), Da. *snue*, vb., *to sniff*, L.G. *snau*, *trunk, snout*. Fær. *snáð*, f., *a (white) stripe down the face of an animal*, is cognate with Shetl. *sni*. For the development of meaning of *sni* cf. Fær. *snákutur*, adj., a) *having a smooth, glossy forehead*, b) *having a (white) stripe down the face* (of an animal, esp. a horse), and the relation of this adj. to Fær. *snákur*, *snáki*, m., No. *snok* (oo), m., Sw. dial. *snok*, f., *a snout, muzzle*. See *snidel*, sb.

**sni** [snī], vb., *to cut*; he *snid* [snīd] him in his finger, *he cut his finger* (Y<sup>b</sup>.); to s. de bait, *to cut up the bait*; "boy, du is sniin [snīin] yon nebord ower drøg" (U<sup>wg</sup>), expr. used at sea; see *nebord*, sb., and *drøg*, adj. s. aff, *to cut off*. Also *sniv* [snīv]: N.I. occas.; Wh. — O.N. *sníða*, vb., *to cut*. See *sniv*, vb.

†**snibb** [snɪb], vb., *to snip off, to cut (a piece) right off*, s. aff; also *to cut the hair too close* (to s. de head). May be partly No. *snubba*, vb., *to snip off, curtail*, etc. — see the two foll. words — partly Eng. *snub*, dial. *snib*, vb., id. i for u in *snibb* agrees with Shetl. phonetic rules, but may, however, be due to L.Sc. infl.

**snibbet** [snɪbət], adj., *stumpy, too short*. U<sup>n</sup>. Also *having the hair cut too close* (acc. to J.I.). Fær. *snubbutur*, No. *snubbutt*, adj., id. i in *snibbet* is prob. due to L.Sc. infl. See †*snibb*, vb.

**snibset** [snɪbsət], adj., *having a short, broad face*, s.-faced. Sa., Wests.



— Deriv. of snibbet, adj. — For the s.-deriv. cf. No. snypsen, adj., *surlly, abrupt*.

**snid** [snīd], adj., *blazed*, appl. to the face of an animal, esp. a horse; a s. horse. Sa., Wests. Other forms, arisen by diphthongization of i, are: a) sneid [snæid], sneied [snæiəd]; Ai. and several other places; and more comm.: b) snäid [snäid], snäied [snäiəd]. — From sni<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**snidel** [snidəl], sb., *a blaze*, esp. on a sheep (a white stripe on a dark sheep and conversely). Fo. — \*snýðill? Extended form of \*snid, which is prob. an old \*snýði, n., i-mutated form from (O.N.) \*snýðr, m., *a snout, muzzle*. See further sni<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**snideld** [snidəld], adj., *blazed, having a white (black) stripe*, snidel, *down the face*, of a dark (light) animal, respectively, esp. a sheep. Fo. — Formed from the prec. word.

**snig** [snīg, snig], vb., *to sneak in to get something, to sponge*; to come snigin, *to come sponging* (Fo.: [snig]); to s. upon one, *to sponge upon someone, esp. for food* (U<sup>n</sup>.: [snig]). — O.N. snikja, vb., (*to steal in*) *to sponge on*; Sw. dial. snika (snikas) efter, *to be greedy for*. snig is somewhat nearer in meaning to O.N. snikja than to Eng. sneak, vb., as the change k > g also indicates a Northern origin. Besides, the form snäik (q.v.) can spring only from O.N. snikja, by anglicising of i, and not from Eng. sneak. See snigg<sup>2</sup> and snik, vbs.

**snigg** [snig], sb., *a bite (something to bite), a snack, a light meal*. Nm. — Cf. Sw. dial. snugga, f., *a small piece, a bit*, and see snjag<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**snigg<sup>1</sup>** [snig, sneg], vb., 1) *to whinny, to neigh*, of a horse. 2) *to snigger*. See snegg, vb.

**snigg<sup>2</sup>** [snig], vb., *to hang on in order to get something, esp. food*; to s. upon one, *to sponge on some-*

*one*. U<sup>n</sup>. — No. and Sw. snugga, vb., *to sponge on someone*. O.N. snugga, vb., *to long for something?*

**snigger, sniggin, sniggum**, sb., see snegger, sneggin, sbs.

**snigl** [snig<sup>2</sup>], vb., *to kill (a goose)*. Nm. See snikl, vb.

**snik** [snik], vb., *to sponge on, to continue asking for something*: “yon fellow is aye (*always*) snikin” (U<sup>m</sup>o.).

— Syn. with O.N. snikja, vb., *to sponge on*, and diff. from Eng. sneak, vb. — For a form snäik, “snike”, from O.N. snikja, see snäik, vb.

**snikk** [snik], vb., *to cut out, chip*; to s. a piece o’ wood. O.N. snikka, \*snioka, vb., id., No., Fær., Sw. snikka. Also Eng. dial.: snick, vb. sneck [(snæk) snæk], after L.Sc. sneck, is now more common.

**snikkel<sup>1</sup>** [snikəl], sb., *a wooden hook*, used in fishing. Sa., Wests., Du. — May be the same word as the foll. snikkel from \*hnykill, \*knykill, with root-meaning *knot, knob*. Cf. a) snott, b) snaver (snever), snivri, sbs., and cf. snukkel, snjukkel, sbs.

\***snikkel<sup>2</sup>** [snikəl], sb., *projecting hill*, in place-names such as “de Nia [nīa]-snikkels” (Wh.), pl., hills, in which the word is partly a common noun. — \*hnykill, with change hn > sn in Shetl. O.N. knykill, m., *a small bump, protuberance* (Fr.). See snukkel (snjukkel), sb.

**snikl, snikkel** [snik<sup>2</sup>, snik<sup>2</sup>, snæk<sup>2</sup>, -əl], vb., *to cut, esp. with a single cut*, noted down esp. in the foll. exprs.: a) to s. a goose [gøs], *to kill a goose by a single cut over the head*. Nm. [snik<sup>2</sup>, snæk<sup>2</sup>]. De. [snik<sup>2</sup>]. b) to s. a piltek, *to make a cut half-way through the back of a coalfish*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. [snik<sup>2</sup>]. c) s. aff, *to cut off quickly and carelessly*. Voe, Du. [snik<sup>2</sup>, snik<sup>2</sup>]. d) to sever a bird’s head by a single twist of the neck, to s. de

head aff o' a cock. c) fig.: *to give someone a drubbing*; "I 'll s. dee". Conn. [snik<sup>o</sup>l]. — \*snikka (\*sniðkla). No. snikka (\*sniðka), vb., a) *to cut out* (Aa.), ß) *to cut with a single stroke* (Aa.).

**snikki-pel** [snik'ipel'], sb., *a plain wooden button*. Papa Stour. — For snikki see snikkel<sup>1</sup>, sb. The word may, however, also represent a snitti, found in the compd. snittiperl, sb. For the second part see pel<sup>1</sup>, sb. Cf. a) snitt (snitti), b) snivri, sbs.

**snild** [snild], sb., 1) *correct behaviour, tact, courtesy*; now mostly negatively; he has nae ['no'] s.; der 'r nae s. in (wi') him, *he has no tact, he is uncivil and rough in his behaviour*. Fo. 2) *ingenuity; shrewdness; innate sense*, = "mother-wit"; negatively in exprs. as: he had no dat muckle s., at...., *he had not so much (innate) sense that....*: Fo. — O.N. snild, f., *ingenuity; skill; shrewdness; eloquence*, etc. With Shetl. snild 1 cf. No. snild (for "snjell"), adj., in senses such as *comely; well-behaved; complacent* (Aa.), Sw. snäll, adj., *active, smart; well-behaved*.

**snippe** [snipæk (snepæk), snöpæk], sb., 1) *the snipe*; esp. of horsgok, "horse-gok", scolopax gallinago (q.v.). "muckle s.", *woodcock*. 2) metaph.: *a giddy girl*. — The pronunc. [snöpæk] is noted down esp. in U. and Fe. — No. snipa, f., *snipe*, in a couple of compds. (myrsnipa, strandsnipa); with long i-sound: Icel. and Fær. "snípa" in "mýrisnípa", f. With short vowel and long p as in Shetl.: Da. sneppe, Sw. snäppa, f., *snipe*.

**snippen** [snipən, snöpən], adj., 1) *short and scanty* = snibbet; "why has du made it so s.?" *why have you made it so scanty, cut it so short?* N. [snipən, snöpən]. 2) metaph.: *short, snappish*; a s. answer. N.Roe [snipən]. 3) *having a hard, somewhat pinched face and thin,*

*compressed lips; s.-faced*. Du. Cf. snogg, kirpet, adjs. — No. a) snipen (i'), snipp, snippleg, adjs., inter alia *sullenly abrupt* (snipen), *very scanty, pinched* (R.), b) snuppen, snuppeleg, snupputt, adjs., *surlly, short, abrupt; scanty, pinched*.

**snippi** [snipi], adj., *hasty, short-tempered*. U<sup>n</sup>, bu. L.Sc. and Eng. dial. snippy, adj., id. See snippen, adj.

**snipr, snipper** [snipər (snepər), snöpər], sb., 1) *something contracted, puckered, rolled up or entangled; tangled knot*; it is (gotten) in a s. 2) *peevish mood*; in a s. Fo. [snipər]. — snipr (snopr) for older \*snirp (\*snorp) by metathesis of r and p. No. snyrpa (snurpa), vb., *to wrinkle, pucker*, = snerpa, vb. Sw. dial. snörp = snärp, n., *something contracted, drawn together*. See snopr, vb.

**snipr, snipper** [snipər (snepər), snöpər], vb., *to contract, pucker, esp. the face*; to s. op de face. N.I. snipperd op, *contracted or wrinkled, shrunken* (U<sup>n</sup>). — Prob. "\*snyrpa" with metathesis of r and p in Shetl.: \*snirp > snipr; see the prec. word. No. snyrpa [snurpa], vb., *to wrinkle* (Aa.), *to turn up one's nose* (R.). Sw. snörpa, vb., *to draw together, to ruck*. See snopr, vb.

**sniprek** [snip<sup>o</sup>ræk (snep<sup>o</sup>ræk), snöp<sup>o</sup>ræk, snöp<sup>o</sup>äræk], sb., 1) *something contracted, rolled up or entangled; tangled knot*; syn. with snip(pe)r, sb. in a s., *entangled*. 2) *a heap of objects massed together*. Ai. and St. [snöp-]. 3) *a small piece of ground, a small part of a peat-bog left uncut*. U<sup>n</sup>. [snöp-]. 4) a) *a person having a puckered, wrinkled and grim face*; b) *a churlish, unpleasant fellow*. Y<sup>n</sup>. [snöp-]. a s. face, *a grim face* (Y<sup>n</sup>). — Derivative of snipr, snipper, sb., q.v. sniprek 3 is poss. in proper sense *a dry, barren piece of ground (peat-bog)*. Note, however, snipri, sb.

**snipret** [snɪp<sup>ə</sup>rət (snɛp<sup>ə</sup>rət), snɛp<sup>ə</sup>-rət, snɛp<sup>ə</sup>ˈrət], adj., *contracted, pinched*, comm. of a person's face; a s. face; a s.-lookin' crætur'. — For the more rare snirpet from \*snypinn or \*snypóttir (\*snurp-). See snipr, snipper, sb. and vb. No. snorpen, perf. part. and adj., *contracted* (Aa.), snurp, snurpen, snyrpen, adj., a) *puckered*, b) *slightly offended* (R.). — In Du. is found an extended form: snipreket, sniprikit [snɪp<sup>ə</sup>ˈrɛkɪt; snɪp<sup>ə</sup>ˈrɛkɪt], derived from sniprek.

**snipri** [(snɪpɪ) snɛpɪ], sb., *several adjoining ledges in a peat-pit with piled-up peats to be dried; a s. o' peats, a heap of closely-piled peats on adjoining ledges*. U<sup>n</sup>. — No doubt something *contracted or tangled, a heap of closely-massed objects*; see sniprek, sb. 2.

**snips** [snɪps, snɛps], adj., 1) *short, brusque*; he was very s. wi' me, *he was very short with me*. U<sup>n</sup>. [snɪps]. 2) *cut straight across*, in the expr. "to rin s.", *to divide profits or earnings equally* (Nm.), esp. *a haul of fish among the crew* (Fe.). Nm.: [snɪps]. Fe.: [snɪps, snɛps]. — No. snypsen, adj., *snappish, surly*. Fær. snipsur, snypsur [snɪpsúr], adj., *abruptly broken off*, esp. *very steep, perpendicular*. Sw. dial. snippsk, snippsug, adj., a) *sneering*, b) *easily offended*. Owing to the common change kn, hn > sn in Shetl. Norn, snips may, however, also be No. knips, adj., *brusque, short-tempered*.

**snirk** [snɪˈrɪk (snɛˈrɪk), snɛˈrɪk, snɛˈrɪk (snɔˈrɪk)], vb., *to creak*, e.g. of a door, of (new) leather shoes or boots, of a grinding sound as of a cow chewing grass. Forms with softened (as well as unsoftened) n are noted down in N.Sh. and S.Sh. By J. I. are also reported the forms of pronunc. [snɪˈrɪk, snɛˈrɪk] and more rarely [snɔˈrɪk]. Also knirk, which is less

freq. than snirk. In Du. partly nirk. — snirk prob. from knirk through a middle form \*hnirk. For the common change hn (kn) > sn in Shetl. Norn see Introd. V (also N.Spr. VII), § 32. No. knerka (and gnirka), vb., Da. knirke, vb., id.

**snirket** [(snɛˈrɪkət) snɛˈrɪkət (snɪ-)], adj., *pinched, shrivelled, puckered*, esp. of a face, "s.-faced"; a s.-faced umek (umek = umag), *manikin*. Du. — \*snyrkinn? Icel. snorkinn, No. and Da. dial. snorken, Sw. dial. snorken and snurken, adj. (perf. part.), *wrinkled, shrivelled*, from(O.N.)\*snerka, vb. n., *to become shrivelled*, No. snerka. O.N. snerkja, vb. a., *to wrinkle up*. See snolket, adj.

**snirpet** [snɛˈrɪpət, snɛˈrɪpət (snɪ-)], adj., a) of a face: *pinched, lean, shrunken*; a s. face; b) of a person: *having a small, lean and pinched face*; a s. body. Y., Fe. — \*snypinn (or \*snypóttir). See further the more common snipret, adj., as well as snip(pe)r, sb. and vb. Cf. kirp, kirpet, adj.

**snisk** [snɪsk, snɪsk], sb., *fodder for a pig, esp. refuse of corn from the threshing-floor*. Fo. — No. snusk, n., *refuse; leavings* (Aa.), snuska, vb., *to sniff for food*. Short i in Shetl. corresponds freq. to O.N. u. In form Da. and Sw. "snask" are more remote. Cf. njaf and sjav, sbs.

**snisk** [snɪsk (snɪsk)], vb., *to rain or snow very slightly; to begin to rain or snow*; he is sniskin (ut o' him); he is awaa to s. ut o' him again. Y. (Y<sup>h</sup>). — May be classed with snisk, sb. Cf. Da. "snuskvejr", *rough, rainy weather*. See further under nisk, sb. and vb.

**snisl** [snɪs<sup>ə</sup>l (snɪs<sup>ə</sup>l)], vb., = snisk, vb., but also more freq. *to hail slightly*; he is snislín [snɪslɪn]. Y. (Y<sup>h</sup>). — The relation to the prec. word and to snisk, sb., is not quite clear.

See the etym. remarks given under *nisk*, vb.

**snislie** [snisli (snisli)], adj., in the expr. "a s. shooer", a very slight shower, esp. a hail-shower; s. shooers. Y<sup>h</sup>. Deriv. of *snisl*, vb.

**snistel** [snistəl], **snister** [snistər], sb., tabu-name (esp. sea-term in fishermen's lang.) for *cat*. Sa<sup>e</sup>. and Ai., Wests. — Prop. *the sniffing one?* Sw. dial. "snustär, snöstär", vb., to scent, sniff (Ri.), may poss. be compared.

**snister** [snistər], sb., a grain, particle. Y. (Y<sup>m</sup>). — Cf. No. *snysa*, f., a particle (Aa.), prop. a pinch of snuff (R.), i-mutated deriv. of "snus" m., a) a pinch of snuff; b) a grain, particle (Aa.). *snist(er)* may, however, equally well spring from No. *snuss*, m., a grain (R.); short *ī* in Shetl. corresponds freq. to short *u* in Northern languages.

**snit** [snit] *snit*, vb., 1) to blow the nose, to s. de nose. Also *snäit*, "snite" [snäi't], by anglicising of an older long *ī*, orig. *y*. 2) to snuff a candle; to s. de candle. — O.N. *snýta*, vb., to blow the nose. No. *snyta*, vb., a) to blow the nose; b) to snuff a candle. Sc. and Eng. dial. *snite* (and *snet*).

**snitt** [snət, snit], sb., 1) a conical piece of wood provided with grooves, used in rope-making. U<sup>n,w.</sup>: [snit]. Elsewhere more comm.: [snət]. Also *snitti* [(sniti) snəti]: U<sup>wg</sup>; Du. and several other places. See *snott*, sb., which is the orig., but now rarer, form. 2) a piece of wood, a roller, put on a boat's gunwale for pulling the fishing-line over. U<sup>wg</sup>: [snit] and *snitti* [snəti]. 3) a peg or button, esp. wooden button, a) in a leather jacket (later also an oil-skin jacket). Br.: *snitti* [sniti], Wests. occas. (see *snittiperl*, sb.), b) wooden hook, formerly used in fishing; *snitti*. More commonly in this sense: *snivri*. 4) a small, insignificant thing (in-

*animate object*) or creature; a s. o' a ting; a s. o' a brismek (a quite small cusk). Whiteness, Wd. [snit]. 5) an ill-tempered person, esp. a small, ill-tempered and somewhat malicious person. Wests. [snit]. In this sense also *snittek* [snitək]: Wests. occas. and S.Sh. — O.N. *knøtt*, m., a ball, cone, in Shetl. Norn with change of initial *kn* > *hn* > *sn*. No. *knott*, m., a) cone, knob, inter alia a conical piece of wood, used in rope-making; b) a short, thick body, a stunted person, a little boy, etc. See further *nitt*, *nittek*, sb., and esp. for meaning 5: *natti*, sb.

**snitter**<sup>1</sup> [snitər (snetər)], sb., 1) severe cold, very cold weather, a s. o' cauld ['cold']; — a nipping wind, a cauld s. 2) bad, morose mood; ill-temper; passion, esp. of a sudden fit of bad temper; (to be) in a s.; he was in a s. Wests. (Fo., Sa.). — *snitter*, \**snitr* represents (in any case in meaning 1) \**snirt*, \**snert*, by metathesis of *r* and *t*. Cf. Fær. *snertur*, m., bad weather with cold (esp. of short duration), cold wind; Da. *snert*, c., kuldesnert, sting of cold; No. *snert*, m., a) a flick, smack, b) a slight attack, e.g. of illness (O.N. *snerta*, vb., to touch). Meaning 2 may spring from a root-meaning contracting; wrinkling; see *snitter*<sup>1</sup>, vb. Note, however, the foll. *snitter*, from which the meaning bad humour also might be explained.

**snitter**<sup>2</sup> [snitər (snetər), snətər], sb., 1) a knot, kink, twist on thread; "run op in a s.", run up in a knot or kink, unevenly twined, of worsted. Fo. [snitər]. 2) badly and unevenly spun worsted, = *nitter*; a er (a particle) o' s. Du. [snətər]. 3) short, curly wool on sheep; also in a wider sense of hair that curls; in a s., very curly, of hair, wool. Ai., Wests. [snitər]. 4) immature, scantily-grow-

*ing corn*; a s. o' corn. Du. [snøtər]. — Prob. to be referred to Sw. knöttra, f., *knot*. That sn in snitter<sup>2</sup> must be an orig. kn (hn) is rendered probable by the form nitter in the same sense, and also by the meaning of snitret, adj., which assimilates to Sw. dial. knöttrug, "knåtrug", adj. Cf. also njatr<sup>1</sup>, sb., *immature corn*, and the etym. remarks thereunder.

**snitter<sup>1</sup>** [snitər (snøtər)], vb., *to contract, wrinkle; to wrinkle the nose (in snappishness)*; de dog (cat) is snitterin op his (her) nose (Sa.); a snitterin body, *an ill-tempered or hasty person* (Sa.). — May spring from O.N. snerta, vb., otherwise found in sense of *to touch*; No. snerta, vb., is used in a single sense syn. with "snerka" and "snerpa", vbs.; see snip(p)er (and snopper), sb. and vb. For the metathesis of r and t cf. snitter<sup>1</sup>, sb., prop. *flick*. But as t occas. represents k, and conversely, in apposition with r and l in Shetl. Norn, it is more probable (since "snerta" is not otherwise found in the Northern langs. in sense of *to contract, wrinkle*) that Shetl. snitter, older snitr, may have arisen from \*snikr, which, with the usual metathesis of r in Shetl., is again developed from O.N. snekja, vb., *to wrinkle*, e.g. *one's nose*, or from a \*snyrkja, cognate with snekja; No. snyrkja, vb., *to wrinkle (one's nose)*.

**snitter<sup>2</sup>** [snitər (snøtər), snøtər], vb. n., *to form twists and knots*, of woollen yarn when spun or twined too hard; "yarn snitters op, when twined too hard" (Sa.). — May be a \*knytra, vb., from \*knuotr-, \*knotr-, in sense of *knot*; see snitter<sup>2</sup>, sb., and snitret<sup>3</sup>, adj.

†**snitter<sup>3</sup>** [snitər], vb., *to snigger, giggle*. Cf. L.Sc. snotter, vb., *to laugh good-naturedly* (Jam.).

**snitteret, snitret<sup>1</sup>** [snit'ərət' (snet'

ərət')], adj., *very cold, sharp, bitter*, of weather; s. wadder; a s. cauld, *a bitter cold*; a s. day; s. hail, *small, scattered hail (small hail-shower) with rather strong wind* (Wh.). — From snitter<sup>1</sup>, sb. Cf. M.E. sniter, *to snow*.

**snitteret, snitret<sup>2</sup>** [snit'ərət' (snet'ərət')], adj., *contracted, wrinkled; fierce, ill-tempered*, of a person's face, appearance; a s. face; "he's got a s. look on him" (acc. to J.I.). — For \*snikret, by metathesis from snirket? See snitter<sup>1</sup>, vb. Cf. snirket, adj. For a possible double form cf. snirpet and snipret, adjs. Just as snitter<sup>1</sup>, vb., might be associated with "snerta", snitteret might be associated with No. snerten (snørtten, snørtten, snurt, snurten), adj., *easily offended, touchy, surly*, which is doubtful, however, as the root-meanings seem to differ.

**snitteret, snitret<sup>3</sup>** [snit'ərət' (snøt'ərət')], adj., a) *knotty, lumpy, unevenly twined*, of woollen yarn; b) *short and curly*, of wool on sheep, partly also of hair (Ai.: snit'ərət'). — Sw. dial. knöttrug, adj., a) *knotty*, b) of wool on sheep: *very short and curly*. See snitter<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**snittiperl** [snit'ipēr'ɔ'l], sb., a *wooden button* (Sa<sup>c</sup>, Snaranes, Ai<sup>w</sup>). From snitt, sb., and perl, sb. Cf. snikki-pel, sb.

**sniv** [sniv], vb., *to cut* (Wh., Fe., U.); see sni, vb.

**snivel** [snivəl (snivəl)], sb., a *small sprout of horn of an animal*. Nm. [snivəl]; De. [snivəl]. In N.I. comm. with added suffix: snivlek [sniv'ɔ'lək, sni'vələk']. — O.N. knýfill, m., a *small, not fully-developed horn*, Icel. hnýfill, m., No. knyvla, f. Shetl. snivel from \*knivel through a middle form \*hnivel. — See snivlek, sb., which is found also in another sense. Cf. snukkel (snjukkan), sb.

**sniver<sup>1</sup>** [snivər], vb., *to form a twining in a rope by means of a*

*stick*, *snivri(n)-pin*; to *s.* a rope. Ti., De.? See *snivri*, *sb.*

**sniver**<sup>2</sup> [snivər (snevər)], *vb.*, to *snuff*, *sniff*, *scent*; to *s.* after some't'in'; de dog is *sniverin* [sniv'ərɪn] efter de "kyunnin" (rabbit). U<sup>n</sup>. Less audible than "snifter", *vb.* — Parallel form to *snever*, *vb.*; *q.v.* *i* in *sniver* may be due to infl. of Eng. *sniff*, L.Sc. (and Shetl.) *snifter*, *vb.*s.

**snivi** [snivi]-*horn*, *sb.*, *snuff-horn*. U<sup>n</sup>.wg. — *snivi* may be either a) a \*snýf-, by *i*-mutation from \*snúf, with which cf. No. *snuva*, *vb.*, to *snuff*, or b) Da. *snive*, *vb.*, to *sniff*, *snuff*. Meanwhile as *snivlek*, *small*, *stumpy horn*, \*knýfill, \*hnýfill, is also found in sense of *snuff-horn*, thus in U<sup>n</sup>.: "snivlek [sniv'lək]-horn", and as *snivi*, \*hnýf-, is found in the compd. "snivi-pin" in sense of *button*, *peg*, some confusion may have taken place.

**snivi** [snivi, snivi]-*pin*, *sb.*, a) *short wooden pin*, formerly used as a *fish-hook*. Sa. [snivi]. b) *wooden pin to which the fish-hook is fixed by splicing*. U<sup>n</sup>.: [snivi]. In U<sup>n</sup>. *snarapin* is used in sense a. — \*hnýf(i), deriv. with *i*-mutation of O.N. *hnúfr*, *m.*, rounded top; see *nivi*, *sb.* *snivri*, *sb.*, *q.v.*, is more common than *snivi*.

**snivlek** [sniv'lək (sniv'lək), sni'vələk], *sb.*, 1) *small sprout of horn of an animal*, = *snivel*, *sb.* N.I. 2) *sprout of a cabbage-plant*. N.I. Deriv. of *snivel*, *sb.*

**snivlek-horn**, see *snivi-horn*, *sb.*

**snivri** [sniv'əri: (sniv'əri: sniv'əri:)], *sb.*, 1) *a wooden button*, esp. *a pin used as a button in a jacket made of leather or oilskin*. Also as a compd.: *snivri-pin*. [sniv'əri:]: U. and Y.; Nm.; Wests. *snivrik* [sniv'ərɪk]: U<sup>s</sup>. More rarely *leather button* (L. occas.: sniv'əri:). 2) *short wooden pin used as a fish-hook*, now antiquated. Nm.; Ai.; Y<sup>n</sup>. Comm. with the pronunc.: [sniv'əri:]. In Nm.

also: [sniv'əri:], *snivri-pin*, and occas. *snivrin* [sniv'ərɪn]-*pin*. Elsewhere also with short main vowel: *snivrin* [sniv'ərɪn]-*pin*. Ti., De. occas. In U.: [sniv'əri:], and U<sup>wg.</sup>, occas.: sniv'əri:], esp. *wooden pin to which the fish-hook is fixed by splicing*, *s.-pin* (U<sup>wg.</sup>), = *snivi-pin* (U<sup>n</sup>). Corresponding to the common "snivri (-pin)", in sense of *fish-hook*, "snara [snāra]-pin" is handed down in U. 3) *wooden pin put between the strands of a rope*. Ti. (and De. occas.): *snivrin* [sniv'ərɪn]-*pin*. 4) *snivrin* [sniv'ərɪn], *a codling*. Br., N.? — Prob. an orig. *i*-mutated "knyfri", deriv. of \*knufr, having the fairly common change *kn > hn > sn* in Shetl. Norn. Cf. O.N. *knyfri*, *n.*, = *knypri* (*hnypri*), *n.*, *knot*, *lump*, No. *knuvr*, *m.*, *snout-ring*, *knuvre*, *m.*, also *pin serving as a door-latch* (R.). *snaver* and *snever*, *sbs.*, are closely cognate with *snivri*.

**snjag**<sup>1</sup> [snjāg (snjāg)], *sb.*, *a fretful person*, *a constant grumbler*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — \*knag, \*hnag, *n.*, *a nagging*. See *snjag*<sup>1</sup>, *vb.*

**snjag**<sup>2</sup> [(snjag) snjag, (snjāg) snjāg], *sb.*, 1) a) (*animals'*) *sniffing at the fodder*; b) *appetite*, negatively in exprs. as: der 'r nae ['no'] *s.* upo de fish, *the fish will not take the bait*. Fo. [(snjag) snjag]. 2) *a snack*, *a light meal*; to tak' a *s.* Nm. [(snjāg) snjāg]. 3) *a poor, tiny fish*; nae't'in' ['nothing'] but a *s.* Fo. [(snjag) snjag]. 4) *a swarm of creatures*, esp. *an unpleasant, annoying flock of small or young creatures*; a *s.* o' chickens, a *s.* o' silleks (*young coalfish*), a *s.* o' bairns. Wests., Nm. Noted down in Ai., Sa. and Nm. with long a [(snjāg) snjāg]. — \*snak: a) *a sniffing*, \*snak, *n.*, b) *something sniffed at*, \*snak, *n.*, c) *one that sniffs* (No. *snak*, *m.*: R.), *a sniffing flock*. See *snjag*<sup>2</sup>, *vb.*

**snjag**<sup>3</sup> [(snjag) snjag, (snjāg) snjāg], *sb.*, 1) *immature*, *sparse corn in the*

*field, esp. along the edge of a strip of field.* Wests., Fo.: [(snjag) snag]; Sa.: [(snjāg) snāg]. 2) *short, thin wool on sheep; thin, short hair.* Sa. [(snjāg) snāg]. — Assimilates in sense 1 to njag<sup>1</sup>, sb., and can hardly be separated etym. from the latter. Just as njag seems to point to a \*gnik (\*gniōk), appl. to something insignificant, small and spare, so snjag, through a middle form \*hnjag, may point to a \*knik. Cf. No. "knika", vb., as a parallel form to "gnika", vb., a) *to rub, chafe*; b) *to pinch, to be sparing*. Breaking of e and i to ja is found to a far greater extent in Shetl. Norn than in O.N.

**snjag**<sup>1</sup> [snāg (snjāg)], vb., *to nag, grumble; to taunt*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — No. knaga, vb., *to gnaw; to chafe*, = gnaga. snjag, \*snag, has prob. arisen from a form \*hnaga, \*hnag, developed from "knaga". hnag, hnjag [hnāg], vb., is found in a metaph. sense: *to gnaw; pinch; wrench*, of pain.

**snjag**<sup>2</sup> [(snjag) snag (snāg)], vb., *to sniff at the fodder without eating much for lack of appetite*, of animals. Wests. Noted down in Fo., comm. with short vowel [snag]. O.N. snaka, vb., *to rummage, snuff about, esp. in search of food*, No. snaka, vb.

**snjaldar** [snjaldær, snaldær], sb., *loud yelping, barking*, of a dog. Sa., Wests. \*sn(j)aldr. See snjaldar, vb.

**snjaldar** [snjaldær, snaldær], vb., *to yelp, bark loudly*, of a dog. Sa., Wests. — \*sn(j)aldr. No. snaldra, vb., a) *to squall, scream*; b) of dogs: *to bark constantly* (Aa.). Cf. however, also Fær. snjella [snjædla], vb., *to jingle, ring, resound*, from snjallur [snjadlör], adj., in Mod. Fær. esp. *vociferous, shrill* (O.N. snjallr, adj., *inter alia eloquent, well-spoken*).

**snjams** [snja'ms, snā'ms], vb., *to munch the food noisily, to eat like a pig*. Fo. snams [snā'ms]: Nm<sup>w</sup>.

"snä'mšen i' de fodder (as a grice)". — snjams, \*snams from an older \*snafs with the change fs (ps) > ms, fairly comm. in Shetl. Norn. No. snafsa, vb., *to eat greedily; to snuff for fodder* (Aa.), Sw. dial. snafsa, vb., *to snap at something*, esp. of animals (Ri. p. 644 under "snippa", vb.). See sjams, vb.

**snjarg** [snarg (snārg, snj-)], sb., 1) *a nagging; grumbling; growling*; "is du never done wi' dy s.?" In this sense also snjargin [snjargin (snārgin, snj-)], prop. pres. part. of snjarg, vb., used as a sb. 2) *a grumbling and nagging person*. — Prob. \*knarg. See snjarg, vb.

**snjarg** [snarg (snārg, snj-)], vb., *to nag; grumble; growl*. — Prob. an old \*knarga, with which cf. Sw. dial. knarga, vb., *to nag, to bicker*, given in Ri. under "narga", vb. Comm. change in Shetl. Norn: kn > hn > sn. Orig. \*knarka, Da. knarke, vb., *to creak*, would rather have given a \*snjark in analogy with snirk (snjirk), vb. Cf. njarg, vb.

**snjav** [snāv (snj-)], vb., *to gnaw, to bite pieces out of something*, esp. used of animals; de coo or de grice snjavs (is snjavin) de taaties ['potatoes'], de neeps ['turnips']. N. Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. an orig. \*knafa, \*hnafa, with change hn > sn in Shetl. Cf. a) No. knavla, vb., *to importune, plague*, prop. *to gnaw*, from \*knava, b) No. gnava, vb., *to gnaw (gently, inaudibly)*, diff. from "gnaga", c) Shetl. nav, njav, vb.

**snjolket**, see snoiket, adj.

**snjorg** [snjörg, snörg], sb., *a fretful, grumbling person*. Du. Prop. *a nagging; grumbling*. See snjarg, sb., and the foll. word.

**snjorg** [snjörg, snörg], vb., *to nag; grumble; scold*. Du. See further snjarg and snjörg, vbs.

**snjug**<sup>1</sup> [snjūg (snjūg)], **snjugi** [snjūgi (snj-), snōgi (snj-)], sb., *mountain*

*top; projecting height.* More rarely with dropped final *g*: *snju* [snjū], acc. to J.I. Now esp. as a place-name. Not often found as a common noun, and then esp. in sense of *crag, projecting part or shoulder of a hill*: *de snjug o' de hill* (Kwarf<sup>e</sup>, S.Sh.), *de snjugi* (Snjugi) *o' de Björg* (Nort'-Björg, N.Roe), in which *snjugi* [locally pronounced: (snjugi) snjógí] borders on a common noun and a place-name. As a common noun also occas. *the slope of a hill-top*, *de snjug o' de hill* (Fo.). In U. (U<sup>n</sup>.) is noted down a form *snjuga* [snjūga] as a common noun in sense of *hillock*, a *piri snjuga*. — As a place-name the word is fairly common. Exx.: *de Snjug* (Fo.), a hill; *de Snjugi* [snjūgi] (U<sup>w</sup>.), *de Snjugi* [snjūgi] *o' Kattfirt'*. N., *de Snjugi* [snjūgi] or "*de Bergfinnssnjug*" [bæ'r'fensnjūg'] (De.): \**Bergfinns-knjúkr*, from the man's name *Bergfinnr*; *de Snjugins* [snjūgins] (Wh.), two hills; prop. def. form: *the hills, the tops*, O.N. \**knjúkarnir*, with added Eng. pl. -s. With dropped *j*: *de Snug* [snūg] (Whiteness, Wd.), a *crag, shoulder of a hill*, an abruptly rounded corner of a hill. — O.N. *knjúkr*, Icel. *hnjúkr*, m., *high crag*, (O.N.) *a high, steep, conical mountain*. In Fær. with dropped *j*: *knjúkur*.

**snjug**<sup>2</sup> [snjug, snjg], sb., *offence; insult; aversion*; esp. in conn. with ill, adj., e.g.: he has a ill s. at me, he's ta'en ['taken'] some ill s. to me. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — Must be classed with ill-sn(j)uget, adj., *cross, disagreeable, disobliging*, and be associated either with No. *snugg*, m., *a suspicion of something, touch, kind, aptitude*, or rather with No. *snok* (oo), m., a) *a snout*; b) *a suspicion of something*. "snuggen", adj., is found in No. in sense of *hot-tempered, hurt, touchy*, and "snaak", adj.

(to be classed with "snok", m.), in sense of *slightly offended; touchy*. See ill-snuget (-snuket), adj., and *snuk*, sb.

**snjug** [snjug, snjg], vb., 1) *to get ready to attack, to try to prod each other with the horns*, esp. of cows; "de kye snjuged de ane at de tidder" (tidder = idder, L.Sc. tither (ither), Eng. tother) or "at ane anidder". Nm. 2) *to raise or shrug one's shoulders*; he snjuged upon him ['himself']. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — May be referred partly a) to No. *snugga*, vb., in senses such as: a) *to make a quick turning or twisting*, β) *to attempt to chastise*, γ) *to arrange, prepare* (R.), δ) *to push, rub*, etc. (Aa.), partly b) to No. *knugga*, vb., a) *to thrust, push, shove*, β) *to push, rub* (R.), with change *kn > hn > sn* in Shetl. With *snjug* 1 cf. *snodd* (snødd), vb.

**snjuger** [snjūgær, snjōgær] and **snjuker** [snjūkær, snjōkær], sb., *disagreeable odour; ill-smelling vapour or smoke*, a s. o' reek. *snjuger*: U<sup>n</sup>. *snjuker*: U<sup>w</sup>,<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. *snykr*, m., *stench*, = *fnykr*. Fær. *snykur* [snikór], m., esp. of a *rancid smell*.

\***snjukavi** [(s)nu'kāv'i] *snukāv'i*, sb., prop. *heavy snow-storm*, noted down of *dense spoondrift*, used comparatively; he was a perfect s. about wiz ['us'], *the spume whirled densely around us*. Fe. In proper sense now comm.: *snaw* ['snow']-kavi. — \**snjóka(i)*. The first part *snju* is O.N. *snjó*-, *snjór*, m., *snow*. The second part is a deriv. of O.N. *kaf*, n., *a plunging into the water*, etc., Fær. *kavi*, m., *snow*, prop. *a heavy fall of snow* (Icel. *kafald*, n., *heavy snow-storm*); see *kavi*, sb. II. Cf. *sjukavi*, sb.

**snjuker**, see *snjuger*, sb.

**snjuket** [snjūkæt, snjōkæt (snj-)], adj., *malicious and cunning*. Wh. Otherwise more common in the compd.



"ill-s." and "ill-sn(j)uget". See ill-snuget (-snuket), adj. Most prob. from \*snók-, *snout*.

**snjukkel** [snjokəl, sɲokəl], sb., *a small, undeveloped horn*, of an animal. De. \*knykill, \*hnykill, m. See snikkel and snukkel, sbs.

**snjörg** [snjörg, sɲörg], vb., *to grumble; to complain constantly*. Sa., Wests. — May have arisen from a \*knurga, \*knurka, with mutation of u to y, or from \*knaura, \*knaurga. Normal change kn > hn > sn. Cf. a) No. gnurka, knurka, vbs., *to grunt, grumble; to whimper* (gnura, vb., *to rub*), and knaura = gnaura, vb., in a similar sense, b) Shetl. njörg, vb.

**snjøsok**, vb., see snøsk, vb.

**snodd** [snöd], vb., of animals, esp. cows: *to get ready to attack, to charge, to prod lightly with the horns*; de kye snodded de ane at de tidder ['ither' = 'other']. Fe. Also snødd [snød]: Fe. — Either No. knutta, vb., *to butt lightly, to push*, with change kn > hn > sn in Shetl., or No. snudda, vb., *to give a light push or blow*; see snødd, vb.

**snogg** [snóg], adj., 1) a) *smooth, short-haired*; s.-haired; a s.-haired coo; b) *closely cut*; his hair was cutted ['cut'] s. 2) metaph.: a) *scanty, short*; dat is very s.; b) *stingy, niggardly*. — O.N. snöggr, adj., *curtailed, short-haired, smooth*, etc. No. snøgg, and Sw. dial. snøgg (snygg, snägger), adj., also in metaph. sense: *scanty, short*, in Sw. dial. occas.: *niggardly*; Sw. dial. snögghårig, snagghårig, adj., *short-haired*. Diff. from Eng. snug, adj. Shetl. snogg 2 might, however, also have arisen from O.N. hnöggr, adj., *sparing, scanty*, with the usual change hn > sn.

**snogg** [snóg], vb., *to make tidy and neat*; to s. op de hus (U.). — Sw. snygga, vb., id., from snygg, adj., *clean and neat, tidy*, prop.

*smooth*, in dial.: snygg and snøgg. Eng. snug, vb., differs.

**snoggamul** [snóg'amól', -mól'], **snuggamul** [snog'amól', -mól'], adv. expr., appl. to the line of a fishing-rod, wand: (*broken*) *near the point of the rod*; broken s., *broken near the point of the rod*, where the line is fixed. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*snöggt at múla, "close to the muzzle", snøgg, O.N. snöggr, adj., *curtailed, short*, etc. mul<sup>1</sup>, sb., *muzzle, snout*, also *the point of a fishing-rod* (see mul<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2). With "(broken) snoggamul", \*snöggt at múla, cf. the expr. (given under mul<sup>1</sup>, sb. 2): de tom (*the line*) guid ['went'] "at de mul".

\***snoggin** [snógin], sb., derisive term, in addressing or mentioning a person. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Nibon). Further meaning doubtful, hence the definition remains uncertain.

**snoggjek** [snödžək], sb., *a thick, large cake (barley- or oat-cake)*, brøni. Fe. — \*knugg, *something dense, thick and firm*, prop. *knot*. See the foll. word as well as snøggi, sb., and knoggi, knoggi, sb.

**snoggjet** [snödžət], adj., *short and thick, thick-set, square-built*; a(t'ick)s. body (*person*). Also snogggi [snödžɹ]. Fe. — No. knuggjen, adj., *thick-set*. Normal change kn > hn > sn in Shetl. Norn. Cf. knoggi and snoggi, adjs.

**snoitl, snoittel**, sb. and vb., see snotl, snottel, sb. and vb.

(\***snokkel** [snókəl], sb., *crag, a rugged prominence on a hill*; esp. as a place-name; "de Snokkels" in Ti. See snukkel and \*snikkel<sup>2</sup>, sbs.

**snold** [snáld] and **snoldi** [snáldi], sb., *an ugly face*; a real s. Fo. Expr. in fishermen's lang.: der 'r a ill snold upo de fish, *the fish will not bite*. Fo. With this word cf. sneldet, ill-sneldet, adj. snoldi is used also as a derisive term appl.

to an ugly-looking object; e.g. an old, poor skjo (*drying-shed*, esp. for fish). Fo. Phrase: "as black as a snold" (Fo., Sa.). — O.N. snáldr, m., *snout*; Fær. snáldur [snáldór], n., *ugly face*.

**\*snolda** [snálda], sb., *a high, narrow, detached rock*, esp. in the sea; stakk. Wests. occas. (Papa Stour). Now only as a place-name: (de) Snolda (Papa Stour<sup>w</sup>, Sa<sup>e</sup>., behind the promontory "de Nip"); de Snoldis [snóldis] (Hillswick Ness, Nm<sup>w</sup>.), pl. — \*snálda, f., non-mutated form from O.N. snælda, f., *a spindle*. Cf. the prec. word. — Also Eng. spindle appears occas. as a name for such high, narrow, detached rocks (in the sea): de Spindle (inter alia Hillswick Ness, Nm<sup>w</sup>.), prob. replacing an older \*Snolda by translation at a time when the Eng. word "spindle" was gradually superseding the old Norn word as a common noun.

**snolk** [snó'lk, snó'lk], sb., *a lump between the eyebrows*; to set a s., to frown, to be angry or offended; he had a s. upon him, he had a s., he was angry (offended, fretful). Papa Stour, Wests. Noted down on Wests. (Papa) and U. Also snjolk [snó'lk (snó'lk)]. — Prob. \*snurk- or \*snork-, *a wrinkling*, with the freq. change of r to l in Shetl. Norn. Cf. No. snyrkja, vb., to pucker, wrinkle, also to turn up one's nose; Sw. dial. snork, n., malice, ill-temper, snorka, vb., inter alia to be angry, ill-tempered. See snolket, adj.

**snolket** [snó'lkæt (snó'lkæt)], adj., *turning up the nose; hurt; offended; sulky*. Conn. — Prob. for \*snorket from \*snorkinn (\*snurkinn), perf. part. and adj., with the change r > l. Cf. No., Sw. dial. and Da. dial. snorken (No. and Sw. also: snurken), lcel. snorkinn, adj., *shrivelled, wrinkled*, in Sw. dial. (snurken) also *peevish; touchy*; prop. perf. part. of \*snerka,

vb., to become shrivelled and wrinkled. Cf. also Fær. snerkja, vb., to wrinkle, in a special sense: to turn up one's nose, to be peevish and displeased.

**snolt<sup>1</sup>** [snó't, snó'lt], sb., *a lump between the eyebrows caused by frowning*. "to set a s. atween de een (between the eyes)", e.g. of a cow going to butt (Du.). Of a person: a) to set a s. atween de een, to assume a fierce and angry look, to become angry, b) to ha'e a s. atween de een, to be in a bad temper (peevish, morose), prop. to have a lump between the eyes; he had a s. atween his een. Du. — \*knolt-, \*knult-? May, like snotl, snottel, sb., which is used in the same way, have the root-meaning knot. Cf. a) Sw. dial. knollt, m., lump, No. knolt(e), m., knoll, knultra, f., knot, unevenness. The change kn > hn > sn is regular in Shetl. Norn. By metathesis, change of snotl (q.v.) to snolt is also possible. However, as snolk, sb. (from \*snurk, \*snork, a wrinkling), is used in the same way as snolt, and as a change a) rk, lk, and b) rt, lt, also occas. takes place in Shetl. Norn, an association of snolt<sup>1</sup> and a) snolk, b) snolt<sup>2</sup> is reasonable. The relation, however, is obscure, and intermingling has prob. taken place.

**snolt<sup>2</sup>** [snó't (snó'lt)], sb., *an angry-looking person; a morose, peevish person*; a s. o' a caetur; a tirren s. Du. — Prob. for \*snort by change rt > lt, as snolk represents \*snork. Cf. No. snurt, m., a touchy person, snorten, snurt, snurten, adj., touchy; displeased; morose. Poss. association with snolt<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**snolt** [snó't, snó'lt], vb., to shear or cut very close, esp. one's hair; to s. de head; he 'is gotten his head snoltet. U<sup>n</sup>. — Cf. a) No. snolt- in "snoltreg", adj., bald-looking, cropped, No. snultra, vb., to pinch, b)

No. *snaaldutt*, adj., *wearing one's hair closely cut*, Da. *snoldet*, adj., id.

**snoltet** [snó'ltət, snó'ltət], adj., *closely cut; stumpy; bare-looking*, esp.: 1) *snub-nosed*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *polled*, of a cow. Y. and Fe. 3) *very closely cut, wearing one's hair very closely cut*. U<sup>n</sup>. — May have been formed either from \*snolt- or (as *ld*, *nd*, may change to *lt*, *nt*, in Shetl. Norn) from \*snold-, \*snáld-. See the prec. word. Da. (dial.) *snoldet*, *snollet*, adj., *wearing very closely-cut hair*, No. *snaaldutt*, Sw. dial. *snullug*, adj., id.

**snoltie** [snó'ti, snó'lti], adj., *peevish; offended*. Du., Papa. — Prob. for \*snortie with change *rt* > *lt*. Cf. No. *snorten*, *snurt*, *snurten*, adj., *touchy; displeased; morose*, and cf. *snolket*, adj., for \*snorket. See *snolt*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**snopr**, **snopper** [snápər, snópər], sb., 1) a) *contracted, shrivelled object*; b) *tangled knot*; de line is got in (intill) a s., *the line (fishing-line) has been tangled into a knot*, acc. to J.l. [snópər]. 2) *bad humour; ill-temper; peevishness*; he is got in (intill) a s., *he has taken offence*. Fo. [snápər]. — From an older \*snorp by metathesis of *r* and *p*. \*snurp, n., a *contracting, wrinkling*. Sw. dial. *snörp*, n. (m.), *something contracted, drawn together*. See the foll. word. Cf. *snipr*, sb.

**snopr**, **snopper** [snápər, snópər], vb., *to contract, draw together*; to s. op de face, *to wrinkle up the face*. *snopperd op*, *contracted, wrinkled, shrunken*. — From an older \*snorp by metathesis of *r* and *p*. No. *snurpa*, vb., *to wrinkle, to turn up one's nose*, = *snyrpa*; Sw. *snörpa*, vb., *to draw together, to ruck*. Cf. *snipr*, vb.

**snoprek** [snóprek, -æk, snóp'æk (snáp-)], sb., 1) = *snopr*, sb. 1: a) *something contracted or shrivelled*; *brunt* ['burnt'] *op* in (intill) a

s., *burnt into a shrivelled mass*, of something which has been baked or grilled too long, or over too intense fire; b) *tangled knot*. 2) a) *a person with a pinched, shrunken face*; b) *a bad-tempered, fretful person* (J.l.); Papa. — Derivative from *snopr*, sb. Cf. *sniprek*, sb.

**snopret** [snóp'rət (snáp'rət)], adj., *contracted, pinched*, = *snipret*. — No. *snorpen*, *snurpen*, adj. (perf. part.), Sw. dial. *snörpug*, adj., id. See *snipret*, adj.

**snor**, **snur** [snør, snør], vb., *to have a bad cold*; to s. in a cauld. U. — Either a) \*snora, with which cf. No. *snora*, vb. (impers.), *to drip from the nose*, Sw. dial. *snåra* (prop. *snora*), vb., *to snuffle*, from O.N. *snor*, n., *mucus of the nose*, or b) O.N. *snōdra*, *snuōdra*, vb., *to snuff, sniff*, with which cf. the Shetl. exprs. "to snifer in a cauld", and "to snivel in a cauld" = to *snor* in a cauld.

**snorek** [snōræk, snō'ræk], sb., 1) *wooden pin, used as a button*, prop. no doubt also *wooden pin, used as a fish-hook*, = *snara-pin*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *bone of a pig's leg used as a plaything, whirled round and producing a whirring sound, by pulling the ends of a double string tied round the middle of the bone*, = the more common *snoriben*. U<sup>n</sup>. — In sense 1 from O.N. *snara*, vb., *to turn quickly*. In sense 2, with implied idea of a whirring sound, there is no doubt association with Eng. *snore*, vb.

†**snōri** [snōri], sb., a kind of flower, *violet, viola*. Y.

†**snoriben** [snō'riben'], sb., = *snorek*, sb. 2, q.v.

**snork** [sná'rk, snó'rk], sb., 1) *mucus of the nose*. 2) *a snotty-nosed child*. — Deriv. of O.N. *snor*, n., *rheum*.

**snorl**, see *snurl*, sb. and vb.

**snorr**, see *snurr*, sb. and vb.

**snort<sup>1</sup>** [(sná'rt) snó'rt], sb., *rheum*. P. or L. — See *snork*, sb., from which the word may have arisen by change of rk to rt. Might also be a mingling of O.N. *snor*, n., *rheum*, and Eng. *snot*, sb.

**snort<sup>2</sup>** [snó'rt], sb., *a fretful person*; a *tirren s.* Du. — No. *snurt*, m., *a touchy person*. Cf. *snolt<sup>2</sup>*, *snuk*, *snjorg*, sbs.

**snortie** [sná'rti, snó'rti], adj., *peevish*; *offended*; a *s.* body. Du. [snó'rti]. P. or L. [sná'rti]. — No. *snorten*, *snurten* (*snurt*), adj., *touchy*; *displeased*; *morose*. Cf. *snoltie*, adj.

**snosk** [snóšk], sb., *a sniffing*; to *g'i'e a s.* t'rough of nose. Du. — Prob. a \**snusk*. See *snosk*, vb., and *snoss*, *snøsk*, *snøss<sup>2</sup>*, sbs.

**snosk** [snóšk], vb., 1) *to sniff*; 2) *to be displeased and peevish*; to *geng snoskin*. Du. Also *snøsk* [snøsk, snøšk]; q.v. — Prob. a \**snuska*. For the final k cf. No. *snaska*, vb., a) *to sniff*, b) = *snuska*, vb., *to root*, *to snatch*. See *snoss*, vb.

**snosket** [snóškət], adj., 1) *sniffing*; 2) *dissatisfied*; *peevish*. Du. Cf. *snøsket*, adj.

**snoss** [snóš(š)], sb., *noisy breathing through the nose*; to *g'i'e a s.*; *de owsen (the oxen, plough-oxen)* had a(n) *awfu' s. wi' dem* (Du.). Also *snøss* [snøš(š)]. More rarely *snuss* [snøš(š)]. Fo. — See *snoss*, vb.

**snoss** [snóš(š)], vb., 1) *to sniff*, *to breathe hard through the nose*. 2) *to eat with a sniffing noise*, of calves and esp. pigs; *to root in the fodder*; *de grice or calf snosses* [snóš(š)əs], is *snossin, i' de meat (in the food, fodder)*. U.; Fo. Also *snøss* [snøš(š)]. More rarely *snuss* [snøš(š)]: Fo. — \**snossa* or \**snussa*. No. *snosa*, *snossa*, *snusa*, *snussa*, *snøsa*, vb., *to snuff*, *scent*, esp. with noisy breathing through the nose. Fær. *snýsa*, vb., *to sneeze*, *sniff*, stands nearer to Shetl. *snøss*, vb.

With *snoss* 2 cf. No. *snuska*, vb., in sense of *to root*, which prob. is the same word as Shetl. *snosk*, vb. †*snosse*, *snushick*, see *snøss<sup>1</sup>*, sb.

**snosset** [snóš(š)ət], adj., *sniffing*; *snuffing*; a *s.* body. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Deriv. of *snoss*; vb.

**snotl (snoitt), snottel (snoittel)** [snó'təl, snóit'ət], sb., *a lump between the eyebrows caused by frowning*. Fe., Y<sup>h</sup>. *to sit wi' a s. atween de broos, to sit with a fierce, grim look* (Y<sup>h</sup>.: *snóit'ət*). *to set de s., to frown* (prop. *to make a lump between the eyebrows, to become angry or peevish*. Is comm. used in a metaph. sense: *bad humour, peevishness*. "never set de s. upo (atill) dee, but geng at ance!") *Don't look sulky, but go at once (to do what you have to do)*! Fe. [snóit'ət]. Also *snøtl, snøttel* [snø'təl, snøit'ət]: Fe. — Prob. a deriv. (\**knýtla* or *knýtill*) from O.N. *knútr*, m., *a swelling, knot*, with change *kn > hn > sn* in Shetl. Cf. Icel. *hnytla* (\**knytla*), f., *small knot* (B.H.). O.N. *knýtill*, m., is recorded only in sense of *bundle*. See *snolt<sup>1</sup>*, sb.

**snotl (snoitt), snottel (snoittel)** [snóit'əl, snóit'ət], vb., *to frown*, prop. *to make a lump between the eyebrows; to make a grim, angry or peevish face*; to *geng sno(i)tlin* [snóitlin, snóit'lin] about a t'ing. Fe. Deriv. of the prec. word.

**snott** [snót (snát) and **snotti** [snóti], sb., 1) in rope-making: *conical piece of wood with three grooves in which the three cords run into one* [snót, snóti]; occas.: *a wooden pin fixed to a piece of peat and used for twining of snells (made from horse-hair) for a fishing-line*. Papa Stour [snát, snót]. More comm. *snitt* [snót (snit) and *snitti* [snóti (sniti)]. 2) = *snivri*, *a wooden button, small*

wooden pin. Conn. and several other places [snót]. — O.N. knøttr, hnøttr, m., a lump, a ball. No. knott, m., esp. wooden block used in rope-making, = Shetl. snott, 1. Shetl. sn- from hn.

**snottom** [snötəm], sb., *the fly in a spinning-wheel by which the thread is twisted and guided to the spool*; occurs in a riddle: "Stumpi stood [stød] and snottom ran...". U<sup>n</sup>. General name: fly (L.Sc. flicht). In Du. is noted down: "flee".

**snug**, sb., *mountain top*; *hill*; see snjug<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**snuget**, see ill-snuget, -snjuget, adj.

**snuk** [snuk], sb., *easily offended or touchy person*; a tirren s. Du. — Prob. \*snókr. No. snok (oo), m., a) a snout; b) an impertinent person; c) a surly, touchy person, d) a prying person, etc. Cf. O.N. (Icel.) snókr, m., used as a nickname. Cf. snort<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**snukkel** [snøkəl], sb., 1) *prominent hill*; *summit of a height*; *crag*. In this sense now doubtless found only as a place-name, although partly bordering on a common noun, and always with def. art. Thus: de Snukkel, a) in Kwarf<sup>e</sup>, S.Sh., as the name of α) the top of the hill "Skræfell", β) a part of the hill "de Sooth Hill", b) de Snukkels, pl. (Conn., Snariness, Sa<sup>e</sup>), names of hills. \*snokkel [snøkəl] in Kwarf beside \*snukkel. Other forms are: a) snjukkel [snjokəl (snjokəl)]; de Snjukkel (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>), the south end of the hill "de Li" (*the slope*); de Snjukkels, pl. (Fe.), hills; b) \*snjugel [snjügəl, snjügəl]; de Snjugels, pl. (Laksfirt', Ti.), rounded top, hill; also called "de Snukkels"; c) \*snikkel [snikəl]; de (Nia-) snikkels (Wh.), see \*snikkel<sup>2</sup>, sb. 2) *a small, undeveloped horn of an animal*; (piri, small)

snukkels o' horns. St., Wests. See snjukkel, sb. — snukkel from \*hnukkel, older \*knuk(k)el. In the same way \*snjugel from \*hnjugel, \*snikkel from \*hnikkel. O.N. knykill, m., (*small*) knot, Icel. hnykill. Fær. knykil [knitsil], m., a lump; projecting rock. With snukkel 2 cf. snivel (snivlek), knolt<sup>1</sup> and snolt<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

**snult** [sno'lt (snó'lt)], sb., properly a) *a pushing, butting*, b) *a butting animal*. Handed down in fishermen's tabu-lang. as the name for a cow. Sa<sup>e</sup>. and Ai., Wests. See snult, vb.

**snult** [sno'lt (snó'lt)], vb., *to push, thrust*; *to butt slightly*, of animals; a snultin calf. Sa<sup>e</sup>. and Ai., Wests. — \*knulta. No. knolta, vb., *to push, to butt slightly*. Cf. knolt, vb.

**snur**, vb., *to have a bad cold*, see snor, vb.

\***snurkl**, **snurkel** [sno'rkəl], vb., *to rattle in the throat, to make a rattling or gurgling sound*, = No. snurkla, vb. (Aa.); O.N. snørgla, vb., *to rattle in the throat*. Acc. to J. I.

**snurl**, **snurrel** [snor<sup>o</sup>l, snorəl], sb., 1) *a twisting, tangle (in a thread)*; a s. in a t' read or rope. 2) *tangled lump or knot*; hit (de line) is a' ['all'] op in a s. 3) *too hard-twisted yarn, easily becoming entangled* (Conn.). 4) *a lump between the eyebrows caused by frowning*; he set a s. in (atill) his broos, he knitted his eyebrows (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>). 5) *a peevish or malicious person* (Conn.). — Now more comm. snorl, snorrel [snôr<sup>o</sup>l, snórəl]. snurl is noted down esp. in Conn., beside snorl. Occas. found in the form snirl, snirrel [snir<sup>o</sup>l, snirəl]. — No. snurle, m., snurla, f., and snurull, m., *tangle* (R.), = snur (Aa.). Also L.Sc.: snurl (*tangle, knot*); see the foll. word. The pronunc. with [ó] is due to L.Sc. infl. See nokkisnorl, sb.

**snurl**, **snurrell** [snor<sup>o</sup>l, snorəl], vb.,

1) vb. a., *to twist, to give a thing (a rope, line) a hard or additional twist* (as opposed to *snød*, vb., which denotes ordinary twisting); to *s.* a line (Conn.). 2) *to make a tangle or knot (on yarn, rope, line)*, esp. in perf. part.: *snurreld* [snoræld] and *snorreld* [snøræld], *tangled*; *hit* (de line) is a' ['all'] *snurreld*, *snorreld*. 3) vb. n., of yarn, rope, line: *to run into loops or knots*; do no [dø na] *lat* ['let'] *it* (de line) *s.!* (Conn.). Pres. part. *snurlin* [snorlin]. — No. *snurla*, vb., *to twist*, = *snura* (R.). L.Sc. *snurl*, vb., a) vb. a., *to wrinkle*, b) vb. n., *to run into knots*, of hard-twisted yarn. No. *snura seg*, *snurast*, vb. refl., = *Shetl. snurl* 3.

**snurr** [snorr], sb., 1) *a whirling round*. 2) *a whirring sound*; de *sten guid* [gød = 'went'] *wi' a s.* (U<sup>n</sup>). Now more comm.: *snorr* [snórr]. — \**snurr*. See *snurr*, vb.

**snurr** [snorr], vb., 1) vb. a., *to whirl or turn something round*. 2) vb. a., *to twist or twine hard*; *dey snurrd it op.* 3) vb. n., *to turn (oneself) or whirl round*. 4) vb. n., *to whirr, to produce a whirring sound*. — Now more comm. *snórr* [snórr]. — No. and Sw. *snurra*, vb. n., *to whirr, whirl*, Da. *snurre*, vb. n. and vb. a. In sense 2 *snurr* is orig. No. *snura* (uu), vb. a., *to twist*.

**snus** [snūs], vb., *to sniff, scent*, esp. *to poke one's nose into things that do not concern one, to go about spying*; "what is du *gaun* ['going'] *snusin* about here for?" Conn. — No. *snusa*, Da. *snuse*, vb., *to sniff, scent*; also *to take snuff*.

**snutter** [snotər], sb., on a fishing-line: *a slip-knot by which the snell is fixed to the so-called pap: a piece of whalebone or a small iron rod connecting the lead of a fishing-line with the snells*. Prop. and esp. "*snell-knot*" on the one-armed hand-

*line for catching coalfish* (the arm is formed by the rod or whalebone). Fe. and Y. On the two-armed hand-line (on which the rod is fixed to the middle of the lead, and sticks out at both sides) there are three *snutters* or *slip-knots*: a) two knots, one on either side of the rod connecting the snell with the latter, and b) a third knot by which the lead (stone) is fixed to the line (Y<sup>m</sup>). Also *snotter* [snotər]: Fe. and Y. (Y<sup>m</sup>). — Is prob. O.N. *knútr*, m., *a knot*, with the common change *kn* > *hn* > *sn* in *Shetl.*, and with shortened vowel before *tr*: \**snutr*, as well as with preserved nom. *r*.

†**snød** [snød], sb., 1) *a twisting, winding*. 2) *a line, string*, esp. *the snell of a fishing hand-line or trolling-line*; esp. a snell made of hemp, while the so-called *tom* (of a fishing long-line) is usually made of horse-hair. 3) a) *a twisting of the body, esp. as a sign of annoyance and bad temper*; next b) metaph.: *offended frame of mind; peevishness; churlishness; bad temper*; der 'r a *s.* upon him. *he is offended, testy, touchy*; he had a *s.* upon him. — O.N. *snúðr*, m., *a twist, loop, at the end of a line or rope*, No. *snu(d)* and *snur* (uu), m., Fær. *snúður*, m., *a twisting, tangle*. Sw. *snod*, *snodd*, c., a) *a twisting, winding*, b) *a cord, string*. L.Sc. *snood*, sb., *a short hair-line to which a fish-hook is tied* (Jam. Stat. Acc.). In sense of *snell* *Shetl.* *snød* is prob. L.Sc. As regards the vowel-sound *ø*, *snød* is most prob. a form of L.Sc. *snood*; cf. *Shetl.* [gød] = *good*, [hød] = *hood*, etc.

†**snød** [snød], vb., *to twist, wind (thread, string)*. See †*snød*, sb.

**snødd** [snød], vb., *to toss the head in order to butt; to push, to butt slightly*; of cattle. de *coo snødded* her head (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>); de *kye* (*the cows*) is ['are'] *snøddin* de *ane* at

de tidder ['the one at the other']: Y<sup>n</sup>. — \*snydda? Cf. No. snydda, vb., = snudda, vb., *to touch lightly, to graze*, and No. snudd, m., *a light, quick push or blow, graze* (R.). See snødd, vb.

**snøddel** (snødl) [snød<sup>3</sup>l, snødəl], sb., in the expr. "to set de s.", of two cows: *to prepare to butt*. Fe. — No doubt from snødd, vb. "set de snøddel" seems, however, to be formed in accordance with "set de snøttel"; see snøt(te)l, sb., which is of another origin.

**snødi**, **snoodie** [snødi], adj., 1) *agile, dexterous*. 2) *smart, brisk, active*. 3) *sly, cunning*. 4) *offended; touchy; surly*. — O.N. snúðigr, adj., *quick, agile*. No. snudig, adj., a) *nimble*, = snodig, b) *enterprising* (R.). For the form snødi and for meaning 4 see †snød, sb. — Snødi [snødi] is noted down in Unst as the name of a) *an active, enterprising person*, b) *a sly and cunning person (man)*.

**snødli** [snødli], adv., *hurriedly, suddenly*; he guid ['went'] awaa uncon [o'ŋkøn, o'ŋko] s. Nm. — O.N. snúðliga, adv., *quickly*.

**snøggi**, **snøggji** [snødzi], sb., *something thick and firm*, esp. *a thick cake (barley- or oat-cake, brøni)*. Fe. — Prob.: \*knyggi from \*knugg- of something dense and firm. See further snøggjek and knøggi (knoggi), sbs.

**snøggjet** [snødzət] and **snøggji** [snødzi], adj., *stout, thick-set*; a s. fellow (Nm.). Fe., Nm. — \*knygginn? See the prec. word, as well as knøggjet and snøggjet, adjs.

†**snøll**, †**snøll** [snøll], sb., *a stupid, listless and lazy person*. Poss. Da. snøvl? (*slowcoach*), from Da. snøvle, vb., or No. snulla, vb., *to snuffle?* More prob. L.Sc. snool, sb., "one who meanly subjects himself to the authority of another" (Jam.).

**snølk** [snø'lk], sb., *a lump between the eyebrows caused by frowning*; a s. atween de broos (eebroos); to set a s., *to frown, to become angry or offended*. Ai., Wests. (W. Burr.: A.D.). — May be a \*snyrk- (*a wrinkling*), in the same way that snolk may have arisen from \*snork- or \*snurk-; see snolk, sb. Note, however, snolt<sup>1</sup>, sb., *a lump (between the eyebrows)*, prob. \*knolt- or \*knult-, and the occasional change lt > lk in Shetl. Norn.

**snølkæt** [snø'lkæt], adj., a) of the eyebrows: *contracted, knitted*; s. broos; b) *fierce; angry; offended*. Ai., Wests. (W. Burr.: A.D.). From snølk, sb.

**snør** [snør, snø<sup>3</sup>r], sb., *a hand-line, used in fishing*. Reported esp. as a sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. U. (U<sup>w</sup>). — O.N. snœri, n., a) *a string*, b) *a line, fishing-line*.

**snøs**, sb., see snøss, sb.

**snøsk** [snøsk (snøšk)], sb., 1) *a sniffing, snorting, when breathing*, esp. as a sign of annoyance. 2) in pl., snøsk: *peevishness, fretfulness; obstinacy*, in the expr. "to be i' de snøsk, to sit i' de snøsk", *to be peevish, fretful, obstinate*. Conn. [snøsk, snøsk]. 3) = snøss<sup>1</sup>, sb. (U.). — snøsk 1 and 2 is a parallel form to snøsk, sb. Related to No. snos, snus, snøs, (*noisy*) *sniffing, snorting*. snøsk 3 is prop. another word.

**snøsk** [snøsk, snøšk], vb., 1) *to sniff*, esp. as a sign of annoyance. 2) *to be dissatisfied, peevish, obstinate*. More comm. snøsk, vb., q.v. — Related to No. snøsa (snosa, snusa), vb., Fær. snýsa, vb., *to sniff*, Shetl. snøss<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**snøsket** [snøskæt, snøškæt], adj., (*sniffing*) *dissatisfied; peevish; obstinate*. Ai. [snøskæt] and several other places. See the two prec. words, and cf. snøsket, adj.

**snøss<sup>1</sup>** [snøs], sb., a wooden frame (four pieces of wood joined together) put on the mouth of a calf, foal or lamb to prevent it from sucking the mother. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). Other forms are: a) snøssek [snøšək] (Fe<sup>e</sup>.) and snossek [snōšək] (U<sup>m</sup>.; Fe<sup>w</sup>.); partly in pl. (snøsseks, snosseks) of a single frame; b) snøsk [snøsk] (U. occas.). — Seems to have a root-meaning *nose, muzzle, snout*, similar to O.N. snøf, Icel. snōs, Fær. snøs, No. snos, f., used in sense of *jutting edge; projection of a rock; mountain edge*. But as L.Sc. snush, sb., is found in the same sense as Shetl. snøss, the development of meaning is no doubt due to L.Sc. infl. Cf. snøss<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**snøss<sup>2</sup>** [snøš(s)], sb., 1) a sniffing; to gr'e or mak' a s. 2) a snuffling; he had a s. wi' him ['himself']. — see snøss<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**snøss<sup>1</sup>** [snøs], vb., to put a wooden frame, snøss, on the mouth of a calf, foal or lamb to prevent it from sucking the mother; to s. a calf, foal or lamb. U<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of snøss<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**snøss<sup>2</sup>** [snøš(s)], vb., 1) to sniff, to breathe hard through the nose. 2) to snuffle (acc. to J. I.). 3) of an animal: to eat with a sniffing noise, like a pig; to s. i' de meat (the fodder); to s. t'rough de hay (of a calf, cow). — Parallel form to snoss, vb., q.v.

**snøtl, snøttel** [snøʔəl, snøʔəl], sb., knitted lump between the eyebrows; frown; angry look; to set de s., to sit wi' a s. Fe. — Prob. a deriv. with i-mutation (\*knýtla, knýtill) from O.N. knútr, m., a knot, with the change kn > hn > sn in Shetl. Cf. Icel. hnytla, f., a small knot (B.H.). See snøtl, snøttel, sb.

**so** [sō], sb., 1) a) half-boiled, chewed limpets which, in fishing, are thrown or spit out on the sea to produce greasy matter on the

surface in order to allure the fish; comm.; b) chewed limpets thrown out (spit out) on the surface of the water and the greasy sheen thus produced; comm.; "had dee ut o' my so!" 2) small pieces into which something is broken or boiled; to boil i' so, to boil into pieces; to lay i' so, to crush into particles. — O.N. sáð, n., that which is sowed (spread), seed. Meaning 2 has arisen from meaning 1 by comparison.

**so** [sō], vb., in fishing: to spit or throw out half-boiled, chewed limpets on the sea to produce greasy matter (ljum, ljumi) on the surface in order to allure the fish; to so de fladreks, flodreks (now comm.: de limpets); very freq. without object: to so; comm. — O.N. sá, vb., to sow; spread.

**sob** [sōb], vb., to sleep lightly, to doze, rest; de hwal (the whale) lay sobin i' de water. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Prob. for \*sov from O.N. sofa, vb., to sleep. Cf. sov<sup>1</sup>, vb., and sog, vb., b.

**soba** [soba, sōba], sb., buttermilk. Fo. [soba]. U. [sōba]. Also butter from which the buttermilk is insufficiently squeezed out. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.: (soba) sibba [sōba]. — O.N. saup, n., buttermilk (prop. something to be supped).

**sod** [sōd], sb., a rock on the sea-shore from which angling (esp. for young coalfish) is carried on, esp. in the compd. "craiga-sod", prop. "rocky seat"; cf. bergsod(i), sb. U. As a place-name sod is found in some names of rocks by the sea-shore from which angling is (was) carried on, e.g.: de Emannasod [e'män'asōd] (Fe. in several places): orig. \*eins-manns-sát, a seat for one man ("e" with dropped n owing to L.Sc. infl.); further with dropped final d: de Tvegemanso [twē'gēman'sō] (Sandwick, U.): \*tveggja-manna-sát, a seat for two men; de Vjedemansso



(Fjedemansso) [vjēˈdəmanˈsōˈ (fjēˈdəmanˈsōˈ)] (U<sup>wg</sup>): \*veiðimannssát, *the fisherman's seat*, or \*veiðimannasát, *the fishermen's seat*. — \*sát, *a seat*, from which the i-mutated O.N. sæti, n., *a seat*, is derived. No. saat, f., *a fishing-place on the sea-shore, a place from which angling can be carried on* (prop. *a place to sit on*), Aa. O.N. sát, f., is recorded only in sense of *ambush*.

**sod** [sōd, sōˈd], vb., *to drive (cattle) carefully and slowly*; *to s. de kye (the cows)* or *de sheep*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>), Y. occas. From Fe.: sōd [sōd]; *to s. de kye*. Also sot, sott [sɔt]. — No doubt to be classed with sot, sott, vb. (q.v.), *to walk slowly and trailingly*.

**soda-dike**, see sodin-dike, sb.

†**soda-minnie** [sōˈdaminˈi, -mənˈi], sb., *an old woman of a repulsive, witch-like appearance*. Fe. [sōˈdaminˈi]. U<sup>n</sup>. [sōˈdamənˈi]. Also soudaminnie [sɔuˈdamənˈi]: U<sup>n</sup>. — Association with L.Sc. soudie, sb., *a dirty woman* (Icel. sóði, m., *a dirty person*)? The second part is L.Sc. minnie, sb., *mother*.

**sodden, sodden** [sōdən, sādən, sōdən], adj., prop. perf. part., in sense of a) *boiled*, b) *sodden*. In sense of *having chapped skin after washing clothes, esp. in warm water* (of hands: s. hands), the word assimilates entirely to Fær. soðin, “sodnar hendur” (*chapped hands*), from O.N. soðinn, perf. part. of sjóða, vb., *to seethe, boil*. Beside sodden is also found a form sudden [sōdən] (noted down in Papa Stour, which seems to be old.

**sodi**<sup>1</sup> [sōdi, sōˈdi (sōˈdi), sodi, sōdi], sb., properly *a seat*, esp. 1) *a big piece of sod, turf, dug up and used for a seat*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom, Bard.) and Y<sup>h</sup>. [sōˈdi]. Also in a general sense: *a big peat*, partly = sk|umpi, sb. N.Roe: [sōˈdi]. Y<sup>b</sup>.: [sōdi]. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.: [sōˈdi]. †sodek [sōˈdek, -ək], *a big, wet peat of bad quality*. 2)

*a seat of plaited straw*. Fo. [sodi, sōdi]. — \*sāti, non-mutated parallel form to O.N. sæti, n., *a seat*. In sense of *big (and bad) peat*, sodi (sodek) may be syn. with sodi 1, *seat of turf*, as the o in the word is generally long; but there is prob. an intermingling with Eng. sod, sb.

**sodi**<sup>2</sup> [sōdi, sōˈdi] and **sodek** [sōˈdek, sōˈdek], sb., *a big, stout woman*. Fo.: [sōdi]. Nm.: [sōˈdi]. The forms with “ou” are quite as comm.: souda [souda], soudi [soudi (sāudi)] and soudien [sɔuˈdiən, sɔuˈdiən]. souda: Du<sup>n</sup>. (Hoswick). soudi: Y<sup>b</sup>., U<sup>wg</sup>, Fe<sup>w</sup>., Nm. occas. soudien: Fe<sup>w</sup>. [sɔuˈdiən], Fo. occas. [sɔuˈdiən]. — sodi (sodek) must be O.N. sáta, f., *haystack*, as the word hōstakk, prop. *haystack*, in Shetl. is used quite syn. with sodi. As O.N. á is developed occas. to “ou” in Shetl. (thus e.g. bol and boul from O.N. bál, n., *beacon, fire*), although the change á > o is the more common in Shetl., the forms souda, soudi, may also spring from O.N. sáta; but owing to the frequency of the forms with “ou”, a merging with L.Sc. soudie, sb., a) *a stout person*, b) *a slattern*, may more reasonably be supposed.

**sodin-dike** [sōˈˈdindekˈ], sb., *a stone fence built out from a sheepfold to prevent the sheep from scattering when driven into the fold*. U. There are (were) often two such fences running parallel from a sheepfold. — sodin seems to be formed from sod, vb., *to drive carefully and slowly*. In a form reported from Conn., soda-dike [sōdˈˈadekˈ (sādˈˈadekˈ)] or soida-dike [sɔiˈˈadekˈ], soda (soida), however, may be gen. pl., sauða, or gen. sing., sauðar (collect.), from O.N. sauðr, m., *sheep*, the more so, as the fence in Du. mentioned above is (was) called sodiskrø-dike, from “sauðr”; see the foll. word.

**sodiskrø-dike** [sodˈɪskrøˈdekˀ, sɔdˈɪs-], sb., a stone fence built out from a sheepfold, = sodin-dike. Du. sodiskrø must be a \*sauðs-kró, *sheepfold*, in which "sauðs" is a later parallel form to "sauðar", gen. sing. of O.N. sauðr, m., *sheep*. Cf. soda-dike, mentioned under the prec. word. \*sod (\*sød), *sheep*, is found in the form \*so (\*sø) with dropped orig. final ð in a few place-names, esp. Sobøl [søbøl (søbøl)], prop. a place in the out-field, serving as night-quarters for sheep, alternating with Søbøl [søbøl], in various places.

**sog** [søːg, søːg], sb., a large, heavy fish, esp. a ling, a s. o' a ling, a great s. Du. — To be referred to sog, vb.? Cannot well be separated from the syn. sogga (sugga), sb.

**sog** [sög], vb., a) to dawdle, to go about half asleep; to geng sogin about. Conn. b) to doze, be half asleep; to lie sogin; besides being appl. to human beings, esp. noted down of whales. Conn. — Cf. Sw. dial. säka, soka, vb., to dawdle, of slow, lazy movement.

**sogg<sup>1</sup>** (sjogg, sugg, sjugg) [sög (sög)], sb., drizzling rain, misty rain. U., Y., Nm., De. [sög]; Papa, Wests. [sog]; a s. o' wadder ['weather'], damp, chilly wind (U<sup>n</sup>: sög). — Icel. saggi, m., dampness, söggur, adj., damp.

**sogg<sup>2</sup>** [sög], sb., a heap, mass. U. (U<sup>s</sup>). — May well be referred to Fær. sugga, f., a place where various objects are thrown pell-mell; disorderly collection or heap (also a place near the sea-shore where seaweed and small objects gather on the surface). L.Sc. sow, sb., something in an untidy state, an untidy heap (also a very dirty-looking person), is no doubt cognate with the word. Cf. sukk<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**sogg<sup>3</sup>** [sög], sb., see sogga, sb.

**sogga** [søga], sb., 1) a sow; now

rare in this sense. Barclay: sugga. 2) a fat animal; a large, fat fish; noted down esp. a) of a cow, b) of a ling or trout; freq. with addition: a s. o' a coo, o' a ling, o' a troot. N.I. By fishermen used esp. of a ling. Wh<sup>n</sup>: sogg [sög] and soggi [sögi], of a ling; "a sogg o' a ling", esp. a large ling of a poor quality. In Fe. sogg [sög] is used in a more extended sense: a s. o' a body (fellow), a fat, stout person, a s. o' a rabbit, a fat rabbit. Elsewhere sogga. — sogga-midder ['mither', L.Sc. form of mother], an old, big, fat ling. Nm.; Y. — O.N. sugga, f., a sow. L.Sc. suggie, sb., a) a young sow, b) a fat person.

†**sogget** [sögæt], sb., a vessel, tub. F.I.

**soggi<sup>1</sup>** [sögi], see sogga, sb.

**soggi<sup>2</sup>** [sögi], sb., sucking-disk of a testaceous animal, esp. of a smirslin (*sand-gaper*) or a "spoot" ['spout', razor-shell]. Nm. — No doubt to be classed with O.N. súa, vb., to suck.

**sogni** [sögni], sb., a big trout, a s. o' a troot. Fe. From sogga, sb. 2.

**soida-dike**, see sodin-dike, sb.

**soidle-drink**, see sotle-drink, sb.

**soin** [söin] and **soind** [söind, sönð; såind, sånd], vb., 1) to see, look at; to peep; he soinded about him (Y<sup>n</sup>). I soind it, I have caught sight of it (Y<sup>n</sup>). to s. de land, to see land. to s. de legviser, to look at the compass (tabu-expr. at sea in fishermen's lang.; see legviser, sb.). N.I. The word is used esp. in boat-fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea. From U<sup>n</sup>. and occas. Fe. soind is reported also in sense of to try to look (esp. against the sun) while shading one's eyes with one's hand, belonging to the colloq. lang. [cf. sköl, skäil, vbs.]. soin: Fe. occas. (to soin de legviser). soind [söind, sönð] is the current form in sense 1 in the N.I. Edm. has a form with pre-

served final a in inf.: "soynda (to, to see". 2) *to like, to take pleasure in*, esp. negatively; I do no [døna] soind him; dey did no ['not'] soind him very weel ['well'], *they did not care for him*. Noted down in the forms: [sóind, sònd, såind (sånd)]. N.I. The pronunc. "[såind (sånd)]" is characteristic of Y<sup>h</sup>. — soin springs from O.N. sýna, vb., *to show*. soind is a \*sýnda, \*sjónða, vb., formed from O.N. sýna, vb., through infl. of O.N. \*sýnd, sjónð, f., *sight*, No. synd (yy) and sjond (oo), Fær. sjónð, f., Shetl. soind, sb.

**soind**<sup>1</sup> [sóind, sònd, såind (sånd)], sb., 1) *sight, view*; de land is gettin' ut o' s., *the land is disappearing* (U<sup>n</sup>: sòind, sònd). *to come i' (in) s., to come in sight*. In this sense also soindin [sóindin, sòndin]; de land is gettin' ut o' soindin. U<sup>mo</sup>. Esp. in boat-fishermen's lang. at sea. Cf. skott (skoit), and brodda, sbs. 2) *pleasure, good will*; I ha'e nae ['no'] soind for him, *I don't care for him*, prop.: *I do not like the sight of him*. Y<sup>h</sup>. [såind]. — O.N. sjón, sýn, f., \*sjónð, \*sýnd, f., *sight*. For the forms with final d cf. a) Fær. sjónð, f., = sjón, f., b) No. sjond (oo), synd (yy), f., = sjon, syn, f., *sight*.

**\*soind**<sup>2</sup>, **\*shund**, **\*shynd**, **\*shoind**, **\*shuind**, sb., formerly: *legal investigation undertaken by thingmen respecting a heritable lease or exchange of land*, prop. and orig. *inspection of a property*. soind (shund, shynd, etc.)-bill, sb., *a deed drawn up by the bailiff as evidence of the right of possession, exchange of land, etc.* Balfour has: "Schynd, Schoind, Schownd, N. Skynd, Dan. Skjon, ratio, An Inquest of Thingmen to examine, sanction and confirm all procedure respecting the Succession, Impignoration, or Alienation of Heritage; anciently by a viva voce doom,

but frequently (after the accession of the Scottish Jarls) by a Skynd-Bref or 'Schynd Bill'". In S. Hibbert "shynd" is rendered as "court", and "shynd-bill" is defined as "a written decree of the Foude's court", by which to maintain the right of possession; "this bill or deed was signed and sealed by the Foude and a number of witnesses". Edm. has: a) soind, a court (with ref. to "shynd"); soind-bill = shund-bill, shynd-bill, "a deed executed in a court"; b) shund-bill, "the decret passed by the Foud"; c) shynd, "a court of law"; shynd bill. In G. Goudie (Antiquities of Shetland) the foll. forms are given: shuynd, schynd, schoind, scheind, schownd. — "Skynd" and "Skynd-Bref", given by Balfour as old forms, appear only to be an attempt to explain the origin of the words. "Skynd, Skynd-Bref" are not found in O.N. or No. soind, shund, shynd, etc., are prob. the same words as soind<sup>1</sup>, sb., *sight*, O.N. sýn(d), sjón(d). For the meaning cf. Da. and Sw. "syn", used legally of *inspection*, Fær. sýn, f., in "húasýn", *inspection of a farm executed by the bailiff*. shund, shynd, etc. can hardly be O.N. skyn, n., *perception, understanding*, partly because the forms with sh (sch) are inseparable from soind, which cannot have arisen from "skyn", partly because the meaning (meanings) can be explained more reasonably from the word "syn". "sh, sch" (due to Eng. mode of writing) prob. denote an older, and poss. original, "sj" (cf. O.N. \*sjónð, No. sjond (oo), Fær. sjónð, f., *sight*, and the Shetl. form mentioned: "schownd") or, by softening, a development of s: ş (cf. O.N. \*sýnd, No. synd (yy), f., *sight*, and the Shetl. forms mentioned: "shynd, scheind"). Several examples are found of a development of initial s > sj [s] in Shetl. Norn, agreeing with the softening of

all the other consonants, when initial, except r. O.N. initial sk is preserved regularly as sk in Shetl., occas. softened: skj [sk̥ (skj)], and changes only to sj (acc. to Eng. mode of writing: sh) in a few cases in which the Shetl. word with sk assimilates to a corresponding Eng. word with sh, in which case there is a merging of forms. A form "scuin" in a deed of 1546 (G. Goudie, Antiq. p. 144), which might possibly represent "skyn", is doubtful, as the word, acc. to the text in G. G., is said in a note to be indistinct and the reading obscure.

**soind**, vb., 1) *to see, look at.* 2) *to like*; see soin, vb.

**soindek**, sb., *the eye*, see soine-  
nek, sb.

**soindelek** [sɔinˈdɛləkˀ, sɔiŋˈdɛləkˀ, sâinˈdɛləkˀ (sâiŋˈdɛləkˀ)], sb., *eye*, prop. *a small eye*, noted down only as *the eye of a (large) fish*, esp. of a ling and occas. of a cod, used as a tabu-word in fishermen's lang. at sea. "grip her (de ling) i' de soindeleks!" U<sup>n</sup>. Dim. form of soindek, sb., *the eye*. See under soine-  
nek, sb.

**soindious** [sɔinˈdiôsˀ], adj., properly *that which is lucky to see or to meet*, noted down in an opp. meaning, = uoindious, adj., *that which is unlucky*; he was s. to meet, *it was unlucky to meet (see) him*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of soind<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**Soindla** [sɔindla], sb., nickname for *a woman with poor sight*. Fe. Prop. *one (a woman) who strains her eyes to see?* Cf. soin, vb. 1, in sense of *to try to look while shading one's eyes with the hand*. Soindla might also be accepted as a word (name) which has received a meaning opp. to the orig. one, like soindious, adj.

**soinne** [sɔiŋək] and **soindek** [sɔindək, sɔiŋdək, (sâindək)], sb., *the eye*,

a word belonging to boat-fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea; esp. in pl., soine-  
neks, soindeks, *the eyes*. N.I. The form soinne is peculiar to Fe. beside soindek [sɔiŋdək (sɔindək)]. In Y. and U.: soindek. — O.N. sjón and sýn (sýnd), f., No. sjon, sjond (oo) [\*sjónd], syn, synd (yy) [\*sýnd], f., Fær. sjón, sjónd, f., *sight*. O.N. sjón (and sýn) was used also in sense of *the eye*, esp. poet., and in pl.: sjónir (sýnir), *the eyes*.

**soitl**, vb., see sotl, vb.

**sokk<sup>1</sup>**, sb., *a useless, dirty person (woman)*, see sukk<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**sokk<sup>2</sup>** [sɔk, sâk], sb., *sock, stocking*, = O.N. sokkr, No. sokk, m. Acc. to old usage similar to Eng. sock as well as Eng. stocking.

**sokkalegg (sukkalegg)** [sɔkˀˈalɛgˀ (sokˀˈalɛgˀ), sɔkˀˈalɛgˀ, sokˀˈalɛgˀ], sb., *stocking-leg*, occas. ending in a loop fitting round the toe (esp. the second one, nearest to the big toe). comm. Also sokkilegg (sukkilegg) [sɔkˀˈi-  
lɛgˀ, sokˀˈiɛgˀ] and sokklegg, sukklegg [sɔkɛgˀ, sokɛgˀ]; the two last-named forms from Nm. — Fær. sokkaleggald, n., *stocking-leg*.

**sokkatu (sukkatu)** [sɔkˀˈatūˀ, sɔkˀˈatūˀ (sokˀˈatūˀ; sâkˀˈatūˀ, -tuˀ)], sb., *very coarse worsted; coarsely and badly spun worsted*. comm. The form [sokˀˈatūˀ] is reported from U<sup>n</sup>; [sâkˀˈatūˀ, -tuˀ] from Wests and Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Prop. *stocking-yarn*, O.N. \*sokkató (O.N. tó, n., *tuft of wool*, No. to, n., *woollen yarn*). Fær. sokkatógv, n., *stocking-yarn*. See tu<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**sokket** [sɔkət, sâkət], adj., of an animal: *having the legs of a different colour below the knees; having the legs of another colour than that of the body*; noted down esp. of sheep; a s. sheep; "mured s." and "s. katmoget", of sheep (Y<sup>s</sup>: sɔkət). — Fær. sokkuttur (sokkalittur), No. sokkutt, adj., id. In No., acc. to Aasen, esp. of a horse having legs

of a contrasting colour below the knees. Prop. *having leg-coverings like socks*, deriv. of sokk<sup>2</sup>, sb., *sock, stocking*.

**sokkimør** [søk'ímør], **sukkimør** [sok'ímór], sb., *quagmire*. Also **sukkimør** [søk'ímør], **sukkimør** [sok'ímór]. As a place-name, in names of bogs, is noted down: Sokkamur [søk'amūr] (Mørister, St.), Sokka [søka]-mires (U.). — No. søkkjemyr, f., id., prop. *a bog or swamp in which one sinks down*. See **sukk**, vb. In Ork. **sokkimør** has changed to denote a *slatternly woman*, = Shetl. suk k<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**sokkin** [søkin; såkin, -in, -ən], sb., *the slackening of the tide immediately before it turns; also stillness of the tide; de s. o' de tide*. Lunn. [såkin, -ən]. De<sup>c</sup>. (Mossbank) [søkin (såkin)]. Nm<sup>w</sup>. [såkin]. From Kollafirt', Nm<sup>e</sup>., is reported in pl., **sokkins** [såkins], esp. in the expr. "de sokkins o' de flood [flød]", of the last stage of high water. — Cf. a) Sw. dial. sokka, soka, såka, vb., *to move slowly*, b) Sw. dial. sakka, vb., a) *to sink slowly, give way*, ß) *to abate, to decrease in speed and force*, Da. sakke, vb., *to lag*.

**sol**, **sole** [söl, sō'l], vb., properly *to sole*, No. sola, vb. (O.N. \*sóla), used locally in the expr. "to s. eart'", *to tread on the earth*, hence metaph. *to recover after illness*, esp. in the expr.: he (shø) will never s. eart' again, *he (she) will never recover* (N.I.).

**solga** [sø'ga], **soilga** [søilga], sb., *liquid manure in the gutter behind the cattle in a byre; also old urine*. Du.? Prob. the same word as solka, sb.

**solin** [sō'lin], sb., 1) *a person or animal that moves very slowly; to geng like [lek] a s., to walk (move) very slowly*. 2) *a trout ready to spawn*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — Cf. No. saal(e),

m. (n., f.), *a stupid, poor wretch*, saalur, m., *a big, heavy, indolent fellow* (R.), saala, vb., *to move indolently and slowly*, sala, vb., in a similar sense, Sw. dial. såle, m., lcel. svoli, m., *a lump, block*, also metaph. of persons.

**solja** [sø'ja, sø'a], sb., *brilliant, transient sunshine between heavy rain-showers or dark rain-clouds; a het ['hot'] s.* Conn. — Cf. No. søla, f., deriv. of "sol", *the sun*, in certain combinations (avsøla, baksøla, forsøla) with parallel form søyl- (avsøylt, adj., baksøla, -søyla, -søld, -søyld, -søylde, f., *shady side*, forsøla, f., *a shady place*); lcel. sæla, f., in "forsæla". — See søl<sup>4</sup>, sb., which is another form of the same word.

**solji (solli)** [sø'ji], adj., of weather: *warm and damp; s. wadder*. Sa., Wests. From solja, sb.

**solk** [sø'k], vb., *to eat or drink with a slobbering noise; to s. in somet'in'*. Nm. — Deviates somewhat in meaning from No. saulka, sulka, Sw. dial. sollka, Da. dial. solke, vb., *to soil, dirty*; one might therefore also suggest No. sukla, vb., *to shake, to stir in liquid*, with metathesis of l and k in Shetl.

**solka** [sø'ka], **soilka** [søi'lka], sb., 1) a) *a damp, decomposed mass; damp, rotting mass; also b) decomposed, damp or rotting state*. in a s. (in a rotten s.), *in a wet and decomposed (rotting) state*. N.I. The form solka, soilka, is reported esp. from U.; from Y. solk [sø'k (søi'lka)], and from Fe. (Fe<sup>w</sup>). solker, soilker [sø'kær, søi'lkær]. 2) a) *dregs, sediment*. Nm. [sø'ka]. b) *thick liquid; bad, dreggy beverage*. Nm. [sø'ka]. — From Sa., Wests., is reported a form sulk [so'lk] = solka 1; in a weat ['wet'] sulk. In Y<sup>m</sup>. "a weat sulk [so'lk]" esp. denotes *a badly-*

*dried peat*. — \*saulk- (\*saulka, f.) and \*sulk-. Cf. No. saulka, vb., *to soil oneself*, from saula, f., *mire, mud*, Sw. dial. sollk (solk), n., *filth, dirt*, No. sulka, vb., Sw. dial. sollka (solka), vb., Da. dial. solke, sulke, sølke, vb., *to soil, dirty*.

**solka (soilka)-drink**, sb., see solta-drink, sb.

**solker (soilker)**, see solka, sb.

**solpa**, sb., *damp, decomposed mass or state*; see sulp (sulpa), sb.

**solta** [sól'ta], sb., *very thick liquid*. Prop. *mire*? Noted down esp. of a drink stirred up with too much meal, too thick beverage. Such a drink is said to be "in a s." Nm<sup>s</sup>. — Seems to be a corrupted form of solka. k and t occas. alternate after l and r. Diff. from solta, here treated, are a) sulta, sb., b) solta in solta-drink, sb., q.v.

**solta** [sól'ta (sói'ta, so<sup>l</sup>'ta)]-**drink**, **solte** [sól'tə (sói'tə)]-**drink**, sb., a kind of *medicinal drink: water or bland (whey mixed with water) mixed with meal and salt and partly also with soot, given to a sick animal*. N.I. Fe.: [sól'ta (sói'ta)]- and solte-drink. Y. occas. solte-drink (and solta-). U.: solta, sulta [(sól'ta) sói'ta, so<sup>l</sup>'ta]-drink, more rarely solte-. A parallel form with lk for lt is noted down in Fe. and U. (U<sup>s</sup>): solka [sól'ka, sói'ka]-drink. Fe.: [sól'ka]; U.: [sói'ka]. "solka-drink", noted down in Fe., is given with the special sense: *love-philter (for women)*. — With solta cf. No. solta, f., *salt-ness, salt liquid*, \*salta (No. salta, sylt and sylta, f., *a small saline bog or swamp*), as well as Da. and Sw. "sylte" in Da. dial. "syltemelk", and Sw. dial. "sylte-milk", f., *sheep's milk mixed with salt, boiled and refrigerated* (Ri.).

**solter, soilter** [sól'tər, sói'tər], sb., *liquid manure in or from the gutter*

*behind the cattle in a byre*. U. — For solker, soilker, with the occas. given change lk > lt? See solka (solker), sb.

†**sommis** [sómɪs, sómɪs], vb., *to confuse, overwhelm, render speechless; to s. ane*. Also simmis [sémɪs]. Most comm. in perf. part, sommist (simmist) [sómɪst, sómɪst (sémɪst)], *confused, speechless; he was sommist, he was confused, stood moping and could not answer* (U.: sómɪst). — Prob. to be associated with L.Sc. sumph, vb., *to be in a stupor* (Jam.), whence sumphish, adj., *dull, stupid*. Doubtful association with No. suma, sumsa, vb., inter alia *to mix together*, sumpast, vb. n., *to become mixed together, entangled*, or lcel. sumblast, vb. refl., *to become unconscious from too much drinking* (B.H.), O.N. sumbla, vb., *to mix together*.

**son**, sb., *a son*. Now comm. with Eng. pronunc.; but a form with long o: [sō'n], reported from Nm<sup>w</sup>., is certainly Norn and to be traced to O.N. sonr, m., *son*.

**sonfiddel** [sónfɪd'əl], interj., slight oath: *upon my word*, etc. Fo. Also "sant [sa'nt]-fiddel" (Fo.), the first part of which must then be O.N. sannr, adj., *true*.

**song** [sɑŋ], sb. Is Eng. in its general sense, but in sense of *favorite topic, hobby*, it is more prob. Northern, O.N. sǫngr, m. "dat is ['has'] been my s. for twaa years", *I have talked about it constantly for two years* (N.Roe). Fær. songur, m., *song*, is used in quite the same way. — sang [saŋ] in "sea-sang", *a surging sound in the sea*, is prob. also a Northern word; see sang, sb.

**songer** [sɔŋgər, sɑŋgər], vb., 1) vb. n., *to begin to boil, to rise up, seethe at the edges, to emit a bubbling sound*, of a liquid before boiling; de kettle is songerin [sɔŋ'gərɪn],

såŋ'gərin'], songerin ower de fire. N.I. Sa., Wests. [səŋgər]: U<sup>n</sup>. [sāŋgər]: Sa.; N.I. occas. Also to *boil slightly over a poor fire*. In the senses given under 1 the forms sonker [sā'ŋkər] (U<sup>mo</sup>.) and sunker [so'ŋkər] (U<sup>n</sup>.) are also noted down. 2) to *begin to heal, to improve*; de sore is songerin; "he is songerin", of a sick person: *he is improving*. U<sup>mo</sup>. [sāŋgər]. 3) to *work slowly, to s. about a ting*. Fe. [sāŋgər]. — The root-meaning is prob. to *produce a bubbling sound* (to this songer 1), next, inter alia to *itch*, e.g. of a sore beginning to heal (to this songer 2). Cf. No. sangra (saangra), vb., a) to *whimper, whine* (Aa.), b) of pain: to *ache, prick, itch* (R.); Icel. sangra, vb., to *grumble*; No. sengra, vb., to *make a whistling sound*, singra, vb., to *speak in a chanting, monotonous voice*, Fær. sjangra, sjengra, vb.

songi [səŋgi, sāŋgi], sb., *hermaphrodite*, appl. to human beings and animals; a *non-prolific male*. comm. — As initial hw occas. changes to sw in Shetl. Norn (cf. e.g. swamm, sb., = hwamm, sb.) songi can be explained as having arisen from the partly syn. kwangi, kwengi, kwingi (appl. to animals) through middle-forms such as hwangi, hwen<sup>2</sup>; see further kwin<sup>2</sup> (hwin, hwen) and kwingi, sbs.

sonker [sā'ŋkər], vb. n., to *boil slightly* (U<sup>mo</sup>.); see songer, vb.

†sonn, soinn [səŋ (sāŋ), sō'ŋ, sōin, sōin], sb., a *kiln*, esp. at the end of a barn. Conn. Also in the form sinni [sini]. Conn. Of Celtic origin, Gael. sorn, sb., a *kiln*, but at an early period passing into the Northern lang.: Fær. sodnur (sornur), m., No. sonn, m.

sont, soint [sō'ŋt, sōi'nt], sb., *bad temper, peevish or offended frame of mind*; he had a s. upon him, *he was fretful*; der' wer' aye a s. upon her, *she was always taking offence*;

he is in a s. again. N.I. occas. (Y.?) and Nm. — Prop. a *grumbling, scolding*: \*symt? See the foll. word.

sont, soint [sō'ŋt, sōi'nt], vb., to *be in a bad temper, to be peevish or offended*; to s. or "to be sointin", to geng sointin. N.I. and Nm. — Prop. to *grumble, scold*, No. symta, vb., to *whimper, whine*.

sopott, so-pot [sō'pōt, -pāt], sb., one of the holes in the sea-rocks in which small shell-fish (limpets, etc.) are crushed before being thrown on the water as so, bait, for fish. — \*sāð-(pottr). See so, sb., and cf. rurpott, sb.

sopp, see marsopp, sb.

sor [sō'r], vb., to *begin to boil, to simmer, to produce a slight, hissing sound immediately before boiling*; de water (milk) is sorin; de kettle is sorin. Lunn., Wh., Sk. — Cognate with No. sarra, vb. n., a) to *boil slightly*, b) to *whimper*. In form sor is nearer to No. saura (sore), vb. n., in developed sense of to *whimper* (R.).

sora [sōra], sb., *scaly pieces of skin adhering to the wool when it is plucked off the sheep*, a s. i' de skin. Conn. — Prob. to be referred to O.N. saurr, m., *dirt, excrement*, Icel. sori, m., *dregs*. Cf. horem (hurem, uram), sb.

sorn [sō'rən, sō'rən], vb., to *become a firm mass, to form a crustation on the bottom of a pot*, of liquid, milk-pottage, porridge, etc., which has not been stirred enough during boiling; de meal is sorenð [sō'rænd] to de boddom o' de pot. Pres. part.: sornin [sō'rənɪn]. Wh. — \*saurna. Icel. seyrna (O.N. \*søyrna), vb., to *become dregs*, = seyrast, vb. refl., from O.N. saurr, m., *dirt, excrement*, Sw. dial. sörna, vb., to *become dried up; to wither, decay*. No. søyra, vb., a) to *cause something to become dried up or withered* (Aa.),

b) to *decay* (R.), *søyrast*, vb. refl., to *decay* (R.).

**sorr** [sôr(r)], vb., of a liquid: to ooze, trickle, e.g. of watery pus or blood oozing from a wound; to s. ut. Fe. (Y<sup>h</sup>). — Cf. No. syra, vb. n., to ooze, trickle, of liquid (Aa.), sura, vb., to produce a faint, hissing sound (R.).

**sostrin, sosterin** [sôsːˈtərɪn], sb., a relative; esp. in pl., *sost(e)rins*, relatives. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — O.N. systrungr, m., mother's sister's child (son); No. systrungr, m., mother's sister's son, in pl.: children of two or more sisters; Icel. systrungr, m., sister's son.

**sot, sott** [sɔt], sb., a very slow, inactive (do-less) person. L., U<sup>n</sup>. — No. sott, m., a sluggish, indolent person. May also be a \*sát-, No. saat- (see the foll. word) which corresponds better to the word than L.Sc. sot, sb., a fool, from Fr. sot.

**sot<sup>1</sup> sott** [sɔt], vb. n., a) to walk slowly and trailingy; he comes sot(t)in op de gate (up the path). b) to work slowly and indolently. Fe. — Cf. No. saata and "saata seg", vb., to walk with heavy steps. But owing to its short vowel-sound the word is more prob. to be associated with No. sott, mentioned under sot, sb.

**sot<sup>2</sup>, sott** [sɔt (sát)], vb. a., to drive (cattle) slowly; s. de coo awaa! — No doubt etym. the same word as the prec. one. See sod, vb.

**sota, soita**, adj. in def. form, sweet. For the diff. forms of this word and its restricted use see sət, adj.

**sota-dike** [sɔtːˈadek], sb., a fence built out from a sheepfold, along which the sheep are driven into the fold. M.Roe. — Prob. from sot<sup>2</sup>, vb. See sodin (soda)-dike, sb.

**sotl (sottel), soitl (soitel)** [sɔtˈl, sɔtˈl, sɔtˈl, sɔtˈl, -ɔl], vb., to make a sucking noise in drinking, e.g. of pigs, calves and ducks; also of persons. "de grice is [ˈhas] sotteld (soiteld)

a corn". Pres. part.: sotlin, soitlin [sɔtˈlɪn, sɔtˈlɪn, sɔitˈlɪn, sɔiˈtˈlɪn]. U. — \*sutla. No. susla and sutla, vb., a) to splash, slop, b) to gurgle, etc. (Aa.). Sw. dial. sutla, vb., to mix together. See the foll. word and sotlins, sb. pl., which in meaning approaches Sw. dial. sutla, vb., and No. susla, f.

**sotle-drink, sotli-drink** [sɔtˈlɔ-, sɔtˈlɔ-], sb., mixed beverage, water or other liquid stirred up with meal; also a mixture of milk and water; esp. for animals. Fe. — \*sutl-. Cf. No. susl, n., waste water, mixture (Aa.), susla (sutla?), f., mixture, e.g. of porridge and milk (R.), Sw. dial. sutla, vb., to mix together, and Shetl. sotl, vb.

**sotlins (soitlins)** [sɔtˈlɪns, sɔitˈlɪns (sɔiˈt-)], sb. pl., a) mixture, poor beverage; b) sediment, slops of liquid (mixed beverage, sotle-drink) in a vessel out of which an animal, esp. a pig or calf, has drunk. Fe. [sɔtˈlɪ-]. U. [sɔit-, sɔiˈt-]. Also sotleks, soitleks [(sɔtˈlɛks, sɔitˈlɛks) sɔitˈlɛks]: U<sup>m</sup>o., esp. in sense b. — \*sutl-. May be a \*suttingar, pl., or \*sutlurnar, f. pl. def. form with added Eng. pl. -s. See the two prec. words.

**sotskin** [sɔtˈskɪn, sɔtˈskɪn, sɔtˈskɪn], sb., orig. a pl. word and still comm. used as such, but with added Eng. pl. -s: sotskins, 1) brother and sister, brothers and sisters, later on 2) in extended sense: a) first cousins, b) second cousins, c) more generally: near relatives. 3) Biblically: brethren and sisters, human beings spiritually related; next, members of the same church, "sotskins i' de kirk". — sotskin is now used occas. in the sing. in sense of a near relative; he (shø = 'she') is a s. o' mine. — The word is rather common outside N.I. More rare are forms with ø and ö (reported by J.I.): a) sɔtˈskɪn [sɔtˈskɪn (sɔtˈskən)], as a pl. word with-



out added Eng. s, b) sötskins, with added s, c) sös skins [søskins], occas. *brothers and sisters*, occas. *first cousins* (or *near relatives*). — O.N. systkin, n. pl., *brothers and sisters*. ts (sots-, sötts-) in Shetl. is due to metathesis of st [O.N. syst-].

**sott<sup>1</sup>**, sb., see sot, sb.

**sott<sup>2</sup>**, sb., *sickness*. Found only in compds. such as lungasott (-søtt), turkasott (-søtt), water-sott, and then with secondary accent pronounced: [söt, sət, sət, söt]. See under the compds. mentioned.

**sott**, vb., see sot<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>, vb.

**sov<sup>1</sup>** [söv (sö<sup>3</sup>v)], vb. n., *to sink into a stupor, to swoon*. Rare as vb. n., more common as vb. a.; see the foll. word. — O.N. sofa, vb. n., Da. sove, Sw. sofva, *to sleep*.

**sov<sup>2</sup>** [söv, sö<sup>3</sup>v], vb. a., *to stun*, esp. *to stun with a blow*; he sovd him. Occas. by transference: *to injure*; I fell and sovd me, *I fell and hurt myself* (W.; U.?). — Comm. in perf. part., sovd [sövd, sö<sup>3</sup>vd], in sense of a) *stunned, senseless, unconscious*: b) *exhausted; overcome by sleepiness or weariness*; he was fairly sovd; sovd [sövd] wi' möli wadder or heavy wark, *exhausted and sleepy owing to sultry weather or heavy work* (Fe.). sovd ower wi' sleep, *dozing, overcome by sleepiness, half asleep, sitting or leaning with the head drooping* (U.). I was sovd ower wi' sleep, *I dozed away, overcome by sleepiness*. — O.N. svæfa, vb., *to lull, scæfa, vb., to kill, slaughter*. Icel. svæfa, vb., No. svæva and søva, vb., = O.N. svæfa and scæfa. Sw. söva, vb., *to lull*. Fær. svæva, vb., *to kill, slaughter*. — Owing to absence of (dropped) i-mutation the Shetl. word assimilates in form to sov<sup>1</sup>, vb., from O.N. sofa, vb., *to sleep*.

**sovin** [(sövin) sö<sup>3</sup>vin], sb., *a stunning blow*; he ga'e him a s. i'

de face. Y<sup>n</sup>. Deriv. of the prec. word.

**spa** [spā], sb., *thin broth*; also = gjöla, *milk from which the butter has not separated*. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. spað, n., *stock from meat or fish*.

**spadi** [spadi], sb., *an old worn-out spade*; a(n) auld ['old'] s. Fo. Otherwise comm. Eng. spade, sb. — O.N. spaði, m., recorded in "járn-spaði", *iron plate or bar*; but has doubtless also meant *spade*, like No., Sw. and Da. spade. Icel. spaði, m., *a spade*.

**spang** [spaŋ], sb., *buckle, clasp, hook*. N. and several other places. — O.N. spǫng (spang-), f., *a spangle*. See \*sping and spong, sbs.

**spann<sup>1</sup>** [span], sb., 1) *a water-pail*. comm. 2\*) formerly: *a certain measure for dry goods*; Balfour: span = lispund, sb. — O.N. spann, n., a) *a pail*, b) *a certain measure and weight*. Ork. spann, sb., is recorded in sense of *a certain measure for dry goods* (Jam.); acc. to Balfour = lispund, sb. Ork. "lispund" acc. to Jamieson = 18 pound Scots; see Jam. under "lesh pund".

†**spann<sup>2</sup>** [span], sb., *a measure with the hand, a span*, = No. spann, f.

†**spann** [span], vb., *to measure with the hand, to span*, = No. spanna, vb.

**sparl, sparrel** [spar<sup>3</sup>l, spar<sup>3</sup>l], sb., *the rectum*; esp. *that of an animal, cleaned and filled with chopped meat* (sasser-meat, sparrel-meat) *and fat, and then boiled*. comm. — Fær. sperðil, m., *the rectum*, also sa Shetl. sparrel in special sense: *cleaned rectum of an animal (sheep), filled with fat and spice*. With regard to meaning No. speril, sperel, "spærl", m., is more remote: a) *tail*, = spæl (Aa.), b) *thin and slight figure*, c) *a narrow piece, strip* (R.).

**sparl** [spar<sup>3</sup>l], vb., *to stride in walking*, of a tall, thin person; to geng (come) sparlin. N.l. (Y. and

Fe.). — To be classed with No. "spærl", speril, m., in sense of a *thin and slight figure* (see "spæl", m., in R.).

**sparr** [spär]-**rib**, sb., of an animal (esp. pig, calf, sheep): *one of the foremost, short ribs*. "de sparr-ribs" are usually included with the shoulder-blade when the carcass is cut up. Fe. — The first part is rather O.N. than Eng. (in spare-rib), O.N. sparrī, m., *undressed pole of timber, a skewer*, of which Fær. sperra, f., is a derivative, in sense of the *second long bone from the shoulder-blade, in the leg of an animal*.

†**spats** [spats], vb., *to swagger, strut*; to geng spatsin about. N.Roe. — May be an abbr. form of O.N. †spazera, Germ. spatziere (from Ital. spaziare, Lat. spatiari). No. speissa, vb., *to strut*, does not agree so well, owing to the vowel-sound.

**späi** [späi], sb., *a spring; a place where water breaks through the ground in digging*. N. — From an older \*spi [\*spi] by anglicising of ī to äi. Da. dial. spi, *spring*, in "spiland, spi-jord", Sw. dial. (Scania, prop. Da. dial.) spi, id., in "spi-kille", f., *a spring*, and "spi-lera", f., *clayey soil with springs*. Ri.

\***spe**<sup>1</sup> [spē], sb., 1) *derision*. 2) *(a) fool*. Uncompounded, noted down only in the form spje [spjē], q.v. Without j in the compd. speviti, sb.

**spe**<sup>2</sup> [spē], sb., prop. *a scout, spy*, now esp. *an inquisitive, prying person*; to geng about like [lek] a s. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — \*spei, \*spej. O.N. speja, vb., *to spy*.

**spæg** [spæ<sup>3</sup>g], vb., *to swagger, strut*; to geng spegin about. N.Roe. — No. speika, vb., *to walk stiffly, to strut* (R.). Cf. speks, vb., and spekset, adj.

**spekmaliri**, see spikkaliri, sb.

**speks** [spæ<sup>3</sup>ks (spæks)], vb., = speg, vb.; to geng speksin about. Nm<sup>w</sup>. [spæ<sup>3</sup>ks]. See the foll. word.

**spekset** [spæksət (spæ<sup>3</sup>ksət)], adj., *thin, long-legged*. N.I. [spæksət]. Also spechset [spæχsət]: U<sup>n</sup>. occas. — Deriv. of a \*speik-; see speg, vb., with the derivative speks. Cf. No. speikjen, speikalig, adj., *stiff and erect, with stiff and erect bearing*.

**speld** [spæld], sb., *sluice-gate in a mill-pond*; de spelds o' de mill. — O.N. speld, n., *a (square) tablet, slab, used as a cover*. No. spjeld and spjelder, n., *a board, disk, plate, with which to cover an opening; contrivance for regulating the flow*, e.g. of corn in a mill (Aa.). Goth. spilda, *thin board*.

**spell** [spæl], sb., *a splinter, shaving*. Mostly used in pl., spells, splinters, shavings. Wests. (Papa). S.Sh. (Du.). Also spellek [spælæk] (Voe, Du.). — Cf. No. spel, spela(e'), f., = spila(i'), f., *flat splinter*, Sw. dial. spel, n., *shaving*, spela, f., = spila. The form spill [spel] in Shetl., however, is doubtless Eng. spill, sb., in the same sense.

†**spendi** [spændi], sb., in the expr. "to play s.", *to turn cart-wheels*. Du. L.Sc.?

†**spensi** [spæ<sup>3</sup>nsi], sb., *the stormy petrel*. U<sup>n</sup>. To be referred to Sw. spen(s)- in "spenslig", and (dial.) "spensk", adj., *slender?* Cf. N.Eng. dial. spence, sb., as the name of the *curlew*.

**sperband** [spæ<sup>3</sup>rband], sb., *the hindmost, short rib, band, of a boat*. U<sup>n</sup>. sporrband [spörbänd]: Fe. — sper- prob. by lengthening of an older \*sperr, sb., *rafter*, O.N. sperra, f. For the alternation sper- and sporr- cf. sperrek and sporr, sbs.

**sperr** [spær(r)], vb., 1) *to strain, exert muscular force*; to s. at wi' de feet, *to set the feet hard against the stretcher*, fit-linn, *in a boat, in rowing*. 2) a) *to stride*, to s. at, to s. awaa. b) *to set off (at full speed), to hasten*; *to hurry in getting a task*

*done*; to **s.** on. U<sup>n</sup>. (in all the given senses). to “**s.** aff” de claes (U<sup>s</sup>), to pull off one's clothes? — O.N. sperra, vb., a) to stretch out, b) sper-rask (við), to resist, struggle against, No. sperra, vb., also inter alia to exert oneself, strain, struggle against. Hence, with meanings corresponding to those given for Shetl. sperr, vb.: O.N. sperna (spenna), vb., to set the foot hard against an object (Fr.), Fær. spenna (\*sperna), vb., also to set off, to hasten. Cf. spird, vb.

**sperrek** [spærək], sb., a tall, thin person. Du. Also sporr [spór(r)]: Du. Prop. a rafter, used comparatively, but lost in its orig. sense. — O.N. sperra, f., a rafter. For the alternation of vowel in sperrek and sporr cf. sperband and sporrband, sbs.

**speviti** [spæ·viti], sb., a person who is the object of derision; a fool; to ha'e ane for a s., to make a fool of one. Y<sup>n</sup>. — \*spé·vætti. The first part is O.N. spé, n., derision, Shetl. spje (\*spe); the second part viti, sb., = Fær. vætti, n., used disparagingly of persons, from O.N. vættr, f., (living) being. Cf. spjeskab, spjetak, sbs.

**spi** [spi], vb., to make a fool of, to mock; to s. at ane. Acc. to J.I. — \*spia = O.N. \*spéa, vb. Icel. spéa, No. and Sw. dial. spea, vb., to mock.

**spiger** [spigər] and **spiker** [spikər], sb., a spike, a large nail. spiger: Nm. spiker: U<sup>n</sup>. — No. spikar, m., Da. spiger, a spike, nail. O.N. spikr, m., a spike (S.E.).

**spiggaliri**, see spikkaliri, sb.

**spiggi** [spigi, spegi] and **spiggi-limpet**, sb., a kind of shell-fish: oval-shaped limpets, acrid in taste; harder than the ordinary limpets and not so good for bait (see fladrek, sb.); found farther out on the sea-shore than the common “limpet”.

N.I. spiggi is noted down in Y<sup>h</sup>. in sense of an old overgrown limpet (hard, dry and shrunk). Fe.: [spigi]. Y<sup>h</sup>. and U<sup>n</sup>.: [spegi]. — The name spiggi may be due to the above-mentioned qualities of the limpet (hardness, dryness, acidity) and thus be allied to No. spika, vb., (to be hard), Da. spege, vb., Sw. spicka, vb. Cf. No. spiken, adj., a) cured (of meat and fish), b) dry, thin, lean (Aa.), Sw. dial. spikjin, adj., poor, of soil (Ri.), No. spikna, vb., to shrink (to be cured).

**spik** [spik, spek], sb., blubber, whale-blubber, occas. also of fat of swine. — O.N. spik, n., blubber (whale-blubber).

**spikkaliri** [spek'aliri], sb., barnacle, lepas anatifera. U<sup>n</sup>. Also spiggaliri [speg'aliri]: U<sup>n</sup>, and spekmaliri [spæk'maliri]: Fe. — The first part is prob. to be referred to No. spikk, n., a piece cut off, spik (ii), f., a splinter, chip, or to No. spæk, f. (m.), Icel. spækja, f., a chip. Uncertain relation to Sw. spigg, m., stickleback, gasterosteus. For the second part liri see krabbaliri, sb., syn. with spikkaliri.

**spil** [spil, spil (spil)], sb., 1) a splinter, shaving, chip. U. [spil]. The pure and partly long i-sound indicates an origin from No. spila, f., a splinter, rather than from Eng. spill, sb. Otherwise the Eng. form “spill” is mostly used in the given sense. 2) a wooden skewer for stretching something, esp. a split fish hung up to dry. Y<sup>h</sup>. [spil]. — O.N. spila, f., a lath; No. spile (ii), m., and spil (ii), f., a wooden skewer, Da. spile, c., id.

**spil** [spil], vb., to stretch out, esp. to skewer a split fish, in order to keep it open, when hung up to dry; to s. op fish. Y<sup>h</sup>. — O.N. spila, vb., to stretch out. No. spila (ii), Fær. spila, vb., to stretch out, extend. See spjolk, vb.

**spill** [spil (spel, spəl)], vb., *to spill*, corresponds in its diff. applications to O.N. *spilla*, vb., and Eng. *spill*, vb. Local in Shetl. is the use of the word as vb. n., of tide: *to slacken*; de tide is *spillin* (U<sup>n</sup>: spəlɪn; U<sup>wg</sup>: spɪlɪn). To this as a sb.: *spillin* [spɪlɪn (spelɪn), spəlɪn], de *spillin* o' de tide, *the slackening of the tide* (U.).

**spilt** [spɪ'lt (spe'lt), spə'lt], adj., *leprous*; s. folk, *lepers*. "s. folk's huses, s. huses (de s. man's hus, de s. wife's hus)" was in former times the name of isolation houses in the out-field for lepers.

\***sping**, sb., see *spong*, sb.

†**spinni** [spɪn(n)i], sb., *a round wooden plate in the centre of which is fixed a small rod with hooked top, used for twining of snells for fishing-lines*. Nm. Prop. *a spinner*. — From Nm<sup>w</sup>. is also reported *spinni* of a kind of coral-polyp, *sea-anemone*.

**spir** [spɪr], sb., *a gushing stream of liquid; a jet of water*, a s. o' water. U<sup>wg</sup>. — No. *spir* (ii), m., a) *a spire*, b) *a stream, a gushing jet of liquid* (Aa).

**spir** [spɪr], vb., *to stream, to gush forth as a jet*, of liquid; de water *spird* [spɪrd] ut. — No. *spira* (ii), vb., a) *to sprout*, b) *to gush, issue forth as a jet* (Aa.).

**spird** [spɛrd], vb., 1) *to kick*, 2) *to stride; to take great leaps in running*; he guid ['went'] *spirdin* by. N.I. (Y., Fe.). — Cognate with O.N. *spyrna* (*sporna*, *sperna*), vb., *to set the foot hard against an object*. Cf. *sperr*, vb.

**spirdi-ffit** [spɛr'dɪfɪt], sb., *spur-bearing tarsus, foot of a cock*. Y., Fe. — Prop. *spur-foot*. O.N. *spori*, m., No. *spore*, m., *a spur, thorn*. *spirdi* points to O.N. *sporðr*, m., a) *fish-tail*, b) *point* (No. *spord* 2).

\***spirvigru** [spɪr'vɪgru], sb., *small flakes of stone striking the edge*

*of the scythe in mowing* tekk (*heather for thatching*). U<sup>n</sup>. — \**spirfit* grjót or \**spirfgrjót*. No. *spirven*, adj., *slender as a spirv* (*slight, supple figure*).

**spit** [spɪt], sb., *a rod, spit*, esp.: 1) a) *a small wooden rod stuck through the heads or gill-openings of (small) fish hung up to dry*; acc. to statement from Fe. commonly a score or so of fish are stuck on a spit. a *piltek-s.* (*piltek, young coalfish*). Fe., U. b) *a wooden skewer put across a split fish, esp. a shark (small shark, Shetl. ho), hung up to dry*. U<sup>wg</sup>. 2) of a fishing-line: *an iron rod stuck horizontally through the sinker from which the hooked snells hang down, on either side of the rod*; de s. o' de lead-sten. Fe. Cf. *sprul*, sb., as the name for the one-armed rod, as distinguished from the two-armed spit. — O.N. *spýta* and *spyta*, f., *a spit, a wooden pin*. No. *spyta* (y') and *spita* (i'), f., id. lcel. *spita*, f. (B.H.). i in Shetl. *spit* may spring from any of the vowels y, y, í, i.

**spit** [spɪt], vb., a) *to stick a wooden rod through the heads or gill-openings of small fish, hung up to dry*; to s. fish. Fe., U. (U<sup>wg</sup>). b) *to skewer a split fish, esp. a shark* (Shetl. ho), *hung up to dry*; to s. a ho; a weel ['well'] *spitet* [spɪtət] ho (U<sup>wg</sup>). — O.N. *spýta* (*spyta*), vb., *to fix by means of a wooden pin, spit*. For the vowel i in *spit* see *spit*, sb. Cf. *spjolk*, vb.

**spjal** [spjɑl], vb., *to sprawl, struggle*; "to lie *spjalin* on de grund", e.g. of a flock of children at play, also of an animal in its death-struggle. "to s. in (or on) de water". "de foal's legs guid ['went'] *spjalin* ut". U., Nm. — \**spjala* from \**spila*. Cf. Fær. *spjálka* [spjɑ'lka], vb., *to kick, sprawl*, from \**spjalka*, and see *spjel* and *spjelli*, vbs.

**spjaler** [spjälər], sb., sea-term, name in fishermen's lang. for *cat*; occas. used also of a *dog*. U<sup>wg.</sup> — Prop. a *sprawler* or *player*. Allied to spjal, vb., to *srawl, struggle*. Associated in meaning with No. spela, Fær. spæla, Icel. spila, vb., to *play* (Germ. spielen, L.G. spelen).

**spje** [spjɛ], sb., 1) *scorn, disparaging talk of a person*. U<sup>n.</sup> 2) a *fool, a person one makes fun of*; dey 're makin' a s. o' him, *they are making a fool of him*. U<sup>n.</sup> — No., Sw. and Da. spe, n., *scorn*.

**spjel (spjell)** [spjɛl, spjɛ<sup>o</sup>l, spjæ], vb., to *thrust out arms and legs, to sprawl*. Fe. [spjɛl, spjɛ<sup>o</sup>l]; Conn. [spjɛl]; Y<sup>h.</sup> [spjæ]. de foal is spjelin, *the foal is sticking out its legs*, is said of a foal whose legs are not yet strong enough (in running); Fe.; de animal is lyin' spjelin wi' its feet, *the animal stretches out its legs*, as a symptom of illness; Fe.; to lie spjelin (spjellin), to *lie stretching out arms and legs*, e.g. of a flock of children at play; Y<sup>h.</sup> In Fe. also spjäll [spjäl]. Cf. spjelli, vb., and No. spjelka (spilka), spjaaka (\*spjalka, \*spjálka, vb., a) to *make awkward movements with the arms*, b) to *strut, stalk*, c) of children: to *stride, to jump about with bare legs* (R.). Fær. spjálka, vb., to *kick, sprawl*.

**spjelli** [spjæli, spjæli], sb., a *flock of children tumbling at play, thrusting out arms and legs*. Fe. From spjell = spjel, vb.

**spjelli** [spjæli (spjæli)], vb., = spjel, vb.; to *geng spjelliin* [spjælin], to *swing the arms and legs in walking*; to lie spjelliin [spjælin], to *lie sprawling and kicking*, e.g. of children at play. Fe.

**spjel** [spjɛ<sup>o</sup>l]-**man**, sb., a *fiddler, violin-player*. U<sup>n.</sup> From \*spjel, vb., in the sense (unrecorded) of *to play on an instrument*; No. spela, Fær. spæla, Icel. spila, vb., to *play*, from

Germ. Da. spillemand, No. spilmann, Sw. spelman, Fær. spælimaður.

**spjelpøl** [spjɛlpø], spjɛ<sup>o</sup>l-], sb., *the first open water after the boat has left the landing-place*. U<sup>n.</sup> — Prop. a *small bay, a sheet of calm water, pøl, near the shore*. See spjel, vb.

**spjeskab** [spjɛskāb], sb., a *fool, a person exposing himself to derision*; dey 're makin' a s. o' demselves, *they make fools of themselves*. Fe. — \*spéskapr, from O.N. spé, n., *derision*. See spje, sb., and cf. speviti, sb.

**spjetak** [spjɛ<sup>o</sup>tak], sb., a *fool*, = spjeskab and speviti, sbs.; he is a proper s. U.; W.? — \*spétak? No doubt *spectacle*, in sense of *absurd, foolish person* (No. and Da. spektakel, Fær. spektakkul, n.), prop. *sight*.

**spjokl, spjokkel** [spjåkəl (spjɔχəl)], sb., a kind of *mussel*. Y<sup>h.</sup> Poss. a *piece, fragment*, associated with No. spikka and spjekla, vb., to *cut* (Aa.), spikk, n., a *piece cut off* (R.). spikk-, in spikkaliri, can be explained in the same way.

**spjolk** [spjɔ<sup>o</sup>lk, spjå<sup>o</sup>lk], sb., 1) a *wooden skewer; a splint*, esp.: a) a *splint tied to a broken limb in order to keep it in position*; comm. b) a *wooden skewer put across a split fish, esp. a young shark* (ho), *hung up to dry*. A parallel form spoilk [spøi<sup>o</sup>lk, spø<sup>o</sup>lk] is noted down in Y<sup>b.n.</sup> 2) Occas. by transference: a *lanky person*; a lang s. — spjolk is an older \*spjålk- from \*spjalk-. O.N. spjalk, f., a *splint, stretcher*, = spelka, f. Fær. spjálki, m. No. spjelk, spjolk (spilk), m., *splint, stretcher* (Aa.), spjelka, f., id. (R.).

**spjolk** [spjɔ<sup>o</sup>lk, spjå<sup>o</sup>lk], vb., 1) to *put a splint on a broken limb in order to keep it straight*, to s. a leg. 2) to *skewer a split fish, hung up, to keep it open for quicker drying*; to s. a fish. A parallel form spoilk [spøi<sup>o</sup>lk, spø<sup>o</sup>lk] is noted down in

Y<sup>b.n.</sup>; to spoilk op de pilteks (Y<sup>b.</sup>). — \*spjálka from \*spjalka from orig. \*spelk-. O.N. spelkja, vb., to stretch out with splints. No. spelka, vb., id.

**spjolkín** [spjo'lkín, spjá'lkin], sb., 1) a small fish, esp. coalfish, sillek, piltek, cut up and grilled with the liver inside. Also spjolket sillek or piltek; see spjolk, vb. 2) a young shark (ho) split, stretched out by means of a spjolk and hung up to dry. Also spjolket ho. ho-spjolkín [hō'spjá'lkin], young shark (W.). — In sense 1 the word may poss. spring from a root-meaning *split or cleft object (fish)*, as there is no statement about the coalfish having been hung up to dry, stretched out with a spjolk, before being grilled. Cf. O.N. spila, vb., to stretch out, no doubt prop. to split, cleave, with derivative \*spilka; Sw. dial. spilka, vb., to split into thin flakes.

**spjorl** [spjör] and **spjorlin** [spjörlin], sb., a tall, lanky person, a tall, overgrown youth. Fe., U. — No. spirl, m., a tall, slender, pliant figure (R.).

**spjorr** [spjör(r)], sb., a stout strip of cloth, rag, laid inside a shoe of hide (rivlin) or in a cloth shoe (smuk) and serving as a sole. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. Also a) spjör [spjör(r)], b) spjörrek [spjör(r)æk], c) spörrek [spöræk, sporæk], d) spörriklut [spör(r)'iklut] and spörriklut [spörriklut]: N.Roe. — O.N. spjör, f., a strip, rag. Fær. spjör, f., id.

**spo** [spō], vb., to forebode, foretell; I spod nae better o' dee (N.I.). Esp. a) to build castles in the air, to indulge in fancies, to s. about a ting, b) to forebode evil, to s. ill, c) to foretell by means of an "augury bone", de spoben; see the foll. word. — Occas. to have intercourse with a girl before marriage, to s. for a lass (Y.). — O.N. spá, vb., to forebode, foretell; whence Sc. (now also Eng.) spae, vb.

**spoben** [spōbēn, -ben], sb., "augury

bone" (bone, condyle, used in auguries): a) condyle between the thigh-bone and the shank of an animal (usually a sheep). Sa.; N.Roe. b) collar-bone of a cock. N.I.? (J.I.); Fo. When a prospective mother wished to know whether she was to give birth to a boy or a girl, she would ask a woman friend to consult the "spoben" in the foll. manner. The latter would drop the bone (gen. condyle) into her lap three times, each time saying: "Spo ben! spo ben, whedder my friend is to ha'e a boy or a lass!" (Sa.). If the round side turned up twice it was to be a boy; if the hollow one, a girl. With regard to marriage the collar-bone was used. If the thick side turned uppermost the person in question was to be married. Fo.

**spoilk**, see spjolk, sb. and vb.

**spod**, vb., see spund, vb.

**\*spone**, see \*spunnin, sb.

**spong** [spøŋ], sb., metal plate or band. O.N. spøng, f., plate, spangle. As a place-name is found a form sping [spɪŋ]. de Sping o' Brekken (Y<sup>n.</sup>), a piece of pasture, roundish in form. Herewith cf. Eng. dial. spong, sb., strip of land.

**spong** [spøŋ], vb., to put a metal plate or band on something; to rivet; to s. a kettle (Ti.). — \*spanga = O.N. spengja, vb., to spangle.

**Sponga** [spøŋga (spåŋga)], sb., the name for a spotted or striped cow. — \*Spanga. See sponget, adj.

**sponget** [spøŋgət, spåŋgət, spøŋgət], adj., of an animal (esp. a cow): a) spotted (Conn. occas.); b) black, with white spots or conversely; a s. coo; c) having spots and stripes of various colours on the sides and across the back (J.I.); d) dark (black) with light (white) belly and with light (white) stripes along the sides and across the back; a s. coo. Conn.; Ai., Wests. and several other places.

— [spɔŋgət, spåŋgət] is the general form of pronunc. [spɔŋgət]: Conn. occas. (*spotted*) beside [spɔŋgət, spåŋgət]. — \*spɔŋgøtt, prop. *secured with plates or spangles*. See spong, sb.

**spongi** [spɔŋgi], sb., sea-term for *the eel* (Fo.); see smjongni, sb.

**spord** [spɔrd], sb., 1) *tail, tail-tip*, esp. *that of a fish*. de s. o' de tail, *the tail-tip* (of a fish), occas. also *the tail-bone* (Wh<sup>n</sup>). Occas. in the form sp or [spɔr] with final d dropped. As a sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang., *tail* in general, tail of an animal, e.g.: de spord o' de gjonger, *the horse's (steed's) tail*. Ai. 2) *the top of a fish-hook to which the line or snell is fixed*, opposed to "witter", *the barbed end for the bait*. Also *end, edge of something*, e.g. de s. o' de shauld ['shallow', *ground, fishing-ground*]; de s. o' de hill (Fo.). As a place-name of low, rocky points, e.g. de Spord o' Onjer-hölm [óŋːˌɛrðmː]; de Hellaspor [hɛːˌˈaspɔr] (Nm<sup>w</sup>): "hellu-sporðr. — O.N. sporðr, m., *tail*, esp. of a fish, *pointed end*.

**sporr** [spɔr], sb., *a tall, lanky person* (Du.), no doubt prop. a *spar, rafter*, used comparatively like *sperrek*, but lost in its orig. sense. See sperrek, sb.

**sporrband** [spɔrband], sb., *the hindmost rib of a boat*. Fe. — Prop. \*sperru-band, "*rafter-band*". See sperband, sb.

**sporrekk, sporrklut**, see spjorr, sb.

**sprag** [spräg], sb., 1) *strutting, gesticulating in one's walk*. 2) *a coxcomb* (esp. *a tall, lanky person*), *who struts and gesticulates in his walk*. N.I. Edm. has "spragg", sb., given as "a boaster, braggart", and "spraaagin", pres. part., given as "swaggering", not further confirmed in these senses. sprag 2 is now often used in a laudatory sense of *a good-looking, lively and clever fellow* (noted down esp. in U.). —

No doubt orig. to be referred to O.N. spræka, vb., *to sprawl* (= sprøkla), also *to jump, run about*. In sense of *lively and clever fellow*, however, it corresponds with Eng. dial. sprack, sprag, adj., *lively, active*; O.N. sprækr, No. spræk, adj., *lively, active*, Sw. dial. språker (språk), adj., *courageous, joyous*, sprak, adj., *fiery, mettlesome* (in "sprakfåle").

**sprag** [spräg], vb., 1) *to stretch out the legs, to sprawl*; de coo lay spragin on her back; de coo lay on her back wi' her legs spragin ut, *the cow lay on her back with her legs sprawling*. 2) *to spread, extend, in different directions*, e.g. of the beams of the aurora borealis; de pretty-dancers (*aurora borealis*) is spragin ower de sky. Sa., Wests. 3) *to strut, swagger, gesticulating in one's walk*. Esp. in pres. part. spragin, used adjectivally; a spragin fellow, *a swaggering fellow*, now gen. in a laudatory sense: *a brisk, clever fellow*; also with the pronunc. sprakjin [sprätsɪn], a sprakjin fellow. N.I. — Agrees both in form and senses with O.N. spræka, vb., *to sprawl*. Cf. Da. sprade, vb., prop. *to stride*, now esp. in sense of *to strut, swagger*, etc. sprag, however, might be developed from an old \*spræða, as orig. ð often changes to g in Shetl. Norn.

**sprager** [sprægər], sb., 1) *a coxcomb*. 2) *a brisk, smart fellow*. See sprag, vb.

**spraklet** [spraklɔt], adj., *speckled, spotted*. See sprekklet, spriklet, which are the more common forms.

**språit**, vb., see sprett, vb.

**sprekklet** [sprækklɔt] and **sprekkelid** [sprækæld], adj., *speckled, spotted*. Also comm. spriklet [spriklɔt] and sprikkelid [sprikæld]. More rarely (acc. to J.I.): spraklet [spraklɔt]. — No. spreklutt and occas. spriklutt, adj., *speckled, spotted*, Sw. spräcklig, L.Sc. and Eng. dial. spreckled, adj.

**spre** [sprɛːn], sb., *a strip*, esp. a) *a strip of cloud*; sprems (*strips of cloud*; *thin, whitish, vapoury clouds*) ower de sky; windy sprems, *small, detached clouds foreboding wind*. b) *beam of light, one of the beams radiating from the sun*, = stav, sb. sprems under de sun (Fe.). — In sense a the word is noted down both in U. and Fe., in sense b esp. in Fe. — \*spræn-, *a squirt*. Fær. sprænur, No. spræn, m., *a squirt*, from spræna, vb., *to spout, squirt*. A parallel form spreng, spring [spreŋ, sprɪŋ], noted down in U., is L.Sc. spraing. A Norn parallel form spron, sb. (q.v.), without i-mutation, is used in a diverging sense.

**spret** [spræt] and **spritt** [sprit, spret (sprit)], sb., a) *a leap, jump*, b) *hurried run*, c) *speed, haste*; he set aff wi' a s. Mostly in the form spritt. sprett is noted down in U<sup>n</sup>. beside spritt [sprit, sprit]. Icel. sprettr, m., *hard running* (B.H.).

**spret**<sup>1</sup> [spræt] and **spritt** [sprit, spret; sprit], vb. n., 1) *to leap, jump, to run quickly and lightly (in leaps), to run about in play*, to s. about; to s. like a filly-foal; de foal is sprettin (sprittin) about; de dog or cat is sprittin. Also e.g. of a boat: *to make good headway*; dere shø ['she' = de boat] spritts. de horse spritted, was sprittin, *the horse bolted* (U<sup>n</sup>); de fish is sprittin, *the fish are gamboling in the surface of the water* (U<sup>n</sup>). Most comm. in the form spritt. U<sup>n</sup>. and Fe.: [sprit] and [sprit]. Y. occas.: [spre]. U<sup>n</sup>. also sprett, to s. about. Y. occas. and Fe. occas. also spräit [spräit], to s. about (as a foal), to s. like a filly-foal. 2) *to sprout, grow*, of plants. — O.N. spretta, vb. n., a) *to bound, leap, rush*, b) *to sprout, grow*, c) *to well up, issue*, of a spring, etc., d) *to burst, open out*. With the form

spritt cf. Sw. spritta, vb. n., *to jump, leap, spring*. See uppspretta<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**spret**<sup>2</sup> [(spræt) spræt], vb. a., *to rip up; to loosen*; to s. op a seam, *to rip up a seam*. Also occas. used as vb. n.: *to become loosened, to burst, come undone*, esp. of seams in clothes. U. — O.N. spretta, vb. a., *to rip up, tear apart*.

†**sprī** [sprī], sb., *spray*. See †sprī, vb.

†**sprī** [sprī], vb. n., *to spray*; de water sprid ower me. Cf. No. spræ (R. Suppl.), vb., *to spray*.

**spriki**, **sprikkel** [sprik<sup>2</sup>, sprikəl], vb., *to sprawl*; to mirl and s. Pres. part. spriklin [spriklin]. M<sup>e</sup>., Nm., N.l. s. upo de ayre, *to row very briskly, exerting oneself*; Nm<sup>w</sup>. "dey sprikkeld [sprikæld] a' dey could, but he took his way oot afore dem" (in a rowing-match). Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Icel. sprikla, vb., *to sprawl, move the limbs* (B.H.). No. sprikla, vb., *to lay about one, to make quick, violent movements*, spritla, vb., *to sprawl*. Fær. sprakla, vb., id. Cf. spritl, vb.

**spricket** [spriklæt], adj., *speckled, spotted*. Also a) sprikkeld [sprikæld], b) spreklet [spræklet], sprekkeld [sprækæld]. — No. spriklutt and spreklutt, L.Sc. and Eng. dial. spreckled, adj., id. See spraklet, adj.

**spring**<sup>1</sup> [sprɪŋ], vb. n., in the general sense, *to burst, break*, is Northern, as Eng. "spring" is not used in the same way. s. op a-blødin, = Da. springe op at bløde, *to begin to bleed* (of nose or sore). — O.N. springa, vb. n., a) *to run, leap*, b) *to issue, gush forth*, c) *to burst, break*.

**spring**<sup>2</sup> [sprɪŋ, spreŋ], vb. a., *to burst, to cause to break*, esp. *to cause injury by over-exertion*; to s. anesell, *to injure oneself by over-exertion*. Now comm. strong conjugation: a) past: sprang [sprɑŋ], occas. also sprung, b) perf. part. sprung [sprɔŋ, sprɔŋ], spring, vb. n.,



after Eng. he sprang (sprung) him ['himself'], = Da. han sprængte sig, *he over-exerted himself*. to s. a person; he sprang (*broke the wind of*) de horse; he sprang a vein, *he burst a blood-vessel*. a sprung boat or cask. bluid-sprung, blødsprung [blødspron], perf. part. and adj., *blood-shot*, see blødsprung, adj. — O.N. sprengja (gð), vb. a., *to cause to burst, to ride (a horse) to death*, sprengja hest.

**spritl** [sprit<sup>l</sup>, -əl], vb., *to sprawl*, = sprinkl. spritl is characteristic of Wests. (noted down in Sa.), while sprinkl is more current on Easts. — No. spritla, vb., *to sprawl*.

**spron** [sprøn, sprøn<sup>n</sup>], sb., *ejected liquid*, esp. *excrement*. — Fær. sprænur, m., No. spræn, m., and spræna, f., *a jet of liquid*, No. spræna, f., also of *diarrhæa*. spron presupposes a \*sprán- without i-mutation. Cf. spren, sb., which is another (i-mutated) form of the same word, but with different meaning.

**spron** [sprøn, sprøn<sup>n</sup>], vb., *to eject liquid*, esp. *liquid excrement*, of birds. — \*sprána, without i-mutation. O.N. spræna, vb. n., *to spout*. In No. (spræna) also, like Shetl. spron, *to squirt out liquid excrement* (R.).

**spronins** [sprønins, sprøn<sup>n</sup>ins], sb. pl., *excrements of birds*. From spron, vb.

**sprul** [sprul, spról, sprül], sb., of a fishing-line: a) *a thin iron rod, fixed in a slanting position to the sinker, with the hooked snells hanging from its lower end*. Fe. occas. [sprul]. Cf. spit, sb., of the two-armed rod on the fishing-line. More comm. b) *a small, two-armed iron rod stuck horizontally through the sinker and spreading the hooked snells hanging on either side of the rod*. [sprül]: St.; elsewhere comm.: [sprul, spról]. Also spröl [spról] and sprøl [sprøl], the latter form in

Wests. comm. in sense b. — Prob. O.N. spølr, m., *a rail, bar*, with inserted r in Shetl. Norn, as e.g. in skräi, sb., = skäi<sup>2</sup>, sb., brøi, vb., *to bellow*, O.N. baula, vb. (No. braula). Cf. sprut and spit, sb.

**sprut<sup>1</sup>** [sprut], sb., *a rod, iron rod stuck through the sinker of a fishing hand-line, with the hooked snells hanging from the ends*. Y<sup>h</sup>. — Cf. O.N. sproti, m., *a stick, rod, belt-buckle*, etc., No. sprote, m., *a slender stick, weaver's stick*, and spröt, n., *a small rod for stretching out fishing-nets*, Sw. språte, c., *cross-bar*, and spröt, n., *bowsprit, angling-rod*.

**sprut<sup>2</sup>** [sprut, spröt], sb., *a spurt, gush*. — No. sprut (uu), m., *a gushing stream* (R.). See sprut, vb.

**sprut** [sprut (spröt)], vb., 1) vb. n., *to spurt, gush*; also, *to boil fast* (Da. sprutkoge, vb.); de kettle is sprutin. 2) vb. a., *to spit out*; to s. ut de so, in fishing: *to spit out chewed limpets on the surface of the sea in order to allure the fish*. — No. spruta, vb. n., *to spout*, Sw. spruta, vb., *to gush forth*.

**spugi** [spugi], sb., 1) *a small, slender person*. 2) *a sponger, cadger*. Fo. — The same word as No. spok (oo), m., *a madcap, coxcomb*, Sw. dial. spok, n., *scarecrow*, Da. dial. (O.Da.) spog, n., Fær. spók, n., *a bogey, hobgoblin*. The stem in Da. spøgelse, *spec-tre, spook*, from L.G. spöksel. L.Sc. spaig, sb., a) *skeleton*, b) *a tall, lanky person*, is no doubt a cognate word.

**spui** [spui], sb., *the curlew*, numenius, esp. numenius arcuata. Sa., Wests. — O.N. spói, m., *the curlew*, scolopax arcuata and phaeopus (Fr.).

**spuld** [spöld], sb., *a tear, rent*, esp. in a garment, a petticoat. Acc. to J.I. — Prob. to be classed with No. spildra, vb., *to splinter, cleave, split*, spila, vb., *to stretch out*, O.N. spølr, m., *a rail, bar*, No. spol (spole), m., a) *spile, rail*, b) *a stripe; strip*.

**spund** [spɔnd], **spɔnd** [spɔnd], spɔnd], vb., *to run fast, to gallop*, occas. with implied sense of noise. — Also a) spɔndj [spɔndz] (Edm.: spundg) and b) spunder [spɔndər] (spɔndər), sponder [spɔndər (spɔndər)]. Ork.: spunder, sponder. Caithness: spinner. In E.D.D. "spunder, spinner" are given as L.Sc., but the sources stated are only from Shetl., Ork. and Caithness. — spund, spɔnd, may represent \*spun, \*spɔn. For the final d, cf. e.g. kand = kann, vb., räind (rend) for \*renn, vb., sand for \*sann from O.N. sanna, vb., fɔrd for \*fɔr, vb., fæst for \*fæs, vb. Cf. a) No. spana, vb., *to strain, to stretch out*, spana ut foterne, *to stretch out the feet*, spøna (spøyna), vb., *(to kick), to set off, make haste, to run fast*, in the compd. "tvispøna", *to gallop* (R. under "tvispan", n., gallop), b) older L.Sc. spinner (spynner), vb., *to run or fly fast*.

**spundikrabb** [spunːdikrab], sb., *heart-shaped crab*. Du. — Prop. "spoon-crab", O.N. \*spón(ar)-krabbi, from O.N. spónn, m., *a spoon*. The designation is prob. old and hardly an actual Eng. "spoon-crab". Cf. lupi<sup>2</sup>, lupek (trowie l., craw's l.) in the above-named sense.

\***spunnin**, **spugnin**, sb., *the spoon*, def. form of the word \*spunn, \*spugn, sb., *spoon*. Noted down only in Fo. in the foll. forms: spungna [spɔgna], spugna [spogna], spune (spone) [spune, spóne], spugin [spugin, spogin]. \*spungna (spugna, etc.) ligger i gliggan [spɔgna, spogna ligːærː glegan], *the spoon is lying in the window*, O.N. spónninn ligger í glygginu(m); see gligg<sup>1</sup>, sb. In Low's list of words: sponin (Fo.). — O.N. spónninn, def. form of "spónn", m., = spánn, m., a) *a chip*, b) *a spoon*.

**sputsjela**, **spoot-sjela** [sputːʃeːˈla], sb., *cold, pouring rain* (Y<sup>n</sup>). See

sjela, sb. The first part is Eng. spout, sb., inter alia *downpour*.

†**spøl** [spɔl], sb., *spool*. No. spole (spøl), m., *spool*. Shetl. spøl is most prob. L.Sc. spuil = Eng. spool, as [gɔd] is Eng. good, adj., [fɔl] Eng. fool, sb., [spøn] Eng. spoon, sb., etc.

**spør** [spār (spār, spør)], vb., 1) *to ask, consult*. Now found only in certain phrases: a) in a verse containing a colloquy between the meadow and the brook: "—why spørs [spørs] du?" (the brook to the meadow; see huketi, kruketi). Conn. b) *to s. godeks (goddeks, gwoddeks), to give riddles to be guessed*; noted down esp. in Conn.; "we'll s. [spør] twaa or t'ree woddeks (\*gwoddeks)". c) in imp.: spør [spør]! *ask!* evasive reply to a question one does not wish to answer. "Hwar is du gaun de morn?" *where are you going to-morrow?* Spør! U. (U<sup>wg</sup>). d) *to propose marriage*, esp. *to ask a young girl's hand of her parents*. [spør]. The suitor generally brings (brought) with him a bottle, called "de spørin [spørin]-bottle", the contents of which he offered (acc. to R. Jamieson, Sandness). L.Sc. speer, vb. (speer the price of a young woman; Jam.) = Shetl. spør d. spør is not used now in the colloq. language in the general sense, *to ask*, but partly L.Sc. speer, speir, spere, vb., *to ask, inquire*, and partly and commonly "ax" (L.Sc.) = Eng. ask, vb. 2) *to find out, to s. op*; de sheep was spørd [spørd] op, *the sheep searched for was found*. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. spyrja, vb., a) *to find out*, b) *to ask advice*.

**spørins** [spærins (spærans)], sb. pl., *information; news*; to get s. o' (till, to) ane, *to get information about someone*. — Deriv. of spør, vb. Formed in accordance with L.Sc. speirins, sb. pl. In O.N. "spurn", f.

\***sta**, sb., *domicile; farm*. Now

found only as a place-name, name of farms and villages, esp. as the second part of compd. [sta, ste], but very common and partly understood in sense of *domicile*. -ster is occas. found beside, or instead of, older -sta. -ster is otherwise often a contraction of O.N. setr or sætr. -bister from O.N. bólstaðr. — See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 150—51. O.N. staðr, m., *domicile; farm*.

\***stab** [stab (stāb)], sb., *insulated rock (or hill)*, esp. *sea-rock*. Now only as a place-name. Exx.: de Stab [stab] (Fo<sup>w</sup>., Roe<sup>w</sup>, Nm.), *sea-rocks*. de Stabins [stabins] (Egilsey, Nm<sup>w</sup>.), *sea-rocks*: \*staparnir, def. form. de Stabinstens [stab<sup>w</sup>instens], some rocks in the sea east of Nesting and south of Whalsey (de Mukla Beljen, de Litla Beljen, de Fladakap, de Snekken). Staba [stāba] (Burrafirth, U<sup>n</sup>.), *insulated rock*. With preserved orig. p in the compd.: de Gamlastaps [gam<sup>w</sup>lastaps] (Y<sup>n</sup>.), a hill: gǫmlu stapar, *the old rocks or tops*. Occas. with p, occas. with b, is found Stapness [stapnes] (W.) and Stabaness [stab<sup>w</sup>anæs] (M.Roe): \*stapanes. — O.N. stapi, m., *a high and steep, esp. conical mountain* (Fr.). Fær. stapi, m., *insulated rock*.

**stabb** [stab], sb., 1) *a stub, block of wood to sit on*; cf. rødastabb. Now rare in this sense. Occas. a *wooden foot-stool*. 2) *small bank, elevation, ground in the sea*, esp. uneven ground where the line easily sticks fast. Du. 3) *grassy clod of earth, turned up when digging*. Fe., Y<sup>m</sup>. Cf. netlebit, sb. 4) *a thick-set person*, a s. o' a chield (fellow). 5) *a half-grown cod*. L. — O.N. stabbi, m., *a block, stub of a tree*. No. stabbe, Icel. stabbi, m., also *pile, heap*. Sw. stabbe, m., *block of wood, a seat*, provincial: a) *a pile, heap*, b) *a short, stout and clumsy fellow*.

Fær. stabbi, m., *block of wood*, also = Shetl. stabb 4.

**stabbin**, see stabblin, sb. and adj. **stabblin** [stablin, stablin], sb. and adj., 1) sb., *a well-developed, half-grown cod*, serviceable for the market, one year older than a "stara-cod". U<sup>n</sup>. More commonly 2) as adj., 1) a s. cod, *a good, half-grown cod*. N.I. 2) a s. chield ['fellow'], *a well-developed, stout, mature and vigorous young person*. N.I. Also stabbin [stabin], a s. chield. — Deriv. of stabb, sb. Cf. L.Sc. stubblin', adj., *short, stout* (Jam.). Icel. stobbalegur, adj., *firm, thick* (B.H.). Cognate words: No. stapal and stopul, m., *stout, stiff, clumsy figure; stocky, vigorous fellow* (R.), prop. *pile*.

**staf** [staf], sb., *a streak of light*, esp. *part of a halo round the moon*. a moon [møn]-staf (Nm<sup>w</sup>). See stav, sb.

**stafalir**, sb., *a boot*, (tabu-name at sea); see stivalir.

**staf-lay** [stāflē], vb., *to stretch cloth and roll it up from each end on sticks*; to s.-l. claiith. U<sup>n</sup>. Done by two persons. Fig.: *to struggle with a person*, to s.-l. a body. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*staf-(leggja), *to lay (roll) on a stick*. Note the long a in Shetl. [stāf] as in stav; q.v.

**stag** [stāg], vb., *to stagger*, to s. aboot. U<sup>n</sup>. — Coincides in sense exactly with No. "staka", vb., and differs from Eng. stalk, vb. O.N. staka, vb., inter alia *to stagger, stumble*.

**stak** [stāk], sb., *wooden stake*, e.g. through a fish-buoy. U. — O.N. \*staki, m., *a pole, stake*, Icel. and Fær. staki, No. and Sw. stake, m. See stjagi, sb.

**stakk** [stak], sb., *a high rock in the sea*. In general use both as a common noun and a place-name. Also Ork. and Caith. — O.N. stakkr, m., *a stack, pile*. Fær. stakkr, m.,

a) *a stack*, b) *high rock in the sea*. — Shetl. stakk, in sense of *stack*, *pile*, is both O.N. stakkr and Eng. stack, sb.

†stakk [stak], vb., *to build up in a stack*, is both O.N. (No.) stakka, vb., and Eng. stack, vb.

stakka-milja-bakka [stak'amel'abak'a (-m]a-)], adverbial expr. belonging to fishermen's tabu-lang.: *between the sea-rocks (near the shore) and the coast*. U<sup>n</sup>. For the use of this expr. see \*sjusamillabakka.

stamd-fu' [stamd'fū], adj., *stuffed, stopped up, chock-full*; de hus is s.-f. o' reek, *the house is chock-full of smoke*. Du. — stamd, perf. part. of a \*stamm, vb. (not noted down), *to stop up, stuff*, which must be syn. with O.N. stemma, vb., *to dam, stop up*.

stamron [(stamrən) stam'ərən], sb., *knee-timber in the stem of a boat, esp. serving as a seat for the steersman*. comm. In F.I. uncompd.: reng, ring [reŋ]. — \*stafnrōng. O.N. stafn, m., *stem, stern*, with change fn > mn in Shetl., followed by the dropping of n. O.N. rōng, f., *knee-timber*; Fær. (and No.) rong, f., *a seat in the stem or stern of a boat*.

stand [stānd], sb., 1) *erect or vertical position*; we couldno get a s. i' de line, *we could not get the fishing-line into a vertical position*, owing to a strong under-current in the sea (U<sup>n</sup>.); der 'r a ill s. i' de line, *the fishing-line slants*, owing to strong under-current. 2) *a set, a certain number of persons or objects belonging to the same class or series*; a s. o' wires, *a set of knitting-needles*; a s. o' grøleks, *a company of masked persons*. — stand is a) No. stand, standa, stōda (O.N. staða), b) Eng. stand, sb. From the form stōnd<sup>1</sup>, sb. (q.v.), it is evident that the word is old in Shetl. and not

actually Eng. stand. With stand 2 cf. No. stoda, f., (*standing position, a stand*) also inter alia *a dense, standing crowd* (R.).

stand [stānd], vb., = Eng. stand, vb., and O.N. standa, vb. Springs from O.N. standa in a few special senses like Eng. stand and Eng. last, vbs.; dis wadder will no s. lang, *this weather will not last long* (Fo.), "the bride's father's house, where the wedding always stood" (*where the wedding always took place*): (Sa.). No. standa, vb., inter alia *to last, continue*, "detta vedret stend ikke lenge" (Aa.); also of a feast, wedding, etc.: *to take place, to last, to be held*. Furthermore in senses such as: a) *to be decided*; b) *to be constituted*; c) *to face or go in a certain direction, to head, steer*; to s. ut, fram. — In conn. with preps. and advs.: s. afore, *to make a strong impression*; hit stood [stōd] afore me, *it made a great impression upon me*. — s. at anesell, *to move a little*; he bade him s. at him, *he bade him to move aside a little*. — s. efter: a) *to remain, to be left behind*, b) *to aspire to*, c) *to strive for*. O.N. standa eptir, a) *to aspire to*, b) *to remain behind*. No. standa etter, *to aspire to, to strive for*. — s. for, *to manage, have charge of* = O.N. standa fyrir. In sense of *to stand for, balance*, the word is both O.N. (standa fyrir e-t) and Eng. — s. in som'tin', *to be occupied with, engaged in, something*, = O.N. standa í (einhverju). — s. on, a) *to head, steer, go (sail) speedily onwards, to make good headway*; de ship stood on; b) *to be contrary*; de wind is standin' on; c) *to stand firm, to insist on, persevere*; to s. on som'tin', and without object: s. on. d) *to be very exhausting*; hit stood on him = Fær. tað stóð á honun; e) *to be imperative, necessary, pressing; to depend on*,

s. on onyt'ing or onybody, = Fær. standa á. O.N. standa á, inter alia: a) *to be faced or turned towards something*, b) *to keep to a thing, to continue*, c) *to rest upon, depend on one*. No. standa paa, inter alia: a) *to insist on*, b) *to continue*. — s. till or tø ['to'] som'tin', a) *to give expectation of*, = O.N. standa til; b) *to be entitled to something* = O.N. standa til e-s; c) *to depend on*. — s. wi', a) *to stick fast*; de line stands (is standin') wi', *the line sticks fast to the sea-bottom* (U<sup>n</sup>.); b) *to keep one's point of view*, Fær. standa við; c) *to admit, acknowledge*; Fær. standa við, No. standa ved (med), *to maintain, acknowledge*; d) *to wait, stand waiting* (U<sup>n</sup>.); e) *to hesitate, to have a misgiving*; f) in some exprs. appl. to weather: he is standin' wi' a shooer i' de nor'-wast, *a shower is threatening from the north-west*; he is standin' wi' a face afore him, *a dense rain-cloud is lowering*; g) s. wi' onyt'ing, *to feel strong disgust at something*, he stood [stød] wi' it, *he was disgusted with it*; cf. Fær. standast við (impers. dat.), *to feel aversion or disgust*, einun stendst við; honun stóðst við tað = Shetl. he stood wi' it; h) *to approach nearly to (something)*, esp. of mixed, dingy colour in which a certain tint predominates; hit stands wi' de red or white, *red or white is the main colour*. — "a standin mark", in sheep: "standing" mark, *main distinguishing mark*, belonging to a certain family. de standin pairt, *the main part*. a standin ook, *a whole week through* ("stand" in sense of *to continue*).

**standin-band** [stän'dinbänd], sb., *a band with which the cow is tethered to the wooden post* (de veg-wol) *in the byre*. U<sup>n</sup>. Phrase: "de wind is gane to de s.-b. or to de

byre", *the wind is right ahead*, in rowing or sailing towards the land. U<sup>n</sup>.

†**stang** [stɑŋ], vb., 1) *to sting*; de bee stangd me. 2) fig. of pain: *to sting, ache*. — Similar to O.N. stanga, vb., L.Sc. stang, vb., in both senses.

**stank** [sta'ŋk], vb., 1) *to walk heavily, to wade through mud or snow*; he guid stank in by, *he passed by with heavy steps*; to geng stank in t'rough gutter or snaw. Nm. 2) *to poke in the snow with a stick to find out whether any sheep have been snowed under*; to s. for sheep; s. here! s. yondro (*yonder*)! Fo. — Is prob. O.N. stanga, vb., *to prick, goad*, in any case in sense 2. With sense 1 might be compared No. stangla, vb., *to walk stiffly and jerkily*. Note, however, O.N. stanka, vb., in sense of *to be reluctant*; the same word as stonk (stunk), vb.

†**stans** [sta'nɪs], vb., 1) vb. n., *to stop, stand still*. 2) vb. a., *to stop, cease*. — No. stansa, vb. n., *to stop, stand still*; Da. stanse, vb. n. and vb. a. = Shetl. stans. Eng. stanch, vb., is used in a more limited sense.

**stapp** [stap], sb., 1) *crushed or chopped mass*; to lay i' s., *to crush, chop* (U<sup>n</sup>.); a' ['all'] i(n) s., a) *crushed, b) stirred together* (Fe.). 2) *a dish prepared from fish-livers and the soft parts of a fish-head chopped together, mixed with butter, pepper and salt and then boiled*. comm. — O.N. stappi, m., prob. *a pounded-up mass* (Fr.), stapp, n., *a pounding, stamping*. No. stappa, f., and stapp, n., *a pounded-up mass*, inter alia of certain dishes (Aa.). Icel. stappa, f., *minced meat, or fish, with potatoes*. L.Sc. stappin, sb., *force-meat filled into fish-heads*, "crappit heads", and stappack, sb., *meal stirred up with cold water*.

**stapp** [stap], vb., 1) *to cram, stuff*, to s. fu' o' onyt'ing. Du. 2) *to crush*

and stir together. — O.N. stappa, vb., a) to stamp down, b) to pack closely, c) to crush. L.Sc. stap, vb., to pound, stuff, cram.

**stapp** [stap]-fu', adj., *chock-full, crammed*.

**star** [star], sb., *cataract*, disease of the eye. — Icel. star, n., *cataract* (B.H.), Sw. starr, Da. stær, id.

**star** [stär], vb., to stare, gaze. comm. — O.N. stara, vb., to stare, gaze. The vowel-sound [ä] shows that the word is of O.N. origin in Shetl. and not a dialect form of Eng. stare, vb.

\***Starabaga** [star'abag'a], sb., handed down as the name of an animal (sheep) with a (white) spot on its back. Fo. — For \*Starnabaga. See starn and бага, sbs.

**stara** [stāra]-cod, sb., a cod not quite half-grown. U<sup>n</sup>. stari [stāri]-cod: Fe. — stara may refer to the bulky form and clumsy movements of the cod, and is then cognate with Norwegian words, such as: stara, vb., to walk heavily and clumsily, stjare, m., a stick, stub; a small, stiff figure.

**staragoit** [stā'ragōit], sb., a poor, lean cod. U<sup>n</sup>. now rare. For stara see the prec. word. goit is prob. O.N. got, n., fry, young fish, here used in a disparaging sense.

**stari** [stāri], sb., a kind of *starling*, sturnus. Reported esp. from N.I. (Fe.) and Fo. a) from Fe.: black with greenish shade, b) from Fo.: larger and with wider alar expanse than the so-called "stirlin" (L.Sc. stirling, *starling*), black and less spotted than the "stirlin". — A compd. staridu [stāridū], noted down in Fe., is obs.; the variety of the bird is uncertain, prop. "*starling-pigeon*", \*stara-dúfa. — O.N. stari, m., *starling*, sturnus.

**stark** [sta'rk], adj., *strong, vigorous; clever*, e.g. of a good rower, a good hand in a boat (Du.). In a

fragment of song in Norn from U<sup>n</sup>. stark is found in general sense: *strong, vigorous* (starka borna, *the strong wind*). The common word now used to denote this idea is Eng. strong. — O.N. sterkr, adj., *strong*; in Shetl. the vowel-sound is altered through infl. of Eng. stark, adj., which is used differently.

**starkuli** [star'kul'i (stā'kul'i)] and **starakuli** [star'akul'i (stā'rakul'i)], sb., 1) *poor, miserable appearance; wretched state*, used esp. of a person who has seen better days; to get in s., a) to fall off, pine away, b) to sink to an inferior position. Fe. 2) a *miserable, spiritless creature; one who has become very reduced* (acc. to J.I.; Fe.). — The first part may be No. starva (stara), vb., in such senses as: a) to drag oneself along owing to weariness or weakness; b) to starve, to cower in cold or storm, to die. kuli may represent \*kvelli or \*kvilli. Cf. No. kvilla, a) vb. a., to weaken, to cow, b) vb. n., to decrease in strength and condition, to pine away (R.). No. kvill, f., a decrease in strength, a pining away, kvillen, adj., that pines away (R.). Icel. kvilli, m., a suffering, O.N. kvelling, kvellisótt, f., an ailing, a wasting away (Eng. quell, vb.?).

**starkuli** [star'kul'i (stā'kul'i)] and **starakuli** [star'akul'i (stā'rakul'i)], adj., *subdued, in a poor, enfeebled state*, of one who has seen better days; to look very s. Fe. See the prec. word.

**starn** [starn, stārn], sb., a *star, blaze on the forehead of an animal* (cow, horse, sheep). While general L. Sc. in the sense *star*, it is O.N. (and north Eng. dial.) in the given sense *blaze*, only modified in L.Sc. — Cf. No. stjerna, f., a) a star, b) a white spot on the forehead of an animal (Aa.), blaze; in this latter

sense also *stjern*, n. (R.), Sw. *stjärn*, m. (in dial.: n.), Da. *stjærn*, n., *blaze* (as distinct from Sw. *stjärna*, f., Da. *stjerne*, c., *star*). Cf. *Sterna* and \**Starabaga*, sbs.

**starnet** [stárnøt], adj., *blazed, having a white spot on the forehead*, of an animal; a s. coo, horse or sheep. Sa., Wests. — Deriv. of *starn*, sb.

**Starni** [stárni], sb., name of an animal with a white spot on the forehead. See the two prec. words.

**stav** [stäv], sb., 1) a *staff, stick*; I ha'e a s. i' my hand (Fo.). 2) *stave of a bucket or barrel*; de stavs o' a bucket or barrel (Fo.). to fa' (or geng) i' stavs, a) *to fall into pieces*, of barrels, b) metaph.: *to become confused, speechless* (with emotion or astonishment); I guid ['went'] i' stavs ower it. hit ['it'] laid me i' (in) stavs, *it made me quite confused or speechless* (Fe.). Icel. falla í stafi. 3) *streak of light from the sun*, stavs doon fae de sun. N.I. Cf. spren, sb. — O.N. stafr, m., a) a *staff, stick*, b) *stave of a bucket or barrel*, etc. No. stav and Fær. stavur, m., also a *line, streak* (with a distinctive colour), stava, vb. (impers.), *to show distinct lines or streaks, to reflect distinctly*. With Shetl. stav 3 cf. esp. No. stava, vb., in sense of *to show streaks of light below the sun*, "da stava oonda soolo" (Shl.), R.

\***stavalu** [stävälü], sb., *quivering motion in the atmosphere, due to heated ground, movement in a cobweb*; de s. is gaun ['going'], *the air is undulating*. U<sup>mo</sup>. — \*stafa-ló, compd. of stav, in sense of *line, streak*, O.N. stafr, m., and O.N. \*ló, f., Icel. ló, No. and Sw. lo, f., *nap, down*. Cf. sommere litla under litel, adj.

**stadv** [stäv], adj., *striped, having vertical stripes of various colours*, of stockings; s. socks. Now comm. in anglicised form: "staved [stevd]".

— O.N. stafaðr, adj., *striped, with stripes in various colours*, e.g. of sail, tent. See stav, sb. 3.

**stavlin** [stav<sup>o</sup>lin], sb., a *half-grown cod*. Nm. (Ennisfirth). — May be a parallel form to stabblin, sb., or rather an l-derivative of stav, sb., a *staff, stick*, in the same way as stivlin, sb., is an i-mutated derivative of O.N. stúfr. Sw. dial. stavel, m., a *stake*, may poss. be compared.

**stäilk**, sb., prop. a *stalk, corn-stalk*; see stek and stilk, sbs.

**stäilk<sup>1</sup>** [stä'lk, stäi'lk], vb., *to get a corn-stalk into the eye*; I am ['have'] stäilket my ee. N.I. — To be classed with stäilk, sb., a *stalk*.

**stäilk<sup>2</sup>** [stäi'lk, stäi'lk], vb., *to stalk, stride*; de kye is comin' stäilkin op de park. — Apparently prop. *to walk on "stalks"*; but lk may also have arisen from lt, as several examples of such a change are found in Shetl. Cf. inter alia stilk, de s. o' de plough = L.Sc. stilt, de s. o' de plough. Cf. No. stiltra (stjaltra), stylta, vb., *to stalk, stumble, to stamp along*.

**steady** [stedi], adj., assimilates freq. to the Eng. word, but springs in a couple of expr. from O.N. stöðugr, adj., *stationary, motionless, steady*, where Eng. usage is diff.; thus: a) of a shoal of fish: *motionless*; a steady "school" or shoal o' silleks = a "steed"; see steed, sb. 3. b) steady wadder, *settled weather*. O.N. stöðugr, adj., comm. of weather, as in No. "stödugt veder", Fær. stöðugt veður, stöðuveður, corresponding to Eng. settled (steady) weather.

\***steb**, sb., see \*støb, sb.

**steba-dorro**, see stöba-dorro.

**stedi** [stedi], sb., *anvil*, = O.N. steði, m., and Eng. (dial.) steady, stithy, sb. L. Sc. and Eng. dial. stiddy. See stödi, sb.

**steed** [stid (stiəd, stid, stid)], sb., 1) *foundation, basis*; de s. o' a hus. Du.: steeth [stið]. 2) *the place where a boat is drawn along from*

or to the shed; a boat's s. (U). 3) a mass of living creatures crowded together, esp. a shoal of fish; a s. o' silleks, a shoal of small coalfish. 4) = "steed-sten", the main sinker of a fishing long-line; see kappi (kappisten), kavi. — Ork. steeth, sb., *foundation*. — Various Old Northern word-forms: staða, stōð, f., and \*stæði, n., are here merged together. No. stōda, f., a) *steadiness; firmness*, b) *under-layer* (Aa.), c) *stand*, also d) *inter alia closely-heaped mass; pile* (R.). No. stoda, f., *standing position*, also *inter alia dense, standing crowd* (R.). O.N. staða, f., a) *a standing*, b) *a remaining in one place*, c) *position*. With "s. o' silleks" cf. No. stōde, stōe, n., in "sildastø(d)e", *stationary shoal of herrings* (R.), also *the place where the herrings stand*. Fær. stōði, n., *foundation, ground*. O.N. stōð, f., No. stød and stod, f., *landing-place, where boats are drawn up on the shore*.

**steed**, vb., 1) vb. a., *to lay the foundation of a building (house, fence); we 're gotten de hus or de dike [dek] steedet, we have laid the foundation of the house or fence* (Y<sup>h</sup>). 2) vb. n., *to gather in a dense flock or shoal and remain in the same place*, esp. of small fish; de sillek is steedin (Fo.); de silleks was steedet, *the small coalfish stayed in a dense shoal* (Y<sup>h</sup>.); see sten, sb. 3. shø (de sillek) is steedet nu, *it (the coalfish) has been stationary now, keeping in a shoal* (U.). — Cf. O.N. steðja (and stōðva), vb. a., *to cause to stand still, to put into a firm, immovable position*, etc., steðjask, vb. refl., *to settle*. — steedet, perf. part., is freq. used adjectivally in sense of *stationary*, of a shoal of fish. With the latter cf. O.N. staddr, perf. part. of steðja, vb., also used adjectivally

in sense of *remaining in one place*. No. stoda and stoda, adj., *placed in a certain position*.

**steed-sillek**, sb., *a dense, stationary shoal of small coalfish* (silleks) = a "steed" o' silleks. Noted down in Du. in the form: steeth [stið]-s. — Prop. no doubt "sillek-steed". Cf. No. sildastø(d)e, n., in sense of *stationary shoal of herrings*, and see steed, sb. 3.

**"steed-sten"**, sb., *the main sinker of a fishing long-line*; see steed, sb. 4, and sten, sb. 4.

**steepie** [(stipəl) stīpəl], sb., *a pile, heap, esp. a pile of fish being dried and prepared for market, a s. o' fish*. Acc. to J. I. — Anglicised form of O.N. stōpull, m., recorded in sense of *pillar, steeple, tower*. No. stopul, m., a) *base of a tower, belfry*, b) *a pile, a piled-up heap*. See stabblin, sb. For the form "steepie" cf. e.g. "steed", sb., from O.N. staða, \*stæði and stōð.

†steg, staig, vb., *to walk slowly and carelessly, to stagger*. See stjag<sup>2</sup>, vb.

\*steggi, sb., *pricking sensation of pain*, esp. in the back owing to sprain. Edm.: "steggie, a sprain, or sharp pain in the back". Not further confirmed. Obsolete? — Prob. O.N. stōkk (stōkk), m., *sudden movement by which something is put out of its position* (Fr.: stōkk). Cf. No. stōkka, vb., (*to crack; to start*) in sense of *to get a fit of shuddering or shaking*, O.N. stōkkva, vb., *to start; to crack; to spring, jump*, etc.

**stelk (steilk)**, sb., (*corn-stalk*) *immature grain*; see stilk, sb.

\*stembod, sb., in former times: *fiery-cross*. Balfour: "stembod, N. stefnbod, signum citationis, being a staff for ordinary meetings, an arrow for matters of urgency or haste, an axe for a Court of Justice, and a



cross for ecclesiastical or religious affairs". — \*stemnbod for \*stevnbod. O.N. stefnuboð, n., a summons to a meeting.

**sten** [stɛn, stɛn], sb., 1) *stone* in general. 2) *rock, fragment of rock, a large earthfast stone*; often found in place-names, occas. of detached stones, sea-rocks or stakks, occas. of Old Scandinavian monoliths. In certain phrases as: we could no see a sten o' land. 3) collect.: *sea-rocks, rocky beach or coast*; de sillek was "steedet" in to de very sten. N.I. (Fe.). dey rowed frae de sten to de bowels o' de ocean; der 'r no a sillek or piltek (*young coalfish*) at de sten; de ho (*the shark*) is in at de very sten. Now comm. with short e [stɛn]. In place-names occas. with long e: Milja stena [mɪlja stɛna, skɛna] (Gerwick, U<sup>n</sup>): \*millum steina, "among the rocks". 4) *sinker of a fishing-line*, prop. of a stone, but later also leaden sinker: lead-sten. — In senses 1 and 2 the word is both O.N. steinn, m., *stone*, and L.Sc. stane. In place-names it springs from O.N. steinn. Is certainly old (O.N.) in sense 3, corresponding in this last case to the use of "steinur" in Fær. No. stein, m., also *sinker of a fishing-line*, of any material; blystein, *leaden sinker* (Aa.).

**stenbiter** [stɛn'bit'ər], and now comm.: **sten-biter** [stɛn'bäi'tər], sb., *wolf-fish*, *Anarrhicas lupus*. comm. — No. steinbit (ii), m., a *wolf-fish*, *Anarrhicas lupus*, b) (East Norw.) *lump-fish*, *Cyclopterus lumpus* (Aa.). Da. stenbider, c., in both senses. Icel. and Fær. steinbitur, m., *wolf-fish*. Ork. "steinbiter", ? the lump-fish (Jam.).

**stenblega** [stɛn'bleg'a, stɛn'-], sb., a species of *white rock moss*. Was formerly scraped off the rocks and used for dyeing. It gives a reddish-white colour. Fo. See blega, sb.

†**stenblind** [stɛnblɪnd], adj., *stone-blind*. comm. O.N. stein-blindr, adj. **steng** [stɛŋ], sb., *mast*, tabu-word in fishermen's sea-lang. Prop. *pole*. See stong, sb.

**steng** [stɛŋ, stɛŋ], vb., 1) *to sew together, to stitch*. More comm.: 2) *to plait*. — Cf. Icel. stanga (saman), vb., in sense of *to sew (together)*, prop. *to stitch*. See sting and stong, vbs.

**stengl**<sup>1</sup> [stɛŋgəl] and **stingl** [stɛŋgəl], vb., a) *to close, shut up* (e.g. an entrance-door); *to s. de door*. Fe.: [stɛŋgəl], b) *to shut up*; *to s. de grice, to shut up the pig in the sty*. U.: [stɛŋgəl]. — No. stengla, vb., a) *to support with a spar, shore*, b) *to close, to bar*, esp. with rods (R.). O.N. stengja, vb., *to bar, shut up*.

**stengl**<sup>2</sup> [stɛŋgəl] and **stingl** [stɛŋgəl], vb., *to walk jerkily; to stumble, to s. ower som'tin'*. Fe. and Y. occas. — No. stangla and stingla (stinga), vb., *to walk stiffly and jerkily; to stumble* (R.).

**stengl**<sup>3</sup> (**stingl**) [stɛŋgəl, stɛŋgəl, stɛŋəl, stɛŋəl], vb., *to build up something loosely and temporarily*, e.g. a gap or demolished piece in a fence; *to s. op a slap in a dike*. Wests. occas.: [stɛŋəl]; L. [stɛŋəl]; U. [(stɛŋgəl) stɛŋgəl]. — For skengl (skingl)? See skengl, vb.

**stenglin** [stɛŋglɪn], sb., a (*high*) *boot, waterproof boot*. Sk. Also stenkil [stɛŋkəl]. In both forms noted down only as a tabu-word in fishermen's lang. at sea. No doubt from stengl<sup>2</sup>, vb., No. stangla and stingla (stinga), vb., *to walk stiffly and jerkily; to stumble*.

\***stenhwega, sten-whigga** [stɛn'hwe'ga, stɛn'hweg'a], sb., *whay mixed with curd*, resulting from an unsuccessful churning. U<sup>n</sup>. — The second part must be L.Sc. whig, sb., *whay*. The first part poss. for \*isten by

change of stress, older \*ysten, with which cf. No. ystel, m., *fresh curd, lumps of curd* (S.B.).

**stenkel**<sup>1</sup> [stɛˈŋkəl, stɛˈŋkəl], sb., *the stonechat, saxicola*. Acc. to Edm.: “stinkle, the stone-chat, mortacilla rubicola”. The first part is sten, sb., *stone*. The second part kel is difficult to explain, it is either abbreviated or corrupted. In No. is found beside “steindolp” also inter alia steingulk, -gulk.

**stenkel**<sup>2</sup>, see stenglin, sb.

**stenihwini** [stɛnˈihwiˈni], sb., see kwini<sup>2</sup>, kwini, sb.

**stenlup** [stɛnˈlupˀ, stɛnlupˀ, -lɔpˀ], sb., *hard, bruised place on the body*, caused by a blow or crush. See the foll. word.

**stenlupen** [stɛnlupˀən, stɛnlupˀənd, stɛnlupˀmˀ, -lɔpˀən(d), -lɔpˀmˀ], adj., *bruised and hard*, of a swelling caused by a blow or crush. -lupənd, -lupˀm: Sa. — Cf. Da. stenløben, adj., esp. of gunpowder: *become hard and lumpy*. See blulopen, adj.

**stenpikker** [stɛnˀˈpikˀər, -pekˀər], sb., reported of different birds, occas. *stonechat, saxicola*, occas. of *the turnstone, strepsilas*. Explained from Wh. as “turnstone” and “purple sand-piper”. Edm. has “stane-pecker” with the translation “stone-chatter”. L.Sc. stane-pecker = a) stane-chacker = stone-chatter, b) wheatear: two species of saxicola. Da. “stenpikker”, partly *wheatear, saxicola cœnanthe*, partly *wagtail, motacilla alba*.

**Sterna** [stɛˀˈrɲa], sb., name of a cow with a star on the forehead, in an old rigmarole with cow-names. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — In form no doubt infl. by L.Sc. stern = starn, sb., *star*, but is O.N. in its origin, as No. stjerna, f., *star*, and stjern, Da. stjærn(e), Sw. stjärn, are used in sense of a *blaze on an animal*. Cf. starn, sb.

**sterti** [stɛˀˈrti, stɛˀˈrti], sb., *the tail of a large fish*, e.g. a halibut. Y<sup>n</sup>.

— O.N. stertr, m., *a tail*, esp. of birds (Fr.). Cf. stjort, sb.

**stett** [stɛt, stɛt], sb., *a steep path with small ledges in the side of a ravine*; de s. o' de gjo. Y<sup>n</sup>. As a place-name: de Stettins o' Grøtin (Fe.): \*stéttirnar í grýtingi; -ins, def. art. in pl. Listett (Sa.): \*hljóstétt. de Starastett (near Fogrigert', Ai.). de Stringastetts or Stringerstetts (Fe<sup>e</sup>). — O.N. stétt, f., a) *footprints* b) *stepping-stones*. No. stett, f., *a small stand or plat-form*, stett, n., *foot, pedestal*. Sw. stätta, f., *a stile*.

\***stev** [stɛˀˈv], sb., *refrain*, in an old song. Y<sup>m</sup>, Fe.? — O.N. stef, n., a) *term, time fixed*, b) *refrain*. Eng. stave, sb.

**stev**, adj., see stiv, adj.

**stiba-dorro**, see støba-dorro, sb.

**stick**, sb., Eng. translation of stokk (q.v.), of a *plump fish*. O.N. stokkr, m., *stock, block of wood*.

**stick** [stɪk], vb., in sense of *to slaughter, to kill by sticking*, similar to No. and Fær. stinga, vb., *to stick*. The expr. “s. in”, *to stick the oars in the water and keep them steady in order to pause in rowing* (Y<sup>h</sup>), is prob. very old.

**stidn, stidden** [stɪdˀˈn, stɪdˀˈən], vb., *to stand fast, to get foothold*; “I canno s.” or “I canno get stiddend [stɪdˀənd]”, *I cannot get foothold*. Freq. with prep. wi': to s. wi', *to stop, stand still, to get caught*, he stiddend wi', *de line is stiddend wi', the fishing-line has got caught in the sea-bottom* = de line is standin' wi'. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. staðna, vb., *to stop*.

**stig**<sup>1</sup> [stɪg], sb., *low-lying isthmus, neck of land, connecting a small piece of land with a larger one*. Sk. Now esp. as a place-name: de Stig o' Mjones (West Isle, Sk.), by Lunnasting fishermen called “de Grød o' Mjones”. In general sense *path* as a place-name only and with

different forms of pronunc.; esp. appl. to a steep path. Thus: de ill Stig [stɪg] (Tresta, Fe.), a ravine into which the sea flows (gjo), with a steep path; (de burn o') de Stig [stɪg] (S.Sh., West Cliffs between Kwarf and C.). With short vowel-sound: Dilkastig [dɪ'l'kasteg] or Dilkasti [-sti] (West Cliffs, C.): \*dilkastigr (O.N. dilkr, m., *sucking-lamb*); Dalstigi [dāl'stig'i] (Br.): \*dal-stigr. — O.N. stigr, stigr, m., Sw. stig, m., Da. sti, a path.

**stig**<sup>2</sup> [stɪg], sb., (*visible*) mark, track, noted down esp. of the wake or wave-motion produced by a fast-going boat; in pl.: "shø (de boat) sets guid [gød] stigs atill him (= the sea)", in a rowing-match (Fe.). — O.N. stig, n., a step. No. stig, n., a) a step, b) footprint.

**stigg** [stɪg], sb., loathing, disgust; to get a s. at a ting, to become (feel) disgusted at something. U. and several places. — No. stygg, m., aversion, disgust. O.N. stygð, f., aversion, dislike. Cf. stugg, sb.

**stigg** [stɪg], vb., 1) vb. a., to disgust, to nauseate, de fat porc stigg-ed [stɪgəd] me, I could tak' nae mare ['no more']; a stiggin kind o' way, repulsive behaviour. 2) vb. n., to feel loathing of or nausea at something; I stiggd [stɪgd] or stigg-ed [stɪgəd] wi', I stiggd or stigg-ed at it, I felt nauseated with it (at eating it). U<sup>n</sup>, Sa. In preterite is noted down stiggd in U<sup>n</sup>, stigg-ed in Sa. — O.N. styggja (styggva), vb., to frighten away, to repel. No. styggja, vb., to repel, to inspire fear or disgust, and more comm. "styggjast", vb. refl., to shrink from, to take aversion to, "styggjast ved", to be disgusted with (O.N. styggvask). Cf. stugg, vb.

**stigi**<sup>1</sup> [stɪgi (stegi)], sb., 1) a stile; steps leading over a fence. comm. Occas.: 2) a small ledge, natural

step in a rock, esp. in pl., stiggis, natural steps or ledges in a smallish rocky wall, affording foothold for ascent. C. In a wider sense: 3) a suitable place to step over, e.g. a gap in the top of a fence (C.). 4) a platform on which corn is dried; to dry corn upo de s. (C.). Fig. occas. 5) pieces of wood set up temporarily to replace a grind (wicket-gate closing an opening in a fence). W. or U.? 6) stones and boards laid across a swamp to serve as a passage. C. 7) metaph.: a stand, stopping; dat 'll come till a s. (C.). — O.N. stigi, m., a ladder.

**stigi**<sup>2</sup> [stɪgi, stegi], sb., a path, esp. a steep path. Conn. — O.N. stigr, m., a path. See stig<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**stigi**<sup>3</sup> [stɪgi], sb., a fence leading out from a sheepfold, = stjagi and stuki, stoggi. Sa. stigi is no doubt a \*stik, O.N. stika, f., a stick, stake, and thus a parallel form to stjagi.

**stiggirind** [stɪg'igrind], sb., step of a staircase, collect.: stairway. See stigi<sup>1</sup> and grind, sbs.

**stigilepp** [stɪg'ɪləp], sb., patch on the sole of a shoe. Y. — The first part stigi- is \*stik-, to be classed with No. stika, vb., to stitch. The second part is lepp<sup>1</sup>, sb., a patch.

**stigilepp** [stɪg'ɪləp], vb., in sewing a slipper: to sew cloth on to the sole; to s. a "fittie" [fəti]. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Prop. to patch or sole by stitching, \*stiklappa. No. lappa, vb., a) to sole, b) to patch. See the prec. word.

**stigl** [stɪg<sup>ə</sup>, -əl], vb., to build up something hastily and temporarily; to s. op a slap in a dike, to build up loosely an opening in a fence. Pres. part: stiglin. Impf.: stiggeld. Du. — Cf. No. stiga and stika, vbs., in sense of to walk slowly and falteringly; to stutter in speech. Sw.

dial. stikla and stägla, s. upp, vbs., = Shetl. stigl, vb. See stengl<sup>3</sup>, vb.

**stikk** [stɪk], sb., *article of dress*, esp. used negatively; he is gaun ['going'] without a s. upon him. Y<sup>n</sup>. In another sense: *a piece, part of an animal*, see neggistik, sb. — O.N. stykki, n., a) *a piece*, b) *a piece of cloth*.

**stikk** [stɪk], vb., *to dam*, esp. *to construct a dam across a stream where it runs out from a mill-pond*; to s, de loch. Y<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. stika and stikka, vb., *to dam*. — But "to steik [stik, stɪk] de nev", *to clench the fist*, and "a steiked mist", *a very dense mist*, are L.Sc. exprs. L.Sc. steik, vb., *to fasten up closely*.

**stikkel**<sup>1</sup> [stɪkəl] and **stikli** [stɪkli], sb., a) *a slit, rent*, esp. in a garment; a s. in a coat or petticoat. stikkel: Fo. stikli: U. b) *a gap in the top of a fence*. Wests. occas.: stikkel (P., Fo.). — No. stikle, n., *a slit or rent in clothes* (Aa.).

**stikkel**<sup>2</sup> [stɪkəl], sb., = slo<sup>2</sup>, sb. Barclay: "stikkle, sb., the bony substance inside of an animal's horn". No. stikel, m., a) *a spike, thorn, long point*, b) *point of horn*, also *the core in the base of a horn* (Ork.), = slo<sup>2</sup>. O.N. stikill, m., *the pointed end of a horn* (Fr.).

**stikkel**<sup>3</sup> [stɪkəl], sb., 1) *stalk with seed-bud at the top*, esp. *on moss-rush*, bora; borastikkels. Du. 2) *immature, scantily-growing corn*, = stilk. Du. — stikkel seems to be a metathesis of stilk, sb., q.v.

**stikki** [stɪki], sb., *point of a cape*, esp. *point of a holm*. U. Prop. no doubt *small stick or rod*. O.N. stykki, n., *a piece*, deriv. of stokkr, m., *stock, block of wood*.

**stilk** [stɛ'ɪlk, stø'lk, st'ɔ'ilk], sb., 1) *stalk*, esp. *corn-stalk*. In this orig. sense still used in Sa. (Wests.). In some places, as in P. (Wests.), the word is used in sense of *corn*,

*growing corn*, and by transference of *ear of corn*, esp. in valuing its quality, "good s." From Sandw., Du<sup>n</sup>, is reported "stilks o' corn" as a disparaging term for *corn* (growing or still fast to the stalk), *poor, immature corn*. stø'lk: Sa. st'ɔ'ilk: P. stɛ'ɪlk: Du<sup>n</sup>. (Sandw.). steilk [stɛ'ɪlk (stɛ'ɪ'lk)], and more comm. stäilk [stäi'lk, stä'lk], is used in Du. of *immature, scantily-growing corn*; "standing stäilk". 2) *a lanky person*. Wh.: stäilk [stäi'lk]. — stäilk may represent \*stilk or \*stelk. — O.N. stilk, m., *a stalk*. No. stылk, Sw. dial. stilk and stelk (the literary lang.: stjälk), Da. stilk, Icel. stilkur, Fær. stelkur, m.

**stillers-dike** [stɪ'ærsdek (stɛ'ærs-, stä'ærs-)], sb., *a stone fence leading from a sheepfold to prevent the sheep from scattering when being driven into the fold*, partly of one of the two fences running nearly parallel from the fold. Y. \*stillis-(garðr). The first part is genitive of O.N. stilli, n., *enclosure*. Fær. stilli, n., *a fence serving as an ambush for a bird-shooter*. Cf. rekster-dike, retta-dike, sodindike, stjagi, stuki. — As a place-name are found: a) Stilli [stɪli], "de S. o' Nibon" (Nm<sup>w</sup>.), a patch of home-field, b) Still [stɪl] (U<sup>s</sup>., Fe.), name of a farm.

\*stilli [stɪli], sb., *enclosure, fold (sheepfold)*. Now as a place-name only: de Stilli [stɪli] o' Nibon (Nm<sup>w</sup>.), de Stilli [stɪli] o' de Pund (Snabrough, Fe.). Still [stɪl] (Fe., U<sup>s</sup>.), name of farms. — O.N. stilli, n., *enclosure*. See the prec. word.

**stillin** [stɪln, støln], sb., *very feeble, slackening tide, immediately before it turns; the stillness of the tide*; de s. o' de tide; to get de s. — From O.N. stilla, *to still, calm*.

**stilter** [stɪ'tɔr, stø'tɔr], vb., *to stand still, stop, halt*; s. a mament! Sa. — Deriv. of O.N. stilla, vb., *to still, calm*.

**stimba**<sup>1</sup> [stumba], sb., *thick porridge or milk-pottage, thick soup*. Nm<sup>z</sup>. With this cf. Fær. *stimbur* (stymbur), m., *good substance, strength and firmness, solidity*.

**stimba**<sup>2</sup> [(stumba) stəm̥ba], sb., *very thick smoke or mist*; see *stumba*, sb.

**stimna**<sup>1</sup> [stümna, stəm̥na], sb., *strength, ability*; see *stomna*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**stimna**<sup>2</sup> [stümna, stəm̥na], sb., *very thick smoke or mist*; see *stomna*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**sting** [stɪŋ], vb. a., 1) *to twist, braid*, esp. *with four strands* (Du.). More rarely *to sew together, to stitch*. 2) *to cover the snell of a fishing hand-line with a goose-quill*. Du. — O.N. *stinga*, vb., *to sting, stick*. See *steng* and *stong*<sup>1</sup>, vbs.

**stint** [stɪ'nt], vb., *to live in extreme economy, barely to support life*. Sa., Wests. — No. *stinta*, vb., a) *to drag oneself laboriously up a hill*, b) *barely to make ends meet* (Aa.), c) *vb. a., to achieve with difficulty* (R.). In sense of *to restrict, give short measure*, the word is Eng.

**stipedorro**, see *støbadorro*, sb.

**stir** [stɪr], sb., of a fishing-line: *iron rod which passes through the sinker, and to the end of which the hooked snells are fastened*, = *sprul*. Lunn. — No. *styr*, n., *a stick, small cudgel*.

**stirkn** [stə'rkʰn, -ən], vb., *to congeal, coagulate*; see *storkn*, vb.

**stirl** [stɪrʰl], sb., noted down in the expr. "a cauld s. o' a day", *a biting cold day*. Conn. — \**stirðill*? Prob. to be classed with *stirn*, vb.

**stirm** (stjirm) and **stirmi** (stjirmi), sb., noted down only in the forms *skirn*, *skjirm* [skjɪrm] and *skirmi*, *skjirmi* [skjɪrmi, skɪrmi, skɛrmi], *a swarm, a large flock in motion*; a *skirmi* o' birds, o' midges, o' mice, o' worms, o' smolters = youngsters (U<sup>n</sup>), a *skirm(i)* o' folk (N.Roe). N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.: [skjɪrm, skɪrmi]. Y<sup>n</sup>.: [skjɪrm]. Fe.: [skjɪrmi]. U<sup>n</sup>.: [skɛrmi].

— *sk(j)irmi* from older \**stirmi*, orig. \**styrmi*, through a development \**stjirmi* > *skjirmi* > *skirmi*, as *stj* [stj] and *skj* [skj] merge together. Cf. No. *styrma*, vb., *to rush up in a body or crowd*, O.N. *styrma*, vb., a) *to blow hard*, b) *to rush violently forward*, c) *to crowd together*.

**stirn** [stɪrʰn, stɪrən; stə'rʰn, stə'rən], vb., *to become stiff*, esp. from cold. comm. Pres. part.: *stirnin*. Impf.: *stirrend*. — O.N. *stirðna*, vb., *to become stiff*.

**stiv** [stɪv], adj., *stiff; firm; steady; rigid*; s. *gruel, thick gruel*; a s. fellow; to *geng s.* (*having a rigid bearing*); a s. fish, *a good, firm fish* (Fe.). — No. *stiv*, adj., *stiff, inflexible; firm, hard*. L.Sc. *steeve*, adj., *stiff; firm; stubborn*.

**stiv** [stɪv], vb., *to steady*; to s. de boat, *to keep the boat steady on a straight course*. — No. *stiva*, Da. *stive*, vb., *to stiffen, starch*.

**stivalir** [stɪv'alɪr], sb., *boot, sea-boot*, belonging to fishermen's tabularang. at sea. U<sup>n</sup>. *stafalir* [staf'alɪr]: same place. Comm. in pl. — O.N. *stýfill*, m., *boot*, of foreign origin.

**stiver, stivver** [stɪvər], sb., *strength, durability*, = *stomna, stimna*, sbs. — In the same sense No. *styv* and *støv*, m. (R.). Cf. No. *stivra*, vb., *to starch, stiffen*, = *stiva*.

**stivin** [stɪvɪn, stɪvɪn, stɪvən, stɪvən], sb., 1) *a half-grown coalfish* (piltek) *in its third or fourth year*. Wests. Sa.: *stívin*. Ai.: *stívən, stívən, stívín*. Also compounded "s-piltek". See *sed*, sb. 2) *child, boy*, esp. as a term of endearment; come here, my s.! Conn. [stɪvɪn]. 3) *stocking*, as a tabu-word in fishermen's lang. at sea; esp. in pl. Y<sup>n</sup>. [stɪvən]. — \**stýfingr*, m., deriv. of O.N. *stúfr*, m., *a stub, stump*. Cf. Fær. *stývingur*, m., *half-grown halibut*, No. *stývut*, m., a) *half-grown fish, esp. halibut*, b) *a half-grown or not full-grown boy*.

With *stivin* 3, *stocking*, cf. No. *stuva*, f., = *stubbessokk*, m., *sock*.

\***stivla** [stivla], sb., *a dam, a mill-dam*. Acc. to J.I. the word has been used recently in this sense. Now only as a place-name. Exx.: de Stivla o' Rør [rør]-water (Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.), Stivla (Fe<sup>e</sup>.), Stivla (Widwick, U<sup>w</sup>.). Stivler (Y<sup>m</sup>.), name of a farm: \*stiflur, pl. Vatsstivla [vat'stiv'la] (Y<sup>h</sup>.), place where the water in the lake "Vendr(a)-water" runs out in a stream, an old mill-dam: \*vatn-stifla. — O.N. *stifla*, f., *a dam*.

**stivli** [stivli], adj., *strong, durable, of good, fundamental quality*; a s. body (person); de dike is no very s., *the fence is not particularly well built*. Du. — No. *styvleg* (støvleg) = *styvjig* (støvlig, støvig), adj., *substantial, having good qualities* (R.).

**stivlin** [stiv<sup>o</sup>lin, sti<sup>o</sup>vəlin'], sb., *half-grown fish*, noted down esp. of a *half-grown cod*, = *stabblin*. — \*stýllingr, l-derivative of stúfr, m., *a stub, stump*. Cf. *stivin*, sb. For the l-derivative cf. Sw. dial. *stövling*, m., *large, lopped-off branch*, *stövla*, vb., *to lop off branches*, *styvla*, vb., *to crop (a sheep's ear)*, from "stuv", *a scrap*.

**stivn** [stiv<sup>o</sup>n, stiv<sup>n</sup>, stivən (stivən)], vb., 1) vb. n., *to stiffen, become stiff or rigid*. 2) vb. a., *to make stiff*. a *stivnin* [stiv<sup>o</sup>ənin'] diet, *a far too heavy meal* (Nm.; De.). Pres. part.: [stivnin, stivnin, stiv<sup>o</sup>ənin' (sti<sup>o</sup>vənin')]. — No. *stivna*, Da. *stivne*, vb., *to grow stiff*.

**stjag** [stjäg, stjäg, skäg], sb., 1) *a pen, esp. for geese*, a *goose* [gøs]-s. U., Y<sup>e</sup>. A form *stjøg* [stjög] is noted down in Y<sup>w</sup>. 2) metaph. of *an assembled crowd*, e.g. of children; a s. o' bairns; gotten in a s. U<sup>n</sup>. — *stjag* from older \*stig [\*stīg] with breaking of i to ja. Cf. O.Sw. *stighia*, Sw. dial. *steg*, f., *a pen (for small cattle)*, A.S. *stigo*, f., *a pen, sty, enclou-*

*sure*. Icel. *stía*, f., *a pen, sheepcote*. With *stjag* 2, *crowd*, cf. No. *sti*, n., in sense of *as large a herd of small cattle as a herdsman can reasonably tend or "stia"* (R.).

**stjag<sup>1</sup>** [stjäg, stjäg, skäg], vb., *to pen, esp. geese*; to s. de geese. U. But: to bøl de sheep. — \*stīga. See *stjag*, sb. Icel. *stía*, vb., *to pen young lambs* (to prevent them from sucking), B. H.; A. S. *stigian*.

**stjag<sup>2</sup>** [stjäg, stjäg], vb., *to stagger, to walk about slowly and aimlessly*; to s. aboot, to geng *stjagin* aboot. N.I. (Y., Fe.). — No doubt prop. *to push*. O.N. *staka*, vb., *to push (against something), to stumble, stjaka*, vb., *to push against one*.

**stjagi** [stjägil], sb., 1) *a rod sticking up from a fishing-buoy*; de s. o' de bow ['buoy']. Fo. 2) *a fence leading from a sheepfold* (to prevent the sheep from scattering when being driven into the fold); a *krø-s*. Fo. — O.N. *stjaki*, m., *a pole, stake*.

**stjøg** [stjög (stjög)], vb., *to walk slowly and indolently, to trudge*, almost = *stjag<sup>2</sup>*, vb. de *kye (the cows)* cam' *stjøgin* ut (Y<sup>n</sup>.); to geng *stjøgin*. Y. and Fe. Also *stjøg* [stjög (stjög)]. Y<sup>n</sup>., Fe. occas. — No. *stauka*, vb., a) *to poke, stamp*, b) *to walk slowly (with a staff)*, Aa. Sw. dial. *ståka*, vb., *inter alia to walk stumbingly*.

**stjømpi**, see *skumpi*, sb.

**stjørt** [stjört, skjört], sb., *the tail of a large fish*; de s. o' de turbot ['halibut']. Preserved only as a tabu-word in fishermen's lang. at sea. Ai. — \*stjartr, by breaking from O.N. *stertr*, m., *a tail*. A form with breaking, "stjart" from "stert" is found in Norwegian. Cf. *sterti*, sb.

**stjugi**, sb., see *stuki*, sb.

**stjuma, stjumba**, sb., *smoke, hot steam*; see *stumba*, sb.

**stjur** [stjur (stjur)], vb., *to stir, turn upside down, to search for a*

thing in a disorderly manner; to s. t'rough onyting. Y<sup>h</sup>. — To be classed with stjurl, vb., and Da. styr, n., stir, tumult, Sw. störa, vb., to disturb, A.S. styrian, Eng. stir, vb.

**stjurl** [stjurl, stjör<sup>2</sup>, stjör<sup>1</sup> (stjör<sup>2</sup>, skjör<sup>2</sup>)], vb., to stir, rummage, turn upside down in searching; to s. t'rough onyting. Fe. — O.N. sturla, vb., to stir, derange, disturb. See stjur and stjurm, vbs.

**stjurm** [(stjurm) stjorm, stjorm], vb., to rake up, rummage, partly as stjur, stjurl, vbs., of overhauling in searching; also to struggle with a difficult task consisting of different things mixed together; to s. t'rough onyting; to geng stjurmin about de hus; to s. among a lock ['lot'] o' t'ings mixed up. Y. Fe. — O.N. styrma, vb., a) to blow hard, b) to rush on crowdingly. Icel. styrma, vb., to exert oneself, to pant with effort.

**stjurmél** [(stjorm<sup>2</sup>) stjorm<sup>2</sup>], vb., to rake, rummage, to s. t'rough, to s. i' de aess. Fe. Deriv. of stjurm, vb.

**stjurn** [stjörn], vb., = stjur and stjurl, vbs. to stjurn for a t'ing. Y<sup>h</sup>. — May be either a deriv. of stjur or represent stjurm, vb.

**stjød** [stjød (stjød)], vb., to walk indolently, to trudge; to geng stjød-in about (Fe.) = Da. gå stødende, to walk stumblingly. — O.N. støyta (steyta), vb., to push, etc.

**stjøg**, sb., see stjag, sb.

**stjøg** [stjøg (stjøg)], vb., to stumble, stagger. Y<sup>n</sup>, Fe. occas. See stjøg, vb.

**stjøl**, sb., the lower end of a sheaf of corn, see stø<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**sto** [stō], vb., to stand, noted down only in the phrase: he (shø, etc.) 'll neder sto or go, he (she, etc.) will neither stand nor go. Y<sup>n</sup>. — The word is Da. stå, No. staa = standa, vb.

**stobb<sup>1</sup>**, sb., see stubb, sb.

**†stobb<sup>2</sup>** [stób], sb., in the expr. "s. and robb [rób]", L.Sc. stoup and roup, Da. rub og stub, completely.

**stobbet, stobbie**, see stubbet.

**†stobi** [stōbi], sb., 1) resource; refuge. 2) a person who can be depended on. — From "stå bi, bistå" (Da.), vb. "stobbie, a person whom one can depend upon, who will stand by one" (Edm.).

**stoddek** [stōdæk], sb., a stout, thick-set person; a guid ['good'] s. U. — Cf. a) O.N. \*stœða, No. støda, Icel. stæða, f., a pile; stack, b) O.N. staði, m., a pile; stack. The main vowel [ō] in the Shetl. word rather indicates an origin from \*stœða. See stottek, sb.

**stodi** [stōdi], adj., steady, firm (standing firm); to stand s. Sa., Wests. — O.N. stōðugr and Eng. steady, adjs., id.

**stodj** [stōdz (stōdz)], vb., 1) [stōdz], vb. n., to begin to walk, to walk with short, tottering steps, e.g. of a little child beginning to walk. 2) vb. n., to walk slowly and laboriously with short, heavy or stamping steps, occas. of steady walking; also to walk (heavily and laboriously) with a burden on one's back. comm.: [stōdz]. In Du. is found with long o [stōdz] in this sense. 3) [stōdz], vb. a., to carry a burden on one's back during a laborious walk, with short, heavy steps and heavy breathing; he stodjd [stōdz<sup>2</sup>d] de yowe hame, he carried the sheep (the ewe) home with difficulty (Y.; Fe.). 4) [stōdz], vb. a., to build up loosely and temporarily, esp. a gap in the top of a fence; to s. op a slap in a dike. Y<sup>n</sup>. — May be a parallel form to stotj, vb., from No. stota (o'), vb. n., to walk with short, stumbling steps; also to walk heavily (with short, heavy steps) under a burden. With stodj, in sense 4, cf. No. stota, vb., in sense of to stutter. [stōdz] might, however, in senses 2 and 3, be accepted as a stoggj and be associated with "stog, stug" [støg, stog], vb., which is L.Sc. stog, vb.,

*to walk slowly with heavy steps.* stog [stög], vb. (q.v.), with long o, is prob. of a diff. orig. In sense 1: *to begin to walk*, [stödʒ] may partly be O.N. styðja, vb., *to support*. The form [stödʒ] from "styðja" would exactly correspond e.g. to [rödʒ] from ryðja, *to clear, put in order*; see rodj, vb. stœdi, vb., diverges, corresponding mainly to O.N. (steðja) stœva and Eng. steady, vbs.

stog [stög], vb., *to walk slowly and falteringly, to stagger, to s.* or "geng stogin". Fe. Also stjog [stjög] and stjøg [stjög]: Y. (Y<sup>n</sup>) and Fe. occas. — No. stauka, vb., a) *to push, stamp*, b) *to walk slowly and heavily, to go stamping along* (R.), Sw. dial. ståka, vb., inter alia *to walk stumblingly*. In Du. is noted down stogj or stodj [stödʒ], *to walk with short and heavy steps*, = "stog, stug", and is prob. another word; see stodj, vb.

stoggi [stögi], sb., *a fence leading out from a sheepfold*; see stuki, sb.

stogj? [stödʒ (stödʒ)], see stodj.

†stoit, vb., see stotj, vb.

stokk [stök, ståk], sb., properly *piece of timber, log*. Noted down in the foll. special senses: 1) *the wooden frame of a bed*. 2) *the gunwale of a boat*. 3) *standard*, in the old spinning-wheel (de muckle wheel). 4) a) *a stout person*; a s. o' a man. U<sup>n</sup>. b) *a plump fish*, esp. of a half-grown or somewhat more than half-grown fish; a s. o' a fish. U<sup>n</sup>. 5) *a person, fellow*; a(n) auld s. (Papa); a pair s. (Y.). 6) *a dense, stationary shoal of fish*. — O.N. stokkr, m., a) *a log*, also inter alia: b) *the wooden frame of a bed*, c) = borðstokkr, *the edge or gunwale of a boat*. For meaning 4 of Shetl. stokk cf. No. stokklagd, adj., *round, plump*, and stokkrund, adj., *plump, well rounded off* (Aa.). With stokk in sense of a plump (half-

*grown*) fish cf. Fær. lurkur in the same sense, prop. *stick, cudgel*, and Shetl. drølin, sb.

stokk [stök, ståk]-*duke*, sb., a species of duck: *wild duck*, anas boscas. — No. stokkand, f., Fær. stökkont, f., id.

stokka-tuillie [stök'tuøi], stöök'tuøi], sb., *violent quarrel*; dey lep togedder in a s. (lep, impf. of lop, lup, vb., *to leap, to jump*). Y., Fe. — The first part may be referred to No. staak, stok, n., *noise, tumult*. The second part is L.Sc. tuilyie, sb., *quarrel, tumult*.

stokkstov [stök'stöv, ståk'-], sb., properly "log-room", "log-house"; room (house) having walls constructed of logs laid horizontally, = Fær. stokkastova. Also a) *a house (room) with a timber framework*, b) *framework of a house, esp. logs laid horizontally, forming ground-sill and tie-beam*; these logs connect the corner-posts and are provided with grooves into which the wall-boards fit. As these logs are partly called "pieces o' stokkstovs", and the framework or the logs partly "part o' a stokkstov", it may be concluded that stokkstov prop. has denoted a room built entirely of such logs. The explanation comes from U<sup>n</sup>., where the word is still, or was until recently, in use. The timber was brought from Norway ready prepared. From Y<sup>n</sup>. the word is reported as being used in a similar sense to borbenk. Edm. has "stokkstove, the wood for a roof and partition of a small house, brought from Norway in former times ready made". — Fær. stokkastova, f., *a house built of logs laid horizontally*.

stokkstov [stök'stöv, ståk'stöv], vb., in the construction of a house: *to build up the framework, to place the (topmost and nethermost) beams into which the wall-boards*



are to be scarfed. U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>h</sup>. See the prec. word.

\***stol**<sup>1</sup> [stól (stō<sup>1</sup>)], sb., properly *chair*, alternates with *stul* [stul] and *støl* [støl] in names of sea-rocks from which angling is carried on. (Shetl. ø = Eng. oo.) See Shetl. Stedn., p. 153. — O.N. stóll, m., a *stool, chair*.

**stol**<sup>2</sup> [stól, stol], sb., *root-end of a straw*, see stól<sup>2</sup>, sb.

†**stol**<sup>3</sup> [stō<sup>3</sup>], sb., a *saga, legend*; a *auld* ['old'] s. Fe<sup>w</sup>. Etym. uncertain.

†**stol** [stól, stō<sup>1</sup>], vb., to *loosen a sheaf of corn to make it dry better*; in building up a corn-stack: *to take out one half of a sheaf of corn and put it into the opening of the other half*; to s. de corn, to s. a sheaf. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Sw. dial. stola sig, vb. refl., to *expand*, of seed, several straws shooting up from the same root (Ri.). Eng. stool, vb. See stól<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**stolk** [stó<sup>1</sup>lk, stó<sup>1</sup>lk], sb., a *short, stout person*; a s. o' a body. S.Sh. (Du.). — Sw. dial. stulker, m., a *half-grown boy*. No. stolk, m., a *person walking with short, heavy steps* (R.), stulk, m., a) *stiff-jointed, weak person*, b) *a man, fellow*. — To be classed with stolk, vb. Cf. stolka, sb.

**stolk** [stó<sup>1</sup>lk, stó<sup>1</sup>lk], vb., to *stalk about*. — No. stolka, vb., to *walk with short, heavy steps*, and stulka, vb., to *walk stiffly and stumblingly*. R.

**stolka** [stó<sup>1</sup>lka, stó<sup>1</sup>lka, stó<sup>1</sup>lka], sb., a *young girl*, esp. as a pet name. Come here, my s.! Conn. Stura [stūra] s.! *big girl!* (Wh.). Conn. [stó<sup>1</sup>lka, stó<sup>1</sup>lka]. Wh. [stó<sup>1</sup>lka]. More rarely stulka [stolka] (Conn. occas.). With dropped end-vowel: stolk [stó<sup>1</sup>lk] (Papa St.). — O.N. and Mod. Icel. stulka, f., a *girl, maid*. Sw. dial. (Gothl.) stulka, f., a *young girl*.

**stoll** [stól, stó<sup>1</sup>], vb., 1) to *walk with difficulty, panting and moan-*

*ing*, esp. when working at a laborious task. 2) to *work imperfectly*; to s. t'rough onyt'ing. 3) to *overhaul in searching anything*; to s. t'rough. Fe., Y. — Cf. No. stulla, vb., a) to *saunter along* (also sturla), b) to *potter* (Aa.), and stolla, vb., to *stamp along* (R.), Sw. dial. stulla (stula), vb., to *totter, to walk with a stoop* (Ri. under "stilla", vb.), and stolla, vb., to *walk with faltering steps*.

**stolm** [stál<sup>2</sup>m], sb., the *udder, swelled from milk, of an animal on the point of casting young*, esp. in the expr. "to gader ['gather'] a s.", a) to *swell from milk*, of an animal's udder, b) to *be with young*. Noted down in Ireland, Du<sup>w</sup>. Also in Edm.: "stolm, to gather a s." — Icel. and Fær. stálmí, m., No. stalme and stolme, m., the *udder, swelled from milk, of an animal on the point of casting young* (Sw. dial. stála, vb., Da. dial. ståle, vb., to *swell*, of the udder).

**stoma**, = stomba, stumba, sb.

**stomba** [stōmba], sb., *thick mist or smoke*; see under stumba, sb.

**stomna**<sup>1</sup> [stómna] and **stímna**<sup>1</sup> [(stímna) stēmna], sb., *strength, ability; essential quality in someone or something*. der 'r stímna i' yon brøni, that *oat-cake contains good, alimentary value* (U<sup>n</sup>). Often negatively: der 'r nae s. in (atill) it. — stomn from older \*stovn with the change vn (fn) > mn in Shetl. O.N. stofn, m., *foundation*. No. stomn, m., a) *stem, trunk* (Aa.), b) *strength, durability* (R.).

**stomna**<sup>2</sup> [stómna] and **stímna**<sup>2</sup> [(stímna) stēmna], sb., *thick mist, occas. stifling smoke*. N.Sh., Wests. (Ai.: stēmna). A form stímma [stíma] is noted down in Nm<sup>w</sup>: a s. o' mist, and stímner [stímnør] in Wh.: a s. o' mist. — May be the same word as the prec., assuming it to have pro-

ceeded from a root-meaning *foundation*; further, *dense mass*. Cf. No. *stabbande myrk*, *pitch-dark*, from *stabbe*, m., *stub*, *block*, *trunk*. See further under *stumba* (*stimba*), sb.

**stoms**, vb., see *stums*, vb.

**stond (stoind)**<sup>1</sup> [stãnd], sb., *standing or upright position*; I cannot get s., I cannot get balance, cannot stand upright. U<sup>n</sup>, bu. — No. *standa* and *stonda*, f., *position*. — See *stand*, sb.

**stond (stoind)**<sup>2</sup> [stõ'nd, stõnd] and **stondi (stoindi)** [stõ'ndi, stõndi], sb., prop. *a certain length of time, a while*, now only in certain phrases of a comparatively long time during which a person has been away on a journey or visit, or carrying out an errand; du's been dee a s., you have been a long time away (U<sup>n</sup>). N.I. — O.N. *stund*, f., *a certain length of time, a while*. L.Sc. and Eng. dial. *stound*, *stood*.

**stong** [stõŋ, stãŋ], sb., sea-term, tabu-name, in fishermen's lang. for *mast of a boat*. N.I. occas. N.Roe. Occas. with added ending: *stonga* [stãŋa] (Y<sup>h</sup>.) and *stonger* [stãŋgør] (U<sup>n</sup>). Far more common are (esp. outside N.I.) the more recent forms *steng* [stẽŋ] and *sting* [stĩŋ, stẽŋ]. — O.N. *stõng*, f., *a pole*.

**stong**<sup>1</sup> [stãŋ], vb., *to stitch, sew*, to s. a button-hole. Fo. Similar to *steng*, vb. — From O.N. *stanga*, vb., *to goad, butt*.

**stong**<sup>2</sup> [stõŋ, stõŋ], vb., *to fill, stuff*. *stongd-fu'*, *chock-full*. S.Sh. (Du.). — No doubt prop. *to prick, goad*, O.N. *stinga* and *stanga*, vbs.

**stong**<sup>3</sup> [stãŋ], vb., *to set up the mast in a boat*, to s. de boat (U.). Belongs to fishermen's tabu-lang. From *stong*, sb., *mast*.

**stonga** [stõŋga, stãŋga], sb., *thick pottage or porridge, thick gruel*, etc.; what sort o' s. is dat? Conn. Also *stongins* [stõŋgins, stãŋgins], sb. pl., inter alia of *thick and satisfying*

*porridge*; *guid stongins*. By transference also of other kinds of *thick, rancid liquid*. Conn. — To be classed with *stong*<sup>2</sup>, vb., *to fill, stuff*.

**stongari** [stõŋ'gari, stõŋ'gari], sb., *sting-ray*, trygon (raja). Colvidale, U. — \**stangari*, *he that pricks, the prickly one*, from O.N. *stanga*, vb., *to butt, goad, prick*, Shetl. *stong*, vb. Cf. *tindek*, sb.

**stonk** [stõ'ŋk, stã'ŋk, stõ'ŋk], vb., 1) vb. n., *to breathe heavily, to pant*, to geng *stonkin*, to come *stonkin*. 2) vb. n., *to sigh deeply*. 3) vb. n., *to complain; to grumble*, to s. about a t'ing (Y<sup>h</sup>.: stõ'ŋk). 4) vb. a., *to carry a burden while groaning and panting*, to s. a burden. — [stõ'ŋk] is the common form of pronunc. In some places also *stunk* [stõ'ŋk], thus U<sup>n</sup>. and Fo., esp. in sense 1. — O.N. *stanka*, vb., *to be reluctant*. No. *stanka* and *staanka*, vb., *to groan, pant, to sigh deeply as in great exhaustion* (Aa.), Sw. *stånka*, vb., *to groan from exertion*. Eng. dial. *stank*, vb., *to sigh; to groan*, L.Sc. *to gasp, moan*.

**stonner, stunner** [stõnør, stõnør], vb., *to support, prop up*, e.g. a *kessi*, basket, filled with peats, or a boat, by propping it up; to s. (s. op) a t'ing, "kessi", boat. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. \**stoðna* or \**stuðna*. The latter is prop. an intrans. verb (*to become steady, firm*), corresponding to the trans. O.N. *stoða*, *stuða* and *styðja*, vbs., *to stay, support, prop*. Cf. No. *stødna*, *stønna*, vb., *to become more steady or secure*. For the mingling of trans. and intrans. cf. e.g. Shetl. *stivn*, vb., in sense of *to make stiff*, prop. *to become stiff*. A deriv. from \**stinna*, vb., *to make stiff (stiff, unbending)*, O.N. *stinnr*, adj.), does not agree with Shetl. *stonner*, *stunner*, owing to the difference of meaning.

\***stora** [stõra]-**broken**, perf. part. and adj., of a boat: *shattered by*

*the wind, driven by the wind towards the shore and dashed against the rocks.* Handed down as a tabu-word in fishermen's lang. U<sup>wg</sup>. (J. Sp.). — The first part may poss. be a \*støðu- from "staða", denoting *wind*, prop. *direction of wind*; see further under stø, sb., tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *wind*. For an eventual change  $\delta > r$  see bróri, róri, sbs.

**storkn** [stó'rkʰn, stó'rkʰn], vb., *to coagulate, to become thick*, of liquid. comm. Pres. part.: [stó'rkʰnɪn]. Impf. and perf. part.: [stó'rkʰænd]. — O.N. storkna, vb., *to coagulate*. L.Sc. and north Eng. dial. storken.

**storr** [stór], sb., *stir, disturbance*. — No. styr, m. (n.), *noise, tumult, disturbance*. O.N. styr, m., *stir, tumult*. In use Shetl. storr now mostly coincides with Eng. stir, sb.

†**storr** [stór], vb., *to make a stir*, = No. styrja, vb., and Eng. stir, vb.

†**stort** [stó'rt], vb., *to set in motion, to push, shake, exert*; s. op i' de koli, *to shake the oil in the open lamp, in order to put it over the wick* (St.). — Cf. L.Sc. sturt, a) vb. n., *to start up or back*, b) vb. a., *to disquiet, to trouble*. No. stirta, vb., *to exert oneself, to resist*, stërta, vb., *to incite, urge on*.

**stotj** [stó'tj], vb., *to walk with feeble, faltering steps; to stumble*. Noted down in Fe. in the form stotj. Elsewhere more comm. stoit [stóit, stóit], which coincides with L.Sc. stoit, vb. — No. stota, vb., a) *to walk with short, stumbling steps*, b) *to stagger along by oneself, c) to stutter* (R.). Sw. dial. ståta, vb., id. O.N. stauta, støyta, vb., *to strike, beat*.

**stott** [stát] and **stóit** [stáit], imp. of vb., *stand still!* noted down esp. in the form stotti (stott dee?) [stát'i], stóiti (stóit dee?) [stáiti]; stotti (stóiti), lamb! *stand still, my lamb!* Conn. — O.N. statt! *stand!*

imp. of standa, vb. Note, however, L.Sc. stot, vb., *to stop* (Jam.).

**stottek** [stó'tøk], **stóitek** [stóitøk], sb., 1) *a short, stout person*. 2) *a small stack*. U<sup>n,w</sup>. Noted down in U<sup>n</sup>. in sense 1. Acc. to J. Sp. (U<sup>wg</sup>.) in E.D.D.: "stóitick, sb. Sh.I. 1. A short, thick-set person. 2. A small stack". — Seems, in any case in sense 1, to be a deriv. of O.N. stuttr, adj., *short*. Cf. No. stytting, m., *a short object, esp. a short stick or cudgel* (Aa.). There must, however, be a mingling with stoddek, sb., *a stout, thick-set person*, prob. from \*stæða, *a pile; stack*. stottek in sense 2 corresponds entirely to \*stæða. A change  $\delta > tt$  between two vowels and before the final vowel is improbable.

**strae-draw** [stre'drã], sb., *a thin strip cut from the top down the side of a sheep's ear, sheep-mark*. comm. Prop. "straw-draw". Seems to be a local Shetl. word.

†**straks** [straks], adv., *at once*. Of L.Germ. origin. Da. straks, adv., *at once*.

\***strand**<sup>1</sup> [strãnd], sb., *sea-shore, coast*. Now as a place-name only. Strand: old, now obs. name of the village West-Yell on the west side of the isle Yell. As the name of a farm still found in Ti. and Fe. de Strandadelds [strãŋ'adelds] (Taft, Ai.): \*strandar-deildir; de Strandategs [strã'natægs] (Fo.): \*strandar-teigar. — O.N. strönd (strand-), f., *coast, shore*. Eng. "strand" is a quite recent adoption in Shetl. and has come in through the written language.

**strand**<sup>2?</sup> [strãnd], sb., *a streak; vein*; see strind, sb.

**strati**, **stratti** [strati], sb., a) *shank* (of an animal, esp. a sheep), b) *the upper joint of the foreleg* (of an animal: sheep). Fo. Also stretti [stræti]: Fo. and U. In U. esp. in sense of a) *shank*, b) *hough*. Edm.:

"straitie, the shank of the leg; also, the hough". stræti [stræti], strætin [strætin] (U.), *sinew of a foot*. — Root-meaning: *something tight and stiff*. No. strate, m., *projecting snag* (R.), stratt, m., *a stalk; stub*, stratte, m., (*large*)  *cudgel*, stratta seg, *to stretch oneself* (R.).

\*stred [strəd, stræd], sb., *a road, passage*, prop. no doubt *a road between two fences*, similar to strodi. stred is now found only as a place-name of pieces of ground, field: de Streds o' Brekken (Y<sup>n</sup>). de Streds (Hagrister, Nm<sup>s</sup>). A form strodi [strōdi], without i-mutation, is still found in N.I. in the colloq. lang. — O.N. stræti, n., *a road; fence*.

strekk [strek, stræk], vb., *to stretch*, = No. strekkja, vb. Now more comm. with i-sound [strik, strik] by infl. of L.Sc.: streik, streek, streke, vb.

stretti, see strati, stratti, sb.

sribba, sb., sribbet, adj., see strobba, strobbet.

sribl, sribbel [srib<sup>əl</sup>, sribəl], vb. a., *to drop, strew*; esp. in reaping of corn with a sickle: *to drop corn-stalks when carelessly taking up a handful of the reaped corn*; to s. de corn. Ireland, Du<sup>w</sup>. Pres. part.: sriblin [sriblin]. Impf. and perf. part.: sribbeld [sribbeld]. — No. stripla, vb., a) vb. a., *to let dribble*, b) vb. n., *to dribble*; esp. *to milk by drops*: vb. a. and vb. n. (R.). See strø, vb.

striddafer, -ver [strid<sup>ə</sup>avər], sb., *quick, strutting gait, proud lifting of the legs in walking*; to geng wi' a s.; der 'r a s. on him. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — stridda- is to be classed with stritt, vb.; q.v. The second part is O.N. ferð, f., *a journey*.

strind [strind], sb., *edge; streak; vein*. Now mostly in metaph. sense: *disposition, temper*; der 'r a ill s. on him, a) *he has a bad temper*, b) *there is something wrong with him*.

Wests. (Ai.). In Fo. (Wests.) and in Du. is noted down sträind [sträind, sträind], which prob. has arisen from strind by development: i > äi, though it may also have arisen from a \*strand. — O.N. strind, f., *edge, border*. No. strind, f., *a strip, stripe* (Aa.). Icel. strind, f., *strip*, strönd, f., id. as well as *coast, shore* (B.H.). L.Sc. strynd, streind, stryne, sb. 1) *kindred, race, offspring*. 2) *a particular cast, disposition, or quality of a person, who in this respect is said to resemble another* (Jam.). In the general, metaph. use the Shetl. word merges with the L.Sc. and is no doubt in this case to be regarded as such.

string [striŋ (streŋ)], sb., in general sense is the Eng. word string, but in a few special senses it springs from O.N. strengr, m. Thus: 1) a) *strip of land, strip of field*, common as a name of longish or narrow strips, in place-names, b) *long gordste (ridge of earth remaining from an old fence, boundary between two pieces of arable land)*. 2) (*strong*) *tide in the sea, esp. from or near a point of land*; to cút de s. at de sten; de Strings o' Braga (Symbister Ness, Wh.). — O.N. strengr, m., a) *longitudinal strip*, b) *a string, cord, rope*, c) *a stream*. — See stringer, sb., which is prob. the same word etymologically.

stringer [striŋgər], sb., *wooden strap which runs along the inside of a boat below the gunwale, and on which the ends of the thwarts rest*, = berer, sb. Conn. — Is prob. O.N. strengr, m., *a strip*, etc., with preserved nom. ending -r, while the vowel-sound has been infl. by Eng. string, sb. In that case the same word as the prec. one.

strink [striŋk], vb., *to heed, notice, mind*, noted down only in negative exprs. as: *he never strinket [striŋkət] at it* (U<sup>n</sup>), *he never strinket*

it (Fe.; Y.), *he never minded it, it had no effect on him*. Poss. for an older impers.: hit ['it] never strinket him (at him). In that case the word is No. strengja, vb., a) *to strain, tighten*; b) fig., *to force, urge on*, Sw. dial. strängja, vb., *to press, force*, also fig. *to press upon*. O.N. strengja, vb., *to take hold of something and force it in a certain direction; to fasten, shut* (Fr.). For the final nk in Shetl. cf. No. strunken, "strunkjen", as a parallel form to "strungen", adj., properly perf. part. of "strengja".

**stritt** [strit], sb., *brisk and proud gait; strut*; der 'r a s. upon him. Nm. See stritt, vb., and cf. strøtt, sb.

**stritt** [strit], vb., *to walk briskly and proudly; to strut*; to geng strittin. Nm. — Cf. No. strita seg, vb. refl., *to exert or brace oneself*, Da. stritte, vb., inter alia *to straddle*; Sw. dial. stritta, vb., inter alia, *to hop, go in skips and jumps*.

**strobba** [strōba], sb., a) *milk partly curdled, or beginning to turn curdled*; fairly comm. Occas. with dropped ending: stobb [strōb]. "in a stobb(a)", of whipped milk: *holding together* (U<sup>n</sup>). b) (partly) *mixed yolk and white in an egg*. Fo. In the same place also sribba [strōba]. In Sa., Wests.: sribba [striba] and sribbu [sribō] beside strobba, noted down in sense of *partly curdled milk*. — Icel. and Fær. stropi, m., *mixture of yolk and white in an egg*. In No. stroppen, stropa, adj., of an egg with yolk and white run together. No. stroppe, m., stropa, f., *mixture of water and ice or snow*. O.N. stropi, m., *spurt, splash of a liquid* (Fr.). sribbu can be accepted as an old accus., gen. and dat. form of sribba: \*stropa, f., accus. (gen., dat.) \*stropu.

**strobber** [strōbæt], adj., a) *partly curdled, of milk; holding together,*

of whipped milk; s. milk. b) of porridge: *thin and glutinous*; s. gruel (U<sup>n</sup>). c) *having the yolk and white run together, of an egg; de egg is s., the yolk and the white have run together in the egg*. In Sa., Wests.: sribbet [sribæt] beside strobber, esp. of milk. — Icel. and Fær. stropaður, No. stroppen, stropa, adj., = Shetl. strobber c.

**strodd** [strōd], vb., 1) *to make vigorous strokes; to pull hard, esp. against wind and tide; to s. on*. 2) *to pull the line hard*, e.g. of a large fish which has taken the bait. 3) *to run fast, to hasten*. — In sense 3 the word may be L.Sc. strodd, strodge, vb., *to stride along, to strut*. With senses 1 and 2 cf. O.N. strita, vb., *to struggle, to pull with effort* (Fr.), No. strutla, vb., *to drag oneself along* (in contrary wind or storm), stritta, stratta and strutta, vbs., *to struggle against, to resist*, Da. stritte, vbs.

**strodda** [strōda], sb., 1) *backwash of waves breaking against the steep rocks; rebounding breakers*; "de s. f(r)ae de Door-holm". Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). Also stroddek [strōdæk]: in the same place. 2) *great hurry and agitation*; to be in a s. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). 3) *impulse, idea; whim, caprice*; dat s. never cam' upo me; as lang as dat s. is upon him. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Prob. to be classed etym. with Sw. dial. stritta, vb., *to rush out suddenly, to spout, spurt, sprinkle*, strätta, vb., *to splash, to spout rapidly*, strut, m., *a small jet of water* (Ri. under stritta, vb.), Da. stritte, vb., *to fling, throw*. As regards the form of the Shetl. word, strodd, vb., may be compared. A connection of strodda with Germ. strudel, m., a) *eddy*, b) *tumult, disturbance, confusion*, is doubtful.

**strodderk**<sup>1</sup> [strōdæk], sb., a) *plump, healthy little child*; a s. o' a shield ['chield', fellow]. Nm. — Prob. a

\*strott- or \*strutt- with root-meaning *cone, top*, etc. (No. strott, m., *a spout, funnel*, O.N. strútr, m., *conical top*, with deriv. \*strýta", f., *cone*, Icel. strýta). See strodi<sup>2</sup> and strodi<sup>3</sup>, sbs.

**stroddék**<sup>2</sup>, see strodda, sb.

**stroddék**<sup>3</sup>, see strodi<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**strodi**<sup>1</sup> [strōdi, strō<sup>3</sup>di], sb., *a road, passage*, esp. *a road between two fences*. N.I. strod [strō<sup>3</sup>d]: Y<sup>h</sup>. strodek [strōdək], *narrow strip of land, narrow field*. Y<sup>e</sup>. strodi and strodek: Y<sup>s</sup>. stroddék [strōdək], *a ditch, or a narrow, grassy ridge, between two pieces of arable land*: N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.; to risk de stroddeks, see risk<sup>2</sup>, vb. — O.N. stræti, n., *a road; fence*. The form strod may spring from an orig. \*strát without i-mutation.

**strodi**<sup>2</sup> [strōdi], sb., *tight article of dress*. rare. — \*strot-? Prob. cognate with No. strott, m., *spout, funnel* (R.), Sw. strut, c., *cornet*, O.N. strútr, m., *erect, conical point or top of a hat or hood* (Fr.).

**strodi**<sup>3</sup> [strōdi, strō<sup>3</sup>di], sb., *a large, shapeless object*. De. strodek [strōdək], *clumsy and badly-made object*; a s. o' a "kessi, bødi, koddí". Y<sup>e</sup>. — Poss. with root-meaning *cone; spout*, etc. In that case the same word as the prec. one.

**strogg** [strōg], sb., 1) *dilemma, difficulty; difficult, laborious work*, esp. of finished work; a heavy s. Du. 2) *a moving crowd of people*; der 'r a heap o' s.; rare. Du. — No. strok, n., a) *a stroking*, b) *a streaming, passing through*, c) *passage*, d) *large, onward-rushing crowd* (Nordl., "folkestrok").

**strogg** [strōg], vb., *to struggle through a piece of work*, to s. t'rough. Du<sup>w</sup>. (Irela<sup>h</sup>d). — Is no doubt orig. O.N. strjúka, vb., *to stroke*, but the vowel-sound must be due to infl. of strogg, sb., q.v. O.N. jú regularly gives ø [ø] in Shetl. Norn.

**strol** [strō<sup>3</sup>l], sb., *small, scattered part, esp. of a shoal of fish, herrings*; a s. o' herrin', *thin, spread part of a shoal of herrings*. U. — \*strál. No. straal, n., *a separated part of a greater mass*, straale, m. (straal, n.), *a small shoal of fish* (R.). Icel. "á strjáli", *spread here and there*.

\*strom [strōm], sb., *stream, current*, now as a place-name only, e.g. de Loch o' Strom (Wd.), a narrow, land-locked firth (improperly called "loch") with a strong current. Cf. "Stroma" [\*straumøy, "stream isle"], an isle between Orkney and Caithness. — O.N. straumr, m., *a stream, current*.

**stront (stroint)** [strō<sup>3</sup>nt, strōi<sup>3</sup>nt] and **stronti (strointi)** [strō<sup>3</sup>nti, strōi<sup>3</sup>nti], sb., 1) *a spout, snout, something snoutish*. N.I. 2) *something tight*, esp. *tight article of dress*. Y<sup>h</sup>. and several other places. Cf. strodi<sup>2</sup>, sb. — No. strunt, m., a) *a cornet*, b) *a spout, something snoutish*. See strōnt, strōnti, sbs.

**stront (stroint)**<sup>1</sup>, vb., *to strut*, etc., see strunt, vb.

**stront (stroint)**<sup>2</sup> [strō<sup>3</sup>nt], vb., *to pull up the wick in the corner or spout of the open train-oil lamp (koli) to make it give a better light*; s. ut i' de koli! St., Wests. — From stront, sb., *a spout*. Compare burt (port) and †stort, vbs.

**stronti (strointi)** [strō<sup>3</sup>nti, strōi<sup>3</sup>nti], sb., *vessel (kettle, jug, bottle) with a spout*. Wests. occas. (Ai.; St.). — Deriv. of stront, sb., *a spout*, etc. See strōnt, sb.

**strud** [strūd], sb., *a suit or outfit of new clothes*; shø's gotten a guid s. o' claes (P.). — Prob. for \*skrud, as sk- and st- occas. interchange initially in words in Shetl. Norn. — O.N. skrúð, vb. n., *festal dress*.

**strunt** [strō<sup>3</sup>nt], vb. n., *to strut, to take long steps*, to s., to geng struntin about (U.). Also stront,

stroint [strø'nt, strøi'nt].—No. strunta, vb., *to walk stiffly*. L.Sc. strunt, vb. n., *to strut*. The close o-sound in Shetl. strunt and stroint suggests a Northern origin. Compare †strutt (stroit), sb. and vb.

†strutt [(strut) strôt (strø't)], sb., *brisk, strutting gait, proud lifting of the legs in walking*; der 'r a s. upon him, *he walks smartly and proudly*, etc. (Nm<sup>n</sup>, W.). Also a) stroit [stróit] (Sa., Wests.) for \*strott through a middle form [\*strót] with softening of the final tt, and b) strøtt [strøt, strø't] (U.). See the foll. word.

†strutt [(strut) strôt (strø't)], vb., *to walk briskly and proudly, to strut*; to geng struttin (Nm<sup>n</sup>, W.). Also a) stroit [stróit] (Sa.) for \*strott through softening of the final tt, and b) strøtt [strøt] (U.). —No. strutta, vb., *to walk stiffly*, = strunta, Shetl. strunt (stront, stroint). The vowel-sound in the Shetl. word rather suggests an origin from No. strutta than from Eng. strut.

strætín [stræ'tin], sb., *the foremost sinew of the foot*. Noted down in pl.: strætins, de strætins o' de fit ['foot']. U. A form stræti, stretti [stræti] is noted down in Fø. in sense of *the upper joint of the foreleg* (of an animal, esp. a sheep). —For the etym. of the word see strat(i), sb.

strø [strø], vb., *to drop, strew*, esp. in reaping of corn; to s. de corn (ower de eart'). Also strød [strø'd], noted down in Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Bardister) beside strø. Preterite: strød and strøded. —strød windlins,  *gleanings, wisps gathered from scattered corn-stalks on the field*, in contrast to "drawn windlins" (N.Roe). —O.N. strøyja (streyja, lcel.), vb., *to strew*.

strøderet [strød'ærət (strø'dærət)], adj., of hair and straw: *bristling, scanty and untidy, sticking out, hanging dishevelled*; s. hair, esp. of scanty hair; a s. beard; a s. kessi,

*straw-basket with the straw-ends sticking out, not carefully plaited*. Sa. —ls (like strødet) to be classed with strøget, adj. and strøgins, sb. pl.

strødet [strødət], adj., of straw-bundles and sheaves of corn: *loosened, in disorder, with ends sticking out*; a s. sheaf. Ai. —See strøget, adj., and strøgins, sb. pl.

strødimēt [strød'ime'nt], sb., *great hurry and agitation*; der 'r a s. upo yon ane. U. —Syn. with strødä in sense 2, and is either cognate with that word, or is a word formed therefrom, with added Eng. suffix -ment.

strødins [strødins], sb. pl., *scanty, dishevelled and bristling hair*, = strøgins 2.

strøget [strögət], adj., 1) of corn on the field: *immature, scantily-growing*; s. corn. Conn. 2) of hair: *scanty, bristling and dishevelled*; s. hair. Conn. —Cf. O.N. strý-; strý-hærðr, adj., *tow-haired*, and see the foll. word.

strøgins [strögins], sb. pl., 1) *immature, scantily-growing corn*. Conn. 2) *bristling tufts of hair*; de s. o' a horse's or dog's tail. Conn. In Sa., Wests., is noted down strødins [strødins] in sense of *thin, coarse and dishevelled, bristling hair*; (dy hair is like) de s. o' a dog's tail. —Cf. Fær. strúgvi and striggi (strýggi), m., *weeds and grass among the corn*, striggja (strýggja), f., *tuft of hair*, from \*strú-, strý. O.N. strý, n., *hards, tow*, lcel. strí (B.H.), strý, n., a) *hards, tow*; b) *scanty hair on the head* (B.H.). With the form strøgin Shetl. may be compared Sw. dial. stryg = stry, *tow*, O.N. strigi, strigi, m., *sackcloth*, as well as the Norw. derivatives strygla and strigla, f., a) *a single straw*, b) *a small, singly-growing tuft of hair* (R.), corresponding in both senses with Shetl. strøgins.

**strønt** [strø'nt], sb., *protruding point, snout*; de s. o' a rivlin, *the point of a hide shoe*, of a hide shoe with longer points than usual. de s. o' a grice (*pig*), = trøni, *muzzle, snout*. Also strønti [strø'nti]; de s. o' a neep ['turnip']. Sa., Wests. — The same word as stront, \*strunt-, sb., or poss. an i-mutated derivative [\*strynti] thereof; see strønti, sb.

**strøntet** [strø'ntət], adj., *having a protruding point or snout*; a s. kessi (*straw-basket*), a s. rivlin (*hide shoe*). Sa. — Deriv. of strønt, sb.

**strønti** [strø'nti, strø'nti], sb., 1) *vessel (kettle, jug, bottle) with a spout* (stront, strønt). Also stronti [strø'nti, strø'nti]. 2) *narrow wooden vessel for holding milk for churning*. Ai., Wests. — Prob. \*strynti, i-mutated deriv. of \*strunt-, Shetl. stront, sb., a *spout*, etc.

**strøtt** [strø't, strø't], sb., *brisk, strutting gait*; der 'r a s. upo dee de day ['to-day']. U. See †strutt, sb.

**strøtt** [strø't, strø't], vb., *to walk briskly with proud bearing, to strut*; to geng strøttin. U. See †strutt, vb.

\***stu**<sup>1</sup> [stu], sb., *wind*, used in fishermen's tabu-lang. Partly in the compd. ongastu [oŋ'gastu], *contrary wind, wind from an opposite quarter*. St., Wests. Reported under doubt. See further \*stø and ongastø, sbs.

**stu**<sup>2</sup> [stū], sb., 1) *something rounded*, esp. as a place-name, in names of rounded points of land, headlands, and occas. of hills. Noted down as a place-name in Nm<sup>w.</sup>, Y<sup>h.</sup>, C., Ws. (in the last-named place as the name of a hill, elsewhere as a name of point of lands, headlands). de Stug [stūg] o' Fedeland (N.Roe), point. See Shetl. Stedn., p. 153. 2) *ear-mark in sheep: a piece cut off across the top of the ear*. comm. — O.N. stúfr, m., a *stump*. With stu 2 cf. Fær. "stúv, stúgv", denoting the same kind of ear-mark in sheep; Fær. stúvur,

stúgvur, m., a *stump*. It may be somewhat difficult in Shetl. place-names to distinguish between "stúfr" and O.N. stó (name of a hill). With the form stug, prob. from \*stu-ek (stu with the Eng., esp. L.Sc., suffix -ack, -ick, -ock), cf. tug (\*tu-ek), a *mound*, for tu, the latter esp. as a place-name. Icel. stýft and Sw. dial. styvt, (adj. in) n., *ear-mark in sheep: cropped (ear)*, are prop. perf. part. neut. of stýfa, styva, vb., *to cut off*.

**stu**<sup>1</sup> [stū], vb., *to crop, curtail*, esp. 1) *to cut off the top of a sheep's ear as a mark*; to s. a lug; a stud lug. comm. 2) a) *to curtail a horse's mane*, b) *to crop the tail of a horse*. 3) *to cut the hair or beard close*; to s. de hair. 4) *to cut the tops off cabbage-leaves*; to s. kail. 5) *to geld, castrate*. — \*stúfa. O.N. stýfa, vb., *to cut off, curtail*. Sw. dial. styva and stuva, vb., esp. *to crop the ear or tail of an animal as a mark*. L.Sc. stow, stoo, vb., *to crop*.

**stu**<sup>2</sup> [stū], vb., of a mare: *to be in heat*; de mare is stuin [stūin]. — No. stoda (oo), vb., *to run with the mares*, of a horse (R.). Sw. dial. stoa, vb., of a mare (sto): *to be in heat* (Ri., under "standa").

**stubb** [stob], sb., *stub, stump*. rare. More freq.: stobb [stób]. — O.N. stubbr, stubbi (stobbi), m., L.Sc. stob, sb., id.

**stubbet** [stobət] and **stubbie** [stobi], adj., *stumpy*, appl. to persons. Now more commonly stobbet [stóbət], stobbie [stóbi]. No. stubbut (stubben), Fær. stubbutur, Sw. dial. stubbot (-et), adjs., id.

**stugg** [stóg], sb., *loathing, dislike, disgust*; he took a s. till it, *he took a dislike to it*. Also stogg [stóg]. Sa. stugg: Nm<sup>w.</sup> — \*stuggr. No. stugg, m. (Nordl.) = stygg, m., *aversion, disgust*. Icel. stuggr, m., a



*aversion, loathing, b) unpleasant smell* (B.H.).

**stugg** [stóg], vb., 1) vb. a., impers., *to cause loathing or disgust*; hit ['it] stuggs me to express it. Nm<sup>w</sup>. 2) vb. n., *to feel loathing or disgust*; he stugged [stógæd] wi', he stugged at it, *he felt disgusted at eating it* (Sa.). Also stogg [stóg]; I would stogg to dø ['do'] it, *I should loathe doing it, be disgusted with it* (Sa.). — Icel. stugga við, *to bear ill-will against, to be disgusted with* (B.H.).

**stuggi** and **stugi**, see **stuki**, sb.

**stuggisom** [stog:'isóm], adj., *loathsome, repulsive, disgusting*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — \*stuggsamr. From stugg, sb. Cf. O.N. styggr, adj., a) *shy*, b) *abrupt, repellent, unkind*.

\***stuk** [stuk], sb., *a piece of church-land for which a rent is paid to the principal church (cathedral)*. The word is written "stowk" in an old list of church-property by James Pitcairne, clergyman in Nm., 1579—1612. The title of the list is: "The Rentill of the Kirk Landis—viz., Stowkis and Prebendareis". In this list is mentioned inter alia "St. Michaelis Stowk" in Nm. See G. Goudie, *Ant.*, pp. 151—158 (Revenues of the Parochial Benefices of Shetland). In Ork. deeds the word is often found, properly denoting one of the side-chapels of the cathedral in Kirkwall equipped with a separate altar; next, the church-land belonging to such a subordinate part of the cathedral. Each such subordinate part was named after the saint to whom it was dedicated. — O.N. stúka, f., a) *a sleeve*, b) *a wing of a building, esp. of a church (cathedral); chancel*. See the two foll. words.

**stuka** [stuka], sb., *a jacket*. Fo. — Fær. stúka, f., *woollen shirt*. O.N. stúka, f., *a sleeve*. — Prop. the same word as the prec. and the foll.

**stuki** [stuki (stóki)], sb., *a fence leading out from a sheepfold and forming a wing upon it*; de s. o' a sheep-krø; a krø-s. The fence is to prevent the sheep from scattering when being driven into the fold. Sa., Wests. Other forms are: a) stugi [stügi] (N.), stjugi [stjügi]: N., and by abbr. of the stem-vowel: b) stuggi [stogi], krø-s. (Clousta, Ai.), c) stoggi [stögi], krø-s., s.-dike [dek] (De., Nm<sup>s</sup>). — O.N. stúka, f., a) *sleeve of a garment*, b) *a wing of a building*. Prop. the same word as the two prec. ones. See stiggj<sup>3</sup>, stjagi, sbs.

**stukk**<sup>1</sup> [stok], sb., *still water, the slackening of the tide before it turns*. U<sup>m</sup>. — May represent \*stugg from an orig. \*stöðg-, *a stand-still*. Cf. Fær. stöggur, m., *a stand-still*, No. stogg, n., *a stand-still, pause*.

**stukk**<sup>2</sup> [stuk], sb., *a shoulder-strap*, see stukki, sb.

**stukki** [stuki], sb., 1) *a stub, block of wood*. 2) *half-grown cod*. U. 3) *shoulder-strap of a bodice or a child's vest*. U<sup>n</sup>. In this sense also stukk [stuk]; de s. o' de stays (Sa.). — In sense 2 the word is a \*stukkr = O.N. stokkr, m., *a block, log of wood*, poss. an old derivative without i-mutation: stukki = O.N. stykki, n., *a piece*. Cf. Shetl. stokk in sense of *half-grown cod*. For the stem-vowel in stukki cf. Sw. dial. stukk, O.Sw. stukkr = stokkr, m., *a block*. For the etym., stukki is more uncertain in sense 3; it may be an old \*stukki = O.N. "stykki" in sense of *piece*, though a form stukk, without end-vowel, is also found. In sense 1, noted down only in the phrase: to sit like [lek] a s., *to sit immovable, speechless and confused*, prop. like *a block* (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>), the word is L.Sc. stookie, *stucco figure*.

**stulops** [stulops], sb. pl., *bad spirits, fretfulness*; to tak' de s., *to get into bad spirits, to become fretful*.

Fe. — Poss. a \*stulp with a later inserted connecting vowel, from an older \*stupl by metathesis of l and to be classed with O.N. stōpla, vb., *to unbalance, overwhelm*. No. stuv-laup (*sore on a foot caused by a push against the stub of a tree*) is prob. too remote owing to its limited sense.

**stumba** [stomba], sb., 1) *thick mist*; a s. o' mist. comm. Occas. of very close drizzle (U. occas.), "a s. o' weet dagg", or of dense spray along the shore from heavy surf; a s. alang de land (Du.). 2) *dense smoke*, a s. o' reek. More rarely: 3) *hot steam*, a het ['hot'] s. or stjumba [stjomba] (Sandwick, Du.), and 4) *heat-haze*, a s. o' het ['heat'] (Du. occas.), as well as 5) *fine dust, from the corn, floating in the air during thrashing*, esp. of barley, "humlin' o' bere". Du. — The form stōmba [stōmba] is more common than stumba, esp. in senses 1 and 2. stimba [stōmba] is noted down in Papa Stour beside stōmba, a s. o' mist, and stumma or stōma [stōma], as well as stōma [stōma] in Conn., a s. o' reek, beside "stōmba (stumba)". — Cf. Sw. dial. stimba, f., *steam* (Ri. under "stimma, stimba", vb., *to steam*). The Shetl. word may also be compared with No. "stum" in "stummyrk", *pitch-dark*, Sw. dial. stimmende mörkt, and Fær. stumt, adj. in neut., *very dense (dark, misty)*, in the expr. "tað er stumt í mjörka", *the mist is lying very thick*. Association with No. stumme, m., *stub, trunk?* Ref. may here be made to Shetl. stōmna<sup>2</sup> (syn. with stumba) from O.N. stofn, No. stōmn (*stem of a tree*), as well as No. "stabbande myrk". Icel. stybba, f., *troublesome smoke* (B.H.).

†**stump** [sto'mp], sb., 1) *a stump*, in a special sense: *stump of a tooth, growing tooth in a child*; de bairn

is ['has'] no gotten a s. yet. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) in the expr. "taatie-stump", *soil in the second year after having been planted with potatoes*; prop. "*potato-stump*". — The vowel-sound u [o] points rather to Northern origin than to Eng. stump, sb.

**stumpek** [sto'mpæk], sb., *a short, thick-set and well-grown person*, esp. a young person, boy or girl. Also stōmpæk [stō'mpæk]. Y. and Fe. Prop. *stump*. See the prec. word. L.Sc. stumpie, sb., *a short, thick and somewhat stiff person*, etc. Da. and Sw. "stump", pet name for *child*.

**stumpet** [sto'mpæt], adj., *stumpy*; a s. hill, a s. square face o' a hill. Of a young person, boy (or girl): *short and thick-set*. U. — From stump, sb.

**stumpi** [sto'mpi], sb., name in a riddle for *churn*. Fo. In Edmondston "stumpie" denotes a *bottle*. — Apparently from stump, sb., a *stump*. In sense of *cylindrical wooden vessel, churn*, the word, however, may reasonably be referred either to O.N. stamp, m., a *bucket, tub*, or to No. strump, m., a *narrow vessel*, Icel. strompr. Dropping of r is occas. found in similar cases in Shetl. Norn (e.g. \*dikk, sb., for \*drikk).

**stums** [sto'ms], sb., 1) *perplexity; speechlessness*; der' wer' a s. on him, *he was perplexed, speechless*. 2) (*deep*) *musings; intense pondering; hesitation*; to be in a s., *to ponder intensely* (Nm<sup>w</sup>). der' r a s. on de fish, *the fish will not bite*, prop. *the fish is confused or undecided*, noted down in this expr. in U<sup>n</sup>. in the form stumps [sto'mps]. Also stōms [stō'ms]. — For the etym. see stums, vb.

**stums** [sto'ms], vb., 1) vb. n., *to be perplexed, speechless, from surprise or consternation*; he stumst wi', *he stopped in perplexity, could not say a word* (N.I.). stumst, perf.

part, *perplexed, speechless*. In U. (U<sup>n</sup>.) stumps [stó'mps], preterite stumpst, beside stums, stumst. Otherwise also freq.: stoms [stó'ms]. 2) vb. n., *to be silent, to stop speaking*; he stumpst, *he would not say any more* (U<sup>n</sup>.); he is stum(p)st, *he will not say anything* (U<sup>n</sup>). 3) vb. n., *to muse; ponder; hesitate; consider*; to s. upon a t'ing; he stumst afore he spak'. Nm. To the last sense no doubt also belongs the expr. "de fish stum(p)st", *the fish would not bite* (U<sup>n</sup>.), also "de fish was stum(p)st"; see stums, sb. 4) vb. a., *to confuse, to render speechless or perplexed*; hit ['it'] just stumst me (Sa., Wests.). In the same places also stómst [stó'mst], perf. part. — No. stumsa, vb., a) *to speak in a faltering way, to blurt out a thing*, b) *to be unable to find the words, to consider* (R.), stumsen, adj., a) *that blurts out the words*, b) *silent, quiet, short and snappish (in speech and reply)*, R., stums, adv., *hastily, suddenly*.

**stund** [stund, stünd], sb., *a while, moment*, noted down only in epletive phrases such as: ill s. to him! *bad luck to him!* (Fe.). — O.N. stund, f., L.Sc. stound, sb., *a certain length of time, a while*. [stünd] with long u appears to be a L.Sc. form. stond, stoid, however, used in a divergent sense, certainly springs from O.N. stund; see stond<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**stunk** [stó'ŋk], vb., *to pant from exertion*; see stonk, vb.

**stup** [stüp, stup], vb., *to fall forward*; shø stuped [stüpəd] i' de fire. Papa. In this sense the word springs from O.N. stúpa, No. stupa, vb., *to fall down*. In general sense to stoop the word is Eng.

**stur** [stür], vb., 1) *to be sad, to sit dejected*; to sit sturin. 2) *to doze (in a sitting position with*

*stooped head)*; to sit sturin. 3) *to gaze in an absent-minded manner, to sit pondering, absorbed in thought*; to sit sturin; fairly comm. — O.N. stúra, vb., *to be sad, to fret*.

**stur** [stür (st<sup>o</sup>ur)], adj., *tall and big*; a s. horse, a s. fish. [st<sup>o</sup>ur] is reported from U<sup>n</sup>. beside stür. Also sturi [stūri] (Conn.); a s. boy (*boy, man*), a s. follow ['fellow']. a stura [stūra]-fish (U.) = a stur fish. In place-names: stura [stūra], sturi [stūri] and stur. Exx.: Gorsten [gō'rstən] stura (Strand, Fe.), Stura Gorste [gō'rste] (Sound near Lerwick, M.): \*garðstaðrinn stóri, \*stóri garðstaðr, "*the large place of a fence*". Hulen [hulən] stura (Nunsbrough, Ai., Sandwick, Du.), also Hulen sturi (Sw., Du.): \*hóllinn stóri, "*the large hill*". Sande [sande] stura, written Sanday Stour, = \*Sandøystóra, "*the large sand isle*", Vadlin (Vallin) stura (Lumbister, Y.) = \*vaðillinn stóri, "*the big ford*"; see vadel, sb. -a for -i in stura is prob. the accus. ending. Papa stur, written Papa Stour, = \*Papøystóra, "*the large Pope isle*". \*Røstur [rø stūr], obs. for "Mukkel Rø", written "Muckle Roe"; on Timothy Pont's map 1646 written Ruøy Stour, = \*rauðøystóra, "*the large red isle*"; see further under \*ø, sb., *isle*. — O.N. stórr, adj., *big, large*.

†**sturi-dike** [stū'ridek'], sb., *horse-shoe-shaped fence inside which animals (horses, cows), not quite domesticated, are driven*. S.Sh.? — The first part is uncertain. May poss. be L.Sc. stour, sb., *a stake, or No. styrja, f., a stake, pole* (R.), as stiggi<sup>3</sup> and stjagi, prop. *stake, pole*, in Shetl. denote a similar kind of fence, by means of which sheep are driven into a fold. støri from O.N. staurr, m., *a pole, stake*, is used in a diff. sense in Shetl.

**stuts**<sup>1</sup> [stuts], sb., 1) *show, osten-*

tation; he has a s. wi' him. 2) (*attempt to assume*) a haughty carriage in walking; he has a s. wi' him. U<sup>n</sup>. — Sw. dial. stuss = stass, stats, m., *splendour; solemnity; solemn procession*, Sw. dial. stussa, stuuss(a), vb., *to make a show* (Sw. literary lang.: ståta), *to strut*, No. stussa (uu), vb., *to decorate, dress up*.

**stuts**<sup>2</sup> [stots] and **stots** [stots], sb., *sulkiness; peevishness*; he 's ta'en ['taken'] de s., *he is sulky*. De. See the foll. word.

**stutset** [stotsæt] and **stotset** [stotsæt], adj., *abrupt; sulky; unwilling*. Y<sup>h</sup>. — Cf. No. stuss (uu), adj., in sense of *abrupt, curt* (R.), Da. studs, adj.

**stø** [stø], sb., in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea: *wind*. U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>n</sup>. A somewhat uncertain form stu [stu] is reported from St., Wests. — No doubt prop. *direction of wind*, and hence, *wind blowing in a certain direction*. In that case arisen from O.N. stœði, n., or from staða, accus.: støðu, f., in the compds.: "veðrstaða, vind-stœði", *direction of wind*, No. stoda, f.; "kva stode ha vinden (veire) idag?", *from what quarter is the wind blowing to-day?* (R.). This etym. is supported by the compd. ongastø, *contrary wind*, etc., with which cf. Icel. andstæður vindur, and-stöðuvindur; see ongastø, sb.

**stø** [stø], vb., *to inflate a fishing-buoy*, to s. de bow ['buoy']: U<sup>n</sup>, Y<sup>n</sup>. to s. de pinnek (*the buoy*): Y<sup>n</sup>. Expr. in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea. Deriv. of stø, sb.

\***støb** [støb], sb., *a place or piece of road trampled by animals*. U. Now only as a place-name: de Støbins [støbins], a road or piece of land trampled by cattle (Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>). With change from ø to e: de Stebs [støbs] (Du.). — O.N. stauþ, n., a) *hollow in the ground*; b) *a drinking-vessel*. No. stauþ, n., inter alia a

*hole in a road*, stauþa ("støpe"), f., a) *a deep track*; b) *a row of unconnected prints in snow, mud or soft ground*, stauþeveg, m., *a track consisting of deep footprints* (R.). In sense of *vessel, bucket*, is used a form stup [stup, stöp], which is L.Sc. stouþ and hardly directly developed from O.N. stauþ.

**støbadorro** [stø'badår'o, støb'a-], sb., 1) *a short hand-line used in inshore fishing, esp. for cod*; the line is let down by a sinker. U. [støba-] and [støba-]: U<sup>n</sup>; elsewhere more common with short ø. Also støbadorro [støb'adår'o]: U. occas. and Y<sup>e</sup>. stipedorro [stip'edår'o]: Fe. 2) *sinker on a short line for inshore fishing*. In this sense noted down only in Y<sup>n</sup>. in the forms støbadorreg [støb'adår'æg] and støbadorro (stibbadorro) [støb'adår'o, støb'a-]. 3) *a square wooden frame on which a fishing-line is wound*. U. — \*støypidorg. Sense 1 must be the original one. The first part must spring from O.N. støypa (steypa), vb., a) *to turn upside down, to overthrow*, b) *to throw down*. støbadorro 1 may prob. mean *to let down vertically*; "sinks right down" is said of this hand-line in U. and Fe. The form stipe- in Fe. has arisen by anglicising, "steep-", from \*støpe-, støbe-. For the second part see dorro, sb., *angling-line*, etc. While the common form dorro has arisen through adaptation to Eng. words ending in -orow, corresponding to Old Northern words in -org (thus prop. written "dorrow"), -dorreg (Y<sup>n</sup>) is developed from "dorg" by insertion of connecting vowel between r and g.

**støba** [støba]-line, sb., *a short, thin fishing hand-line*. U<sup>w</sup>. (Widwick). For støba- see the prec. word.

**stød, stjød** [stød (stjød)], vb., *to*

*stagger along*, to geng st(j)ødin (Fe.), from O.N. stauta or støyta (steyta), vb., to *push*, etc. See stjød, vb.

\*stødel [stødəl], sb., *resting-place for cattle*; see stø<sup>1</sup>, sb.

stødi [stødi], sb., *anvil*. O.N. steði, m., L.Sc. stud(d)y, stuthy, stiddie, sb. See stedi, sb.

stødi [stødi], vb., to *steady, support (by staying)*; I maun (*must*) s. me. — Appears to be a combination of O.N. styðja, vb., to *steady, prop*, and Eng. steady, vb.

støg, stjøg [støg], vb., to *walk indolently and slowly, to stagger*, to geng st(j)øgin (Fe.). See stjøg, vb.

\*støl<sup>1</sup> [støl, stø<sup>1</sup>l], sb., *resting-place for cattle; milking-place; dairy land*. Also (acc. to J. I.) *enclosure for sheep or cattle*. Not rarely found as a place-name: de Støls o' Geratun (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>.); de Støl o' Ewick (Y<sup>c</sup>.); "de Støls", in several places. de Walstøls o' Refirt' (Y<sup>m</sup>.): \*vall-støðull. Occas. \*stødel [stødəl]; as a place-name: de (muckle, easter, waster) Stødel (Huston, Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>.). støl, stødel, are still found in a few places (such as in U. and Y.) on the border-line between common noun and place-name. — O.N. stōðull, m., a *milking-shed*, partly = sætr (*mountain pasture*). No. stødl (R.) and støl (Aa.).

støl<sup>2</sup> [støl, stø<sup>2</sup>l], sb., *the lower end of a sheaf of corn*; de s. o' de sheaf. The form with long ø is reported from Fe.; elsewhere more comm. with short ø. Also stjøl [stjøl (stø<sup>1</sup>l)]. — No. styl (støle, stjøl), m., a) *stalk, the lower end of a straw*, b) *the lower end of a sheaf of corn*.

stør [stør], vb., to *steer a boat*. Wh. — O.N. stýra, vb., to *steer*.

støri [støri], sb., *one of the thick, twisted bands (straw-bands) of which an open straw-basket, mesi, con-*

*sists*; in a more limited sense either a) *one of the bands round a straw-basket* or b) *one of the vertical bands, opp. to "i-draught" (one of the thinner bands forming the woof)*. A form stør [stør] is noted down as a place-name, name of a high, detached rock. Thus: de Stør (Fladabister, Conn.), a rock in the sea. — O.N. staurr, m., a *pole, stake*, (Da.-No.) stør, a *pole*. With stør, as the name of a detached rock, cf. the use of "staurr" as a name in Norway for mountain.

†støvi [støvi], sb., a *whirling up of dust?* Reported in writing by W.R. in the foll. phrase: "it made a s. t'rough de place, dat was awfu'". — Da. støv, n., L.G., Dut. stof (H.G. staub), n.

su [sū], sb., 1) a *sow*. 2) a species of *wrasse*, labrus; N.I.: a) acc. to statement from U<sup>c</sup>. = blogummi, of a bluish (reddish-blue) colour; b) reddish with bluish stripes (Y<sup>n</sup>, U<sup>n</sup>.); otherwise no doubt often used casually = berggolti. 3) a species of *large mussel*, dug up from the sand and used as bait in fishing. Nm. (Kollafirth). — In form the word coincides with L.Sc. søo = *sow* (as coo = *cow*). O.N. sýr, accus. sú, f., a *sow*. For meaning 2, *wrasse*, cf. No. sugga, f., *sow*, in the compd. bergsugga, *wrasse*, = berggylta; further No. sugga, f., a species of *small carp* (R.). Cf. sogga, sb.

\*sud [sud], sb. and adv., 1) sb., *the south*. O.N. suðr, n., *the south*. In Shetl. O.N. ð is changed to d or dropped. Now in Shetl. comm.: sooth [sup], after Eng. south; but the older form sud is preserved in the derivative sudin [sudin], *southern part*, used in northern Unst to denote the southern part of that isle. "he's gane awaa to de sudin", *he has gone to the south of Unst* (U<sup>n</sup>).

With this cf. *nordin*, sb. 1) adv., *in the south, southward*, O.N. *suðr*. Now with th [p]: *sooth*, after L.Sc.

**sudin**, sb., see the prec. word.

**sugga**, sb., see the common form *sogga*.

**suk**, **sook** [suk], sb., 1) *a sucking, suction*, like, L.Sc. *souk*, *sook*, sb. Occas. in a special sense appl. to the fishes gnawing the bait of the hooks instead of taking it. "der 'r been a guid *suk* upo de lines", *the fish* (esp. *the coalfish*) *have gnawed the bait from the hooks* (Ai.). 2) *a drying wind, draught of wind*; a s. o' wind; a s. in under snaw, *dry wind preceding snowfall*. "he 's makin' a guid s., he is a fine s. de day", *there is a good, drying wind to-day* (for drying, e.g. the hay in the field). "he 's no makin' muckle s. de day", *there is not much wind to-day for drying*, e.g. *the hay*. 3) *suction in the sea*, esp. a) *backwash of breakers*; cf. *afsuk*, *utsuk*, sbs.; b) *sweep of the sea on the shore*, a s. o' tide. U. (U<sup>w</sup>). a s. op in under; *under-current going against the wind*. Y<sup>h</sup>. 4) collect.: *small marine creatures*, esp. molluscs living as parasites on fishes; also *sukers* [sukərs], sb. pl., and collect.: "suction." Otherwise in a wider sense "suction" denotes *molluscs serving as food for fish, whales or birds* (N.I.: Y. and Fe.). 5) *poor fishing-ground where the fish are infested by suk = molluscs, living on them as parasites*. In this sense occas. also *suker*. "to fa' upon a s.", in fishing: *to hit upon a soft, poor fishing-ground with many small, sucking creatures*; "a hole o' s." Stenness, Nm<sup>w</sup>. — O.N. \**súgr*, m., *a sucking*. Icel. *súgr*, m., *a draught of wind*. The final k in *suk* is due to infl. of L.Sc. *souk*, sb., *a sucking*. In sense 1 *suk* is Northern as well as L.Sc. Sense 2 as well as the rest are

certainly Norse; they are not given in Jam. nor in E.D.D. under L.Sc. *souk*, but corresponding meanings are found in Norse. Icel. *súgr* is used in the same sense as Shetl. *suk* 2. With *suk* 3 cf. O.N. *sog*, n., *the backwash of breakers* (Fr.), prop. *suction*, No. *sog*, n., *current in a stream*, Icel. *súgr*, m., *wash ashore of the sea* (B.H.), Fær. *súgur*, m., and *súg*, *súgv*, f., in "rennisúgur, -súg, -súgv", *back-sweep, sweep of the sea to and fro on the shore*. With *suk* 4 cf. No. *sog*, n., in sense of *small sucking marine creatures living on the fish in the nets*, grunn-sog (Aa.). *suker* is formed in accordance with L.Sc. *souker*, *sooker*, sb., *horseleech (bloodsucker)*.

**suk**, **sook** [suk], vb., 1<sup>†</sup>) *to suck*, O.N. *súga*, and L.Sc. *souk*, *sook*, vbs. Occas. in a special sense of fish: *to gnaw the bait off the hooks* (instead of taking it), and also said of sucking molluscs, *suk*, sb. 4: *to take the bait off the hooks*. de bait is *suket* (Du.). 2) *to blow through, to dry*, of wind. Esp. in perf. part., *suket* [sukət], partly adjectivally, of fish hung up to dry: *somewhat dry, dry on the outside ("skin-dried"), half-dried*; *suket* fish; comm. — O.N. *súga*, vb., *to suck, to extract a juice by suction*. The Shetl. form with final k for g is L.Sc. Sense 2 is Norse; see the prec. word.

**suket** [sukət], adj., of fish, "*skin-dried*", *half-dried*; s. fish. Prop. perf. part. of *suk*, vb.

**sukk**<sup>1</sup> [sok], sb., *a heap, mass*. N. — Cf. poss. O.N. *sukk*, n., *mixture*, *sukka*, vb., *to mix together* (Eg., Lex. Poet.). The meaning of the Shetl. word, however, approaches nearer to Fær. *sugga*, f., *inter alia untidy collection of heterogeneous objects*.

**sukk**<sup>2</sup> [sok], sb., *wet, soft soil in which one sinks down*. — Cf. No.

sökkja, f., *swamp or puddle in which one sinks down* (Aa.), sokk, sukk, and sukka, f., *a hollow, depression*. Cf. sukk, vb., and sökkimør, sb.

**sukk**<sup>3</sup> [sok], sb., *a slattern*. — Properly poss. the same word as the prec. one. Cf. No. sökkja, f., in sense of *indolent woman*, also *swamp*, Ork. "suckie", adj., *dirty, untidy*. Note, however, No. sugg, m., and sugga, f., *a dirty person* (R.), Fær. sugga, f., *a slattern*.

**sukk** [sok], vb., *to sink*, esp. *to sink down in a bog or swamp*; to s. doon. U. Perf. part. sukken [sokən], *sunk*; also used transitively, e.g.: de coo is sukken her (hersell) i' de mire (Fe.). — O.N. sökva, vb. n., *to sink*; perf. part.: sokkinn.

**sukkrabord** [sok''rabörd'], sb., *a sweet little child, darling*, esp. in caressing address, = No., Da. sukker, sb., *sugar*. U<sup>n</sup>. — The word is a compd. of "sukker", L.Sc. succur, sb., *sugar* (in Shell. also *a darling*), and bord, sb., *descent, offspring*, O.N. burðr, m.

**sukn, sukken** [sök<sup>n</sup> (suk<sup>n</sup>), sukən, sökən, sokən], sb., 1) *a drag or large hook by which to bring sunken objects to the surface of the water*, esp. *fishing-lines lost in the sea*. More rarely 2) *a big iron hook by which very large fish are hauled into the boat*; thus, e.g. in Fo. — O.N. sókn, f., a) *a searching*; b) *implement for bringing sunken objects to the surface of the water* (Fr.). No. sokn, f., Sw. dial. sokkn, sokken, f., *a drag or hook by which to search for objects sunk in the water*. With suk<sup>n</sup> 2 cf. Fær. sókn-arkrókur, m., used in the same sense.

**sukni** [sukni (sökni)], sb., *a large gathering of living creatures*; a s. o' fish, o' hos (*sharks*), U<sup>n</sup>.; a s. o' craws (*crows*), N.Roe. Occas. also of people; see kirkasukn(i), sb. suk<sup>n</sup>, sukken [sukən (sokən)], and

sukni, are obs. in sense of a) *parish*, see kirkasukn(i), b) *bailiwick*. Sibbald: "sucken, a Bailiffrie". — O.N. sókn, f., a) *a searching*, b) *concourse of people*, c) *crowd of people*, d) *congregation frequenting a certain church; parish*.

**sula** [sūla], **sul** [sūl], **sulek** [sūlək, sulək], sb., *a cleft wooden implement, frame, on which a fishing-line is wound*. U. U<sup>mo</sup>.: sula as a sea-term, tabu-name, for this implement. O.N. sūla, f., a) *a pillar, post*, b) *cleft wooden implement*. No. sula, Fær. sūla, f., esp. *a forked wooden implement on which a fishing-line is wound*. As a place-name sul-, sulek, is occas. used of a rising or projecting rock, skerry, or tongue of land, e.g. de Sulek [sūlək] (N.Roe), a sea-cliff; de Sulek [sulək], the point of "de Ness o' Gossabrough" (Y<sup>s-e</sup>). But, e.g. (de) Sulastakk [sū''lastak'] (Glup, Y<sup>n</sup>) may spring either from "sūla", mentioned above, or from the bird-name "sūla" (*the gannet*).

**sulbrigda** [sulbrīg'da], **sulbrigdi** [sulbrīg'di], sb., *basking shark*, the largest species of shark. N.I. [sulbrīg'da]: Y<sup>h</sup>.; U<sup>mo</sup>. Other forms of pronunc.: sulbrīg(d), şulbrīg'di, şūbrīg'di, şøbrīg'də, all noted down in U. sulbrīg(d): U<sup>n</sup>.; şøbrīg'də: U<sup>s</sup>. occas.; sulbrīg'di: acc. to J.I. (Fe.); şūbrīg'di: Conn.; sju [şū] for sul- poss. by association with \*sju, sb., *sea*. — \*sól-brugða or -brygða, compounded with O.N. sól, f., *sun*, because the basking shark usually basks in the sun on the surface of the sea. For the second part see brigda, sb. In De. is found a compd. hobrigdi [høbrīg'di, hobrīg'di]: \*háf-brugða (-brygða).

**sul-børd** [sūlbørd, söl-; sul-; -børd], sb., *one of the boards in a boat's side*, esp. *that just above the water*. In some places appl. to *the second board from the keel*, in others to

*the third one.* In U<sup>n</sup>. "sul-børd" is used partly of the lowest board, nearest the keel, in a few places in Ai. of the second from the top. Of other forms of pronunc. may be noted: şölbørd (Papa St.), şölbørd (Fo.). Occas. with dropping of the second part: sul [sul, sô<sup>1</sup>l]; thus in Wh<sup>n</sup>. [sul]; in L. [sul], and Y<sup>n</sup>. [sô<sup>1</sup>l]. Occas. in pl., suls, sulins [sulins] (L. occas.), of a board consisting of several pieces (see halsin, sb., under hals, sb.). More rarely swil [swil: Du.; swil: F.I.], of the second (Du.) or third (Du.; F.I.) board from the keel. — Cf. O.N. sólborð, sólbyrði, n., *the gunwale of a vessel.*

**sulep** [suləp], sb., *tangled mass or lump*, noted down esp. as appl. to tangled ropes and lines; de line is in a s. Du. From Papa Stour reported of *a rope of a harrow.* — Prob. arisen from \*supel, \*supl, by metathesis of p and l. Cf. Fær. søpul, m., a) *a sweeping-clout* (from sópa, vb., *to sweep*), b) *tangled mass, untidily rolled-up object*, e.g. thread, cord, clothes. In a different sense, No. søpl (søpel), f., *sweepings*. For the non-mutated form sulp, \*sup(e)l, cf. No. sopl (sopel), sopl (oo), m., *a broom*. See sulp, vb.

**sul-ga'** [sul'gā], sb., *bright spot near the sun, mock-sun*. Noted down in Fe., but actual locality uncertain (N.I.). Now comm.: sun-ga'. — \*sól-gall. See ga'<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**sulín** [sūlin], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *sun*. U<sup>n</sup>. Prop. def. form: *the sun*, O.N. sólin, from sól, f., *sun*. Edm. gives a form "sūl" in sense of *heat of the sun*; but this may be the derivative søl, sb.

\***sulin** [suln], adj., *turned sour?* For \*surin? See gig, sb.

**sulk** [(su<sup>1</sup>lk) sô<sup>1</sup>lk], sb., a) *soaked, decomposed mass*. a weet s. [sô<sup>1</sup>lk], *a badly dried peat* (Y<sup>m</sup>). b) *wet,*

*decomposed state*; fo be in a weet s. Sa. [sô<sup>1</sup>lk]. Y. and Fe.: sulker [su<sup>1</sup>lkær, sô<sup>1</sup>lkær]. In the same place also solker [sô<sup>1</sup>lkær, sô<sup>1</sup>lkær]. — May be partly a parallel form to surk, sb., as orig. r often changes to l in Shetl. Norn and conversely. Compare sulp and sirpa, sbs. A deriv. \*saulk- from O.N. \*saula, No. saula, f., *mud, mire*, is, however, more probable. Cf. No. saulka, vb., a) *to soil, dirty*, b) *to dirty oneself*, Sw. dial. sollka, vb., *to soil, dirty*, Da. dial. solke, sulke, sølke, vb., id. That sulker (solker) as well as surk (surka) are both used in Y. and Fe. also indicates two different words.

**sulp** [su<sup>1</sup>lp, sô<sup>1</sup>lp], **sulpa** [su<sup>1</sup>lpa], sb., a) *soft, moist, decomposed mass; something saturated by moisture*; a weet ['wet'] s. Most common in the form sulp. Reported from Nm<sup>3</sup>. (sulp) of *moist dregs*. b) *damp, decomposed and soaked state*; to be in a sulp o' weet; de feet is ['are'] in a sulp, *my feet are quite wet*; "de hay is in a s.", *in a soaked state*, of hay that has lain too long exposed to moisture, and is on the point of rotting. N.Roe: sulpa. c) comm. in the form sulp: *moist, soft soil; watery, marshy place*. Also *soaked state of the soil*; in a s. Edm. has: "sūlp (long ū, as soolp), a wet state of ground, a marsh". From Nm. is also reported a form sulper [su<sup>1</sup>lpær, şu<sup>1</sup>lpær]. "hit is a' in a sulper", *in a moist decomposition*; partly of *morass, swamp*. — For \*swalp or \*swulp (*splash*)? Cf. No. skvalpa, f., *a wet, splashing mass* (R.). May also, as r and l freq. interchange in Shetl. Norn, be supposed to replace a \*surp, \*surpa; No. surp, n., *mire, mud, surpa*, f., *mixture; soft mass*. Cf. sirpa, sb. A deriv. of \*saula, *mire*, is no doubt less probable. See sulk, sb.

**sulp** [su<sup>1</sup>lp (sô<sup>1</sup>lp)], vb., *to put*



*out of order, to ravel*; de line(s) is sulpet togedder. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Cf. Fær. søpla, vb., a) to sweep or rake together, b) to mix up in an untidy heap. No. søpla, vb., to sweep or raise up dirt or dust (R.), is more divergent. See sulep, sb., with which sulp, vb., is to be classed. In Edm. a verb \*sūlp, to bring cut grass from a swampy meadow, is no doubt another word, to be classed with sulp, sb.

\*sulpatjin [sulpätjin], sb., (*big troll*). U<sup>wg</sup>. Prop. no doubt *sea-demon or water-nixie*, and a corrupted form of supäilti = sjupilti, sb. [\*sjöpiltri] (q.v.), owing to metathesis of l.

sulta [so'tla], sb., *salt liquid kneaded from butter; salt butter-milk*. Fo. — Cf. No. salta, f., *salt liquid*, and sylt, sylta, f., *small saline bog or swamp*, Da. dial. syltemælk, Sw. dial. syltemilk, f., *milk (sheep's milk) mixed with salt*. sulta mainly indicates an orig. \*sult-, whence by i-mutation: \*sylt-. Cf. the foll. word and solta-drink, sb.

sulta [so'tla]-*drink*, sb., *a salt drink given to sick cattle*. De. From sulta, sb. See solta-drink, sb.

†sum [sum], sb., 1) *a swimming*, = No. sum, n., and L.Sc. soum, soom, sb. Cf. O.N. sumr, m., as a poet name for *sea* (Eg.). 2) *inundation*; de eart' is a' in a s., *the earth (patch of land) is quite flooded with water* (U<sup>n</sup>). 3) *air-bladder*, = sund<sup>2</sup>; in pl., sums, of dried air-bladders, esp. of cod, prepared for food. "soums", sb. pl. (Jam., with ref. to "Shetl."). — In sense 3 sum may be an abbr. of a \*sum-magi, \*sum-mogi. In Fær. is found the form summagi [sommæaji], arisen by assimilation from "sundmagi". Cf. the syn. sund, sb., arisen by dropping of the second part (magi).

†sum [sum (sūm)], vb., *to swim*,

also *to float*. L.Sc. soum, soom, vb., id. O.N. symja, vb., deriv. of \*sum-; see †sum, sb.

sumpi [so'mpi], sb., *poor or badly-dried peat*. Y<sup>h</sup>. For skumpi? See under skjumpi, sb. Prob. (as dropped k in this case would merely be due to corruption) rather to be explained as *something soft and spongy*, and to be associated with Da. (No. and Sw.) sump and svamp, *swamp, sponge*.

sund<sup>1</sup> [sund, sōnd], sb., *a narrow sound*; de sund [sund] o' de lisle = de Jæ o' Uyea (Nm<sup>n-w</sup>). Also *inlet; small, narrow bay where boats can put in* (U<sup>n</sup>). Freq. as a place-name, in names of sounds, and of villages situated on sounds or inlets; e.g.: Sund, a village close to the south of Lerwick, M<sup>e</sup>., by the inlet to Bressay Sound: \*á (i) sundi. Uyeasound, see \*ø, sb. — O.N. sund, n., *a sound*. See hulmsund, sb.

sund<sup>2</sup> [sund (sūnd), sōnd], sb., *air-bladder in fish; a sound*; fish-s. — Prob. arisen from \*sundmagi, m., prop. "*swimming-stomach*", by dropping of the second part: magi. Cf. Fær. sundmagi [sommæaji], m., *air-bladder*. lcel. sundmagi, No. sundmage, m., id. In No. (Nedenes) also abbr.: sund (Aa.). The word is also L.Sc.

*sun-gol*, see gol<sup>1 and 2</sup>, sbs., and cf. sul-ga', sb.

*sunker*, see songer, vb.

sup [sup (sōp)], vb., *to sweep*; to s. de hus, to s. de floor [flōr]. Fo., Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) and several places. N. I. occas. — O.N. sópa, vb., *to sweep*. L.Sc. soup, soop, vb. (Jam. with quot. from Lyndsay). The common Shetl. form sōp [sōp] is more recent; cf. e.g. gød [gød] from good, adj., hōp [hōp] from hoop, sb.

sur [sūr], adj., *sour*; comm. of fish: *in the first stage of decomposition*, esp. of fish that has lain in a

kus, kjos (*heap*). — O.N. súrr, adj., *sour*.

**surek** [sūrək, surək], sb., *sorrel*, *rumex acetosa*. — O.N. súra, f., *sorrel*, *rumex*. No. sura (and syra), f. L.Sc. sourrock, sourack. The Shetl. word, by analogy with a great number of other words of O.N. origin, has adopted the Scottish suffix.

**surk** [só'rk, so'rk] and **surka** [só'rka, so'rka], sb., 1) *wet, decomposed, putrefying mass*. 2) *wet, decomposed, putrefying state*; to be or lie in a s. Y. and Fe. Esp. in the form surk, surka, noted down in Fe<sup>b,w</sup>. — No. surka, f., a) *mouldy crust; dirt, uncleanliness* (Aa.), b) *mud, mire* (R.), whence syrka, f., *mire* (R.).

**surkont** [sūr'kó'nt, -kó'nt], sb., 1) *sea-anemone*, *Actinia*. Reported in this sense by J.I. somewhat doubtfully. More fully attested in the foll. sense. 2) *a kind of tunicate mollusc, ascidian, of a dark red colour*. Y., Fe. Acc. to J.I. Now also "seakont [kó'nt]". — For \*sjurkont from (O.N.) \*sjófkunta (sjófar, gen. of sjór, m., *sea*). Cf. Fær. sjókunta, f., *sea-anemone, sea-nettle*, *Actinia*, and No. sjokunta, f., *pink sea-slug* (R.). For sur (sjur)- see the words beginning with sjur- and sjus-, sus-.

**surn** [sūr<sup>a</sup>n, sūrən], vb., 1) vb. n., *to turn sour*; de fish surens, is surnin [sūr'nin]. 2) vb. a., *to make sour*; esp. *to lay fish in a kus, kjos (heap), until almost putrid*; to s. de fish; to kus de silleks or pilteks (*small coalfish*), to s. dem; see kus, vb. — O.N. sūrna, vb. n., *to turn sour*.

**sus** [sus], sb., *slop, moisture; wet, drenched state*; he was in a s. (U<sup>n</sup>). — Cf. No. sus, n., *jelly; soft mass*, suss, n., *slopping* (R. under sussa, vb., *to slop with wet things*).

**suselman** [sus'əlman], sb., *an*

*estate-agent*. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. sýslumaðr, m., *a steward, esp. a district judge*.

**sustilag** [sus'tilæg], sb., in threshing: *a stroke with the flail*. Y<sup>n</sup>. In Fe. is noted down suskilagi [sus'kilag'i] in sense of *a drubbing*. — O.N. súst, f., is found as a variant of þúst, f., *flail*. Celt. Gael. suisd, suist, sb., *flail*. -lag in sustilag has prob. arisen from slag, O.N. slag, n., *a blow*, as initial s is dropped by dissimilation.

**suter** [sutər, sūtər], sb., 1) a species of *wrasse*, *labrus*. S.Sh. (Conn., Du.): [sutər]. Fo.: [sūtər]. Seems to be used of various species. In Du. denoting a reddish or greenish wrasse, while berggolti in the same place denotes a more bluish-coloured one. Reported from Conn. of a small wrasse (6—8 inches long) of greyish-blue or dark-brown (greyish-brown) colour, from Fo. of a small brownish-red or reddish-brown variety. 2) metaph.: *a stupid person; a auld s.* U<sup>wg</sup>. — No. sutar, m., a) *female of blaagume, labrus mixtus, a species of wrasse*, b) = *raudnebb*, a species of *wrasse*. Cf. su, sb. 2.

**swabek, swabi**, see swartbak, sb.

†**swag** [swæg], vb., *to flutter, hover*, e.g. of a bird. Edm.: "swaagin, fluttering as a bird's wing, wavering". — No. svaga, vb., a) *to swing to and fro, to reel*, b) *to sway*. Eng. swag, vb., *to sway*, (L.Sc.) *to swing*.

†**swager**, sb., *brother-in-law*. Edm.: "swagers, men married to sisters". From M.L.G. and N.H.G. swāger.

**swagj** [swädz], vb., a) vb. a., *to swallow*; I canno s. it. N.I., Sa., b) vb. n., *to gorge oneself* (U<sup>n</sup>), c) vb. a., *to digest* (U<sup>mo</sup>). — Springs prob. from a \*svalgja = O.N. svelgja, vb., *to swallow*. The word is not normally developed in Shetl., however, as dropping of l may be due to L.Sc. infl. In Jam. are found the forms "swall, swally, swelly, sweetl".

But L.Sc. swage, vb., *to quiet, asuage*, etc., coincides in developed use: swage, swaage, *to digest food*. Cf. swelt, vb.

**swak** [swak], sb., *a shaking; quivering motion*; in a s. o' fat, *shaking with fat* (N.Roe). — \*skvak, n., *a shaking*, = skak and \*kvak. Cf. Icel. skvak, n., *movement, shaking* (B.H.: sqvak).

**swaki** [swaki], adj., *shaking; tottering; unsteady*. Sa. — From \*skvaka, vb., *to shake*. See swak, sb. L.Sc. swack, adj., is different.

**swal<sup>1</sup>** [swäl], sb., *slight motion in the sea*; esp. negatively in the expr. "nedder mör (mør) or swal (i' de sea)", *there is no motion in the sea*, esp. near the land; der 'r nedder mor (mør) or s. here, *the sea is quite calm here*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Icel. sval, n., a) *coolness*, b) *slight surf in the sea* (B.H.). The word might also be referred to No. and Sw. skvala, vb., *to ripple, splash*, but in the given expr. it agrees better with Icel. sval, prob. with root-meaning *surf*; see swel<sup>2</sup>, sb. Hardly L.Sc. swaul, sb., "a large swell" (Jam.). See swal<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**swal<sup>2</sup>** [swäl], sb., *the dimmest part of the midsummer-night*; de s. o' de dimm. Also swar [svär]. N.I. The latter form is noted down also in Du. and Fo. — No. sval, adj., *dusky, dark, dim*.

**swal<sup>3</sup>** [swäl], sb., *dense, belching smoke*, a s. o' reek. rare. U. — Prob. a \*sval = O.N. svæla, f., *dense smoke*. Cf. swel<sup>2</sup>, sb. and vb.

**swal<sup>1</sup>** [swäl], vb., of smoke: *to belch forth*; he 's comin' ut swalin. U<sup>wg</sup>. — \*svala? Prob. to be classed with swel<sup>2</sup>, sb. and vb.

**swal<sup>2</sup>** [swäl], vb., *to move very slowly*, noted down in the negative expr.: he can nedder mor or (nor) s., *he is not able* (or: *has no mind*)

*to undertake any task*. U<sup>n</sup>. — To be classed with swal<sup>1</sup>, sb.

†**swali** [swali], sb., *the eye of a quern- or millstone*. Conn. Prop. no doubt *gullet, swallow*.

**swalt** [swa'lt], vb., *to hunger, starve*; also *to suffer from thirst*; to s. wi' hunger or trist ['thirst']. Du. — O.N. svelta, vb., *to (die), starve*. O.Eng. sweltan.

**swalter** [swa'ltər (swä'ltər)], sb., *splash, slop*, e.g. from spilled liquid; to mak' a s., a) *to spill liquid*, b) *to go splashing through mud* (N.Roe). See the foll. word.

**swalter** [swa'ltər (swä'ltər)], vb., *to splash, soil, to go splashing through mud*; to geng swalterin. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Prob. a derivative from \*skvala, No. skvala, vb., *to splash*. Cf. the derivative forms a) Sw. skvalta, vb., *to dabble, stir up water so that it splashes about*, b) No. skvaldra, vb., *to splash, dabble* (R.). Note, however, also No. svaldra, vb., *to dabble* (R. Suppl.).

**swam**, sb., "a swoon or faint". Edm. See swim, sb.

**swaml, swammel** [swam<sup>əl</sup>, -əl] and **swambl** [swambəl], sb., 1) *a plashing, splashing*. comm. 2) *a reeling, tottering*; to mak' a s., *to reel when turning round*. Conn.: swaml and swambl. A third form sweml, swemmel [svæm<sup>əl</sup>, -əl] is likewise noted down in Conn. in senses 1 and 2. 3) *hubbub, tumult; quarrelling and wrangling* (C.: swambl). In this last sense Edm. (U<sup>n</sup>) also has the word (swamble). — \*svaml or \*skvaml. No. skvaml, n., *a splash, svaml, a splashing, dabbling*; Fær. svambl, n., *a plashing, splashing*. Sense 3 of swaml may have arisen through infl. of Eng. squabble, sb., as orig. skv (sqw), when initial, commonly changes to sw in Shetl.

**swaml, swammel** [svam<sup>o</sup>l, -əl] and **swambl** [swambəl], vb., 1) to splash about in water; also to go splashing through mud or mire, to geng swamblin [swamlin, swamblin] about. From U<sup>n</sup>. is reported swambl, from Conn. swaml, swambl, and partly skwaml [skwam<sup>o</sup>l]. 2) to reel, totter; to geng swam(b)lin. Conn.: swaml, swambl and occas. skwaml. A fourth form sweml, swemmel [swæm<sup>o</sup>l, -əl], pres. part. swemlin [swæmlin], is likewise reported from Conn. in senses 1 and 2. 3) to quarrel, wrangle; to s. ower som'tin' (C.: swambl). — \*svamla (or skvamla). No. svamla, Fær. svambla, vb., to splash about in water, to bathe. No. skvamla, vb., to splash (R.). In sense 3 there may be infl. of Eng. squabble, vb.; see swaml, sb.

**swamm** [swam], sb., a depression, round hollow, = hwamm (kwamm). N.I. occas. (Y.). de s. o' de rig, the small of the back (Y<sup>m,n</sup>). — O.N. hwammr, m., a small dale.

**swankl** [swa'ŋkəl], vb., 1) to splash, of liquid in a vessel (bucket; barrel) or bottle. 2) (of the bowels) to rumble. N.I. Pres. part.: [swa'ŋklin]. — No. skvankla, vb., to splash, = skvakla, Sw. dial. skvankla, vb. n., to splash. Cf. swinkl, vb.

†**swap** [swap], vb., to wrap up. — Not regularly from O.N. sveipa, vb., to wrap up, swaddle. Cf. in Jam.: swappyt, perf. part., "rolled or huddled together" (with quot. from Wallace).

**swar<sup>1</sup>** [swār], sb., the dimmest part of the midsummer-night; de s. o' de dimm. See swal<sup>2</sup>, sb.

†**swar<sup>2</sup>** [swār] †**swari** [swāri], sb., a swath; the grass mown by a single sweep of the scythe. swari is noted down in Nm<sup>w,n</sup>, swari and swara [swāra] in N.Roe (Nm<sup>n</sup>). Elsewhere comm.: swar. — Also in south-west

Eng. dialects. A loan-word? See swird<sup>3</sup>, sb. Cf. skori<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**swar** [swār], adj., heavy, stoutly-built; of a boat = tap-swar, top-heavy. — O.N. svarr, adj., heavy.

†**swara** [swara, swāra], sb., thick, soft worsted; thick, woollen under-clothing. In Edm. (swarra) recorded in similar senses.

**swaralos (-fess)** [swā'raləs'], sb., deep bog. Y. Prop. land (bog) without greensward. — \*svarðleysa. Icel. svarðleysa, f., grassless soil (B.H.). O.N. svarðlauss, adj., without greensward, "svarðlauss mýrr" (Fr.). See swirtlos, -less, sb.

**swarf<sup>1</sup>** [swa'rf], sb., small, shallow bay, esp. head of a bay, dry at ebb, and submerged at flood-tide. S.Sh. (Du.). Esp. of a stony beach covered with seaweed. Nor<sup>t</sup> and Sooth Swarf, two small bays on the isle of Mousa off Sandwick<sup>e</sup>, Du<sup>n</sup>. de Swarf, the head of Burravoe bay, Y<sup>s</sup>. Swarf (Wh.). — No. svarv [\*svarf], m., a semicircle; a bay. Shetl. swarf might (as initial hv occas. changes to sw in Shetl. Norn) spring from O.N. "hvarf" in "víkhvarf", n., a small bay; but as the Shetl. word is found as a place-name, widely spread, and a form with hw- is not noted down, a derivation \*swarf is the most probable.

†**swarf<sup>2</sup>**, sb. and vb., see swarv.

**swar** [swār]-**fish**, sb., a species of small blenny, found among seaweed and under stones. Edm.: "swarfish, the spotted blenny (Blenius gunellus?); da. svartfisk [?], id." — Is no doubt, as l and r often alternate in Shetl. Norn, syn. with No. svalfisk, m., a tiny fish near the shore; poss. tobis, = sil (R.); sil = ammodytes (Aa.), sand-eel. Jam. (quoting Barry's Orkney) gives a word "swordick" as Orkneyan, with the explanation "spotted blenny (gobius niger)", =

Shetl. swar-fish. The form "swordick" may have arisen by association with "sword", sb., but Shetl. swar [swär] does not agree phonetically with this; cf. swird<sup>2</sup> and sworr, sbs. A derivation from swart, adj., *black*, also raises phonetic difficulties in Shetl. as well as in Ork. As swar is comm. found in Shetl. beside swal, in sense of *dimness* (*the dimmest part of the midsummer-night*), prop. adj.: *dim, dark*, corresponding to No. svalen, adj., *dim, dark*, Shetl. swar-fish and No. svalfisk may easily have the same origin. — Cf. brumplek and tangbrismek, sbs.

**swarlek** [swarlək, swärlək], sb., a piece of wet, grassy land, quagmire. L. — Prop. whirlpool, and the same word as swirllek, to which it corresponds in sense; see †swirl, sb. 2. Hardly a corruption of swaralos, sb., as it differs in meaning from that word.

**swarm** [swarm (swärm)], vb., to swing, turn, esp. to turn a pot half way round over a fire, when it burns unevenly and the liquid boils more on one side than the other. "to s. de kettle" or "to s. upo de kettle". — No. svarva, vb., inter alia to turn, swing. With swarm in sense of to turn half way round, cf. No. svarv, m., in sense of *semicircle*. For the change rv (rf) > rm cf. Icel. svarmla, vb., = svarfla, vb. (B.H.), Shetl. hwerm<sup>2</sup>, vb., from "hverfa". — In sense of to run over, Shetl. "swarm" is the Eng. word.

**swart** [swa'rt], adj., *black*; now not much used in actual sense. Occurs esp. in slight swearing, derisive and angry exclamations, in conn. with certain sbs., which acquire a disparaging or partly opposite meaning when foll. swarta. swarta pride! (*black*) paltry or misplaced pride, of a person priding himself on some-

thing of which he (she) has no reason to be proud. swarta trift! *wretched thrift*, of a person who shows no thrift; swarta laughter! *misplaced laughter*, of a person who laughs where there is no reason to laugh. These exprs. are noted down esp. in U. ("swarta pride" esp. in U<sup>n</sup>). In a similar sense swart is found in the expr. (compd.) swartati; q.v. Sometimes in place-names, occas. as the first part, occas. as an addition, defining the substantive, thus: Swarthul (Br., Conn., Y.), a hill: \*svart-hóll. Swartabakk (Conn.): \*svarti bakki, "the black hill or slope", and Bakken swarta (Clousta, Ai.), promontory: \*bakkinn svarti, "the black rocky wall" (strip of coast). — O.N. svartr, adj., *black*.

**swarta** [swa'rtá], sb., prop. *blackness, something black or dark*, esp. a) an extinguished fire; what are ye sittin' ower dis s.? Conn. 2) *black soil*, in a special sense *ferruginous, marshy soil (used as dye)*. Fe. — \*svarta. No. svorta, Icel. and Fær. sorta, f., esp. of *ferruginous, marshy soil, used as dye*.

**Swarta** [swa'rtá], sb., the name of a black cow. Fo., N.I. — Prop. *the black one*, O.N. svarta, def. form fem. of svartr, adj., *black*. No. svarta, f., a black animal.

**swartati** [swa'r'tatí, -tí], sb., also adverbial expr., 1) s., *evil time, hour*; comm. used as an oath. s. follow dee! *bad luck to you!* 2) adv.: *in an evil hour, the devil*; s. be fain! *pleased, indeed!* (Y<sup>h</sup>). — Prop. *black (the black) time*, O.N. <sup>a</sup> "svort tíð", or in def. form: \*(hin) svarta tíð, <sup>b</sup> \*i svartri tíð, *in a black time (hour)*.

**swartbak** [swa'rtbak], sb., a species of large gull with dark (black) back: *black-backed gull*. This form is noted down in Y. and Conn. In Y. also skwartbak [skwa'rt-], with inserted k before w by misunder-

standing, as *k* in *Shetl.* is commonly dropped in the collocation *skw*, O.N. *skv-* (Eng. *squ-*), and is therefore occas., by a converse process, inserted erroneously. In Conn. also: [*swarbak*], *swar(t)baka* [*swarˈbäˈka*], *swar(t)baga* [*swarˈbäˈga*, *-bäˈga*], *swir(t)bak* [*swərbak*], *swaltbak* [*swaˈltˈbak*] (with change *rt* > *lt*) and “*black-baga* [*bäˈga*]”. In U. with dropping of the first part of compd.: *bagi* [*bäˈgi*]. Elsewhere outside N.I. and Conn. comm. in a greatly abbreviated form: *swabek* [*swabək*] and *swabi* [*swabi*, *swābi*]. — O.N. *svartbakr*, m., *black-backed gull*, *larus marinus*.

**swartlin** [*swaˈrtlɪn*], sb., *grassless, boggy soil*. U. — Deriv. of *swart*, adj.? Poss. rather a corruption of “*\*svarðlöysa*” by misunderstanding of the last part of compd.; see *swaralos*, *swirtlos*, the latter with the fairly freq. change *rð* > *rt*.

**swarv** [*swarv*], sb., 1) *confusion; untidiness, carelessness*; in a s., *untidy*: a) *in an untidy mixture or heap*, b) *untidily and carelessly dressed*. N.Roe. 2) a) *an untidy, careless person*, b) *a person executing his work in a careless way, lacking handiness*. N.I. — O.N. *svarf*, n., *hubbub; confusion; disorder*. No. *svarv*, m., *a roamer, vagrant* (R.).

**swarv<sup>1</sup>** [*swarv* (*swärv*)], vb., 1) vb. a. and vb. n., *to turn, swing*. 2) vb. a., *to pull off with a smart turn*; *to swarv de girs aff o' de taaties* (Y.). 3) vb. a., *to heap together in an untidy, careless manner, to s. togedder*. U<sup>n</sup>.: [*swarv*]. 4) vb. a., of the wind: *to bend down the corn on the field, causing it to lie in untidy, tangled clusters*; *de eddy* [*ēdi*] o' de wind is [*has'*] *swarvd de corn a' ['all'] heels ower head* (Y., Fe.). 5) vb. a., *to cut the corn with a sickle in an improper way*

(Y., Fe.). 6) vb. a., *to eat quickly and greedily; to s. and “to s. in”*; *de coo swarvs or “swarvs in” de hay*. Fe. [*swärv*]. 7) vb. n., *to walk in a careless, slovenly manner*. Fe. [*swärv*]; N.Roe [*swarv*]; *to geng swarvin aboot* (*aboot de hus*). 8) vb. n., *to perform one's work carelessly; also to work without handiness* (Y<sup>n</sup>.); *to s. t'rough* (*t'rough de wark*). — O.N. *svarfa*, vb., *to displace, upset, turn upside down, to put in disorder*. No. *svarva*, vb., *to turn, swing, etc.*, also a) *to bustle*, b) *to muddle* (Innh., Børsen), R.

**swarv<sup>2</sup>** [*swarv*], vb., *to turn hay on the field*; more rarely for *hwarv* (*kwarv*), and prob. arisen from this word by the change *hv*, *hw* > *sw*, poss. through infl. of *swarv<sup>1</sup>*, vb., No. *svarva*, Eng. *swerve*, vb. See *hwerf*, vb.

**swarvet** [*swarvət*], adj., *careless and untidy in the performance of one's work*. N.Sh. and Wests. Deriv. of *swarv*, sb.

**swatl** [*swatʰl*, *swaʰtʰl*, *-əl* (*swäʰtʰəl*)], sb., *splash, plash; slop*, esp. *thin drink or soup*. No. *skvatl*, n., *splash, plash* (R.), Fær. *skvatl*.

**swatl** [*swatʰl*, *swaʰtʰl*, *swäʰtʰəl*], vb., *to splash, plash*; of liquid: *to be spilled, run over* (the edge of a vessel carried in a careless manner); *to s. ut ower*. Pres. part *swatlin* [*swatlɪn*, *swaʰtʰlɪn*, *swaʰtʰlɪn*, *swäʰtʰlɪn*]. U<sup>mo</sup>.: *swatʰlɪn*, *swäʰtʰlɪn*. — No. *skvatla*, vb., *to splash; spill*. L.Sc. *squattle*, vb., *to sprawl* (Jam.), *diverges*.

**swavl** [*swavəl*], sb., *whirlwind* (Sa.); see *swivl*, sb.

**swavl**, vb., see *swivl*, vb.

**swäint**, sb., see *swint*, sb.

**swäitt**, see *swett*, sb. and vb.

**swäittek**, see *swettek*, sb.

**swe** [*swē*], sb., *a lean, poor fish*, esp. of a ling. U<sup>n</sup>. Poss. *something dwindled and wasted away*, and then

to be classed with O.N. *svena, svina*, No. *svana, svina*, vbs., *to dwindle, waste away*, O.H.G. *swinan*.

**sw eget** [swægət], adj., *lean and poor*; a *s.*-like [lek] *crætur*. Ai. See *sw e*, sb.

**swel<sup>1</sup>** [swəl], sb., 1) *great fit of squalling*; de bairn is lopen [lop<sup>n</sup>] in a *s.*, *the child has taken a fit of squalling*. U. 2) *gust of wind, a s. o' wind* (Nm<sup>w.</sup>); *a shower, a s. o' a shooer*. — Cf. a) O.N. *skval*, n., *noisy talk, squalling*, No. *skval*, n., *loud, discordant scream* (R.), and Eng. *squall*, sb., which is the same word as O.N. *skval*, and corresponds with Shetl. *swel* in both senses, b) No. *skvæl*, n., *a whimpering*, etc., Sw. dial. *skväl*, n., *a child's crying* (Ri.), see *swel<sup>1</sup>*, vb. *swel* is most prob. derived from a form \**skvæl*, though a lengthened *a* may occas. become *e* [ē] through Eng. infl. For the development *skv* > *sw* in Shetl. cf. e.g. *swat*, *swett*. No. *svaal*, m., *loud talk, noise, tumult*, may also be noted.

**swel<sup>2</sup>** [swəl], sb., *thick, stifling smoke, a s. o' reek*. rare. U. — O.N. *svæla*, f., *thick smoke*, No. *svæla*, f., *inter alia smoke; stifling air*.

**swel<sup>1</sup>** [swəl, swæ<sup>o</sup>l], vb., *to cry loudly, to squall*, of children. U., Nm. — \**skvæla*? Sw. dial. *skväla*, vb., *to cry*, of children (Ri.), No. *skvæla*, vb., *to bleat; whimper*, etc. O.N. *skvala*, vb., *to shout, squall*.

**swel<sup>2</sup>** [swəl (swæ<sup>o</sup>l)], vb., of smoke: *to belch forth*, = *swal<sup>1</sup>*, vb. rare. U. — O.N. *svæla*, vb., *to smoke, also to suffocate*.

**swelie** [sweli, swæ<sup>o</sup>li], adj., of weather: *hot, with strong gusts of wind alternating with calm; s. wadder*. Esh., Nm<sup>w.</sup>. Deriv. of *swel<sup>1</sup>*, sb. 2.

**swelt** [swelt], sb., *a lean, poor fish (cod)*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Prop. *a starved creature*, from O.N. *svelta*, vb., *to starve*. See *sweltin*, sb.

**swelt** [swæ<sup>o</sup>lt], vb., *to swallow greedily*; to *s.* in. Also *swert* [svæ<sup>o</sup>rt]. — For *swelk*? Prob. irregularly developed from O.N. *svelgja*, vb., *to swallow*. For the final *t* may be compared L.Sc. *swelth*, adj., *voracious*, and *swelth*, sb., (*gulf*) *whirlpool*, = O.N. *svelgr*, m., Ork. *swelki*, sb.

**sweltin** [swæ<sup>o</sup>l'tin, swæ<sup>o</sup>r'tin], sb., prop. *starved creature*, noted down esp. in the foll. senses: 1) *a lean, poor cod*; a *puir* ['poor'] *s.* Y<sup>h.</sup>. [swæ<sup>o</sup>l'tin]. 2) *a human being or animal, eating much without thriving*, esp. of a child; "sweltins [swæ<sup>o</sup>r'tins] o' bairns, eatin' for ever" (acc. to Andrew Mann, Y<sup>h.</sup>; original locality uncertain). — \**sveltingr*, m., from O.N. *svelta*, vb., *to suffer hunger*. Cf. No. *svaltning*, m., *a poor, starved wretch*. See *swelt*, sb.

**sweml, swemmel**, see *swam*l.

\***swengdi**, vb., perf. part., see next.

\***swengi** [swæŋgi], vb., prop. vb. refl., *to become hungry (gaunt)*. Fo. Reported only in the phrase "dea (day-a) lengi, mogi swengi", corresponding to the Norwegian "dagarne lengjast, magari svengjast", (*as*) *the days lengthen the stomachs grow hungrier* (at the end of winter. Aa., under "svengja", vb.). In a variant from Fo. of the same phrase: *swengdi* [swæŋdi], prop. perf. part., *become hungry (gaunt)*; "dea (day-a) lengdi, mogi swengdi". — O.N. *svengjask*, vb. refl., *to grow thin*, from "svengja", vb., *to make thin*, with perf. part. *svengðr*. No. *svengjast*, vb. refl., also *to grow hungry*.

**sweriset** [swæ<sup>o</sup>rfsət], adj., *careless, slovenly, always spilling what he (she) carries*; a *s. body*. Sa. — Deriv. of \**svarf*; see *swarv*, sb.

**swert** [swæ<sup>o</sup>rt], vb., *to swallow, to eat greedily and quickly, eat up every morsel*; *s.* in or op. Of cattle: *to eat the grass down to the root, so that the field is quite bare*. U.

— The word is partly swelt, vb., partly swird<sup>1</sup>, vb.; see these words.

**swett** [swæ't (swæit)] and **swäitt** [swäit], sb., 1) a splash; sprinkle; squirt. 2) a small quantity of liquid; a s. o' water. N.I. swäitt is the most common form; swett is noted down in Fe. (and Y. occas.) beside swäitt. — Icel. and Fær. skvettur, No. skvett, m., Sw. sqvätt, skvätt, c., a) a splash; sprinkle; squirt, b) a small quantity of liquid, a drop left in a vessel. See swit, switt, vb.

**swett** [swæ't (swæit)] and **swäitt** [swäit], vb., 1) to splash; sprinkle. 2) to bale, esp. in fishermen's tabulang.: to bale a boat. N.I. Fe. (and Y. occas.): swett and swäitt. Elsewhere more comm.: swäitt, representing \*swät̥. — No. skvetta, vb., a) to splash; sprinkle; throw away liquid, Icel. and Fær. skvetta, Sw. sqvätta, skvätta, b) to bale out water, e.g. out of a boat. See swit, switt, vb.

**swettek** [swæ'tək, swæitək] and **swäittek** [swä'tək, swäitək, swäi'tək], sb., 1) a squirt, made from a thick, hollow stalk, esp. of an umbelliferous plant (angelica, hemlock). Occas. used as a name for umbelliferous plants (chiefly angelica). N.I., esp. Y. and Fe. The form swettek is peculiar to Y. and Fe. beside swäittek [swä'tək, swäitək]. 2) sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for boat's scoop. U<sup>n</sup>.: swäittek [swä'tək, swäitək], = switek, q.v. — No. skvetta, f., a) a squirt; b) as a botanical name: angelica, as the stalk is used for a squirt by children (Aa.). swettek, swäittek, in sense of boat's scoop, corresponds to swett, swäitt, vb. 2.

**swevl, swevel**, see swivl, sb.

**swi** [swi], sb., 1) a smarting or stinging pain. comm. 2) something that stings, esp. of a strong drink, that stings the mouth and throat: a good dram; a s. i' de mooth; I'll

gi'e dee a s. — O.N. sviði, m., smart, pain. Da. svie, Sw. sveda.

**swi** [swi], vb., 1) vb. a., to singe, scorch, to s. (singe) a sheep's head; to s. a hole wi' a swiin [swiin]-iron. 2) vb. n., to sting, smart. Of strong drinks: to sting in the throat; dat swis i' dy craig. 3) vb. n., to suffer, to smart; du sall s. for dat. N.I. 4) vb. n., to keep close to the fire on the hearth, of persons, susceptible to cold; to geng swiin [swiin] aboot de fire. Conn. — O.N. sviða, vb., a) to singe, burn, b) metaph.: to cause pain. Da. svie, vb., Sw. svida, vb. n., sveda, vb. a.

**swiin** [swiin]-iron, sb., iron bar, made red-hot at one end for boring holes in wood. From swi, vb.

**swidden** [swidən, swedən], perf. part. and adj., properly singed, 1) faded; withered and dirty-looking, s.-lookin'; he (shø) looks very s. N.I. 2) esp. in the expr. "s. awaa": a stumpy, prop. singed-looking; a hen s. awaa behint. N.Roe. b) quickly and much diminished, e.g. of a hayrick. N.Roe. — O.N. sviðinn, singed, burnt, perf. part. of sviða, vb., Shetl. swi, vb.

**swidder** [swidər, swedər], sb., 1) great haste; he guid by in a great s.; U<sup>n</sup>, Nm<sup>n</sup>.; partly feverish haste; to be in a s.; Nm<sup>n</sup>. 2) great disturbance, excitement; to be in a s. Y<sup>n</sup>, Nm<sup>n</sup>. 3) a) violent gust of wind; he cam' wi' a s.; b) a squally shower; a s. o' a shoer. U<sup>n</sup>. — Most prob. a \*sviðr, but may also be a \*hviðr with change hv > sw. Cf. a) No. svidr, svirr, m., small, whirling, ed-dying movement, b) Shetl. hwider, sb., O.N. hviða, f., squall of wind. L.Sc. swidder, swither (Jam.), sb., differ in meanings.

**swidder** [swidər, swedər], vb., to rush along; he guid ['went'] swidderin by. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*sviðra. No. svidra (svirra), vb. n., to whirl round, etc.



L.Sc. *swidder*, *swither* (Jam.), vb., is used in diff. meanings.

**swidl**, sb., see *switl* and *jerdiswidl*, sbs.

**swien** [swiən], sb., *sea-foam or dense sea-spray driven by the wind over the land and damaging the fields*; de s. o' de sea. De. — \*sviðan, a *singeing*. See *swi*, vb.

**swiit** [swiit (sweft), swœit], vb., *to reef a sail (boat's sail)*; fit de mast and s. de sail! — O.N. *svipta*, vb., a) *to throw, fling*, b) *to reef a sail*, No. *svifta* and *syfta*, vb., (*to snatch, pull, swing*) *to reef a sail*. *swipt*, vb. (q.v.), is used in a diff. sense: *to snatch; pull*.

**swig** [swiɡ], sb., *a leak* (in a vessel). — No. *svik* (i'), m., *leakiness* (R.). See *swig<sup>2</sup>*, vb.

**swig<sup>1</sup>** [swiɡ], vb., *to give way under pressure, get out of position, to lose one's hold of something*; of a boat: *to drift slowly before wind and (or) current*. Also *to let a boat drift a little before the wind*. Used impers. in exprs. as: hit ['it'] will s. at de roller de night, *the buoy and buoy-rope will drift out of their position to-night*, tabu-expr. in fishermen's lang. U<sup>n</sup>. — No. *sviga* (with short i, but the root-verb formerly had long i), vb. n., *to bend, curve*, Sw. dial. *sviga*, vb., *to bend, give way*. O.N. *svigna*, vb. n., *to bend, give way under pressure*, *sveigja*, vb. a., *to bend* (*svig*, n., *a bending*).

**swig<sup>2</sup>** [swiɡ], vb., 1) vb. n., *to ooze*, of a liquid oozing through a leak; to s. ut. Also of air: *to escape slowly through a small opening*, e.g. of an inflated fishing-buoy. 2) vb. a. and vb. n., *to let a liquid ooze out, to leak*; to s. ut de water. Also *to let air escape slowly*, e.g. of a buoy having a tear. Y<sup>n</sup>., U. — No. *svikja* (ii), vb. n., *to be leaky* (R.).

†**swigg** [swiɡ], sb., *a pull, a smart haul*, e.g. in the hauling in of a rope,

in rowing, and in the pulling ashore of a boat; to tak' a guid s. Du. See †*swigg*, vb.

†**swigg** [swiɡ], vb., *to pull smartly*; to s. op a boat; to s. de rope or line in. Du. — Cf. No. *sviga* (i'), vb., inter alia, *to make (rapid) turnings*; *to grasp smartly in working* (R.). L.Sc. *swig*, vb., *to turn suddenly*.

†**swigl**, **swiggel** [swiɡ<sup>əl</sup>], vb., *to splash*, of a liquid in a vessel being shaken, = *swinkl*. Conn. — May stand for \**skwigl*, as *swinkl* for \**skwinkl*. No. *skvikla*, vb., *to soil, spill*, = *skvakla* (R.). Cf. however, Eng. dial. *swiggle*, vb., *to shake a liquid* (in a vessel).

**swil** [swil, swil], sb., = *sul* (*sulbørd*), *one of the midmost boards in a boat's side*. Du. [swil], F.I. [swil]. See *sulbørd*, sb.

†**swill<sup>1</sup>** [swil], sb., *the swivel of a tether*, = No. *svivel*, m., *svivla*, f., L.Sc. *sweil*, sb.

**swill<sup>2</sup>** [(swil) swø], sb., *wash of waves, slight surf near the shore*; a s. aboot de shore. Du. — In form to be referred to Eng. *swill*, vb., and in sense to No. *skol*, *skyl*, n., *Shetl. skil*, sb.

†**swille**, †**swilje** [swelə], sb., *paved place outside a house*. Conn. Origin uncertain.

**swim**. **swimm** [swim], sb., (*giddiness*) *indisposition*, esp. ironically of an imagined or feigned illness; "he's got a s." U<sup>n</sup>. — \**svim-*. O.N. *svimi*, m., (*giddiness*) *a swoon, unconsciousness*, Icel. *svim*, n., *svimi*, m., *giddiness*. Eng. dial. (and L.Sc.) *swim*, sb., *a faintness, a swoon*.

**swiml**, sb., noted down in pl. in the forms *swimlins* [swimlins], *swømlins* and *swimblins* [swimblins], *eddy or swirl, place where two branches meet, a place (near land) where the tide turns from its course*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Also a) *swumlins* [swumlins] and *swumblins* [swomb-

lins]. b) hwumlins [hwomlins], hwomblins [hwomblins]: same place. In sing. is found a form swuml [swoməl], *tidal branch*. Y<sup>h</sup>. — O.N. sveifla, f., a *swinging (whirling)*. No. sveivla, f., a *small eddy* (R.). The change fl, vl > ml agrees with Shetl. phonology. The forms with initial hw- seem to have arisen from those with sw-, a development opposed to the usual one: hv, hw > sw. Otherwise the Shetl. word-forms agree phonetically with No. svimla, Da. svimle, to *make irregular, swinging movements, to tumble, to totter, to be giddy*, but these verbs are not found used of tide. Cf. hwev, hwevi, sb.

**swimmek** [swimək], sb., a *saw*. Tabu-word. Ai. (W. Burr. A. Dowal). — \*svim- (or hvim-)? May be referred to No. svim, adj., 1) *smart, quick*, b) *convenient, easy to handle*. Note, however, Fær. "kvimis" as a tabu-word for an *implement for sweeping (the wings of a bird sewn together)*, from \*hvim-, No. kvima, vb., to *flutter about*.

**swimmer** [(swimər) swemər], sb., a *swoon*; a s. cam'ower me; I fell over in a s. Wh. — \*svimr-. See the foll. word.

**swimmer** [(swimər) swemər], vb., to *swoon*. Wh. — O.N. svimra, vb., to *become giddy*. See swimmer, vb., which is a parallel form to swimmer, but noted down in a diverging sense.

†**swing** [swiŋ], sb., a *rope, attached to a herring-net, and leading to the boat*, in herring-fishery. U<sup>n</sup>.

**swini** [swini], sb., a *swine, pig*, esp. as a pet name. Fo. — swin [swin] is found occas. as the first part of compd. in place-names alluding to pastures for swine in former times; thus: Swinifell [swin'ifel'] (M. Roe): \*svín(a)-fell; Swinali [swin'ali'] (Fe<sup>n</sup>): \*svína-hlíð; Swina-holm [swin'ahom']

(Y<sup>h</sup>): \*svína-(hólmr). — O.N. svín, n., *swine*.

**swinkl, swinkel** [swi'ŋkəl (swə'ŋkəl)], vb., 1) to *splash*, of liquid in a vessel being shaken; de water swinkels i' de boat, in a half-fu' cask or bottle. Also of the sound thereof: a swinklin [swi'ŋklin, swə'ŋklin] soond. Du. 2) to *shake an object containing a liquid and cause it to splash*, s. upo(n); s. upo yon lamp to see if der 'r ony øli ['oil'] in it! Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N. Roe). — For \*skwinkl. No. skvinkla, vb., to *splash* (Aa.). Cf. swigl, vb.

**swin** [sw'ein]-**mooth'd**, adj., *having a projecting upper jaw*, prop. "swine-mouthed". Nm<sup>w</sup>. — O.N. svín, n., *swine*.

**swint** [swi'nt, sw'e'nt], sb., 1) *rapid movement, a glimpse of someone passing by quickly*; I saw de s. o' him, I caught a glimpse of him as he was passing. Fe. [swi'nt]. Also swäint [swä'nt]: Fe. 2) *sudden turning of the body; movement or gait with sudden turnings of the body*; der 'r a s. upon him. U. [sw'e'nt]. — \*svint-, *brisk movement, swing*, etc. See swint, vb.

**swint** [(swi'nt) sw'e'nt], vb., 1) to *move rapidly*. 2) to *make a sudden turn*, s. aboot. Noted down in U. with the pronunc. [sw'e'nt], esp. in sense 2. — Cf. No. svinta, vb., a) to *run, trip, bustle along*, b) to *wave, swing*; c) to *hurry, hasten*, svinta seg, to *make haste, be swift* (svint).

**swipt** [(swipt) swept, swəpt], vb., to *snatch; to pull; to remove quickly and nimbly*, = swirt<sup>1</sup>, vb. Wests. (Sa.). In Conn.: swipp [swip] and occas.: swopp [swóp], to *pull off quickly*, esp. *one's clothes*; s. aff dee! — O.N. svipta, vb., to *throw; fling; pull*. Icel. svipta, vb., No. svifta (syfta), vb., = Shetl. swipt. Cf. swift, vb., which is used differently.

**swird**<sup>1</sup> [swird, swerd, swærd], sb., *grassy piece of ground, greensward*. comm. Also appl. to *poor, shallow soil*; der 'r naetin' here but de s. o' de eart' (U<sup>n</sup>.: swird). — O.N. svǫrd, m., *sward*, also *hairy skin of the head*.

**swird**<sup>2</sup> [swird, swerd, swærd], sb., 1) of the old Shetl. water-mill: *small cross-bar which passes through the upper end of "de lightnin'-tree" and by which the latter can be raised and lowered*. "de lightnin'-tree" (q.v.) is the vertical beam by which the upper millstone is raised and lowered. comm. From Papa Stour is reported sworr [swōr]. 2) *small, slender, longish object*. Voe, Du. [swird]. — Must be a local use of O.N. sverð, n., *a sword*. swird [(swird) swærd] is the older Shetl. pronunc. of "sverð" and "sword".

**swird**<sup>3</sup> [(swird) swerd, swærd], sb., *a swing, a swinging stroke; a s. o' de airm*. Sa., Wests. In a special sense: a) *a sweep with the scythe when mowing grass*; b) *as much grass as can be mown by a single sweep*. Sa. In the latter sense more comm. swar (swari) [swār, swāri], which is Eng. dial. and of another origin. — swird may be an orig. \*sverð, *a swinging*, formed from "sverfa" = svarfa, vb., in sense of *to swing round or in a semicircle*. Cf. No. sverva, vb., *to whirl, svarva, vb., to swerve*. For the derivative ending in Shetl. swird may be compared urt, sb., *a casting (of young, a laying of eggs)*, orig. "(v)urpð" from O.N. verpa, vb., *to cast, lay eggs*. Note, however, Eng. dial. swarh, sb., in E.D.D.: a) *sward*, b) *a row of mown grass*.

**swird**<sup>1</sup> [swird], vb., of an animal: *to eat off the grass from*; de coo is ['has'] swirdet de eart' black about. Fe. — Prob. an orig. \*svarða, vb., *to pare off the sward* (Shetl. swird,

sb., *greensward*, O.N. svǫrd). Cf. Fær. eta á svaðasvörði, *to eat up without leaving anything*.

**swird**<sup>2</sup>, vb., see swirr, vb.

**swirde-wing** [swər"ðəwɪŋ], sb., *deformed or broken wing, wing which grows out from a bird's body, and cannot be folded together like the other wing*. Nm<sup>n</sup>.w. — No doubt prop. *swerved wing*. No. sverva, vb., Eng. swerve, Da. svirre, vb., *to whirl*. See swird<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**swird-less** [swærdləs, -ləs], adj., of ground: *without greensward*; s. grund [grōnd, grōnd], *ground from which the grassy surface has been pared off*. N.I. (Y., Fe.). — O.N. svarðlauss, adj., *without greensward*. Cf. swaralos, swirtlos, sbs.

†**swirl** [swɪr<sup>1</sup>, swer<sup>2</sup>, swər<sup>3</sup>l], sb., 1) *eddying motion of air or water, swirl*; cf. hwarl and hwir(e)l (hwirfil, kwirfil), sbs. 2) *muddy water in a depression*; in this sense noted down esp. in the form swirlek [swirlək, swerlək, swərək]; *a hole fu' o' s.*; he' s gane right i' de s. 3) *disparagingly of too thin porridge or soup, prop. a mixture, hotchpotch*. Du. 4) *very large knot in a piece of wood*. Du. — Corresponds in senses 1 and 4 to L.Sc. swirl, sb., partly also to No. svervel, m., *a whirl, esp. a whirlpool*. Senses 2 and 3 seem to be local.

†**swirl** [swɪr<sup>1</sup>, swer<sup>2</sup>, swər<sup>3</sup>l], vb., *to swirl*, is No. svirla as well as Eng. swirl, vbs. No doubt old in Shetl. as a deriv. of swirr.

**swirlek**, sb., = swirl, sb. 2.

**swirr** [swɪr(r), swer(r), swər(r)], sb., 1) *whirling motion, great speed*. 2) *whirlwind, sudden gust of wind, a s. o' wind*. — \*svirr (or sviðr), *a whirling, turning*. See swirr, vb., and cf. swidder, sb.

**swirr** [swɪr(r), swer(r), swər(r)], vb., 1) *to whirl, to turn swiftly*. 2) *to go with great speed*; he cam' swirr-

in. From Du. (Voe) is reported a form *swird* [swɪrd], beside *swirr*, in sense of *to move with small, rapid turns, to go quickly with swinging movements*; to geng *swirdin* (swirrin) about. — Icel. *svirra*, vb., *to turn round swiftly*, No. *svidra*, *svirra*, *sverra*, vb., *to move with small, rapid turns, to whirl, rotate*. Eng. dial. *swir*, vb., *to spin round, making a whizzing sound*. Cf. *swidder*, vb.

**swirt<sup>1</sup>** [(swɪ'rt) swe'rt], vb., *to snatch; pull; to remove quickly and nimbly*. Sa., Wests. In Fo. is noted down *swirten* [swə'rtən], in which the ending -en prop. denotes a neut. verb, O.N. -na, but -(e)n is now often used indiscriminately in Shetl.; cf. *stivn*, vb., in sense of *to make stiff*, prop. *to become stiff*. — *swirt* is prob. to be classed with No. *svirt*, m., *a smart turn; rushing speed; flash*, *svirta*, vb., *to pass by like a flash*.

**swirt<sup>2</sup>** [swe'rt], vb., *to swallow hastily (in one mouthful)*, = *glep*. U<sup>n</sup>. — May be the same word as the prec., yet can hardly be separated from *swert* and *swelt*, vbs.

**swirt<sup>3</sup>** [swə'rt], vb., *to skim a boiling liquid with a skimmer (fleeter)*; to s. de kettle (wi' a fleeter). Fo. — May be an orig. \**svarða*, vb., in sense of *to take off the "sward" or covering of something*, with the rather freq. change *rð > rt* in Shetl. Norn. Cf. a) the form *swirt* for *swird<sup>1</sup>*, sb., *greensward*, in the compd. *swirtlos*, sb., b) *swirten*, vb.

**swirten** [(swɪ'rten) swe'rten, swə'rten], vb., *to strike to the ground so that the person or thing struck down lies flat*; de wind is ['has'] *swirtend* de corn, *the wind has struck down the corn so that it lies flat on the ground*; he *swirtend* him, *he flung him and laid him flat on the ground*, e.g. in wrestling. Sa.,

Wests. — Poss. derived from a \**svarða*, vb., in sense of *to stretch out on the swara or the ground*. The ending -en, which prop. belongs to neut. verbs, O.N. -na, is used partly indiscriminately in Shetl. (see *swirt<sup>1</sup>*, vb.), and a development *rð > rt* occurs in several cases in Shetl. Norn; cf. *swirtlos*, sb., from \**svarðløysa*.

**swirtlos, -less** [swə'rtləs, -les], sb., *a piece of ground without greensward, or ground from which the sward has been pared off*, = *swaralos*. *swirtlos, -less*: Y<sup>n</sup>. — \**svarðløysa*. See *swaralos*, sb., and *swird-less*, adj.

**swisterkaster** [swɪs'tærkas'tær], sb., *a thrashing, defeat, fall*, in a contest, esp. in wrestling. Y., Fe. — The first part may be a mingling of \**hwister* (see *hwisterester* and *hwistikaster*, sbs.) and \**swift* in sense of *throw in a wrestling-match*, = Fær. *syfta*, f., from \**sviifta*; cf. O.N. *svipta*, vb., *to throw, fling, to try to fling in wrestling*.

**swit, switt** [swit, sw'eit, sw'it, swit], vb., 1) *to splash; squirt*. 2) *to bale*, esp. *a boat*; to s. ut de water. U. In Y. and Fe. more commonly *swett*, *swäit*. — With the Shetl. form (with i) cf. Sw. dial. *skwitta*, vb. n., *to splash about, squirt*. See *swett*, vb.

**switek** [switək, sw'eitək, sw'itək], **swittek** [sw'eitək], sb., 1) *a squirt, made from a hollow stalk (esp. from an umbelliferous plant)*. N.I. In this sense esp. in Y. and Fe. [sw'eitək]. 2) *boat's scoop*, esp. as a tabu-name in fishermen's lang.; U. [switək, sw'eitək, sw'itək]. — \**skvitt-*, \**skvitta*, f., with which cf. No. *skvetta*, f., *a squirt made from a hollow stalk*. *switek* 2 is to be classed with *swit*, vb. 2. See *swettek*, sb.

**switl, swittel** [switʷl, sw'eitʷl, sw'itʷl, sw'eitʷl], sb., 1) *a splash, a s. i' de water; a splashing, sprinkling*; de s. o' de water. The form

[swit<sup>ə</sup>] is the most current; [sw<sup>ə</sup>it<sup>ə</sup>l, sw<sup>ə</sup>it<sup>ə</sup>] is noted down in the N.I., esp. Y. and Fe.; [sw<sup>ə</sup>i[ə]l, swe<sup>l</sup>[ə]l] in U. 2) *thin liquid: poor, thin soup, weak beverage*. comm.: [swit<sup>ə</sup>l]. In both senses also swatl, q.v. — \*skvittl. See the foll. word.

**swittl, swittell** [swit<sup>ə</sup>l, sw<sup>ə</sup>it<sup>ə</sup>l, sw<sup>ə</sup>i-<sup>t</sup>l, sw<sup>ə</sup>i[ə]l, swe<sup>l</sup>[ə]l], vb., *to splash; sprinkle*, to s. i' de water; de water switteld in i' ['into'] de boat; de boat cam' switlin alang (Du.: switlin). The forms [sw<sup>ə</sup>it<sup>ə</sup>l, sw<sup>ə</sup>it<sup>ə</sup>l, sw<sup>ə</sup>i[ə]l, swe<sup>l</sup>[ə]l] are noted down in N.I., the two first-named esp. in Y. and Fe., the two latter with softened t [t] in U. Pres. part. switlin [switlin, sw<sup>ə</sup>itlin, sw<sup>ə</sup>itlin, sw<sup>ə</sup>i[lin, swe<sup>l</sup>-lin]; the forms with [t] are noted down in U. — No. skvitla, vb., a) *to splash*, b) *to sprinkle* (R.), c) *to waste*, Sw. dial. skvittlä, vb., *to waste*.

**switter** [(switər) swetər, swətər], vb., *to splash; squirt; to spill liquid through carelessness*; to geng switterin aboot de flør ['floor']. Sa., Wests. — \*skvitra or \*skvittra. No. skvitra, vb., a) *to splash, to spill*, b) *to squirt*, Sw. dial. skvittra, "skvittär", vb., *to splash about, to squirt* (Ri. under "skvittra", vb.). See swit, switt, vb.

**swivl, swivel** [(swivəl) swevəl], sb., *whirlwind; gust of wind round the corner of a house*, a s. o' wind. Sa., Wests. Also swav(e)l [swavəl]: same place. [swevəl] in windswevel. — O.N. sveifla, f., *a swinging round*. The pronunc. of the Shetl. word is prob. infl. by Eng. swivel, sb.

**swivl, swivel** [swivəl, swevəl], vb., *to swing round, to whirl*, e.g. of wind, gust of wind. swivlin [swivlin, swevlin]-tree, *swingle-tree*, belonging to the old Shetl. wooden plough. — O.N. sveifla, vb., *to swing, rotate*. Eng. swivel, vb., in a more restricted sense. The pronunc. of the Shetl. word is infl. by Eng. Also swav(l), vb.

**swöft** [swöft], vb., *to reef (a sail)*: Conn. See swift, vb.

**swopp** [swöp], vb., *to pull off (one's clothes) quickly*. Conn. See swipt, vb.

**sworr** [swör(r)], sb., *a small cross-bar passing through "de lightnin'-tree" in a water-mill*. Papa Stour. Prop. sword. See swird<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**swuml** [swoməl], sb., *eddy, swirl; der 'r a s. i' de tide*. Y<sup>h</sup>.<sup>n</sup>. swumlins [swomlins], pl. (Y<sup>n</sup>.). See swiml, sb.

**swuml** [swoməl] and **swumbil** [swombəl], vb., *to swirl, seethe, bubble*, of current, tidal streams; de tide is swum(b)lin [swom(b)lin]. Y<sup>h</sup>.<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. sveifla, vb., *to swing, rotate*, No. sveivla, vb., *to swirl, whirl*. swuml represents \*swiml, which phonetically comes nearer to No. svimla, vb., *to make irregular, swinging movements, to tumble* (R.), but as vl (fl) often changes to ml in Shetl. Norn, and as the substantives swiml (swimlins), swuml, exactly correspond in sense to No. sveivla, f., an explanation from O.N. sveifla is probable. A merging of the two words is also conceivable.

**swummer** [swomər], vb., 1) *to keep one's balance with difficulty*; he is swummerin [swom'ərɪn], *he can just keep his equilibrium*, 2) *to swim or float heavily, just keep above water*; of a heavily-laden boat: *to float heavily, the gunwales just at the water's edge*. Du. swummerin fu', a) *full to the top*, b) of a boat: *heavily laden, just floating*. Du. — \*svimra, *to be giddy, to falter*. See swimmer, vb., which is merely another form of the word, but is used in a somewhat diverging sense.

**swunkl** [swo'ŋk<sup>ə</sup>l, -əl], vb., *to splash*, of liquid shaken in a bottle. Sa. See swinkl, vb.

**söd, södd** [sød], sb., *distant roar of the sea*. Fe.; see sjödd (sjödd), sb.

**sød** [sød, sød], vb., 1) vb. n., *to walk about idly and lazily*; to geng sødin about. Y. (Y<sup>n</sup>). 2) vb. a., *to drive (the cattle) slowly and carefully*, to s. de kye (*the cows*), to s. de kye op. Fe., Y. — Parallel form to sod, sot, vb.

**søda** [(søda) søda], sb., 1) *an old and somewhat corpulent woman with a slow, shuffling gait*, partly in the compd. "søda-midder ['mother']". Y<sup>n</sup>. 2) *an ill-shaped and slatternly person (woman)*. U<sup>s.w.</sup> 3) *an old, toothless ling*. U<sup>w.</sup> — \*søyða. No. søyda, f., *a sluggish and careless person*, from "søyda", vb., in sense of *to be sluggish, to idle* (R.). prop. *to let seethe, warm slightly* (Aa.). søyden, adj., *heavy and drowsy*. The Shetl. word may also contain No. søyda, f., *a ewe*, \*søyða.

\*søde, \*søda, see søt, adj.

**søga** [søga] and **søgi** [søgi], sb., 1) *epidemic*; in this sense noted down in Fe. in the form søga; der 'r a bony søga gaun about. 2) *severe cold, illness caused by cold*. Y<sup>n</sup>.: søgi; du 's gotten a s. — Icel. sýki, f., *illness*, No. sykja, f., (sjuka, f., sjuke, m.). Fær. sýki, f., in "liv-sýki", by metathesis: lísvýki, *diarrhæa*; otherwise comm.: sjúka, f.

**søkk** [søk], sb., *a slattern*. Y<sup>n</sup>. See sukk<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**søl**<sup>1</sup> [søl, søl], sb., *commotion in the sea, slight swell*; also of the accompanying sound: *roaring*; a s. i' de sea (U<sup>n</sup>.); a s. o' sea (Fe.). *slight surf against the shore*; a s. o' (o' a) klapp upo de sand (Fe.), a s. about de shore. Occas. of a *swelling flood*, accompanying the tide; a s. o' a flood [flød], o' a ebb (acc. to J. I., Fe.). — \*søl- from \*sval-, \*svel-? Seems to be allied to O.N. svella, vb., *to swell*. Cf. O.N. solmr, m., *the sea* (poet.; in the list of names in Snorre's Edda. Eg., F. J., Lex. poet.), prop. the swell of the sea.

**søl**<sup>2</sup> [sø<sup>2</sup>], sb., *slush; dirty water*. Nm. More comm. in pl.: a) sølins [sø<sup>2</sup>lins, sø<sup>2</sup>lins], b) søleks, [sø<sup>2</sup>læks, sø<sup>2</sup>læks, sø<sup>2</sup>læks]. U<sup>n</sup>.: [sø<sup>2</sup>lins, sø<sup>2</sup>læks, sø<sup>2</sup>læks]. Fe.: [sø<sup>2</sup>læks]. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe): [sø<sup>2</sup>lins]. In a special sense, *water in which dirty clothes have been soaked and washed*, sølins, søleks, correspond to sølablots, sb. pl. — No. søyla (saula), f., *mire, mud*.

**søl**<sup>3</sup> [sø<sup>3</sup>], sb., *an indolent, dilatory person*. U<sup>n</sup>. — No. søle, n., *a slow, dilatory person*, sølen and søylen, adj., *dilatory* (R.).

**søl**<sup>4</sup> [søl], sb., *intense, oppressive heat of the sun after rain and in damp weather*; a s. o' heat; der 'r a s. de day ['to-day']. Acc. to J. I. — \*søla, f., or \*søli, n., i-mutated deriv. of O.N. sól, f., *the sun*. Cf. No. søla, f., and Icel. sæla, f., as the second part of compds., given under solja, sb., which is a parallel form to søl and is used in a similar sense. Dut. zoel, adj., *sultry*.

**søl**<sup>5</sup> [søl] and **sjøl** [sjøl], sb., *incision in the top of a sheep's ear*, as a mark. Chiefly (as in N. I.) *an angular incision with the apex downwards*. In some places appl. to a *roundish incision* (thus Wests. occas.: Ai., Fo.), or a *square incision* (thus e.g. Nm<sup>w.</sup>, M.Roe, Wh<sup>n</sup>, Du<sup>w</sup>). The form sjøl [sjøl] is the common one; søl [søl] is noted down esp. in U. (U<sup>n</sup>.), alternating, however, with sjøl. Often used in the compd. "sjøl-shear" [sjøl'sjir'(-sjir')]. — \*sýl(i), *notch, incision*, derivative of O.N. súla, f., *cleft implement*. Icel. sýling (sýling), f., *angular incision*, esp. as a mark in an animal's ear (E. J.). Fær. sýling, f., *conical incision in the top of a sheep's ear*. Icel. and Fær. "sýlt" (prop. perf. part. in neut.) in sense of ear-mark is equally common; see søld, adj.

**søl**<sup>1</sup> [(søl) søl], vb., *to be very slow and sluggish in one's movements*: 1) *to work very slowly and with-*

out energy; to s. about a t'ing. N.Sh. 2) to walk very slowly and indolently; to geng sølin, to s. about de hus. N.l. — No. søyla, vb., a) to dabble, to wade in mire, b) to scamp, be very slow and careless, Da. søle, Sw. söla, vb.

**søl<sup>2</sup>** [søl], vb., to stir up fodder (mixed fodder) for cattle, to feed cattle; to s. to de kye. Fe. — May spring from a \*syl- and be classed with No. sylla, vb., to mix together, to make soll (bread and milk). Cf. Icel. sulla, vb., to mix carelessly together (esp. liquid, E. J.), No. sulla, vb., to stir something (Aa.). With regard to the long vowel [ø] may be compared e.g. søl<sup>1</sup>, sb., which prob. is to be classed with O.N. svell-. Cf. søll, vb.

**søl<sup>3</sup>** [søl, søl], vb., to wind the fishing-line upon a frame, de sula, sulek; to wind up a fishing-line; to s. op de line. N.l.; Y<sup>h.</sup>: [søl]; U<sup>n.</sup>: [sø]. — \*sýla. No. syla, vb. (i-mutated form), = sula, vb., to wind up a fishing-line.

**sølablot** [sø·lablåt, søl·ablåt], sb., water in which dirty clothes have been soaked and washed; dirty washing-water; chiefly in pl.: sølablots. U. — The first part is No. søyla (saula), f., mire, mud, Shetl. søl<sup>2</sup>, sb., dirty water. The second part is blot, sb., a soaking.

**søld** [søld] and **sjøld** [sjøld], adj., having an incision in the top, of a marked sheep's ear; a s. lug. Of a sheep: having an incision as a mark in the top of the ear; a s. yowe ['ewe']. U<sup>n.</sup>: [søld] and [sjøld]; elsewhere commonly [sjøld]. — O.N. sýldr, adj., shaped in the form of súla (cleft implement), cleft. Icel. and Fær. sýldur (sildur), adj., marked with an incision in the top, of an animal's (sheep's) ear; esp. in neut.: sýlt (silt), used as a sb., and denoting an incision as an ear-mark. "sýldur",

properly perf. part. from a verb \*sýla, to shape in the form of a cleft, to make an incision. See søl<sup>5</sup>, sb.

**sølek** [sø<sup>2</sup>læk], sb., badly prepared, unsavoury food; dat is a s. for dee. Y<sup>h.</sup> (J. Ch.). No doubt prop. something stirred together, mixed fodder for animals, and to be classed with søl<sup>2</sup>, vb. Hardly directly derived from No. soll, m., stirred-up food (bread and milk), but from an i-mutated form: \*syl-; see søl<sup>2</sup>, vb. For a søleks, sb. pl., in a deviating sense, see søl<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**\*sølfeng** [sølfæŋ], sb., term, used in fishermen's tabu-lang. for butter. Skaw, U<sup>n.</sup> — May be an orig. \*sufflang, store of meat, from O.N. sufl, n., something fat to eat with bread. søl appears to be a mutated form; cf. O.N. syfla, vb., to cover with meat, No. syvla = suvla, vb.

**sølins, søleks**, see søl<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**søll** [sø], vb., of animals: to poke in the fodder; to s. t'rough de strae ['straw']. Y<sup>h.</sup> — May be classed with No. sulla, vb., in sense of to splash, to stir up in something (Aa.), Icel. sulla, vb., to splash, dabble (E. J.). Cf. søl<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**søna** [søna]-fool, sb., a kind of sea-fowl, = kokkasøna. Y. Prob. an onomatopœic name. See under kokkasødi, sb.

**søni, sjøni** [søni], sb., a poor, queer creature (Du.), prop. (queer) sight; see sjøni, sb. [søni] is found also as a tabu-name for horse = the Shetl. pony (Du.); but it is doubtful whether it is the same word.

**sør** [sør, sø<sup>2</sup>r], adv., south, in the south, towards the south, sea-name found in fishermen's tabu-lang. Now found only in a few place-names, esp. names of farms, such as Sørhús [sør-ös], "south-house", the southmost of two or more farms, \*suðrhús or "suðr í húsi". Now comm.: sooth [sup], Eng. south; partly sud [sud],

O.N. suðr. A form \*ser [sæ<sup>o</sup>r] is recorded in Fo. in a verse; see \*ser, adv. — Cf. No. syder, and comm.: “sør”, Sw. söder, adv., *south*, prop. compar., *more southerly*, from O.N. suðr, adv., *south*. O.N. syðri, adj. compar., *more southerly*. See \*sud, sb. and adv.

**søski** [søski (ʃøski)], sb., tabu-word in fishermen's lang., used in various senses, = sjuski, sb., q.v. søski is also (doubtfully) reported in sense of *woman*.

**søt** [søt], adj., *sweet, dear*, now used only as a caressing term to a cow, esp. to make her stand still during milking. In diff. forms: a) sōta [sōta] and sōti [sōti], puir [‘poor’] s.! prop. *you (poor) dear!* Y. sōta lamb, sōt lamb, sōti lamb, b) sōdi [sōdi] lamb, prop. *sweet lamb!* but noted down only as a term of address to a cow during milking. sōta lamb: Y<sup>h</sup> and Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). sōt lamb: Fe<sup>w</sup>. sōti and sōdi lamb: Y. Other forms are: sota, soita, soitta [sōta, sōta, sōita,

sōta; sōta, sōta (sōta)], noted down in N.I., esp. in U., in conn. with “lamb”: s. lamb! in addressing a cow. [sōta (sōita)]: U<sup>n</sup>. [sōta]: U<sup>wg</sup>. [sōta (sōta), sōta]: U<sup>mo</sup>. A form sjōta [sō<sup>o</sup>tā], with equal stress on both syllables, is noted down in Fo. (West.) in the expr. sjōlin sjōta, used as a term of address to a cow; prop. (*you*) *sweet soul*, \*sālin sōeta; see \*sjōlin, sb. \*sōde [sōdā, sōdā] is preserved in the expr. “de sōde lin (or: -- min)”, *the sweet “linen”* (or *my sweet*) = *the wife*, in an old verse from Fo.; see *Introd.*, *Fragments of Norn.* sōda [sōdā] in an old nursery-rhyme from U.: Klappa, klappa sōda - - -; see *Introd.*, *Fragments of Norn.* — O.N. sōet, adj., *sweet*. sōta (sōti, sōda, sōdi, sōta, soita, soitta) is a def. form: O.N. sōeta, f. and n.; sōeta lamb: n.

**sōtskin** [sōtskin], **sōtskins**, **sōskins** [søskins], sb. pl., a) *brothers and sisters*, O.N. systkin, b) *first cousins* (or *near relatives*). See under sōt-skin, sb.

## T.

**tae**, sb., *point, tongue of land*; see to, sb.

**taft**<sup>1</sup> [taft], sb., *thwart*, older \*toft, is formally L.Sc. thaft, sb., but springs from O.N. þofta, f., in the same sense.

**taft**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see toft, sb.

**tag** [tag], sb., *a hold, grip*, in the compd. nevatag (q.v.), *a grip with the fist*. Otherwise now comm.: tak, sb., q.v.

**tag-gate** [taggæt (-gæt)], sb., *the inner, lower gable-edge of a house on which the ends of the laths rest*. Also as a pl. word: tag-gates (Y. and Fe.). A form taggirt [taggert] is noted down in Y<sup>h</sup>. A few forms, with tek-, are noted down in Nm.:

a) tek-gate [tekgæt, tekgæt, tæk-] in Nm<sup>w</sup>, b) tek-girt [tekgirt] in Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Prop. no doubt “*roof-way*”, from O.N. þak, n., *a roof*, and O.N. gata, f., *a way*. L.Sc. and Shetl. gate, sb., *a road, path*. girt no doubt represents “gate”, and is hardly orig. the word “girth”. See †raglin, sb. The word tag, O.N. þak, is found also in the compds. “tag-skew” and tahella, sbs. Eng. dial. tack-gate.

**tagl** [tagl], sb., *tatters trailing after one in walking*; he (shø) is trailin’ a t. Conn. — Springs no doubt from O.N. tagl, n., *tail*, esp. *hair in a horse's tail*; in No. also of *fibres* (*flax and hemp fibres*). The use



of the word in Shetl. is no doubt infl. by Eng. tag, sb.

**tagrimma**, see tekkrimm(a).

**tag-skew** [tagskū, -skū], sb., *the inner, lower gable-edge on which the laths rest*, = tag-gate. N.I. Also raglin-skew. See †raglin, sb. — The first part is O.N. pak, n., *roof*. The second part is L.Sc. skew, sb., *slanting edge of a gable*.

**tahella** [tā'he|'a] and **tahellek** [tā'he|'æk, -he|'æk], sb., *one of the flat stones laid along the eaves of a house to prevent rain from penetrating*. S.Sh. (Du., Conn.); Br. tahellek is the common form. tahella and -hellek: Conn. tahellek: Du.; Br. — \*pak-hella, from O.N. pak, n., *roof*, and hella, f., *flat stone*. That the word is an orig. \*pakhella is supported by the occurrence of the word tekka [tækal] in Orkney (Birsá, M.), for \*takkel from \*takhell, also denoting eaves. In N.I. (Shetl.) the word ufsahella is used.

**tak** [tak], sb., 1) *a grip*. tag [tag] in the compd. nevatag (q.v.), *a firm grip*. 2) *pull, push*, e.g. in the drawing up of a boat (= lag<sup>1</sup>, sb. 8, and lugg, sb.). "Come and gi'e her (de boat) a t.!" (Du.). 3) *a taking up, a catch, esp. of fish; as much as has been, or may be, caught at one time or on a single fishing-ground*. — O.N. tak, n., *a taking hold*, taka, f., *a taking up*, etc., No. toka, f. With tak 3 cf. partly lcel. tekja, f., in sense of *catch*, partly and esp. Eng. take, sb.

**tak, tak'** [tak], vb., O.N. taka, vb., and Eng. take, vb. Recorded in several meanings (some possibly locally developed), orig. from O.N., esp. in conn. with preps. and advs. A) without preps. and advs., e.g.: 1) *to fetch, to catch fish*. No. taka, vb., id. 2) *to reach, to hand*. No. taka, Fær. taka, vb., id. 3) *to take effect; to attack* (fig.); *to pain*; =

Fær. taka (t. einun), No. taka, vb., *to attack, affect, overwhelm*. 4) *to fight*, esp. of animals: *to butt each other*; dey 're gaun to t. (Conn.). Cf. No. taka (ta) i hop mæ, *to engage in (a fight) with* (R.), takast, vb. refl., *to struggle*, Fær. takast, vb., *to wrestle*, Sw. tagas (tas), vb. refl., *to fight; snap at*. B) in conn. with preps. and advs.: t. aff, of storm, wind: *to abate*; he 's gaun ['going'] to t. aff. O.N. taka (and takask) af, *to abate, cease*, inter alia of wind, storm; "på tók af veðrit" (Fr.: taka af 10). — t. at: a) "t. at de boat", in pulling a boat ashore: *to pull up the boat so far that one stands on dry land* (Y<sup>n</sup>). b) t. at dee! *make a vigorous pull!* in rowing (U.). — t. efter, *to imitate, to learn from others*, t. efter ane, = No. taka etter, Fær. taka ettir, Sw. taga efter. Eng. take after. — t. frae (f'ae), a) *to take from*, esp.: b) *to pull the fishing-line some fathoms from the seabottom*, to keep it clear of rocky ground (U<sup>n</sup>); see ros, vb., and "rosin fadoms". c) *to except*, = O.N. taka frá, t. undan. — t. in, esp.: a) *to take in, shorten an animal's tether*, t. in de tedder; b) in knitting of stockings: *to take in, decrease the number of stitches*, below the calf; opposed to: "lay on"; Fær. taka inn. c) t. in under: a) *to take hold underneath in order to lift a burden, β) to be obedient*; t. in under! — t. on, a) *to take hold of (vigorously)*, b) *to continue in a certain manner or state*. Fær. taka á, *to put a strain on*, also *to be on the point of doing something*. No. taka paa, Sw. taga (ta) på, *to begin*. In sense of *to make a fuss*, Shetl. "tak' on" is Eng. — t. op, a) *to apprehend, understand*, = O.N. taka upp and L.Sc. tak' up, b) t. op efter ane, a) *to repeat one's words*, = Fær. taka upp ettir einun, β) *to imi-*

*tate a person, to fellow his example*, = t. efter ane, c) t. op frae (f'ae) anesell, *to pull harder*, of a person pulling one oar, or rowing only at one side; he took op frae him; t. op frae dee! *pull harder on the one side!* t. op frae dee wi' yon (e.g. de left) hand! *pull harder with that (e.g. the left) hand!* in keeping the boat right over the fishing-ground (Y<sup>h</sup>). d) t. op in under, *to pay attention to, to learn*, to t. op in under som'tin' (Fe.). e) t. op wi', a) *to take up with, to take charge of*; de yowe took op wi' de midderless ['motherless'] lamb; ß) *to attach oneself to*; de midderless lamb took op wi' de yowe (Sa.). f) of wind: t. (him) op, *to begin to blow, to increase*; comm. with "he" as subject of the sentence, and "him" (*himself*) as object; he is takin' him op (or takin' op), *it is beginning to blow*. Cf. upptak, sb. With tak op, f, (t. him op) cf. No. taka seg upp, Sw. taga upp sig, *to recover*, Fær. taka seg upp, of the weather: *to rise to a certain state*. — t. till: a) t. till anesell, *to begin with energy, to resume*; he took till him; b) t. anesell till (till de wark), *to set to work eagerly*; comm. negatively: he does not t. him till de wark, *he works without eagerness and energy*. Fe. O.N. taka til, *to take to, to begin*. — t. upon, upo: a) t. upon anesell, *to take a burden on one's back*; t. upo dee! *take your burden on your back!* (U<sup>n</sup>.); he took upon him. Fær. taka uppá seg. b) t. upon ane, *to affect one*, hit took upo me (Sa.). Cf. Da. tage på en, "det tog på mig", *it took it out of me*. — t. ut, a) *to take out, select*, b) *to point out*, = No. taka ut. — t. wi': a) *to receive someone or something*, t. wi' ane or ony'ting; dey were weel (ill) ta'en wi', *they were well (ill) received*; b) *to assist*, e.g. another

*in lifting a burden*. O.N. taka við (e-m, e-u), *to receive (a person, a thing)*. — Perf. part. ta'en [tæən, tēən], L.Sc. ta'en, tane, is used in Shetl. in a special manner with the preps. "op" and "till". 1) ta'en op, a) *having appearance and bearing of a certain kind*, b) *dressed in a certain manner*, in the exprs.: weel ta'en op, *having a good bearing, neatly and nicely dressed*, ill ta'en op, *having a bad bearing, untidily and carelessly dressed*. Local Shetl. expr.? 2) ta'en till, *much spoken of, known for something*, comm. abbr.: "ta'en ti' [tē'n ti]", and partly accepted as a single word: [tæ'nti, t'nti], a) *excellent, above others, particularly good or clever*, a t.-t. worker; also b) *dainty, pretty, comely-looking*; a t.-t. happ, *a pretty shawl* (Rewick, St.); partly c) *big, of great size*. "ta'en ti' (till)" is peculiar to Wests. in all the given forms of pronunc. Prop. *favourably mentioned, famous for something*. Cf. O.N. tekinn til e-s, *famous for something* (taka til e-s, inter alia, *to mention, give prominence to someone or something*), Fær. tiltikin (tikin til), perf. part. and adj., *famous*.

†tal [tāl], †tali [tāli], sb., 1) *longish piece cut from the belly of a large fish (esp. a ling, coalfish, halibut) and used for bait*; a ling-t. Du.: tal; Y.: tali. More rare in a derived form: †talski [ta'lski]. In this sense also tilli [(t)li] telj, which is used also in sense of *piece (strip) of meat or whale-blubber*. N.l. occas. (U.). 2) *strip, piece, used as a mark on an animal*: a) *a patch of cloth, or lump of wool*. Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>.: tali. b) *a piece of leather or wood*. Y.: tali. — The etym. of the word is not quite clear. Although the Shetl. forms have long a, and no softening of l, the word (in any case in sense 1) is no doubt to be

referred to L.Sc. tailie (tailie: Jam.), sb., *a slice, a piece cut off*, esp. *a slice of meat* (E.D.D.). It may be the same word in sense 2. Other derivations are possible, thus: of \*tar-, No. tare, m., *a rag*, with transition of r to l in Shetl.; cf. tar, sb., and note Sw. dial. tarla, f., esp. in pl.: tarlor, *pieces carelessly sliced or cut from cloth or meat*.

**tale**, sb., *a saying*, in exprs. such as "hit is come to my t.", *it happened just as I said it would*. Is certainly a primitive Old Northern expr.: "Ðat er komit til sögu mínnar", rendered into English.

**talgert, tal-girt'** [talge'rt], sb., *a tatter trailing after one in walking*; to trail a t.-g. N.Roe. Similar to tagl, sb., and fagert, sb. 3, with which it may be a mingling.

†**taliski** [ta'lski], = †tal (†tali), sb. 1.

**tamfisent**, see tantfisen, adj.

**Tammass-mass**, see Tomas-mass.

†**tammi-nori**, sb., *the puffin*; prob.

\*Tommi (Tammi)-nori. See nori, sb.

**tan** [tän], vb., *to stretch, extend*; to t. a skin. Nm<sup>n</sup>. — No. tana, tenja, O.N. penja (from pan-), vb., id.

**tand** [tänd], sb., (*spark*), *a small piece of glowing peat, part of a brand, i.e.: a glowing (partly burnt) piece of peat*. comm. — \*tand, the stem in Da. tænde, vb. No. tandr and tandre, m., *spark*. O.N. tandri, m., poet. of *fire*, tand- in "tandrauðr", adj., *fiery red*.

**tang** [taŋ], sb., *seaweed, fucus*; esp. of the greater species (fuci). Commonly opposed to the so-called "waur" (L.Sc. ware), which is another kind: *alga marina*. See \*tari<sup>l</sup>. — O.N. pang, n., *seaweed, fucus*. Da. tang, Sw. tång.

**tangbrismek** [taŋ'bris'mæk], sb., *blenny*, belonging to the genus blennius = brumplek, sb. 2, and swarfish. — No. tangbrosma, f., *blenny*. Da. tangbrosme, id.

**tangel** [taŋəl], sb., *the stalk of*

tang, *tangle, fucus*. Also used promiscuously with tang. — O.N. þongull, m., *stem of seaweed*, from pang.

**tang** [taŋ]-*fish*, sb., a kind of *small seal*, living inshore among the seaweed. Acc. to Edm.: phoca vitulina. Opposed to the greater "halfish".

**tang** [taŋ, täŋ]-*maw*, sb., *a small gull*. Other forms are: a) tanga [taŋa]-maw (Y. and Fe.), b) tangi [taŋi]-maw, c) täinne- or tännje [täŋe]-maw (N.I.), noted down in Y<sup>m</sup>. and U<sup>n</sup>.; tannjek- or tännjek [täŋək, täŋək]-maw. U<sup>n</sup>. occas. Seems to be used of various species, such as small black-backed gull, and three-toed gull. Also sea-swallow? From Y<sup>m</sup>. reported of *three-toed gull*. Edm. has "tanyie-maw", explained as "a small species of the sea-gull". — The first part is no doubt tang, sb. See tang-whaup, sb. It is doubtful, however, whether "täinne-, tännje-maw (tannjek-, tännjek-maw)" is the same word as "tang-maw". tang is a very common word, always pronounced: [taŋ (täŋ)]. But täinne-, tännje [täŋe] would be a regular phonetic development of \*perna: No. terna (tenna), Icel. perna, f., *sea-swallow, sterna*. For a change rn > (softened) nn [ɲ] and e > äi (ä before softened consonant in Shetl. Norn) see Introd. V — also N.Spr. VII — §§ 16—19, and 39. The name has then been transferred to another bird; cf. Shetl. tirrek, sb., partly denoting *three-toed gull*, larus tridactylus (thus in Jam., quoting Scott: tirracke, Shetl.), while L.Sc. tirrock acc. to Jam. (1867, citing Fleming) denotes *the common tern*, sterna hirundo.

**tang** [taŋ]-*sparrow*, sb., *rock- or shore-pipit*: Edm. Also Ork. See titek, sb.

**tang** [taŋ]-*throw*, sb., *sea-monster*. Y<sup>n</sup>.

**tang** [taŋ]-*whaup*, sb., *the whim-*

*brel*, numenius (scolopax) phæopus. Also *tangi* [taŋj]-whaup. — Fær. tangspógvi, m., *the curlew*, numenius arquata. The first part is tang, sb., the second part is L.Sc. whaup, sb., *curlew*.

**tannek, tantjek** [täiŋæk], sb., *tooth*, in jest; esp. *a newly-grown tooth in a child*; lat me see, if du 's gotten dy tannjeks! Fe. — Dim. form of \*tann, *tooth*, O.N. tōnn (tann-), f. Cf. tantjek, sb.

**tanngroinin** [tan'gróin'in], sb., *a kind of slender cod with sharp teeth*. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*tann-grunnungr, "*tooth-cod*". Cf. Icel. grunnungr, m., *cod*, Fær. grunnungr (partly obs.). tann- and tant-, *tooth*, are preserved in various derivative forms and compds.; see the foll.

**tant** [ta'nt], vb., of cattle, *to refuse food*. — Prop. *to show the teeth, to snarl?* In that case to be compared with No. tandra, tantra (tantla), vb., a) *to scold, to snarl*, b) *to bark*. See tantfisen, adj., and note the form \*tant, *tooth*, in tantfelling, sb. The supposed root-meaning of tant, vb., and of tant- in tantfisen, adj., comes nearer to H.G. zannen, vb., *to show the teeth, to snarl*. — In sense of *to nauseate, to cause a disagreeable tang*, "to tant ane", "tant" no doubt is to be referred to Eng. tang, vb.

**tant** [ta'nt], adj., *too high and steep*, e.g. of a house, roof, boat; de hus is ower t. i' de riggin (*the ridge of a house*). Fo. Also tanti [ta'nti]; a t. boat. Fo. — Prop. *stretched, extended*, O.N. pandr, neut.: pant, perf. part. of penja, vb., *to stretch, extend*; see tan, vb.

**tantfelling** [ta'ntfɛl'ɪn, -fɛl'ɛn], sb., *shedding of teeth*, in young animals, esp. horses. de animal (horse) is gotten de t., *the animal (horse) has begun to shed its teeth*. N.I. (Fe., Y<sup>h</sup>). — \*tant-felling, O.N. tann-, f.,

*shedding of teeth*. Note the ancient form tant, in O.N. by assimilation of np: tann, the stem in tōnn, f., *tooth*.

**tantfelling** [ta'ntfɛl'ɪn, -fɛl'ɛn], sb., *a young animal, esp. a young horse, shedding its teeth*. N.I. (Fe., Y<sup>h</sup>). — \*tant-fellingr, O.N. tann-, m. Icel. tannfellingr, m., *one that sheds its teeth* (B.H.), No. tannfella, f., and tannfelling, m., *an animal (sheep, goat) when shedding its teeth* (R.). The old tantfelling is now commonly replaced in Shetl. by teeth-caster. For tant- see the prec. word.

**tantfisen(d)** [ta'ntfɪs'ɛn, -fɪs'ɛn, -fɪs'ænd] and **tantföst** [ta'ntfɔst], adj., 1) *disinclined to take food*, of cattle; a t. coo; de coo is t., *the cow refuses the food*. Fo.: tantfisen(d), partly also with dropped n in tant: tatifisen [ta'tfɪs'ɛn]. Sa.: tantföst. tantfisent [ta'ntfɪs'ɛnt]: Nm. and De. In Nm. also: tamfisent [ta'mfɪs'ɛnt] by assimilation. 2) a) *fickle, wavering*, b) *surlly, peevish, displeased*. Fo.: tantfisen(d) (and tantfisen). tantfísíous [ta'ntfɪs'íous] and tantfúsíous [ta'ntfós'íous]: Ai. (W. Burr.); a t. craetur' (body, person). A rare form is tinterfösen [tɔ'n'tɛr-fɔs'ɛn]: L.? — For the first part see tant, vb. If No. tantr, adj., *affectedly nice, prudish* (R.), is an old word, it may poss. be compared. Cf. tartfisen and No. tertén, adj., syn. with "tant". The second part is \*fýsinn, adj., *of a certain disposition*, e.g. in Fær. illfýsin, adj., *irritated*. O.N. ý may become partly i, partly ø, in Shetl., and by dropping of i-mutation: u.

**tantjek** [ta'ntʃæk, ta'nʃæk, tä'ŋʃæk], sb., *tooth*; esp. a) *newly-grown tooth in a child* (Fe<sup>w</sup>), b) *a big tooth*; Fe. From Y<sup>n</sup>. reported in a general sense *tooth*, no doubt esp. in jest. Du need no set op dy tantjeks to me, *you need not snarl at me* (Fe<sup>w</sup>).

to gi'e ane across de tantjeks. Fe. In Fe. in all the given forms of pronunc. Y<sup>n</sup>.: [ta'nʃək]. — Deriv. of \*tant, sb., *tooth*, preserved in the compd. tantfellin, sb., q.v. \*tant from primitive Northern tanþ-, in O.N. (by assimilation): tann-; tønn (\*tannu from \*tanþu), f., *tooth*. Cf. tannek, tannjek, sb.

**tant-rigget** [ta'nt'riŋgət], adj., *having a too high ridge*, e.g. of a house. Fo. See tant, adj.

**tap** or **tapp** [tap], sb., in sense of *a small bundle of wool carded at one time*, corresponds partly to No. tapp and topp, m., *tuft, wisp, small bundle*, Sw. tapp, c., *tuft*, partly to L.Sc. tap, sb., in sense of *a quantity of flax spun at one time* (Jam.), prop. *top*.

**tar** [tār], sb., 1) *a small portion of something, a small piece; a scrap, particle*. Esp. of food (meat, fish); a t. o' meat; a t. o' skate, *a small piece of dried skate*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.; der' wer' no a t. o' fat upo de yowe, *there was not a scrap of fat upon the ewe*. Fe<sup>w</sup>. 2) *branch, shoot*, used only metaph.; he is a t. o' an idder [L.Sc. ither = other] tree, *he is a shoot of another tree, he is quite different in character*. Fe. — Cf. No. a) tere, ter (ee), n., *a scrap, atom, particle*, b) taar, n., *fibre*, whence (by i-mutation): tære, n., *a small portion, a trifle* (Aa.), c) tare, m., *a rag* (R.), toro, f., *a scrap, trifle* (R.). As an orig. \*tār (with long a in Shetl. Norn) ought phonetically to give \*tor [\*tōr], Shetl. tar has orig. no doubt had short a-sound: \*tar.

\***tari**<sup>1</sup> [tari], sb., *seaweed, tang*, alga marina, laminaria. Now obs., superseded by the word "waur" (L.Sc.); in Jam.: ware (A.S. wár). Preserved in a couple of compds.: tarigrep, tari-crook, sbs.; see these words. — O.N. pari, m., *seaweed*, alga. No. tare, m., *seaweed*, laminaria.

**tari**<sup>2</sup>, sb., see tarri, sb.

**tari-crook** [tar'ikruk'], sb., see the foll. word.

**tari-grep** [tar'igrep], sb., *dung-fork*, properly and orig. *a fork for gathering shoreward-driven seaweed used for manure*. — \*para-greip. No. taregreip, f., *implement (fork) for gathering seaweed used for manure*. — The compd. "tari-crook" [tar'ikruk'], used in a wider sense of *dung-fork*, is now more common in Shetl.

**tarmollet**, see trollmollet, adj.

**tarrafell** [tar'afel'], sb., *tidal branch, whirlpool*, prop. and esp. *receding tide, cross-current*. De<sup>c</sup>. In Mossbank, De<sup>n-c</sup>., noted down of *current accompanying the beginning of ebb*; wait, till de t. comes in! de t. is comin' in, *the tide is turning and beginning to set in shorewards* (Mossbank). — \*tarra-fall? The second part fell is prob. O.N. fall, n., in sense of *current*, Fær. fall, similar to fell in landfell, q.v. The first part may be No. (East Norw.) tarra, vb., *to resist*. O.N. tarra, vb., *to stretch, spread*.

**tarri** [tari], sb., *a net, stretched out in a hoop, on which wool is dried*. Papa St. — No. tarre, m., *joined boards on which malt is dried* (Aa.), tare, tarr, m., *half-loft, very broad shelf*, Sw. dial. tarre, c., a) *scaffolding used for drying*, b) *a broad shelf (over the bed, to lie on)*. Cf. terri, sb.

†**tarter**, sb., *a rag, tatter*; see torter, sb.

**tartfisen** [ta'rt'fiʃən], adj., *particular, nice, affectedly reserved, self-willed and shy, having independent fancies*. Fo. — \*tart-fýsinn. With the first part cf. No. tertan, adj., a) *dainty, caressive* (Aa.), b) *affectedly nice, prudish* (R.). In form Shetl. tart- may have been infl. by Eng. tart, adj. The second part is

prob. an orig. \*fýsinn, adj., *desirous, inclined to a certain disposition*; see tantfisen, adj.

**taut, tawt**, sb., see tott, sb.

**tav** [tāv], sb., commonly used collect.: *rags, tatters; oakum, a rag or rags by which a crack or opening is filled up*. — No. tav, n., collect.: *fibres, rags* (R.), tave, m., *a patch, a small, unravelled piece* (Aa.).

**tav** [tāv], vb., *to fill up an opening or crack with oakum, rags, etc.*; to t. op a hole, to t. a boat (boat's board). — From tav, sb.

**täinne-maw, tännje-maw** [täñ'e-mâ], sb., a species of *small gull (black-backed gull; also three-toed gull; sea-swallow?)*, = tang-maw. N.I. — The first part may be O.N. \*perna (Icel. perna, No. terna, tenna), f., *sea-swallow, sterna*. The phonetic development is regular, and the name may easily have been transferred to a sea-bird of the same species. See under tang-maw, sb.

**täipin** [täipin], adj., properly pres. part. ? *scarce, occurring in very small quantities*, noted down esp. of fish in deep-sea fishing; shø (de ling) is very t. de night, *she (the ling, collect.) is very scarce to-night*; here is (he is) just a t. life, *there are only a few fish on the line (long-line)*. Fe. — O.N. tæpr, adj., *inter alia touching very lightly*; *scant, tæpiligr, adj., scant, too short* (Fr.). Icel. tæpr, adj., *scarce, tæpiligr, adj., scarce, scant* (B.H.), No. teppa and tæpa, Sw. dial. tepa, täpa, vb., *to touch lightly*.

**täisti** [täisti], sb., *black guillemot, uria grylle*. comm. testi, tisti [testi] is a rare, partly obs., form. — Ork. täist. — O.N. peisti, m., *black guillemot*, Da. teiste.

**te** [tē, tēʲ], interj., expressing scorn. Wh. Poss. properly *be silent!* O.N. pegi! imp. of "pegja", vb., *to be silent*.

**tefeti, teffeti** [tæf'æti], adj., of worsted: *loose, easily unravelled*; de worsed is t. De. — Prob. a \*taf-ótr = \*tøfótr, *frayed*. Cf. No. taf-sutt, tafsen, adj., *worn out, frayed, ragged* (tavutt, adj., has a divergent sense). See tev, vb.

\***teg** [tæg, teg, tæg (tæg, tæg)], sb., *strip of field*; now found only as a place-name, and very common as the second part of compd. in names of pieces of field, so that the word is still partly understood by the common people, and partly borders on a common noun. It merges not infrequently with [dek], Shetl. pronunc. of L.Sc. dike, *fence*. As the second part of compd. the word is comm. pronounced with short e. Exx.: Din's-teg [dinsteg], Mognustegs [mågñæs-tegs]: \*Magnús teigar, *Magnus's strips*, Peter's tegs [tegs], de Stranategs [strä'nategs]: \*strandarteigar, *the pieces of land near the shore* (all in the village Hemtun in Foula). Further, in compds. with personal names, e.g.: Finnsteg [fín'steg] (Fe!): \*Finns teigr; Grimsteg [grímsteg] (Strand, Fe.): \*Gríms teigr; de Jeners-tegs [jē'nə(r)stegs' (-deks')] (Lumbister, Y<sup>h</sup>): \*Einars teigar; de Jørnategs [jør'nategs' (-deks')] (Clousta, Ai.): prob. \*Jørundar teigar; de Lavategs [lā'vategs'] (Y<sup>m</sup>); de Lovategs [lō'vategs', lōv'a-] (Raga, Y<sup>h</sup>): \*Lafa (Láfa) teigar; Maggateg [mag'ateg] (Fe!): \*Møggu teigr (Magga from Margrét); Robbie's teg [teg] (Sullom, Nm<sup>s</sup>); de Sjurategs [šur'ategs'] (Papa St.): \*Sigurðar teigar, *Sigurd's strips of land*; Ulesteg [ulæs teg] (Ruster, Fe<sup>w</sup>): \*Ólafs teigr, *Ólaf's strip of land*; de Ølofategs [ø'l'ofategs'] (Papa St.): \*Ólafar teigar (from the woman's name Ólof). de Mongistegs [mōñ'gestæks'] (de Brenna, Fladabister, Conn.) is prob. the same name as the above-named Mognestegs. Of other compds. with teg

may be mentioned: de Bentegs [ben-  
tɛgs] (Nunsbrough, Ai.): ?\*beinu  
teigar (O.N. beinn, adj., *straight*);  
de Bugerdstegs [bog'ərstegs' (-tɛgs',  
-dɛks')] (in several places): \*búgarðs-  
teigar; de Gortegs [gór'tegs (gá'r-  
tɛgs)] (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>, Fe<sup>l</sup>): \*garð-  
teigar; de Lirteg [lír'teg] (Fe<sup>l</sup>): \*hlíðar-  
teigar, *the sloping strip of land*; de  
Mørategs [mør'ategs', -dɛks'] (Stov,  
Hoswick, Du.): mýrar-teigar, and de  
Murnategs [môr'nategs'] (U<sup>m</sup>o.): prob.:  
\*mýrarinnar-teigar, "*the boggy pieces  
of land*"; de Skindratteg [skind'ratteg]  
(Sullom, Nms.): \*skinnara-teigar (O.N.  
skinnari, m., a *tanner*); de Taritegs  
[tar'itɛgs'] (Lunnister, Nm.): \*para-  
teigar (*pieces of field manured with  
seaweed*, O.N. pari); de Tuntegs  
[tuntegs, -tɛgs] (in several places):  
\*tún-teigar, "*pieces of home-field*"; de  
Tuptategs [top'tategs'] (U<sup>m</sup>o.): \*tuptar  
(toptar)-teigar, *pieces of vacant  
ground*; de Vateg [vā'teg] (Kwarf, S.Sh.):  
\*vað-teigr. A compd. freq. occurring is  
Stutteg (Stotteg), Stuttegs (Stottegs),  
with various forms of pronunc.:  
[stoteg, stōteg, stōtɛg, stōitɛg], de-  
noting short strips of field, orig.  
\*stutt-teigr, from O.N. stuttr, adj.,  
*short*. In def. form in pl.: Tegen  
gronna or gronja [tɛ'gɔna' (tɛg'ɔna')  
grónja] (Kolbenstaft, Fe.): teigarnir  
grunnu (grœnu?), *the shallow (green?)  
pieces of field*. As the name of a  
village in De.: Tegen [tɛgən]: \*á  
teigum (dat. pl.). Rare as the first  
part of compd.: Tegenavall [tɛ'gə-  
naväl'] (Y<sup>m</sup>): \*teiganna-völlr (teig-  
anna: gen. pl. in def. form). The  
same name is "de Tegnivaldjes [tɛg'-  
niväl'dzɛs]", pl. (Kirkabister, N.). —  
O.N. teigr, m., *measured strip of land*.

**tek-gate, tek-girt**, sb., see under  
tag-gate, sb.

**tekk** [tɛk (tæk)], sb., *heather which,  
after being mown and dried, is  
partly mingled with coarse grass,  
lobba, and used for thatching*.

Now also by transference of *dried  
heather (partly with lobba) as litter  
for cattle in the stable*. comm. The  
heather is dried in piles, called dess  
(tekk-dess) and riggin, see these  
words. The heather used for thatch-  
ing is laid upon the turfs, de pons,  
which in turn are covered with straw.  
— O.N. þekja, f., *roof*, esp. *that which  
covers the rafters, completing the  
thatching of a house* (Fr.). No. tek-  
kja, f., *roof of a house*. Icel. þökur,  
f., pl., *thin, green turf for thatching  
purposes* (B.H.).

**tekk** [tɛk (tæk)], vb., *to thatch a  
house with dried heather or straw*;  
to t. a hus. comm. — O.N. þekja,  
vb., *to thatch*, L.Sc. theek.

**tekkinn** [tɛkin (tækin)], sb., *roof-  
cover, esp. dried heather or straw*.  
See tekk, sb. and vb. L.Sc. theeking.

**tekkrimm** [tækr'rim] and **tekk-  
rimma** [tækr'rim'a], sb., *a place in  
the out-field where heather and  
coarse grass are cut for thatching  
or litter*. tekkrimm: Y<sup>b</sup>. tekk-  
rimma: Y<sup>b</sup>. See tekk and rimma<sup>2</sup>,  
sbs. In N.Roe (Nm<sup>n</sup>) is found as a  
place-name: Tekkrimma [tækr'rim'a]  
or Tagrimma [täg'rim'a], a narrow  
dale between "de Bjorgs", where  
tekk is, or was formerly, cut.

**tekn** [tækn] and **teken, tæken**  
[tɛkən, tækən], sb., 1) *a token,  
mark*. 2) *a queer person*, noted  
down esp. in the form [tækn]. —  
O.N. teikn, n., *a token, mark*. No.  
and Icel. teikn, n., Fær. tekin, n.,  
also *a wonder*, from which Shetl.  
tekn 2 has arisen. teken (tæken),  
with long vowel in the main syl-  
lable, may equally well be L.Sc.  
taikin, takin, sb., *a token*. In senses  
a) *proof, evidence*, and b) *gift*, esp.  
*food given to a poor person*, the  
word is most prob. L.Sc.

**tell**, vb., is Eng. in its general  
sense, but, in a couple of exprs.  
with preps. used as advs., may be

explained from O.N. telja, vb., *to tell*. Thus: 1) t. frae (f'ae), a) *to tell, relate, repeat gossip*, O.N. telja frá; "du maunno ['must not'] t. frae"; b) *to become evident, to be established*; "hit ['it'] 'll t. frae yet". N.I. and several places. 2) t. tō ['to'], say frae, *to relate something exactly as it has been told one*. Cf. say, vb.

**temba** [temba, tæmba], sb., in the expr. "upo t.", 1) *in a dangerous position, (standing, sitting) on the very edge or on a small, narrow ledge*; 2) *on the tiptoe of expectation, also on one's guard*. to stand upo t., *to stand on the very brink of a ledge*. U<sup>n</sup>. [tæmba]. to sit or stand upo t. (on t.), a) *to wait anxiously*, b) *to be on one's guard*. U<sup>n</sup>. [tæmba]; Y<sup>h</sup>. [tæmba] and timba [temba]. — Prop. *tension*, \*pemba from \*pamb. Cf. Icel. pemba, vb., *to distend, inflate*, No. tam, n., *state of inflation* (R., Suppl.) from \*pamb. With deviating sense No. temba, f., *flatulence* (R.).

**teng** [tæŋ, tɛŋ, (tɛ'ŋ, tɛŋ, tɛ'ŋ)], sb., 1) *tang of a knife* [tæŋ, tɛŋ (tɛ'ŋ)]. 2) *(low, narrow) tongue of land*. comm. Also very common as the second part in place-names, names of tongues of land. As a place-name also in the forms tongi [tãŋgi, tɔŋgi], tonga [tãŋga, tɔŋga], tjongi [tjɔŋgi], tong [tãŋ, tɔŋ], of which esp. to ng alternates with teng. Exx.: Fiskateng (U<sup>wg</sup>), de Fiskiteng (Papa St.) and Fiskatong (Wh<sup>e</sup>), angling-rocks: \*fiskatangi. Gronateng (Snarness, Sa.; W.) and Grønitong (N.Roe): \*grœni tangi, *the green tongue of land*. Hestateng (E.Burr., Ai.) and Hestitong (Mousa): \*hesta-tangi, "*horse tongue of land*". Skarvatong (Kwar<sup>e</sup>, S.Sh.; Fo.) and Skarvateng (E.Burr., Ai.): \*skarfa-tangi. — O.N. tangi, m., a) *tang of a sword or knife*, b) *(long, low, narrow) tongue of land*.

ter [tɛr], sb., *a small drop*. Sa.,

Wests. — No. tere, ter (ee), n., and tære, n., *a small portion, particle*. Cf. tar, sb.

**terri** [tæri], sb., 1) *half-loft, boards nailed together forming a small loft*, also "terri-laft" [tæ'r'ilaft], of which the second part is L.Sc. laft, sb., *loft*. 2) *a net made of strawbands, simmens, stretched between the cross-beams, de twart-bauks, in the kitchen and living-room, de but (but-end), on which net dried and smoked fish is kept*. Noted down in both senses in Wh. — Cf. No. terre, m., *scaffolding for drying corn*, tarre, m., *joined boards on which malt is dried*, tare, tarr (tarre), m., *a half-loft or broad shelf*, and see tarri, sb.

**testi, tisti** [testi], sb., *black guillemot*; see the common form tãisti.

**testin** [testun], sb., *a rag, tatter*; esp. in pl., testins. N. — Sw. test, c., *tatter; tuft*.

**tev** [tɛv], vb., in carding of wool: *to mix wool of different colours, esp. black and white, on the cards*; to t. oo'. U<sup>mo</sup>. — May be a \*tafa, vb., *to unravel and entangle*. Cf. No. tave, m., in sense of *entangled cluster*, tav, n., *fibres, rags* (R.). See tefeti, adj.

**tever** [tɛvɛr] sb., *rag, tatter, strip*; comm. in pl. in the expr. "i' tevers", riven (torn) i' tevers (N.), de claes is hingin' i' tevers, de flesh is boiled i' tevers (Fe.). \*tafr- or \*tefr-. Cf. Sw. dial. tavra, f., *fibres, threads* (Ri. under "tav" under "tjuga"), vb., No. tav, n., *fibres, tave, m., a patch, scrap*, and (with i-mutation) teve, m., *tatter*. -er in tever(s) can hardly be an old fossilized pl. ending (O.N. -ar). See tivrek, sb.

**tí** [ti], sb., *strong and healthy constitution, thriving state*; noted down in negative exprs., such as: der 'r nae ti i' de creatur', *the animal cannot thrive, it lacks both*



*flesh and fat, as well as strength.* Fe. — No. *tya*, f., *matter, stuff; kind, nature* (R.), *ty*, n., *stuff, material* (Aa.).

**tia** [tia], sb., a) *lucky time, short period of good fortune; occasional good luck*; also b) *sudden fit of activity*. a **t**. is ['has'] ta'en him, a) *fortune smiles upon him for once*, is said e.g. of a fisherman who, after being unsuccessful in fishing, suddenly gets a good haul, b) *he has got a fit of activity*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. a \*tiða, f., *happy time or hour*, deriv. of O.N. tið, f., *time, also period, hour*. For the supposed meaning of \*tiða, f., *happy time*, cf. O.N. *timi*, m., partly a) *period of time*, partly inter alia b) *happy time, happiness*.

**t'icken**, vb., is Eng. *thicken*, but used in exprs. originating from O.N., esp. of air, weather, e.g. he's t'ickend op de lift, *the air has become thick (cloudy, misty)*. See *sjukni*, sb.

**\*tidbous** [tedbous], sb. pl., *movement in the atmosphere near the ground, heated by the sun, movement in the gossamer*; de **t**. is *drelin* [drələn], *the air is in flickering motion*. Fe. In Ork. the word is still used in the sing. form *tibro* [tibrō], noted down in N. Ronaldsay and Rousay; but in Mainland (Ork.) are found forms ending in -n, such as "tidbron, -boron [tidbrōn, -bōrōn]", -bron partly alternating with -brin [brin]. — *tidbous* and *tibro* spring from an orig. *tibrá* and \*tiðbrá, prop. *the quickly (repeated) gleaming*, from O.N. *tiðr*, adj., in sense of *often repeated, rapid*, and \*brá, *gleaming*, from O.N. *brá* (brjá), vb., *to glitter, sparkle, gleam*, No. *braa*, vb., *to lighten, to gleam*. "-brin" in Ork. "tidbrin" is no doubt to be classed with No. "brign" in "saabrign", *flickering movement in the atmosphere*, from "brega (briga)", *to hover, waver,*

*flicker*. "-bron" may be either \*brá, with added def. art., or \*brign.

**tidku, tid-coo** [tidkū (-ku)], sb., *a cow with young, cow on the point of calving*. N.I. (U<sup>n</sup>.). — Sw. dial. *tideko*, f., *a cow about to calve*. O.N. (Old Norw.) *tidd*, adj., in fem., *with young*, of a cow.

**tifli** [tefli], sb., *a torn piece hanging down; a tatter*. U. — \*tofl-? \*tufl-? See *tivlek*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**tift<sup>1</sup>** [tøft], vb. n., *to beat, throb, palpitate*, of the pulse, the blood in a sore, boil; de sore (de finger) is *tiftin*. — Cf. Sw. dial. *tuffsa*, vb., *to beat softly* (Ri.), Icel. *tapsa*, *to tap*.

**tift<sup>2</sup>, tift** [tøft], vb., *to full; to t. clait; tifted togedder in a lump*. N.I. — Deriv. of *tøv*, vb., *to full*, O.N. *þœfa*, vb. (*pófi*, n., *felt*). The form "tift" may be L.Sc. Jam. gives a "tift", sb., "quarrel, tiff", which in sense exactly corresponds to O.N. *þœfa*, *þœfð*, f. In No. is found a derivative ending in -t: *tovt*, n., *fibres, flocks, coming off in weaving and fulling*, from \**pófi*, No. *tov*, n., *feltting, fulling; felt, fulling stuff*.

†**tigg<sup>1</sup>** [tig], vb., 1) *to tease continually*, esp. small animals, "t. wi'"; to **t**. wi' a grice, wi' a dog (U.). 2) *continually to irritate a person by placing oneself in his (her) way; to t. a body (person)*. 3) *to be exacting with someone in always keeping him at work; to t. a body (person)*. Also *tjigg* [tjig], in all senses. — Differs in sense somewhat from L.Sc. *tig*, vb., "to touch lightly, to dally" (Jam.), also *to take a sudden whim* (Jam.). — An extended form †*tiggtagg* [tjg'tag], †*tjiggjtjagg* [tjg'tag' (-tjag')], vb., is used in Shetl. in the same way as *tigg*, vb., and *kim-tjagg*, vb. (q.v.), *to tease continually* (persons or animals), esp. by putting obstacles in their way, while L.Sc. *tig-tag*, vb., acc. to Jam., de-

notes a) *to trifle*, b) *to chaffer, haggle*. — Shetl. *tigg* and *-tjagg*, poss. associated with Sw. dial. *tjagga*, vb., *to grumble continually*, are mentioned under *kimtjagg*, vb.

**tigg<sup>2</sup>** [tɪg], vb., (*to receive alms*) *to beg, ask alms*. comm. — No. and Sw. *tigga* (dial. *tiggja*), Da. *tigge*, L.Sc. *thig*, vb., id. O.N. *piggja*, vb., *to receive, accept*.

**tiggemø**, see *togemø, tuggemø*<sup>1</sup>.

**tigger** [tɪgər], sb., *a beggar*. From *tigg*, vb.

†**tiggtagg** [tɪg'tag] and **tjiggtagg** [tɪg'tag], sb., properly *restless movement to and fro*. 1) in the expr. "to keep ane i' t.-t.": a) *to get in one's way in a teasing manner*, b) *to keep one at work, never giving respite*. 2) *commotion in the sea with small, choppy waves, cross-sea* (U<sup>c</sup>). — Sense 2 is peculiar to Shetl. See under †*tigg*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

†**tiggtagg**, †**tjiggtagg**, vb., see under *tigg*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**tik** [tɪk, tek], sb., 1) *a bitch*; now rare in this orig. sense; more freq. as a term of contempt about women. Y. 2) tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *otter*. 3) *a big animal*; a t. o' a dog, o' a coo (calf, cat, codlin', etc.); occas. also of *a big, corpulent person*. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. *tik*, f., *a bitch*.

**tikka** [(tɪka) teka, tɔka], sb., a call to a hen. Also *tikki* [(tɪki) teki, tɔki] and *tikk* [tɪk, tek, tɔk, tɔk], commonly used collect. in calling poultry. [tɔk] is reported from St. — Sw. dial. *tikka*, f., *a hen*, used as a call; also in other Indo-European languages (Ri. under *tokke*, m., *a cock*).

**tikketar** [tɪk'ɔtar], sb., joking term for *tern*, "tirrek". Also abbr.: *tikta* [tɪk'tɔ]. Acc. to J.I. An onomatopœic word, but seems to be old. Cf. No. "tikke-tikke-tar", mentioned in "Nordlands Trompet" (Allehånde fugle og flyvende dyr i Nordlandene,

p. 33), denoting the cry of the bird "tænde", *tern*.

**tiksl**, sb., *dispute, quarrel*. Acc. to Edm.: ticksie. — May be referred to No. *tiksa*, vb., *to hack, cut (repeatedly and lightly)*, R., and Sw. dial. *tiksa*, vb. a., *to shake (a person, thing)*, teka, vb. n., and "tekas", vb. refl., *to throw for (in play in a ball-game), to compete with* (Ri.).

**til** [tɪl], vb., *to make headway*, noted down esp. of a boat; see, *dere shø* (= *de boat*) *tills!* N.I.? acc. to J.I. — An old \**tila* or \**tilja*. Cf. O.H.G. *zilôn*, vb., *to hasten*, A.S. *tilian*, vb., a) *to be eager, active*, b) *to till*; O.N. *tili*, m., *end (of life, death) in "aldrtili"*; H.G. *ziel*, n., *goal, end*.

**til, till** [tɪl, tel], prep. and adv. Corresponds in use to O.N. "til" and Eng. "to" and "till". In some cases it expresses the genitive, e.g. *bridder till de bride*, similar to No. *til*. Alternating with "til, till", is now more commonly used *tø* [tø, tɔ], which is Eng. "to". — *to be till, to exist, to be found*, = No. *vera til*, Da. *være til*, *der 'r nane till, no one, nothing is left* (U.). Phrase: *he is guid (ill) to dø till, he is easy (difficult) to please*.

**tilfer** [(tɛ'fɛr) tɔ'fɛr, tɔ'fɛr], sb., *movable bottom boards covering the keelson in a boat*. comm. Occas. *tilferd* [tɔ'fɛrd (tɔ'fɛrd)]. Conn. occas.: [tɔ'fɛrd]. Partly in pl., *tilfer(d)s*. *toffer* [tɔ'fɛr, tɔ'fɛr]: Du. — O.N. *þilfar*, n., *row of planks forming a loose deck or floor in a vessel*. No. *tilfar*, n. (R.), = Shetl. *tilfer*. Aasen has "tilfare" and "tiljufar" in sense of *floor timber*. See \**tilji*, sb.

**tili** [tɪli], adj., 1) a) *in time, opportune; convenient*; commonly used negatively, e.g.: *hit is no a very t. time, it is not a very convenient time*; *hit is no very t., it is done*

*inconveniently as to time or manner; dis is no t., this goes the wrong way.* U<sup>n</sup>. b) *practicable*, noted down only negatively: no t., *impracticable* (N.I. occas.: U.). 2) (*lucky*), *indicating good luck or fine weather*, commonly used negatively; dis is no t., *this is a bad omen or sign*, e.g. when the hands get cold in summer-time, or when the horses come down to the fences: a sign of storm. hit (he) is no t. to see sicc a lift, *the sky forebodes bad weather.* U<sup>n</sup>.; Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>.: tilli [tɪlɪ], *lucky.* 3) *comely, winning in appearance*; he is no t., t.-like [lek]; *pleasant to meet with*; a t. body; t. to meet. U. 4\*) A meaning *early (that rises early)*, = No. tidleg, adj., may be presupposed by the occurrence of tili, adv. (q.v.), *early.* — \*tíðligr, from O.N. tíð, f., *time, moment*, Shetl. tia, sb., *lucky time, success.* Cf. O.N. tíðr, adj., in sense of *having a mind to, dear, pleasant.* With regard to tili 3 O.N. þýðligr, adj., *kind-looking, mild, gentle*, might also be suggested, but this last-named word is recorded in Shetl. Norn as \*toitleg, in the compd. \*utoitleg. See tilli, adj.

\*<sup>2</sup>tíli [tíli], adv., *early*, noted down in Barclay, MS. addition to Edm.: "teelie, early; hit's teelie for dee i' de mornin'." — No. tidlega, tidlege (tíil-), Sw. dial. tí(d)liga, Icel. tíðlega, Fær. tíðliga, adv., *early.*

\*tíljí, \*tílli [tɪlɪ, telɪ, teli, tɔli], sb., *movable board in the bottom of a boat.* The word is now obs., except as preserved in the phrase "to move [móv, møv] or geng like [lek] de sun upon a t.", *to move very slowly, prop. like the sun across a board.* U.; tɪlɪ, telɪ: U<sup>n</sup>.; teli, tɔli: U<sup>wg.</sup> 5. — O.N. pilja, f., *a plank, board, in a floor or wall* (No. tilja); in O.N. esp. of one of the parts of which a loose deck consists. Cf. skuttel (\*skut-til), tilfer and tinni, sbs.

\*tillberðskatt [təlːbærðskat; tɪlːbærð-; təlːbærskat, tɪlːbær-], sb., formerly: *small tax for permission to have one or more animals grazing in the out-field belonging to another farm or village.* Later a) *a small tax in general*, b) in division, esp. of land or goods: *small share, sister's share of an inheritance*; he shoved him aff wi' a t., *he cut him off with a very small share of land.* U<sup>n</sup>. Also tilverskatt [tɪlvər-] and tilferskatt [tɪlfər-]: U<sup>n</sup>. An ancient, somewhat divergent meaning of the word is found in Balfour: "Tulberskatt, N. Toldber-Skatt, a fine or rent exacted by the Vard-Thing from unentitled intruders on the Moar of its Herad". — As to the origin of the word, which can only be vaguely conjectured, the foll. explanation is the most probable. With regard to the older form of writing "tulber-" with u, and "berd" in "tillberd-", the word may be an orig. \*tollburðr, *that which is paid in toll (tax)*, from O.N. tollr, m., *toll, tax*, and "burðr" in O.N. (Old Norw.) skylda(r)burðr, m., *rent of land* (Fr.). skatt is then a later tautological addition after the meaning of \*tulber, \*tillberd, was lost.

†tílli [(tɪlɪ) telɪ], sb., = †tal, tali, sb., in sense 1, and may no doubt be etym. associated with that word.

tílli [tɪlɪ], adj., 1) *successful*, a t. body; 2) *lucky*; dat wouldno be t. U<sup>n</sup>. (Norwick). — \*tíðligr. See the more common form tili, adj.

tílt [te'lt, tɔ'tɪ], sb., *a stepping lightly on one's toes*, in exprs. such as: 1) der 'r a t. on (upon) him (her), a) *he (she) trips along on tiptoe*, b) *he (she) is very bent upon something.* 2) he (shø) is on a t. to geng, *he (she) is very anxious to get away*; to be on a t. about a t'ing. Sa., Wests. 3) he (shø) is (is gaun) upo de tap o' his (her) t., *he (she) steps daintily on his (her)*

*toes, in finest array.* U<sup>n</sup>. — To be classed with No. *tilta*, vb., a) *to trip*, b) *to walk lightly, somewhat swayingly*, and *tylta*, vb., *to tread lightly*.

**tilvid** [tɪl'vɪd], sb., *a substitute.* U<sup>mo</sup>. — \*tilvit? If *tilvid* is not a corruption of a \*tilvig = *tilvik*, sb. (q.v.), it may be regarded in sense of: *something to fall back upon*, and be referred to O.N. *vita*, vb., *to attempt, to know, to be conscious of*, etc., or *vitja*, vb., *to visit*.

**tilvik** [tɪlvɪk], sb., *a helping hand, hand's t.; gi'e me a hand's t.!* Sa., Wests. — No. *tilvik*, n., *help, favour* (Aa.). O.N. *tilvik*, n., is recorded in a divergent sense.

\***tinda**, sb., *thaw snow; acc. to Edm. "fleecy wet snow"*. Not further confirmed, prob. obs. — Must, if the word is correct, be classed with O.N. *þíðna*, vb., *to thaw, melt away, of snow*.

**tindək** [tɪndək, t'ɪndək], sb., *a species of small, slender ray, raia.* U.: [t'ɪndək]. Elsewhere more freq.: [tɪndək]. Now opposed to "t'ornback" (*thornback, sting-ray*), but must, as the name indicates, prop. and orig. denote a kind of *sting-ray*. Cf. No. *tindebikkja*, Icel. *tindabikkja* and *tindaskata*, f., *thornback, raia clavata*.

†**tinder** [tɪndər], sb., *a spark, a small piece of red-hot peat for kindling a fire; a t. o' fire.* — Composite form. Cf. No. *tandr*, *tandre*, m., *a spark*, O.N. *tandri*, m., *fire*, L.Sc. *tind*, *tynd*, sb., *a spark*, O.N. *tindr*, n., Eng. *tinder*, sb. See *tand*, sb.

\***ting** [tɪŋ], sb., 1) *court, assize; see a) \*lagting, \*law-ting, sb., b) \*tingwoll, sb.* 2\*) *jurisdiction, district; now preserved only as the second part of compd. in some names of parishes, formerly jurisdictions, on Mainland: "Delting, Lunnasting, Nesting, Aithsting (\*Edsting), Sandsting", in which the word ting is now unstressed and abbr. to "tin [tɪn, ten]"*,

pronounced: [dɛ'ltɪn (dæ'ltɪn), lɒn'as-tɪn; næstɪn (næstɪn), ɛstɪn, sa'nstɪn]; orig. forms: a) \*Dal(ar)-ping, (*the district with) the assize in the dale or near the village "i dali"*, now "Dale", b) \*Lundeisping, (*the district with) the assize on \*Lundeid (lundr, grove, wood; eið, neck of land, see \*ed, sb.)*, now "Lunna", village, c) \*Nesping, (*the district with) the assize on the ness*, d) \*Eiðsping, (*the district with) the assize on the neck of land, eið, or near the village "á eiði"*, now Ed [ɛd], e) \*Sandsping, (*the district with) the assize on the sands or near the village "á sandi"*, now "Sand". — O.N. ping, n., a) *a court, assembly, esp. for setting lawsuits*, b) *jurisdiction, district*.

\***tingwoll** [tɪŋwɔl, -wɔl], sb., formerly: *place of assize*, now only as a place-name, name of a parish, written "Tingwall", on Mainland, where formerly people assembled at the annual chief assize in Shetland. The judges presided on a holm in "de Loch o' Tingwall", close to the northern shore. A row of big, submerged stones led to the holm. — O.N. *þingvöllr*, m., "*parliament-field*", *place where the "ping" sat*.

**tinmøl, -mel** [tɪnmɔl, tɔnmɔl, -mel], sb., *the site occupied by the buildings of a farm: dwelling-house and out-houses; also the buildings of such a farm.* Du., Conn. Also *tøn mel* [tɔnmel]: Conn. — The word is distinguished from the common *tunmøl, tunwøl, sb., pasture in the home-field of a farm*, though it seems merely to be another form of the latter. *tin-, tøn-*, may be a dim. of \*týni, formed by i-mutation from *tun*, sb., O.N. *tún*. See *tunlon* and *tunwel* (*tunmel*), sbs.

**tinn** [tɪn], vb., *to pick, pluck; to t. de fish, de bens; sur heads (fish-heads), tinnd op wi' butter*.

Fe. — O.N. tina, vb., *to pick, pluck, count up, gather.*

**tinn**, *t'in* [tɪn (ten), tən], vb., of clouds and mist: *to disperse, clear, lift*; de mist is tinnin aff, tinnd aff (U<sup>n</sup>, bu.). "he is tinnin him", of the weather: *it is clearing up*. he is tinnd aff, *the air has cleared, the mist has lifted*; partly also of rain: *it has stopped raining* (Du.). The form [tən] is reported esp. from Fe. Elsewhere more comm. [tɪn (ten)]. — O.N. pynna, vb., *to make thin, also to disperse*, impers. of mist: pynnir kóf, poku, *the mist is lifting*. In general sense *to make thin*, the Shetl. word is equally well derived from Eng. thin, vb.

**tinnek**, **tinnjek** [tɪnək], sb., partly used adjectivally, 1) *sparsely-growing, immature corn*; t. strae ['straw']. Y<sup>b</sup>. 2) *a light hail-shower*; a t. shooer o' hail. Y<sup>b</sup>. — \*pynnka or \*pynningr, from O.N. punnr., adj., *thin*. With tinnek 1 cf. No. tylnka, f., *sparsely-covered meadow* (R.).

**tinni** [tɪni], sb., *wooden partition wall in a house*. Fe. Acc. to statement by elderly people such walls were formerly brought from Norway to Shetland. Phrase: as slow as de sun upon a t. (movin' like de sun upon a t.), *exceedingly slow in one's movements* (Fe.). — May well represent \*tilni and be an old \*piln-, plank, or collect.: *joined planks*. Cf. No. telna, f., *flooring plank*; *floor of planks*, and Sw. dial. teln, f., *flooring plank*, in pl. occas.: *tinner, flooring planks* (under "tilde", f. Ri.). Hardly No. tind (R.), Icel. pind, f., which is found only in sense of *diaphragm*. See \*tilji, sb., and the phrase thereunder, corresponding to that given here.

**tinsket** [te'nskət], adj., *offended; displeased; peevish*. U., Y<sup>b</sup>. — May have arisen from a \*tjinsket, representing \*kjinsket, as tj [t] and

kj [k] are merged together. A \*k(j)in-sket would be the same word as k(j)inkset (q.v.), from orig. \*kinks- (ótr); No. kinksa, vb., *to wriggle one's head*. Note, however, also L.Sc. tene, teyne, teen, vb., *to vex, irritate* (Jam.).

†**tinsl**, **tinsel** [tɪ'nsəl, tə'nsəl], vb., *to turn upside down, to root up in rummaging*, t. ower. — Origin obscure.

**tint** [(tɪ'nt, te'nt) tə'nt], sb., *a very small portion* (of solid or liquid); a piri t. — No. tint, m., *very small portion, trifle*, Østerdalen (Aa.).

**tinter** [(tɪ'ntər, te'ntər) tə'ntər], sb., 1) *a small quantity, a trifle*. Fe<sup>w</sup>. (L.W.). 2) *slight affection, trace, a slight attack (of illness, cold)*; a t. o' cauld ['cold'], a t. o' de rose, *slight attack of cold*, etc. (N.Roe). From U<sup>n</sup>. reported in sense of *degree, slight trace or distinction*; du has a t. o' dy faider, *you remind (one) of your father (in manner and disposition)*. N.Roe. 3) *anything spread very thinly, a thin layer* (Y<sup>b</sup>), *light snowfall, very light shower of snow*, a t. o' snaw (U<sup>n</sup>). — There seem to be two diff. words here. tinter 1 is no doubt derived from tint, sb., in the same sense. With tinter 2 cf. No. tynt, m., *suggestion, slight trace of something* (R.). tinter 3 is to be classed with "t'in", adj., *thin*, tinn, "t'in", vb., and tinnek, sb.

**tinter**<sup>1</sup> [tɪ'ntər], vb., *to spread out thinly*, e.g. manure; to t. ut. U<sup>w</sup>. Deriv. of tinn, "t'in", vb., *to thin*.

**tinter**<sup>2</sup> [tə'ntər], vb., 1) vb. a., *to build up loosely and temporarily*, e.g. a fence; to t. op a dike. Du. 2) vb.n., *to stand unsafely, barely to have foothold*. Ai. (Fogrigherth). — For \*tilter? With tinter 1 cf. in that case No. tyltra, vb., *to build up loosely* (R.), O.N. tylla, Icel. tildra, vbs., and with tinter 2 the comparisons given under tilt, sb. nt for lt, however, would be a corrup-

tion, and therefore a \*tynta = No. tvinta, vb., *to reel, stagger* (Aa.), might also be suggested.

**tinterføsen**, see tantfisen.

**tintl**, **tintel**<sup>1</sup> [tɛ'ntʰl, tɔ'ntʰl, -əl], vb., *to come lagging behind*; to come tintlin behind. U<sup>n</sup>. [tɛ'ntʰl]; Y. and Fe. [tɔ'ntʰl]. — In the same sense Fær. dyntla, vb., which is to be classed with dyntil, m., *hind part*.

**tintl**, **tintel**<sup>2</sup> [tɔ'ntʰl, tɛ'ntʰl, -əl], vb., *to spread out thinly*, = tinter, vb. to tintl de seed ut ower de earl'; he is tintlin it (de peats) a' ut to dry. U. See tinter<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**tipp** [tɪp, tɔp], sb., a) *the last drop taken from a cow's udder*; "shø took de last t. ut o' de coo" (Sa.). b) *a drop, small quantity (of something liquid)*; orig. and esp. of milk; a t. o' milk. Sa.: [tɔp]. topp [tɔp]: Conn. To be classed with tipp, vb.

**tipp** [tɪp, tɔp], vb. a., *to milk drop by drop, esp. the last milk from a cow's udder*; to strip; to t. de coo. Occas. jokingly in gen. sense of *to milk*; to t. de mō (Fe.). N.I., Fo. Noted down esp. in Fe. with the pronunc. [tɔp]. Y<sup>n</sup>. [tɪp]. Also *to begin to milk, to take the first milk from the udder, to t. doon de milk*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. [tɪp]. — \*tippa. Cf. the Norw. derivative tipla, vb., in sense of *to press out drop by drop* (R.), tiplamolka, vb., *to milk by drops* (R.). No. tippa, vb. n., *to drip* (Aa.), Sw. (Finland) tippa, vb. n., *to drip*.

**tipper** [tɛpər, tɔpər], vb., 1) vb. n., *to stand on the very edge, just able to keep one's equilibrium, e.g. on a ledge in a rocky wall, esp. in the expr. "stand tipperin"*. Sa., Wests. As adv.: tippernoni [tɛp'ərnō'ni, tɔp'ər-] in "stand t.-n.", scarcely so near or so dangerously as in "tipperin". Sa. 2) vb. a.: t. de fit ['foot'], *to get foothold with the toes on a rocky edge in climbing*. N.I. (Y.; Fe.) [tɔpər]. — Cf. Fær. tepur, adj.,

*near the edge*, in the expr. "standa tepurt", *to stand near the edge*, No. "tippr" in "paa tippr-taa", *on tiptoe*; L.Sc. tipper, vb., *to walk unsteadily or on tiptoe*.

**tippin** [tɪpɪn (-in), tɔpɪn], sb., *the last drops of milk taken from a cow's udder*. Fo.: [tɔpɪn]. Reported from Y<sup>n</sup>. in pl., tippins [tɪpɪns]. Also toppin [tɔpɪn]: Fo. From tipp, vb.

**tird**, sb., see tirr<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**tird** [tɪrd (terd), tɔrd], vb., *to get on quickly with one's work, esp. in the preparing of wool and woollens, spinning and knitting*; to t. at i' de hand. Fe. [tɪrd]. — To be classed with tirr<sup>1</sup> (tird), sb., and No. terra, tirra, vb., *to move quickly, to bustle*. — In the more gen. senses *to tear off* (esp. of the wind), *to pare off the greensward* (t. de mōr), *to pull off one's clothes hastily*, Shell. "tird" and "tirr" are L.Sc. tirr, vb. (Jam.).

**tirl**<sup>1</sup> [(tɪrʰl) tɛrʰl, tɔrʰl], sb., 1) *a whirling round, rotation*. 2) *excited state of mind*; in a t. — \*pyrl. To be classed with Icel. pyrila (pirila), vb., *to whirl*. — tirl-, and more freq. turl- [tɔrʰl, tɔrl-], without i-mutation, are found in some place-names in which the word denotes whirlpool in the sea; thus: a) de Tirlar [tɛrlər], one of the sea-rocks "de Ramna-stakks", north of Fedeland, N.Roe; b) Turligjo and Turlistakk [tɔrlɪ-] (Burra-firth, U<sup>n</sup>.), cleft in a rock (gjo), and a high rock in the sea (stakk) respectively; Turlisund [tɔrʰlsɔnd] (Ai.). Whirlpools are found at all these places. — In sense of *biting cold weather or wind*, "tirl" is L.Sc., and to be classed with Eng. thrill. — Cf. tirl<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**tirl**<sup>2</sup> [tɪrʰl, tɛrʰl, tɔrʰl], sb., *the trundle of a water-mill*. comm. — \*pyrill. Cf. No. tverel and tyrel, m., Sw. dial. tyril (törel), m., *churn-staff*, Icel. pyrill (pirill), m., *a whisk*,

Fær. tyril (tiril), m., id. Prop. *something which whirls round or causes a whirling*, and to be classed etym. with tirl<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**tirl** [(tir<sup>2</sup>), ter<sup>2</sup>, tər<sup>2</sup>], vb., *to whirl round, to turn*, to t. ower. — Icel. pyrila (pirila), vb. (vb.a.), *to whirl*.

**tirli<sup>1</sup>** [tərli] and **tirlek** [terlek, tər-lək], sb., *a very small cake*, brøni, *baked from the last scraps of the dough and meal; the last-kneaded and smallest brøni (barley- or oat-cake)*. S.Sh. (Du., Conn.): tirli (and tirlek). M.Roe (De<sup>w</sup>): tirlek. simmi [semi]-tirlek, *a small cake, brøni, into which is put a lump of fat (sim)*; it is baked on a gridiron. M.Roe. — Is no doubt the same word as No. tirla, f., *a puny, slender figure* (R.).

**tirli<sup>2</sup>** [tərli], sb., in the compound t.-erli [tərli erli], *the bunting*. See under erli<sup>1</sup>, sb.

†**tirm** [ter<sup>2</sup>m, tər<sup>2</sup>m], sb., *nook, corner, very small compartment*; every t. o' de hus, o' de kist. Y. — Etym. obscure. Poss. gut, L.Sc. therm, sb. See tirmel, sb.

**tirm** [(tir<sup>2</sup>m) ter<sup>2</sup>m, tər<sup>2</sup>m], vb., *to tremble, shake*, from fear or cold; to t. for ane; to t. wi' cauld. Pres. part.: [(tirmin) termin, tərmin]. U<sup>n</sup>. — Poss. to be classed with No. tarma and termila, vbs., *to rush about restlessly* (R.).

**tirmel** [tərməl], sb., *rag, scrap left of something*; esp. negatively: der 'r no a t. o' it efter. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Cf. No. termil, m., *a long rag, a strip*, from "tarm".

**tirr<sup>1</sup>** [tir(r), ter(r)] and **tird** [tird (terd), tōrd], sb., 1) *great haste, hurry*; to geng wi' a t., *to walk in a hurry*; he cam' wi' a t., *he came with a rush*. N.I. tirda [terda] and tirder [terdər]: U<sup>n</sup>.; to be in a t., *to be in a hurry*. 2) a) *rushing about in an excited state of mind*; b) *excitement*; to be in a tird, tirda,

tirder, α) *to rush distractedly about or along*, β) *to be very excited*. U<sup>n</sup>. 3) *violent shaking, agitation*; *bad weather with strong wind or contrary wind and agitated sea*; shō (de boat, steamer) will get a tird. N.I. — No. terr, m., a) *hurried bustling about*, b) *hot haste (eagerness for something)*, R. For tird, appl. to rough weather, strong wind, etc., cf. No. terren, adj., *strong, violent, continuous*, of wind. See tirs, sb. **tirr<sup>2</sup>** [tərr], sb., *vibrating sound* (M.), = dirr. See dirr, sb.

**tirrek** [tə(r)ək], sb., name for a dog. Du. Prob. *the quick one*, derived from tirr<sup>1</sup>, sb. Diff. from the bird name "tirrek" [terək, tərək], which is L.Sc. tirrock, sb., *tern*.

**tirren** [(terən) tərən], adj., *ill-tempered, easy to tease*; a t. body. comm. More rarely tōrren [tōrən, tōr<sup>2</sup>n]. — No. terren, tirren, adj., inter alia *surlly, hot-tempered, angry, irritated* (Aa.), tyrren, adj., *angry, irritated* (R.), Icel. tyrinn (tirrinn), adj., a) *that teases others*, b) *gruff, fretful*. tirren may spring either from \*tirrinn (\*terrinn) or from \*tyrinn; but torren presupposes a \*tyrinn.

**tirrt** [te'rt], adj., *ill-tempered, spiteful*. Sa., Wests. See the more common tirren, adj.

**tirs** [(te'rs) tə'rs], sb., 1) *vigorous pull or grasp*. 2) *a strong breeze suddenly springing up*; he is comin' a t. o' wind (Ireland, Du<sup>w</sup>). 3) *exertion; hard, laborious work*; der 'r a t. upon him (Ti.). 4) *great, feverish haste*; in a awfu' t.; a t. o' a hurry. 5) *excitement, excited state of mind*; in a t. Beside tirs [tə'rs] a form tīss [təss] is reported from N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. — Deriv. of tirr, sb. See tirs, vb.

**tirs** [(te'rs) tə'rs], vb., 1) vb. a., *to make sudden, vigorous pulls*. 2) vb. refl., with "dem" ['themselves']: *to*

*fight in play*; dey 're tirsin dem. 3) vb. n., to hurry on with a work, to be very busy, e.g. in knitting and spinning; t. at. 4) vb. a., to agitate, esp. of the wind: to cause the sea to be agitated, t. op; de wind is ['has'] tirst op de sea (Du.). 5) vb. a., to excite, t. op (Du.). 6) vb. n., to become agitated, of the sea; t. op; de sea tirst op (Du.). 7) vb. n., to lose one's temper, to be irritated, t. op; he tirst op (Du.). 8) vb. n., of the wind: to begin to blow; he is tirsin ut o' him, it is beginning to blow. N.I. (Y.; Fe.). — Deriv. of tirr, sb. No doubt partly to be classed with No. tersa, vb., a) to force, b) to exert oneself, c) to give a vigorous blow (R.), and tærsa, vb., to attack severely (Aa.). In sense of to excite, and become excited, irritated, tirs is to be classed with tirken, adj. Cf. tird, vb.

**tirsipel, tirsi-pel** [te'r'sipəl], **tirsibel** [te'r'sibel, -bəl, tər'si-], **tirsibelt** [tər'sibæ'lt], sb., 1) a piece of cloth torn off, a rag; riven (torn) i' tirsibels (Y.; Fe.). tirsibelts (Y<sup>n</sup>.); "laid or blawn i' tirsibels", e.g. of a sail (Y<sup>n</sup>. or Nm<sup>n</sup>.). 2) a ragged person; tirsipel: Fo. A form "tirsibald" is given in E.D.D. as Shetl. in both senses (sense 2: "a slovenly person") from statement by J. Sp. (U<sup>wg</sup>.). — The first part is no doubt to be classed with tirs, vb. For the second part see pelt, sb., a rag, and "pell", sb., under pjölder, sb. For the forms -bel, -belt, cf. ragbelt, under ragapelt, sb. trussibelt, sb. (q.v.), differs from tirsibelt.

**tirsł** [(te'rsəl) tər'səl], = tirs, vb.

**tirvel** [tɪrvəl], sb., caudal vertebra of an animal. U<sup>n</sup>. For \*dirvel? \*diröill? See derdel, derl (derrel), sbs. Cf. tivla, sb.

**tiser** [tɪsər], sb., a strong, capable and energetic person, = "heeler".

Lunn. — Prob. to be classed with O.N. pysja, vb., a) to urge on, b) to rush along. Corresponds in sense almost to No. trysjar, m., a daring and clever fellow, prop. one who makes his way, from "trysja", vb., to clear; to crush, crash; to rush violently along, etc.

**tiss** [tess, tæss], sb., a naughty, badly-behaved creature, used esp. of children and cats. N.Roe or Wh.(W.R.). — The word is prob. \*pyssi (\*pyrsi), deriv. of O.N. purs, puss, m., a giant, ogre. Sw. dial. tuss, m., a mountain-dweller, wolf, bear, etc., which is O.N. purs, is found inter alia also in sense of naughty child (Ri.).

†**tít** [tit], vb., to peep. L.Sc. tete, teet, Da. fitte, Sw. titta, vb., id.

†**títék** [titək], **títén** [titən], **títin** [titin], sb., a bird of the genus anthus. Partly a) titlark, anthus pratensis, partly b) shore-lark, anthus obscurus. While titek is commonly used of both species, Shetl. "teetan" acc. to Swainson British Birds, esp. denotes the latter. Ork. titin (Swainson: teetan), esp. denotes "anthus pratensis". — No. tita, f., a small bird (titmouse, sparrow), titing (ii), m., sparrow, a small bird; Sw. tita, c., titmouse; Icel. tita, f., wood-lark (female). The Shetl. word corresponds in meaning to Eng. titlark, titling, but the form titen, titin, is No. titing.

**títł** [titʰl (tətʰl); titʰl], vb., to walk with short steps, to trip. Sa., Wests.: [titʰl] and [tətʰl]. U<sup>n</sup>.: [titʰl]. U<sup>wg</sup>.: [tʰitʰl]. to come titlin [titlin] behind, to come tripping behind (U<sup>n</sup>.). — Deriv. of titt<sup>l</sup>, vb., q.v. Somewhat divergent: Sw. dial. tittla, vb., to toddle.

**títsom, títsin**, see tutsom, adj.

**titt** [tit, tit], sb. (prop. adj. in neut.), news, tidings; esp. interrogatively or negatively in exprs. such as: Kwat is dy t.? kwat t. is i' dy mooth?



*what is the news?* No a **t.** (no a **t.** o' news), *not the least news.* Wests. Sa.: [tit]. Fo.: [tit, tit]. — O.N. **titt**, neut. of "tíðr", adj., a) *that is happening*, b) *usual, frequent*, etc.; hvat er **titt**? *what is the matter?* Icel. "hvað segir þú **titt**?" *what news have you?* (B.H.).

**titt**<sup>1</sup> [tɪt], vb., *to walk with short steps, to trip*; **t.** or "geng **tittin**". Sa., Wests. — No. **tytta**, vb., *to step lightly*, Fær. **tita** (tyta?), vb., *to walk quickly with short, light steps, to trip.* Cf. **titl**, vb.

**titt**<sup>2</sup> [tit], vb., *to tell news.* Sa. The word is not old. Formed from **titt**, sb.

**titter** [tɪtər, tetər, tətər], vb., *to shiver*, esp. with cold; to **t.** wi' cauld; to stand **titterin** [tɪtərɪn] etc.), *to stand shivering, with chattering teeth.* comm. — O.N. **titra**, vb., *to shake, shiver.*

**titteri** [(tətərɪ) tətərɪ], sb., *the thrush, turdus.* Du<sup>w</sup>. (Ireland). — Formed onomatopœically.

**tiv** [tɪv, tev], sb., 1) *a patch, rag, tatter* (U.). 2) *a tuft, a small cluster*; a **t.** o' oo' ['wool'], a **t.** o' girs ['grass'], o' hay. — The orig. vowel is uncertain. The word may be referred partly to No. **teve** (e'), m., *a rag, scrap* (R.), partly to No. **tyfsa**, f., *a rag, piece of stuff*, **tufsa**, f., *a rag, tatter*, **tifsa**, f., *tangle*, Sw. **tofs** and (dial.) **tufs**, c., m., *tangled tuft*, Da. **tjavs**, c. Cf. **tivlek**<sup>2</sup> and **tivrek**, sbs.

**tiv** [tɪv], vb., *to mend a skin buoy when cracked*; to **t.** a bow ['buoy']. Lunn. — No doubt prop. *to put on a patch*, and then to be classed with **tiv**, sb. Cf. **tu**<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**tivl** [tɪv<sup>l</sup>, tev<sup>l</sup>], vb., 1) *to work clumsily without much progress, to bungle*; what is du **tivlin** yonder about? Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). 2) *to walk in a queer, clumsy manner*, esp. *with the feet too close together, so*

*that the ankles knock against each other*; to geng **tivlin** wi' de feet. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — The orig. vowel is uncertain. Cf. No. **tuflla**, **tofla**, vb., *to work clumsily and laboriously with little result* (R.), **tuflla**, **tuvla**, vb., *to walk idly and listlessly about* (R.), **tofla**, vb., *to walk feebly and unsteadily* (R.Suppl.), **tøvla**, vb., *to bungle, dawdle.* Shetl. **tivl** most prob. represents a \***tuvl**.

**tivla** [tɪvla, tevla], **tivle** [tɪvlə], **tivl**, **tivvel** [tɪv<sup>l</sup>, tɪvəl], sb., *dorsal vertebra.* a **tivl** i' de **rigg**, de **tivvels** o' de **rigg**. Also with added dim. ending: **tivlek** [tɪvlək]. Phrase: I ken every **tivl** o' his **rigg**, *I know him through and through*, = I ken every "lith" o' his **rigg**. The forms **tivla** (Fo.), **tivle** (Fe.? acc. to J.I.) are now rare, and denote esp. *dorsal vertebra of a whale.* The **vertebræ** of whales were used formerly as seats, like blocks of wood (stabbs); cf. **rødastabb**, sb. **tivl** is used occas. in a more restricted sense of *caudal vertebra, the hindmost dorsal vertebra of an animal*, de **t.** o' de **rigg** (Nm<sup>n</sup>). — No. **tavla**, **tovla**, f., *dorsal vertebra.* Cf. **tivvel**, sb.

**Tivla** [tɪvla], sb., troll-name (name of a sorceress) in an old fairy-verse (Fe.). **Divla** [dɪvla]: Fo. — May be referred to No. **tufll**, **tuvll**, (n. and) m., **tuflla**, **tuvla**, f., *a fool, a poor wretch* (R.), or to the Færoese name "Tivil" [tóivil, toivil], occurring in a nursery rhyme. Cf. **Fivla** under **fifler**, sb.

**tivlek**<sup>1</sup> [tɪvlək], sb., *a thick, badly-kneaded and badly-shaped cake* (**brøni**), esp. a lump of dough kneaded into such a cake. Partly of a small but thick **brøni**. a **burstint**. **grotti-tivleks** (coarse bread). Du. — Same the same word as **tivla**, *dorsal vertebra.*

**tivlek**<sup>2</sup> [tɪvlək, tevlək], sb., 1) *a patch, rag, tatter, strip.* A form

tifli [tefli] is noted down in U. 2) a *tuft*, e.g. of hair, wool. N.I. — Deriv. of tiv, sb., to which it corresponds in both senses. The Norw., Sw. and Da. forms (corresponding in meaning) have deviating derivative endings (-s, -sa); see under tiv, sb.

**tivlet** [tivlæt], adj., *having a queer, clumsy gait (the feet too close together)*; a **t.** body. N.Roc. From tivl, vb. 2, q.v.

**tivli** [tevli], adj., *strong, firm, durable; of good, fundamental quality*; hit is no very **t.** Du. — If the word has not arisen from the syn. stivli, adj., by dropping of initial s, tiv may be explained from No. tov, n., = to, n., in sense of *sort, substance*.

**tivrek, tivverik** [(tiv'ærek') tev'ærek'], sb., a *small piece, strip*; reported esp. of a *small, dried piece of skate*, a **t.** o' skate. N. — To be classed with tiv (tivlek<sup>2</sup>) and tever, sbs.

**tivvek** [tivæk] tevæk], sb., in digging: a *small piece of earth left untouched by the spade*. U<sup>c</sup>. — Derivative of tiv, sb. Cf. nettle-bit, sb.

**tjaggel**, sb., *loop in the side of a basket*; see under tjogel, sb.

**tjalk** [tʃa'lk], sb., *whitish clouds covering the hill-tops*, mostly in warm weather; **t.** and warmth. Wh. — Prob. arisen from \*dalk through a transition form \*djalk [\*dja'lk, \*dja'lk, \*dʒa'lk]. Cf. the forms djalk and (in Wh.) tjalk, developed from dalk, vb. No. dalk, m., *adhering spot*, dalka, vb., inter alia *to soil*, Fær. dálka, vb.

**tjalk** [tʃa'lk], see dalk (djalk), vb.

**tjarf** [tʃa'rf], see djarf, adj.

**tjask** [tʃask], sb., *haze, hazy atmosphere*. L., Wh. — May have been developed either a) from dask through a transition form \*djask (cf. dalk > djalk > tjalk, under dalk, vb.), or b) from sjask<sup>1</sup> [ʃask], sb.

**tjigg** [tʃɪg (kʲɪg), tʃɪg], sb., a *pull, jerk*; to gi'e a **t.** at onyt'ing, *to jerk at something without effect*. Sa., Wests. — Prob. from tjugg, more correctly tjog [tʃog]. See tjog<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**tjigg** [tʃɪg (kʲɪg), tʃɪg], vb., *to pull, jerk, to pull at something without effect*; de lamb tjiggs (is tjiggin) at de stake, *the lamb is jerking at the tether-peg*; de dog tjiggs at de sheep. Sa., Wests. — Is no doubt developed from tjugg, more correctly written tjog, pronounced [tʃög]. See tjog, vb.

**tjiggeld, kjiggeld**, see tjogel, sb.

**tjo** [tʃo, (tʃo)], sb., *old, long and withered grass*. Conn. — Prob. for \*to, parallel form to tæa<sup>2</sup>, sb., q.v.

**tjo** [tʃi]o (tʃo)], adv., *certainly!* ironically in the affirmative; actually in negative sense. Sa. — Arisen from \*jo, adv., *yes*, O.N. já.

**tjog<sup>1</sup>** [tʃög], sb., *additional piece of wood for knee-timber in a boat*; see tog<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**tjog<sup>2</sup>** [tʃög], sb., *a band tied round a cow's head*. Fo. — O.N. tog, n., a *rope, cord*.

**tjog<sup>3</sup>** [tʃog, tʃög, tʃög (tʃog, tʃög)], sb., 1) a *jerk, pull*. to tak' a **t.**, *to make a vigorous pull, to pull quickly and vigorously*, e.g. at a rope, line (Fo.). to gi'e a **t.**, *to give a jerk*. Fo.: [tʃog]; N.I.: [tʃög] and [tʃog] (Fe.: tʃög. U<sup>n</sup>.: tʃog). Wh.: [tʃog, tʃög]. to gi'e a **t.** upo de ayre, *to give a smart pull with the oar*. Sa. and Ai. [tʃog, tʃög]. der' wer' no a **t.** upo de line, *the fish would not take the bait*, prop. *there was no jerk upon the line*. Nm. [tʃög]. 2) *very small fish*, esp. a *small ling*, a **t.** o' a ting, a **t.** o' a ling. Du. [tʃög]. In this sense also tog [tög]: Du. In Du<sup>w</sup>. (Ireland) tog is noted down in a somewhat divergent sense: a *full-grown, but lean, poor ling*, a tog o' a ling. Prop. no doubt *something which is pulled up by the so-called tjogin* (togin):

the act of pulling the fishing-line up and lowering it, in order to allure the fish, esp. the ling, in fishing near land where usually small fish are caught. Cf. the relation between jag, sb., a small codling, and jag, vb. 1, = tjog, vb. — \*tog, n., a) a pulling, drawing, jerking, b) that which is pulled up. Icel. tog, n., a pulling. To be classed with tjog, vb.

**tjog<sup>2</sup>** [tjög], sb., a draught, gulp, in drinking; he took a guid t. (o' milk, water, etc.). Also tjogi [tjögil]. Fo. — \*tog, draught. Prop. the same word as tjog<sup>3</sup>, and to be classed with tjog, vb.

**tjog<sup>3</sup>**, sb., leg of the trouser, see tjug, sb.

**tjog** [tjog (tjog, tog), tjög (tjög, tög)], vb., to draw, pull, haul, esp. 1) a) to pull vigorously, esp. at a rope, line. Fo. and U<sup>n</sup>.: [tjog]. In hauling up a fishing-line: he is tjogin at her (= de line). Wh. [tjög]. t. at (U<sup>n</sup>) = tjog; he is tjogin at. to pull at something; to t. at a ting. Wh. [tjog]. "t. at" also: to draw hard at the nipple, to suck fast, of a sucking child or animal. U<sup>n</sup>. [tjog]. t. de milk [mäi'lk], in milking a cow: to pull gently but continuously at the teats, when a cow has only little milk or when the udder is tender; Fo. [tjög]. to suck with difficulty when the mother has only little milk left; Sa. [tjög, tšög]. b) to pull up the line and lower it again, moving it to and fro in order to allure the fish, esp. in fishing for ling near land; to t. for ling; Du. [tjög]. In this sense also (but more rarely): tog [tög]; Du. occas. (Irel., Du<sup>w</sup>). 2) to work eagerly at a thing without much success; to t. in a ting. Wh. [tjög]. 3) to keep on asking for something, to trouble one with repeated requests or inquiries, to t. at ane; he tjoged [tjögəd] at me; Fe. [tjög, tjög]. —

O.N. toga, vb., to draw, pull. With tjog 1 b cf. jag, vb. 1, and dorro, vb. With tjog 3 cf. jag, vb. 2.

**tjoga<sup>1</sup>** [tjōga], sb., a pull with the oar, in rowing; "de Norwa-Finns could pull fifty mile(s) a t." Sa<sup>e</sup>. (Snaranes) and Ai<sup>w</sup>. — From \*tog, pull, a pulling, drawing. See tjog<sup>3</sup>, sb., and tjog, vb.

**tjoga<sup>2</sup>** [tjoga], sb., tough soil which has lain fallow for a long time; soil of which the surface is covered with rootlets. Fo. — Prob. from O.N. tåg, f., root-fibre. No. taag, f., root-fibre, is used in pl. (tæger), partly in a wider, general sense of tough, fibrous substance (Aa.).

**tjoga<sup>3</sup> (tjugga, tjogga)** [tjoga, ļoga, tļoga, ļoga], sb., a species of sea-bird: 1) the guillemot, 2) razor-bill. N.Sh. Also a) tjogi (tjuggi, tjoggi) [tjogi, ļogi, tļogi, ļogi], b) kjoga (kjugga, kjogga) [ķoga, ķoga], kjogi, etc. [ķogi, ķogi]. N.Sh. From W. is reported tjogi [tjogi] in sense of a young razor-bill. Interchange between tj and kj is due to merging of [t] and [k]. — The forms with tj [tj, t] are the more common, and are no doubt older than those with kj [k]. But as O.N. tj and pj both phonetically become sj in Shetl. Norn, j in tjoga, etc. is hardly original. The Shetl. word may have been developed from No. toka, f. (toke, m., tok, n.), a fool, = Sw. tok, m., toka, f. Short o (u) in tjoga, etc., appears to be irregular, as No. "tok-" has long o; but partly long main vowel is often abbr. in Shetl. Norn, and partly in Da. dial. is found with short o: tokke, vb., to show foolish behaviour. Words signifying fool are often used of sea-birds; cf. e.g. tobi, sb., as the name of cormorant, prop. a fool, and No. tole (oo), m., a young puffin, tol (oo), m., a fool, a poor wretch.

**tjogel, tjuggel** [tjogəl, ʃogəl], sb., a *band, loop*, esp. in the side of a basket (kessi, *straw-basket*, or bōdi, *fish-creel*). Wests. (Sa., Ai.). Fe. occas. Sa.: [tjogəl, ʃogəl, ʃogəl]. In Fe<sup>w</sup>. also tjuggel [ʃogəl]. Y. occas.: [tjogəl]. Fe. occas. to gel, tuggel [tugəl]. Other forms are tjaggeld [ʃagəld (ʃagəld)], peculiar to Fe<sup>e</sup>., and tjuggeld, kjiggeld [kɛgəld], peculiar to U. tjaggeld is reported also in sense of *loop used for button-hole in a jacket*. Edm. gives "tuggl" as Shetl. with the explanation "a kind of pin for fastening the ends of a band". — As a verb in sense of *to pull, jerk*, [tjogəl, etc.] is L.Sc. tuggle, vb. — O.N. tygill, m., a *band, strap* (from tog, n., *cord, rope*).

**tjogi (tjuggi)** [tjogi], sb., a *small rope, band, loop*, esp. a) a *woollen band put round an animal's head*, = tjog<sup>2</sup>, sb.; to mak' a t. to put round a coo's head; b) *straw-band, loop, in the side of a straw-basket*, kessi or mesi; one loop on each side. Fo. — dim. form, deriv. of O.N. tog, n., *rope*: \*tygi? May also be an abbr. form of tjogel, tjuggel, O.N. tygill. See tjogel, sb.

**tjolk, tjölg, tjölger, tjölk**, sb., see gjolg, gjolger, sb.

**\*tjordin**, sb., *thunder*. Acc. to Edm., who writes the word: tiordin. A.L.: teurdin. — Da. torden, c.

**tjub** [ʃüb, ʃö<sup>b</sup>], sb., *the deep; depths of the sea; deep morass*. Y<sup>h</sup>. [ʃüb], Wh. [ʃö<sup>b</sup>]. See djub, sb.

**\*tjug (tjog)**, sb. Acc. to Edm. "teugs" (pl.), "the thighs of a pair of breeches". Not further confirmed; prob. obs. For "eu" = jo, ju, see \*tjordin, sb. — The Shetl. form tjug (tjog) seems to be a mingling of O.N. þjó, n., and Eng. thigh (A.S. peoh, sb., id.). O.N. þjó would regularly have given \*sju [\*ʃū] in Shetl. Norn. — For a curious form troi, *thigh*, which poss. is the same word, see †troi, sb.

**tjugga**, sb., see tjoga<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**tjuggel**, sb., see tjogel, sb.

**tjunkels, tjunklins**, see tunkels.

**tjur** [ʃür], sb., *animal*. Fe<sup>e</sup>., Wh., Sk. For djur, sb., q.v.

to [tō], sb., *small, low point or tongue of land*, as a place-name, e.g. de øter and de inner To (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>.), *the outer and the inner point*. Also in L.Sc. "tae" [tē, tæ]: de Tae o' de Slidderins (Sa.), point of land, angling-rock. Occas. as the name of a rising rock, "de To" = "de Kokk" in Swinanness, U<sup>n</sup>. — Is in this latter sense O.N. tá, f., *toe*. Cf. No. taa, f., a) *toe*, b) *the outermost point of a ness* (R., Suppl.).

**tob** [tōb], vb., 1) *incessantly to carry on empty talk*; to sit tobin. 2) *to persist in a tiresome way in asking one for or about something, esp. something trifling*; to t. at ane. 3) *to grumble and scold continually*; to t. at ane, t. at a t'ing; to sit tobin. U. — Prop. no doubt to *behave oneself (to talk) like a fool*, with orig. implied sense of loquacity. In that case to be associated with No. and Sw. taap, tåp, n., Da. tåbe, c., a *fool*. See tobi, sb.

**tobi** [tōbi, tōbi, tobi], sb., nickname for *the cormorant*. Used also as a tabu-name in fishermen's lang. U.: [tōbi, tōbi]. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. [tōbi]. — Prob. the same word as No. taap, n., taape, m., Sw. tåp, n., Da. tåbe, c., a *fool*. This is confirmed by the foll. derivative, tobilingi. In Shetl. the word has an old secondary sense: *talkative being, one that is always talking or crying*; see tob, vb.

**tobilingi** [tō'bilɪŋ'gi], sb., nickname (tabu-name, sea-term) for *cormorant*, = tobi. Fe. tobilinti [tō'bilə'n'ti] is noted down in Y. and Fe. as a call-name for a child or cormorant. — tobilingi is no doubt Fær. tåpulingur, m., a *fool, simpleton*.

**tod** [tōd, tōd] and **todder** [tōdər

(tøder)], sb., *a low, whistling sound of the wind in the roof-opening or chimney*; a t. i' de lum. N.I. occas. (U.). — *tod* springs from O.N. \**pot*, n., *a howling; whistling*. *todder* seems to be a combination of *tod*, \**pot*, and O.N. *pytr*, m., *a noise, a whistling sound*, as the nom. sign -r in masc. occas. is found preserved in Shetl. in a fossilized state. Cf. *tød*, sb., in which *ø* is best explained from an orig. *y*. The form *død* (q.v.) with regular change *p* > *d* is more common than *tod*, *todder*. *tod* is preserved in the compd. *brim tod*, sb.

**tod** [tòd, tód] and **todder** [tòdər, tódər], vb., of the wind: *to produce a low, whistling sound in the roof-opening*; de wind is *todderin* [tòd'ərɪn] i' de lum. U. — Formed from *tod*, *todder*, sb., and not directly from O.N. *pjóta*, vb., *to howl; whistle*, etc.

**todd** [tòd], sb., *a tiny little person*; a t. o' a body, o' a f'ing. Fe., Y<sup>h</sup>. *tøddek* [tòdək, tódək]: Ai. The latter is noted down also in sense of *small thing (creature)*. — O.N. *tuttr*, m., *a dwarfish being, manikin (tom-thumb)*. Sw. dial. *tutte*, m., *a small boy*.

**toddek**, sb., see *todd*, sb.

**toddj** [tòdz], sb., *a dumpy person*. Fe. — No doubt to be classed with *tod*, sb.

**tødset** [tòd'set, tód'set (-sæt)], vb., *in pursuing an animal to drive it to a place where its capture is certain; to pursue, surround and catch an animal*; to t. a sheep or horse. U<sup>n</sup>. In Sa., Wests. is noted down a form *tødset* [tòdsæt] in sense of *to bring to bay by pursuing, to exhaust to extremity*; de yowe is *tødset*, *the ewe stands gasping and trembling, caught by the dog*; to be *tødset*, *to be quite exhausted*. — Poss. a \**potsetja*, \**setja* i' pot, with which may be compared

O.N. *sitja* i' pot, *to be in dread of being attacked?* (see Fr. under "pot"), and O.N. *pjóta*, vb., "pjóta á", in sense of *to attack one*.

†**tofri** [tòfri, táfri], adj., *abundant*. Du. Origin uncertain. For \**ut-ofri?* *that which is beyond the necessary?*

**toft** [táf], sb., *former site of a house*, corresponds in form to Eng. *toft*, sb., but springs in Shetl. from O.N. *topt* (and *tupt*), f. The word is often found in old place-names in various forms: a) *topt* [tòpt, tæpt], esp. as the first part of compd.: *Topte*-[tòptə-, tæptə-]; de *Toptens* [tòptəns] (Papa Stour), def. pl.: \**toptirnar*. b) *tupt* [topt]; de *Tuptategs* (Huland, U.): \**tupta(r)-teigar*; see \**teg*, sb. c) *toft* [táf]; *Toften* (Fe.): \**t* *toptum*. d) *taft* [taft]; de *Tafts*, de *Taftens*: \**toptirnar*; *Kolbenstaft* (Fe.): \**Kolbeins-topt*. *Taftitun* (F.I.): \**toptatún*. See Shetl. *Stedn.* pp. 158—159. "taft" is a L.Sc. form and more used in the colloq. language than "toft".

**tog<sup>1</sup>** [tòg], sb., *additional piece of wood for knee-timber (band) or "knee-timber-head", "knee-head" (q.v.), in a boat when the knee-timber or knee-timber-head is too short*. *tog*, "knee-tog [kní'tòg]" is noted down in Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). In other places: a) *twog* [twòg], *kneetwog* [kní'twòg], peculiar to Nm<sup>w</sup>., b) *tjog* [tjög], *oxter-tjog* [øk'stærtjög], peculiar to Ai., Wests. — As "tae", sb., *toe*, is found in a similar sense in the compd. *kraga-tae* (q.v.), and as the sound-combination *wo* [wō] in *twog* mainly points to an orig. *á*, *tog* (*twog*, *tjog*) prob. springs from O.N. *tá*, f., *toe*. *tog* then stands for \**to-ek* (in which -ek is the suffix), as *tug*, *a mound*, for \**tu-ek*, and *brug*, *a mound*, for \**bru-ek*.

**tog<sup>2</sup>** [tög], sb., a) *a very small ling* (Du.), b) *a full-grown but lean and poor ling* (Du<sup>w</sup>). See *tjog<sup>2</sup>*

[tjög], sb., which is the most common form, used esp. in sense a (Du.). To be classed with tog, vb.

**tog** [tög], vb., in ling-fishing near land: *to pull the fishing-line up and down, to and fro, to allure the fish*; **t.** for ling. Du. occas. (Du<sup>w.</sup>). — O.N. toga, vb., *to pull*. The form tjog [tjog, tjög], vb. (q.v.), is much more common, both in the above-given and in other senses. — O.N. tog, n., *a rope*, and \*tog, n., *a pulling*, etc., as well as several derivatives from "tog", are found in Shetl. only in forms with tj; see tjog<sup>2</sup> and<sup>4</sup>, tjoga<sup>1</sup>, tjogi, tjogel, sbs.

**togemø, tuggemø**<sup>1</sup> [tog'əmø, tog'əmø], sb., 1) *mist, thick haze*; dis is a **t.** or "misty track"; we cannot see de land (U.). More freq. used by comparison of a dense swarm of small flying creatures, such as a swarm of insects (gnats), a flight of birds, also by transference of a shoal of fish, in the exprs. a) "as t'ick as t.", with obscuration of the orig. meaning of the word, prop. *as thick as mist or heat-haze*, b) "like [lek] t."; dey 're comin' like t., e.g. a shoal of herrings (Y.). Next, without comparison: 2) a) *a dense flying swarm of insects or birds*, b) *shoal of fishes*, N.I. In U. also in the forms tiggamø [t'g'amø], tiggemø [t'g'əmø]. Y<sup>h.</sup>: [tog'əmø] and tjogemø, tjuggemø [tjog'əmø]. 3\*) *immature corn*. Y<sup>m.</sup> [tog'əmø]. 4) Occas. in the expr. "like t.", of work, which gets on well, noted down esp. of the hauling up of a fishing-line in a place where there is no current; to hail de lines like t.; shø (de line) is hailin' like t. Y<sup>h.</sup> [tog'əmø]. — \*poku-mói (or -módi? -móða?). The first part is O.N. poka, f., *fog, mist*. With the second part cf. No. moe, m., *heat-haze, mist*, Icel. móða, f., id.

**togemø, tuggemø**<sup>2</sup> [tog'əmø], sb.,

in the expr. "as tough [tjåx] as t.", of something which is very tough to chew (U<sup>s, w<sup>s</sup>), seems to be a mingling of the prec. word and No. tygja mo, *to chew froth*, Shetl. mu<sup>1</sup> (mø<sup>1</sup>), sb., *froth; saliva*.</sup>

**toig, toieg** [toi'g, toiög (táiög)], sb., *a small straw-basket*, esp. for holding meal and corn. N.I. and several places. Fo.: toieg and toi [tái]. In Fo. "de muckle (*the large*) toieg" denotes a basket for meal, while "de piri (*the small*) toieg" is a basket for eggs. — Orig. *a basket made of root-fibres*, \*táigi, m., or \*tágja for \*tægja, f. (from O.N. tág, f., *root-fibre*). No. taage, m., and tægja, f., *a basket (prop. made of root-fibres)*, Aa.

**toilkekast** [toi'l'kækast], sb., 1) *knack or art of carrying out something*, esp. negatively: he has nae ['no'] t. about it, *he has not the knack of how to do it*. 2) *odd behaviour or demeanour*; du has dee a t. U<sup>n.</sup> (Burrafirth). Corresponds in sense 1 to No. tøke (tøkje), \*tøeki, n., *faculty of doing a thing, grasp, knack*; but l in toilke complicates a direct deriv. from this word. toilke may then be a contraction of an orig. \*tiltøeki (or O.N. tiltaka, accus.: -tøku), *grasp*, etc., = No. tøke. Such a contraction may have taken place after the adding of the word kast, which in this case is L.Sc. cast, sb., *handiness, dexterity*. Cf. O.N. tiltak, n., *a taking hold of*, tiltaka (tiltekja), f., and tiltøeki, n., *undertaking*.

**toilter** [toi'ltər], sb., *a short, thick-set person*. Noted down as a nickname. Also as a nickname for an animal, such as a foal with short jaws. Du. — Prob. a \*tultr, and to be classed with No. tult, tuldr, tultr, m., *a bundle*.

**tointagg** [tointag], sb., noted down only in pl., tointaggs, *rags, tatters*,

in the expr. "hing i' tointaggs", *to hang in tatters*, of a garment. Y<sup>n</sup>. — A compd. Prob. a metaphor, denoting a *thorn*. The first part *toin*- is regularly developed from O.N. *þorn*, m., a) *thorn*, b) *thorn-bush*, *þyrnir*; cf. e.g. \**koin*-, \**konn*- from O.N. *korn*. The second part is No. *tagge*, *tagg*, m., *tack*. Sw. *törntagg*, *thorn of a thorn-bush*, of a *rose-bush*.

\***toitleg(t)**, adj., *comely, neat*. Only with the negative prefix: *u-*. See \**utoitleg*, adj.

**tokki-ho** [tók'ihō], **tukki-ho** [tok'ihō], sb., a species of *small shark*, *smooth dogfish*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Said to be the same kind of shark as the so-called *blindho* and *hotask*. — The first part *tokki* may, owing to the shark's slow, indolent movements (note the name *blindho*), poss. be associated with Sw. dial. *tåker*, sb., *one who is slow and sluggish in his (her) movements*. Or with O.N. *poka*, vb., *to move, advance slowly?* More probable, however, is a deriv. from \**tok*, with short *o*, corresponding to No. and Sw. "tok (*toke, toka*", a *fool*) with long *o* (mentioned under *tjoga*<sup>3</sup>, sb., *razor-bill* or *guillemot*). Another word with root-meaning *fool* is found as a *tabu*-name, sea-term for *ho*; see *golin*, sb.

†**tol**<sup>1</sup> [tōl, tō<sup>1</sup>], vb., is O.N. *pola* and Eng. (arch. or dial.) *thole*, vb., *to endure, suffer*. With the phrase "hit sall nae be tolin dee", *you shall pay for this*, cf. O.N. "eigi er pat polandi", *it cannot be tolerated*.

**tol**<sup>2</sup> [tō<sup>2</sup>], vb., *to pull up the fishing-line carefully and let it go down again repeatedly in order to allure the fish, esp. the ling, to take the bait*; comm. as vb. a. with "ling (fish)" as object: *t. de ling*. Du. — No doubt prop. *to entrap*, and to be classed with O.N. *tál*, f., *attempt to ensnare*, whence "tæla", vb., *to dupe, ensnare*, *tálsigi* (-segi), m., *bait*,

*tálsnara*, f., *a trap*; Icel. *tálar*, f. pl., *allurements, snares* (B.H.). *tol* then springs from a non-mutated \**tála*, as forms without *i*-mutation are fairly common in Shetl. Norn. The word is found also in Eng. dial. "toll" in sense of *to entice, allure, persuade*; but its restricted use in Shetl., where it is found only in fishermen's lang., makes its origin from O.N. more probable than from Eng. dial.

**tolbit** [tō<sup>1</sup>bit, -bæt; tō<sup>1</sup>bit, -bæt], sb., 1) *by-piece of anything; extra meal*. 2) *a gift*, jocularly or ironically. Fe. — Poss. No. *tolbite*, m., *a bite to appease hunger* (S.B. in Suppl. to R.). More prob., however, from \**tilbot* by vowel change, and to be referred to Icel. *tílbót*, f., *addition*, as the latter corresponds better to meaning 1 of Shetl. *tolbit*.

**tolem** [tōl'e<sup>o</sup>m], sb., *patience*; to *ha'e t. wi' onybody*. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. *pól*, n., and *pólinmæði*, f., id. The explanation of -em in Shetl. *tolem* is uncertain.

**tolfer**, sb., see *tilfer*, sb.

**tolin**<sup>1</sup> [tō<sup>1</sup>lin, tō<sup>1</sup>lin], adj., *patient, persevering; steady and somewhat slow*; *t. rooth, steady, moderate and persevering rowing*. — Is O.N. *pólinn*, adj., *persevering (strong), able to endure much*, though it is now comm. regarded as pres. part. of *tol*<sup>1</sup>, vb., Eng. \**thole*, vb. Icel. *pólinn* and *þolugr*, Fær. *tolin*, adjs., *patient, enduring*. No. *tolen*, *tolig* (*tolug*), adj., *patient, meek; moderate; persevering*.

**tolin**<sup>2</sup> [tō<sup>2</sup>lin], adj., of the edge of a knife: *very sharp*; *dat knife has a t. edge*. Nm. — Prob. from an orig. \**tal*-, the stem in O.N. *talga* and *telgja*, vb., *to carve, cut (in wood or stone)*.

**Tollegses, Toljegses** [tāl'ə(g)ses' (tō<sup>1</sup>'-), tō<sup>1</sup>'ə(g)ses', -səs', -sis], sb., in the foll.: a) *T.-e'en, the day or eve before St. Thorlak's day, the 22nd*

of December, and b) **T.-day**, *St. Thorklak's day, the 23rd of December*. In Fo.: Todleses-\*apta (ap) [tãd˚læsæs˚ap˚ta (-ap˚)], -e'en, *the day before St. Thorklak's day*, see \*apta, sb., and Todleses-\*dag [tãd˚læsæs˚dãg˚], -day, *St. Thorklak's day*, see \*dag<sup>1</sup>, sb. — Tollegses (Todleses) represents \*Tollegs (Todlegs)-mess by dropping of m. Icel. Þorláksmessa, No. (Nordl.) Tollaksmessa, Fær. Todlaksmessa, *St. Thorklak's day, the 23rd of December*. Fær. Todlaksmessuafan, *the 22nd of December*, and Todlaksmessudagur, *the 23rd of December*. Cf. Tammasmass-*apta* and Tammasmass-*dag* (*St. Thomas's day*) under \*apta, sb., and \*dag<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**tolli** [tõli, tõli] and **tulli** [tõli], sb., *a sheath-knife*, partly and prop. *a knife for whittling wood*, partly e.g. *a knife for cutting bait*; in fishermen's tabu-lang. comm. called skøni. A tolli (tulli), in contrast to a clasp-knife, cannot be closed. — tolli (tulli) is merely a first part of compd., as the second part, "knife", is dropped. O.N. talguknifr, m., *sheath-knife, used for carving in wood or stone* (O.N. talga, telgja, vb., *to carve in wood or stone*). tolli presupposes a form \*tãlg(u)- as in Icel. (á > o in Shetl. Norn); tulli presupposes a \*tõlgu-.

**tolt**, sb. and vb., **tolti**, adj., see tutt, tulti.

**tom** [tõm (tõ˚m), tõm, tom (tõm)], sb., (*snell*), *line, fishing-line*, esp.: a) *line of an angling-rod*, b) of a long-line: *one of the snells hanging from the main line*. [tõm]: N.l. and other places, Du. [tõm]: M. occas. [tom]: Sa., Wests., beside [tõm], and several places. [tõm] is rare and is found in the compd. "tõmi [tõmi]-keys" (U<sup>n</sup>. occas.), *implement for twisting of toms*, prop. the same as "brigidin-keys" (under

brigid, vb.). See under "tõmi-keys". A form tõm [tõm] is found in a couple of compds.: a) \*tõmrøs, sb., = \*tomrøs (q.v.); b) tõmi-keys, sb. pl. (q.v). — O.N. taumr, m., *rope, rein*, also *an angling-line* (Icel. taumur, No. taum, Fær. teymur, m.). Fær. teymur, *the lower end of a fishing-line, or a short line to which the hook is fastened* (Svabo). Eng. dial., L.Sc. tome, sb., *angling-line*.

**Tomas-mass**, sb., *St. Thomas's day, the 21st of December*. Comm. in the form "Tammass-mass" [tam˚asmas˚, -mäs˚]. For Tammasmass-\*apta, *the 20th of December*, and Tammasmass-\*dag, *the 21st of December*, see \*apta and \*dag<sup>1</sup>, sbs. — Icel. Tõmasmessa, No. (Mandal) Tomasnessa, Fær. Tummassessa, f., *the 21st of December*.

**tom** [tõm]-**biter** = onglabiter.

**\*tomrøs** [tom˚røs˚], sb., *a piece of string or line*. Also \*tõmrøs [tõm˚røs˚]. a t. till a \*fõngsnoro (*violin*). Conn. — For the first part see tom, sb. Might røs be Icel. ryskja, f., in "togryskja", *filament of wool?*

**tonga** [tõŋga], sb., *a small, tongue-shaped cake which is boiled* (Sa.); see tunga, sb.

**\*tongi** [tõŋgi (tãŋgi)], sb., *tongue of land, point*, prop. and esp. of a low tongue of land, similar to the common teng. In the form tongi now found only as a place-name, e.g. "de bred Tongi" and "de narrow Tongi" (de Hemtun, Fo.). de Tongi o' de Krossmels (Fe.). Tongan swarta [tõŋgan swa˚rtã] (south of South Wick, Uyea, Nm<sup>n</sup>.) may be \*tanginn svartu, accus.: \*tangann svartu, "the black tongue of land", but may also be another word (if the place is a high promontory) and be compared with "Tonga" (mentioned below). Barbergstonga [bã˚bãrstõŋga] (U<sup>w</sup>.): \*boðabergstangi; see ba<sup>1</sup>, sb. Tjõngi longi [tjõŋgi lõŋgi] (Onjefirth, Ai.):



\*tangi(nn) langi, and "Longatonga" [lɔŋˈgɑtɔŋˈgɑ (U<sup>c</sup>, near Muness. Fe<sup>w</sup>. Koppister, Y<sup>s</sup>): \*langi tangi, accus.: \*langa tanga, "the long tongue of land". Nestonga [nɛsˈtɔŋˈgɑ, Easter and Waster N. (W.Sw., Y.): \*nes-tangi. As the second part of compd. in place-names freq. abbr. to -tong [tɔŋ, tɔŋ]. In the colloq. lang., and mostly also in place-names, the form teng [tɛŋ, tɛŋ, tɛŋ] is used as the second (last) part. For the forms of place-names ending in -tong, alternating with forms in -tengi, see under teng, sb. — O.N. tangi, m., *tongue of land, (tong, low, narrow) point projecting into the sea.* — Shetl. to nga, to ng, in place-names, can only in a few cases be explained from O.N. tunga, f., *tongue.* As the name of patches of arable land, to nga, tongi, is mainly to be classed with No. tanga, ("taanga") in names of small pieces of land (N.G. III, p. 9), and Tonga [tɔŋˈgɑ, as the name of a high promontory (U<sup>w</sup>), is prob. also a \*tanga, which may be associated with O.N. tǫng, f., *rod; tongs;* see Sh. Stedn., p. 188. A tongi [tɔŋˈgi], noted down in Y<sup>n</sup>, in sense of *high, tongue-shaped point,* is more prob. a "tunga" or "\*tanga (\*tǫng)" than "tangi", as the latter, and also Shetl. teng (together with tongi), esp. denotes a low-lying point.

**tonkels**, sb. pl., *gills of a fish,* etc.; see tunkels, sb.

**tonn** [tɔn], sb., *air-bladder in a herring, sound;* covering the soft roe in the male fish and the spawn in the female fish. Sa., Wests. — Poss. to be associated with Sw. dial. tana, f., *sinew; tough, stretched-out mass, film (in fat or suet),* O.Sw. pan, *sinew,* G.L. (Ri.). But with t (not p) acc. to B. H. Icel. tan, f., *diaphragm,* similar to older Da. "tan".

**topp** [tɔp], sb., *a drop, a small quantity of liquid* (C.); see tipp, sb.

**toppin**, sb., see tippin, sb.

**tordivel** [tɔrˈdivɛl, tɔrˈdivɛl], sb., *the dung-beetle,* scarabæus stercorarius. U<sup>n</sup>. Also tordiel [tɔrˈdiɛl], and by abbr.: torr [tɔr(r)] (U.). — O.N. tordýfill (tord-), m., *dung-beetle.* No. tordyvel, tordivel, Sw. tordyvel. A.S. tordwifel (tord, *filth*).

**torfi** [tɔrˈfi, tɔrˈfi], vb., of the air, sky: *to become overcast with small, dense clouds;* t. ower; he (de sky) is torfin ower. Mostly in perf. part., torft ower; he (de sky) is torft ower. See the foll. word.

**torfiet** [tɔrˈfiɛt (tɔrˈfiɛt)] and **torfi** [tɔrˈfi, tɔrˈfi], adj., of the air, sky: *overcast with small, dense, grey clouds* (partly dark and light clouds intermingled); a t. sky. comm. In Sa., Wests. noted down also in the forms turfi [tɔrˈfi] and torpi [tɔrˈpi], in U. also turft [tɔrˈft, tɔrˈft]. — torfiet, etc., presuppose an old \*tɔrf-ótr from \*tarfi-. Cf. No. tarv, m., and tarve [\*tarfi], m., *small, gathering cloud* (prop. *rag, tatter*), and "tarvutt", adj., *covered with small, scattered clouds* (Aa.).

**tori** [tɔri], sb., 1) *part of a sheep hung up to dry;* partly and esp. a quarter, partly the half of a sheep. Fo. (Wests.). 2) *dried (wind-dried) ray.* Sa., Wests. Phrase: "as dry as a t.", of something very dry and hard. 3) by comparison: *a bony animal, esp. a sheep;* a puir t. Ai., Wests. 4) *scarecrow,* = brori, rori. Sa. — tori is no doubt a non-mutated form, \*pár(i), and the same word as O.N. pæri, n., *the lower part of the breast, the brisket,* = skamrif, prop. *the short ribs;* esp. in sheep: sauðar-pæri. In Icel. (Mod. Icel.) also: *a thick piece of meat from a slaughtered animal;* B.H.: pætur, f. pl.

**toriben** [tɔrˈriβen], sb., *bone of a slaughtered animal (calf, sheep, pig) with very little meat upon it; dry bone.* Wests. (Sa.). N.I. (Y., Fe.). From the prec. word in sense 1.

**tork** [tò'rk], sb., *a big, stout person*. Conn. See under *dorg* (dork), sb.

**torkasott**, see *torkasott*, sb.

**torket** [tò'rkæt], adj., properly perf. part., *constipated*; to be **t.**, *to be constipated*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Prop. *dried up*, perf. part. of a \**tork* (\*turk), vb. (not noted down), from O.N. *purka*, vb., *to dry*. A form *turk* [to'rk]- is found in the compd. *turkasott*, sb.

**torpi**, see *torfet*, *torfi*, adj.

**torren** [tòr(r)æn, tòr<sup>o</sup>n], adj., *irritated, ill-tempered, angry*. \*tyrrinn. See the more common form *tirren*.

**tortet** [tá'rtæt], sb., *a rag, tatter*, esp. in pl., *torters*, in the expr. "i' *torters*", *in tatters*; *riven* (torn) *i' torters*. Nm. A form *tarter* [ta'r-tæt], "i' *tarters*", is noted down in Y<sup>h</sup>. — *torters* has arisen from an older \**totrers* by metathesis of *t* and *r*. Cf. O.N. *tøturr*, m., *a rag, tatter*, in pl.: *tøtrar*, and No. *totra*, f., *a rag, patch*, pl.: *totror* (*tottrur*). The singular form *tortet* is no doubt formed in accordance with the more common pl. form. *tarter* seems to be a comb. of *tortet* and Eng. *tatter*, sb.

\***torvkro**, see the foll. word.

\***torvkro** [tòr'krø], sb., *a small enclosure for the piling up of peats*. Sk. In S.Sh. (Conn., Du.) in a somewhat diverging sense: \**torvkro* [tòr'krø] = the now common "peat-nook", *corner in "de but" (the kitchen and living-room), where the peats are piled up and kept*. — \**torf*-(kró), from O.N. *torf*, n., *peat*. For the second part see *krø*<sup>2</sup> and *kru*, sbs. The current name for the enclosure is now "peat-skjo"; see *skjo*, sb.

**torvsker** [tòskær, tòskær (tåskær), tòskær (tòskær)], sb., *implement used in peat-cutting, a narrow spade*. comm. The spade is shaped in an angle, having a vertical main blade

and a horizontal cross-blade. In this way a single cut does the work of two of an ordinary spade. [tòskær], now the most common form of pronunc., alternates (e.g. in N.I.) with [tòskær]; [tòskær, tåskær] alternate with [tòskær], e.g. in Conn.; [tòskær]: Du. and other places. — O.N. *torfskeri*, m., *peat-spade*.

**tos**<sup>1</sup> [tos], vb., *to shake up*; to **t.** op de *fedders* ['feathers'] o' de *bed*. N.I. (Y., Fe.). — Association with a) No. *tosa*, vb., *to unravel, to pick to pieces*, or b) Shetl. *tos*<sup>2</sup>, vb., or c) Eng. *toss*, vb., is not clear. Eng. *toss* is pronounced [tòs] in Shetl.

**tos**<sup>2</sup> [tos, tós (tös)], vb., 1) *to rustle faintly, to produce a rustling sound*, esp. by stirring up or working with straw; to **t.** t'rough de *strae*, among de *strae*, almost = *bos*, vb. U<sup>n</sup>. [tos]. 2) of the wind: *to blow slightly, to begin to blow*; comm.: [tós]. he is *tosin* [tòsin] ut o' him, *it is beginning to blow*. In this sense is noted down in Y<sup>h</sup>.: [tós, tósin]. — \**posa*? Cf. (esp. with *tos* 1) No. *tosa* (o'), *tusa* (u'), vb., *to rustle, to produce a faint (rustling) sound*, e.g. when walking on hay or dry moss. In a similar sense No. *tysja*, vb., *to rustle, to make a noise* (O.N. *pysja*, vb., *to rush*). With *tos* 2 cf. besides Sw. dial. *tåsa*, vb., *to roar, boom*, esp. of the sea (Ri.), and Fær. *tysa*, *tysja*, [tísa, tísjá], vb., *to roar, rush, gush*, etc., from O.N. *pysja*. No. *tos*, n., a) *soft murmur* (of the sea), b) *murmur* (of talk). Fær. *tosa*, vb., a) *to hum*, b) *to talk*. See *tusk*<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**toskarø** [tòs'karø, tòs'kærø], sb., *violent quarrelling*; der 'r a **t.** atween yon *twaa*. U<sup>n</sup>, bu. Edm. has "tushkarrue, a confused struggle". — A compd. The second part *rø* (as in *villarø*, *foolish talk*) is no doubt to be classed with *rød*<sup>1</sup>, vb. 4, *to twaddle*. The first part may

then be O.N. *pausk*, n., *noise*, or the cognate No. *tusk*, n., *noise*. The root-meaning of the word consequently: *noisy talk*. The meaning given by Edm. certainly agrees with Icel. *tusk*, n., *tussle*, *scuffle* (O.N. *tuska*, vb., *to thrust*, *scuffle*); but the second part *rø* then complicates the explanation. The meaning "confused struggle" (if Edm.'s explanation be correct) has prob. been developed later from the meaning *quarrel*.

**tosker**, sb., see *torvsker*, sb.

**tott** [tåt, tåt], sb., *a tuft*, *lock of hair*; a *t.* o' hair. Conn. — O.N. *pátrr*, m., *tuft*, *part*, *a single strand of a rope*. — Much more common than *tott* is now the form "tate" [tet (tet)], which is L.Sc., and used in Shetl. in sense of a) *tuft*, *wisp*, *lock*, b) *a single strand of a rope*. L.Sc. "tate" acc. to Jam.: a) *a small portion* (not liquid), b) *lock of hair*. For *tott* in the compd. *halltott*, sb. and adj., see that word.

**townet**, **townet** [təunet, -nət], sb., *preparation of wool for worsted; carding and spinning*. Also by widened use of the word: *laborious work*. — \*tónaðr. Cf. No. and Sw. dial. *tonad*, m., a) *worsted*; *flax*, *hemp* (*prepared or to be prepared*), b) No. (E.Norw., N.Gbr.) *tonad*: *wool to be made into worsted* (R.). Deriv. of O.N. *tó*, n., *uncleaned wool or flax*. Shetl. *tou-*, *tow-*, for \**tu-* prob. by infl. of Eng. *tow*, sb. See *tu*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

\***tovi-rovin**, \***tuvi-rovin** [tōvi rōvən, tovi rōvin, tōvi rōvin, tovi rōvin, rōvən], sb., *a small, detached, ragged cloud*, esp. in pl., *tovi* (tuvi)-*rovins*, of a gathering of such clouds. All the given phonetic forms are from Bressay (Br.). — \*pófa-rófa, f., *rag of cloud*. The first part is No. *tove*, m., *small cloud*, prop. *a tuft*, *wisp* (Aa.), O.N. *pófi*, m., *felt*. The second

part is O.N. *rófa*, f., *vertebral part of a tail*, No. *rova*, f., a) *tail* (Aa.), b) *a strip*, e.g. of field (R.). — Another word in Br. for small, detached clouds is (was) *kobbi-robbis* (*robbis* for \**rovis*), q.v. Other names are: *cats'-krammek*s, *kattirams*, and now also comm.: *mares' tails*.

**traf** [traf], sb., collect.: *rags*, *tatters*; *old*, *frayed*, *tangled material*, e.g. of old, feazed ropes, lines; *oakum*; "t-t-reads". U<sup>n</sup>. — No. *trav*, n., collect., *frayed*, *ragged mass*, *tatters*. O.N. *traf*, n., is recorded only in pl., *trøf*, in sense of *fringes*, prop. *rags*. Cf. *trav*, sb., which is used in a sense partly deviating from *traf*.

**trag**<sup>1</sup> [trāg], **tragg**<sup>1</sup> [trag], sb., 1) *small pieces of fish used for bait in fishing*, esp. of an inferior kind: *bait from certain kinds of fish*, such as *ling* (*cod*), *tusk*, *halibut*, in contrast to *herring*, *small coalfish* or *haddock*. The last-named, esp. the *herring*, is considered to be the best bait and is called "sweet-bait". This explanation is reported from Nm<sup>n</sup>. In Wh., where the word is esp. used as opposed to bait from *herring*, *tragg* also denotes *not quite fresh bait*, e.g. from a young coalfish. Also in a wider sense: 2) *bait of different, casual kinds, mixed and not quite good*. Occas. in the compd.: *t.-bait*. Noted down in Wh. and Nm<sup>n</sup>. in sense 1 (which no doubt is the orig. one), and in Fe. in sense 2. **tragg** [trag]: Wh.; Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). **trag** [trāg]: Fe. — Can be referred to No. *trege*, m., *a fibre*; *sinew*; *small muscle* (Aa.).

**trag**<sup>2</sup> [trāg], **tragg**<sup>2</sup> [trag (trāg)], sb., *trash*, *waste*. **tragg** is the most common form. From Sa., Wests., is reported **tragg** [trag] in sense of *rubbish*, and from Conn. **tragg** [trag] of *carcass*, *remains of a dead animal*. The word is found in the forms

trag (tragg), trakk, tregg, in the compd. ramatrag (-trakk, -tregg), q.v. — O.N. þrekk, m., *filth*. See under truck, sb.

**traggel** [trægəl], sb., *mire, mud, muddle*; in a **t. o'** dirt, in a **t. o'** gutter (*mud*). Ai. (Clousta). Deriv. of tragg, sb., *trash, waste*. For the ending -el cf. H. G. dreckeln, vb., to *rake in dirt*, from dreck, m., *dirt, filth*.

**trakk** [trak], sb., 1) *a tramping, stamping*, 2) *a path, esp. one trampled by cattle*. — \*traðk, prop. (*firm*) *treading*. To be classed with trakk, vb. Approaches in sense 2 to Eng. track, sb. In sense of *series of footprints in snow*, = trod and brød, Shetl. trakk may be both O.N. \*traðk and Eng. track.

**trakk** [trak], vb., to (*tread*) *tramp, stamp*. "what du trakks!" N.l. — \*traðka. No. and Fær. trakka, vb., to *tread, tramp, stamp, trudge*. See trokk<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**tralek** [trælək], sb., *a slow, untidy person*. M. occas. — Poss. for \*dralek; see dral, vb., and tralset, adj. Prob. a comb. of dral and Eng. trail, vb.

\***tralfangin**, see trälfangin, sb.

**tralset** [tralsæt], adj., *slow and untidy*. M. occas. — May be the same word as dralset, dralsket, adj., *that moves slowly and lazily*, as a change d > t is found occas. when initial. tralset may be associated with tralek, sb.

†**trammi** [trami], sb., paraphrase for *spinning-wheel* in a riddle; **t.** at de wa' ['wall']. Fo. — Poss. No. tram [\*pram-], m., in sense of *a scaffolding*. Or L.Sc. tram, sb., *a beam, etc.*, Sw. dial. tromm, m., *log of wood?*

**tramsek** [tra'msək], sb., *rag, tatter, old scrap of stuff*. tramseks, pl., partly of *ragged clothes*. U<sup>n</sup>., Y<sup>n</sup>. — trams- may represent \*travs-

and be No. trafse, m., *rag, patch*, with change vs (fs) > ms in Shetl. Cf. tremms and trimms, sbs., = trefs, trivs, sbs. trams- may, however, also be No. trasm, n., *something frayed, rags* (R.), from tras- (No. trasa, f., trase, m., *rag*), with regular metathesis of s and m in Shetl.

**trang** [traŋ], adj., *close-fitting, tight*, esp. of clothes. 2) *very restricted or limited, not having freedom to move*. 3) *laborious, difficult*, esp. *difficult or heavy to pull*, e.g. a line, rope. U. — O.N. þrøngr (\*þrang-), adj., a) *narrow, tight*, b) *constricting; difficult*. No. trong (traang), adj., *narrow, tight*, also *difficult, troublesome, scant*. — In sense of *busy* the word is L.Sc. thrang, adj.

**trapp** [trap], sb., *ledge, step*, esp. in pl., trapps: *a series of steps or small ledges in a steep mountain facing the sea*; trapps i' de banks. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — No. trapp, f., *a ledge in a mountain-side* (R.). Cf. O.N. prep, n., *a ledge*. — In a more gen. sense, *ladder*, the Shetl. word is L.Sc. trap, sb., in the same sense. — In a few Shetl. place-names is found a form tripp [trep], denoting *ledge in steep ground*, and springing from O.N. þrep; thus: de Tripps (north of Rønis voe, Nm.); Tripphul [trepwól, -wəl] (N.), a hill with ledges: \*þrep-hóll.

**trav** [träv], sb., collect.: *old, worn-out, useless things which are thrown away; trash, refuse*. More rarely träv [träv]. Used occas. promiscuously with tragg and truck, sbs., but no doubt orig. had a more restricted meaning: *rags, tatters; old, worn-out clothes*. — No. trav, n., collect.: *frayed, ragged mass (or state), tatters* (R.), trave, m., *rag, scrap of stuff* (Aa.). O.N. traf, n., in pl. only, *trøf, fringes*, prop. *rags* (trefja, vb., to *tear into fringes*). See traf, sb.

**trav** [träv], vb., of animals: to *root*

about in the fodder, not caring to eat it; to **t.** i' de sheaf, i' de corn, i' de hay. Br. — Prop. no doubt to *unravel*, and to be classed with the prec. word. Shetl. non-mutated form, corresponding to O.N. trefja, No. trevja, vb., to *unravel*.

**travin** [trāvin] and more commonly **travi** [trāvi], adj., in a state of decomposition, partly decomposed, esp. of food, such as fish and meat; half-sour or curdled, of milk (almost = strobbet). — Represents dravin, adj., q.v.

**träfs, träfsek**, see trefs, sb.

**träks**, vb., see treks, vb.

**trälfangin, träilfangin** [träl'faŋ'gin], sb., an odd-looking, undersized (square-built) person, partly with implied idea of malicious disposition. Fe. Later and more corrupted form: \*träifangel [träifaŋ'gel] (Fe. and Y. occas.). — Prop. "thrall-prisoner" = prisoner of war, made a "thrall", O.N. \*prælfangi, m. (præll, m., "thrall", slave); def. form: \*prælfanginn.

**träv**, sb., see trav, sb.

**†read, "trid"** [tred (trid)], sb., prop. *thread*, used in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea in sense of *fishing-line*. Y<sup>h</sup>. See \*tro<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**tree** [tri, tri], sb., corresponds in sense of *wooden materials* to O.N. tré, n., and Eng. dial. tree, sb., *wood*. In sense of *mast* more rarely used, and belonging to boat-fishermen's lang. at sea, Shetl. "tree" is old and = O.N. tré, n., *mast* (siglutré). In the compd. "trenel", "tre-nail", *wooden nail*, however, tre is pronounced [trē] and is O.N. tré.

**†ree-britjin**, see britjin, sb.

**trefs** [træfs], sb., collect.: *rags, tatters*; to be in a t., to be in rags (Fe., Wests.). Sa.: trefs and träfs [träfs]. Ai.: trefs and tremms [træ'ms]. Also *ragged, untidy state, disorder*; to be in a trefs (tremms): Ai. de

sheaf is a' ['all'] in a t., the sheaf is very badly tied, so that the ears and straw-ends stick out in all directions (Sa.). trefsek [træfsæk], with the variant träfsek [träfsæk], is noted down in Fo. in sense of *tangled knot or mass*. tremsek [træ'msæk] (q.v.), rag (U. or W.). — i-mutated derivative of \*traf; see trav and tramsek, sbs. No. trefs, m., rag, tatter (R.). träfs, träfsek, may also be \*trafs-; No. trafs, n., fringes (something frayed), and traipse, m., rag, piece of stuff. The Shetl. form of pronunc. "[trevs]" may be a trefs = trefs, but no doubt ought more prob. to be normalized to trivs; q.v.

**träfsek**, see trefs, sb.

**träfset** [træfsət], adj., *ragged, tattered, untidy*. Wests. Sa.: träfset and träfset [träfsət]. Ai.: träfset and tremset [træ'msət]. — No. tref-sutt, adj., *frayed at the edges* (R.). Cf. trivset, adj.

**†trek** [træ'ek], **trekk** [træk], vb., to *trudge, to walk about idly*; see trok, vb.

**†treks** [træks], vb., 1) vb. a., to *trail something behind one*; kwat is du treksin behint dee? Sa. 2) vb. n., to *drag oneself along*; in jest or mockery: to set out; kwar is du gaun ['going'] treksin till? where are you going? Sa. Also träks [trä'ks], in both senses. Sa. — Appears to be a comb. of a \*trekk, L.Germ. trekken, Da. trække, and drags, vb., to *trail*, No. dragsa.

**†trel** [trē<sup>3</sup>], sb., a person who executes menial or dirty work. Freq. in the expr. "a t. o' dirt". — May be O.N. præll, m., a "thrall", slave, of which trel is a phonetic development in Shetl.; but the meaning points to an association with L.Sc. trail, sb., *dirty woman* (Jam.).

**tremms**, sb., see trefs, sb.

**tremsek** [træ'msæk], sb., a rag, something trailing behind one in

walking; esp. in pl., tremseks. W.? U.? — dim. form of tremms; see trefs, sb.

**trenel, tre-nail** [trənəl], sb., *wooden nail*, esp. for joining boat-boards together. U. — \*trénagli. Sw. trånagel, c., a *plug*. The pronunc. of the second part has become obscured in Shetl. The first part tre, however, has long e, similar to O.N. tré. Uncompounded the Eng. form "tree" [tri, tri] is used. Eng. treenail.

**trentlet** [trɛ'ntlɛt (trɛ'ntlɛt)], adj., 1) of a person: *lanky and having an ungraceful gait*. 2) of clothes, esp. those of a woman, e.g. a petticoat, skirt: *tight, close-fitting, that gives a slender figure*. N. Occas. trintlet [trɛ'ntlɛt]: N. — Prop. no doubt like a *stake or pole*. Cf. No. trandle, m., *cleft stick, somewhat thicker than a hedge-stake* (R.), Sw. dial. trenta, f., = trinna, f., trind, m., *hedge-stake*. Associated with No. trinta, vb., L.Sc. trindle, trintle (Eng. trundle), vb., Da. trind, adj., *cylindrical*. trentlet 1 may also allude to rolling gait.

**trett** [trɛt], adv. and interj., used in Fo. as an exclamation in address: *well!* etc. "t., bridder ['brother']!" = weel ['well'], bridder! — Prop. no doubt "to return to the subject", "as we were saying", and another form of trott (used in Fe. in a diverging sense), from O.N. prátt, adj. in neut. and adv., *persistent, frequent*, inter alia of repeated mention of someone or something. From Fe. is reported "Tra(w) [trā], bridder!", corresponding to "Trett, bridder!" "thra(w)" is a L.Sc. form; see Jam. trett, like trott, has lost its pregnant meaning in Shetl.

**tretti** [trɛti], numeral, *thirty*, = No. tretti (O.N. þrír tigr, þrjátigi), L.Sc. thretty.

**trettin** [trɛtən, trɛtɪn], numeral, *thirteen*. O.N. þrettán, L.Sc. thretene, id.

**trettind** [trɛtənd, trɛtɪnd], ordinal numeral, *thirteenth*. t. [trɛtɪn] day, *the thirteenth day after Christmas, Epiphany*, = O.N. þrettándi dagr. t. night, *the night before "t. day"*, = Fær. trettanda nátt, mentioned in tales of superstition. — O.N. þrettándi, L.Sc. thretteint (Jam.), id.

**trev** [trɛv (trɛʷv)], sb., *a score of sheaves, "thrave"*; comm. two dozen sheaves. Two antiquated forms with a: \*traf [tráf], \*trav [trāv], are found beside trev in the expr. trafa njafa [trafa njāfa, njāfa], trava njava [trāva njāva, njāva] = *treva neva* [trēva nēva], *thrave in the fist*, \*přafa í nefa, in a verse from Kwarf, S.Sh., reported by J. I. (Skjere, skjere, Skulma - - -; see *Introd., Fragments of Norn*). — O.N. přafi, m., *a heap of two dozen sheaves*. No. treve, Eng. (dial.) thrave, threave, sb., id. — In sense of *flock, leash*, esp. *a leash of hounds*, "a trev o' dogs", the word is most prob. L.Sc. thraif, thrave, sb., which not only means *two dozen of sheaves*, but also *a considerable number* (Jam.).

**trevs, treset, trevsi**, see trivs-.

**trid** [trɪd, trɪd], vb., *to go quickly, to make headway*; see trit, vb.

**trid** [trɪd], ordinal numeral, also, sb., *the third*; trids o' kin, *relatives in the third generation*. A form tridjek [trɪdʒɛk] is noted down in Y<sup>n</sup>. in a special sense: *the third landmark which, in finding a fishing-ground, is brought into line with two other marks*, in fishermen's lang.: "twaa cam' op till de tridjek" (Y<sup>n</sup>). — O.N. þriði, ordinal number, *the third*. tridjek springs from the form "þriðja", in this case to be regarded as neut., words such as "mið, merki, ýti" (*landmark*) being understood. L.Sc. thrid, *the third*.

**trifl** [trɪfʷl], vb., *to grope in the dark, to fumble*. C. See the more common trivl, vb.

**trift** [trɪft], sb., *properly activity*,

*enterprise*, used locally in a special sense: *manufacture of wool*. From this word *trifter* [triftər] is derived in sense of *a capable worker with wool*.

**trilset** [trø'lsət], adj., *untidy in dress, ragged* (N.Roe); see *trolsket*, *trolset*, adjs.

**trimpel** [tri'mpəl]-*tree*, sb., *splinter-bar*, belonging to a plough. Conn. — Cf. No. *truml*, Sw. dial. *trummel*, m., *stick; cylinder*.

**trims** [tri'ms], sb. (collect.), *rags, tatters; ragged and untidy state*, esp. of dress; in a t. U. (or W.). — \*trifs-, *a rag, tatter*. See *trefs* (trem)s) and *trivs*, sbs.

**trims** [tri'ms], vb., *to trail rags and tatters behind one in walking; hwar is du gaun wi' a' dy claes trimsin efter dee? where are you going with all your clothes trailing after you?* U. (or W.). — Prob. for \*trivs. No. *trifsa*, vb., *to wear into rags* (R.). See *trivs* and *trefs* (trem)s), sbs.

†**trindlins** [trindlins], sb. pl., *remains of dough, sticking to the hands in kneading bread, scraped off and mixed with the meal*. Fe. — Poss. the same word as *trintel*, sb. 1. Note, however, Eng. dial. (Derbyshire) *trindlins*, sb. pl., *small pieces of coal*. Eng. *trindle*, vb., *to roll*, etc.

**trink** [tri'ŋk (tre'ŋk)] and **trinki** [tre'ŋki, tri'ŋki], sb., 1) *a cleft*, esp. in a *rocky coast*, *gjo* (S.Sh.). Also 2) *a narrow passage between houses* (Wests. occas.). In this latter sense noted down only in the form *trinki*, which is also the most common form in sense 1. — The word seems to be a merging of an old O.N. \*prøng-, \*prøngka, *a narrow place, passage, cleft*, with L.Sc. *trink* = Eng. *trench*, sb., in Scottish also *a narrow waterway*. The conjecture that Shetl. *trinki*, although L.Sc. in form, may have arisen from O.N., is supported

by No. *trongka*, f., *narrow place* (R.), *trang* and *trong*, f., *trange*, m., *a cleft, defile* (R.), partly by Shetl. *trinki*, adj., *narrow* = *trang*, O.N. *prøngr*, adj.

**trinki** [tre'ŋki (tri'ŋki)], adj., *narrow*, esp. of a cleft, fissure, in the coast; a t. *gjo* (*a deep ravine*). — O.N. *prøngr*, adj., *narrow*. A change ng > nk is not uncommon in Shetl. Norm. See *trang*, adj.

**trintel** [trɛ'ɪntəl, trɛ'ɪntəl], sb., 1) *a trifle, fragment, left over*. Y<sup>h</sup>. [trɛ'ɪntəl, trɛ'ɪntəl]. 2) *untidily and carelessly dressed person*. Y<sup>h</sup>. [trɛ'ɪntəl]. — Different words? See *drintel*<sup>2</sup>, sb., and *trintl*, vb., esp. concerning *trintel*, sb. 2. In sense 1 *trintel*, sb., is poss. the same word as Dut. *trunel*, n., *trifle*.

**trintl**, **trintel** [tri'ntəl, trɛ'ɪntəl, trɛ'ɪntəl, trɛ'ɪntəl], vb., 1) *to walk slowly and loiteringly, to slouch; to geng trintlin, to com' trintlin behind*. 2) a) *to gad about, to visit neighbours to get some news*, b) *to potter about without really doing any work; to geng trintlin about*. Fe., Y<sup>h</sup>., Nm<sup>p</sup>. (N.Roe). Meaning 2 b is noted down esp. in Fe. (Fe<sup>w,h</sup>). [tri'ntəl]: N.Roe. The other forms of pronunc. are characteristic of Fe. and Y<sup>h</sup>. [trɛ'ɪntəl]: Y<sup>h</sup>. occas.]. Pres. part.: [tri'ntlin, trɛ'ɪntlin, trɛ'ɪntlin, trɛ'ɪntlin]. — See *drintel*, vb., with which *trintel* partly corresponds in meaning, and of which it is poss. only another form.

**trintlet**<sup>1</sup> [trɛ'ɪntlət, trɛ'ɪntlət], adj., 1) *dawdling; slouching*. 2) *pottering about without really doing any work; a pair t. body*. Y<sup>h</sup>. — To be classed with the prec. word. See *drintlet*, adj.

**trintlet**<sup>2</sup> [tri'ntlət, trɛ'ɪntlət], adj., 1) of a person: a) *lanky*, b) *thinly dressed*. 2) of dress, esp. skirt: *narrow, close-fitting; a t. skirt*. dress. Sa. Parallel form to *trintlet*, adj., q.v.

**trist** [trist (trøst)], vb., 1) vb. a., *to press, squeeze*; to t. atween de hands; he tristed [tristəd (trøstəd)] de water ut o' it; to t. kirn-milk. comm. 2) vb. a., a) *to wring, twist*, esp. *to wring a bird's neck*; to t. aff a ful's neck, to t. aff a hen's head. b) t. de face, *to make faces* (N.I.). 3) vb. n., fig.: *to pinch, gripe*, esp. of griping pain in the stomach or bowels; de guts is ['are'] tristin. — O.N. þrýsta, vb., *to press, squeeze; force, compel*.

**trit** [trit], vb., *to go quickly, to make headway*; "dere shø ['she'] trits", of a fast-sailing boat. Also trid [trid]; "dere shø trids". — O.N. trýta, vb., *to trudge about busily* (Fr.). Icel. tríta, vb., *to be turned round* (B.H.).

**tritl** [trit<sup>l</sup>], vb., *to trip, step lightly*; to geng tritlin [tritlɪn] alang. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Fær. trítla, vb., *to step lightly*. Icel. trítla, vb., *to step about lightly* (E.J.), *to be rolled round* (B.H.).

**triv** [triv], sb., *rag, tatter; old, worn-out piece of stuff; material of little value*, e.g. an old sack used instead of a flaki (*plaited straw-mat*), placed under the pack-saddle of a horse. "ony ['any'] auld t." Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Cf. No. treve, m., *small rag, tatter* (R.), trísa, f., *ragged piece of stuff, tatter* (Aa., R.), and Shetl. trivs, sb.

\***triv** [trív], vb., *to catch hold*, recorded in a sea-verse, tabu-verse, recited by Fetlar fishermen at mackerel-fishing in order to get the fish to take the bait. \*triv i [trívi]! *catch hold!* see under \*riv<sup>1</sup>, vb. — O.N. þrifa, vb., *to grip, grasp*.

**trivl, trivel** [triv<sup>l</sup>, trivəl], sb., *rag, tatter*. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. trefill, m., *rag, tatter*. i in trivl may be due to infl. of trivs, sb.

**trivl** [triv<sup>l</sup>], vb., *to grope, fumble*. comm. Pres. part.: [trivlɪn]. —

O.N. þrífla, vb., *to feel one's way, to grope*.

**trivs** [trevs], sb., collect.: *rags, tatters*; de claes (*the clothes*) is 'a hingin' in a t. Fe. — No. trísa, f., *ragged piece of stuff, tatter*. Cf. Fær. trevsi, m., *rag, tatter*. In a similar sense trims, sb., q.v.

**trivset** [trevsət], adj., *ragged, tattered; untidy and careless in one's dress*. Fe. and several places. From trivs, sb. Cf. Fær. trevsutur, adj., *frayed; ragged*.

**Trivsl** [trevsi], sb., nickname for a) *a ragged person*, b) *an untidily-dressed person*. Fe. See the two prec. words.

\***tro**<sup>1</sup> [trō], sb., *thread*, in a line of a lost Norn verse. Y<sup>n</sup>. See Introd., p. CX. — O.N. þráðr, m., *thread*.

**tro**<sup>2</sup> [trō (trō<sup>n</sup>)], sb., 1) *desire, great longing*; to ha'e a t. efter a t'ing (Fo.: trō); der' wer' a great t. upon him, *he had a great longing, an ardent desire* (L.: trō<sup>n</sup>). N.I. occas.: [trō] and trog [trōg]. From Y<sup>n</sup>. is reported a form trud [trūd] in sense of *desire, longing, or seeking for a place*, esp. of cattle seeking a place where they are accustomed to get their fodder; "de craeturs (animals) had a great trud upo dat place". 2) *a place where a clear profit or a good haul may be expected*, esp. on the sea: *a good fishing-ground*; de boat is gane upon an idder ['other'] t. Y<sup>n</sup>. [trō]. — O.N. þrá, f., *a longing, yearning*, No. traá, f.: *aspiration, striving*. trud points back to a form \*þrō.

**tro** [trō], vb., *to have a great desire for, to be bent on getting, something; to long for*; to t. efter onyt'ing; occas. of human beings, but mostly of animals; de coo is troin [trōin] efter her meat, efter de kail (*the cabbage*); de coo is troin for de calf ta'en awaa. Wests. The examples given are from Sa.



The forms *trud* [trūd] and *trød* [trød] (esp. the former) are reported from Y<sup>n</sup>. in the same sense. — O.N. *prá*, vb., *to long for, to yearn*. *trud* seems to presuppose a \**prǫ*, vb., = *prá*. Cf. *trog*<sup>1</sup>, and *trun*, vbs.

†*trod*, *trodd* [trød, tråd; tröd], sb., 1) *trail, track; a track formed by footprints, esp. of an animal, de t. o' a baess* ['beast']. Often of *footprints in snow*. N.I. [trød, tråd], in which the word replaces *brød*, sb., which is more common outside N.I. 2) *remains of a carcass found in the out-field; de t. o' a baess; noted down with the pronunc. [tröd]*. Nm.? — O.N. *troð*, n., Eng. dial. (L.Sc.) *trod*, s., *a tread, footstep*, Eng. \**trode*, \**trod*, sb., *footprints, track*. Sw.dial. a) *tråd*, n., *footprints left by people or animals*, b) *trad*, m., a) *footprints*, β) *a road formed on ice or snow by trampling or driving*. It is doubtful whether Shetl. *trød* 2 is the same word as *trod* 1. *tragg* is found in the same sense as *trod* 2; see *trag*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

*trod*, *trodd* [(trød) tråd], vb., *to tread firmly, to trample; de kye is trod(d)in de land, trod(d)in ower de land, the cows are trampling up the ground*. Fe. — O.N. *troða*, vb., *to tread*.

*trog*<sup>1</sup> [trög], vb., *to have a great desire for; not much used now in gen. sense, but esp. in a more restricted sense as in the foll.: a) t. to sleep, to be very sleepy, to sit nodding from sleepiness* (Fe.). b) *to be bent on getting more, to keep to a place expecting to get something* (U.); *to be anxious to get a clear profit or a good haul, esp. in fishing; "to lie trogin, trogin efter fish", of a boat, a boat's crew: to remain on the same fishing-ground to get more after the other boats have gone home* (U<sup>n</sup>.); t. or "t. on", *to row back several times to a place where fish are found*

*in abundance, but are unwilling to take the bait* (U<sup>w</sup>). c) of animals: *to strive to get home for shelter or for something to eat; "he (hit)'s gaun to be snaw; de horses is trogin", snow is coming on, the horses are seeking home to get shelter* (U.); *de kye (the cows) or de horses is trogin about de door, upo de door; de kye (horses) is trogin on for meat; N.I. (noted down in U. and Fe.); Du<sup>w</sup>. (Ireland). In the last-named place also *drog* [drög]. — O.N. *prá*, vb., or rather a deriv.: \**práka*. a) O.N. *prá*, vb., *to long for, to yearn; No. traá*, vb., id., occas. in a special sense of animals which often frequent a place or long to return after a removal (Aa.). b) No. *traaka*, vb., *to long for, desire*, also of animals: *to long for home* (R.). *trog* b must be classed with *tro*<sup>2</sup>, sb. 2. Cf. *trokk*<sup>3</sup>, vb., and see *tro* and *trun*, vbs.*

*trog*<sup>2</sup> [trög], vb., *to walk heavily and slowly, to tramp, trudge. to geng trogin*. U<sup>n</sup>., Du. — In sense of *to tramp (trudge)*, *trog* is no doubt No. *troka*, vb., *to stamp, tramp* (R.). In sense of *to walk slowly* *trog* corresponds to *drog*<sup>1</sup>, vb. 2. See *trog*<sup>3</sup>, vb., = *drog*. A form *trogj* [trödz] is L.Sc. *trodge* = Eng. *trudge*, vb. Cf. *trokk*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

*trog*<sup>3</sup> [trög], vb., a) *to carry a heavy burden* (U<sup>n</sup>., beside *drog*); b) of a cow about to calve: *to go past her time* (Fe.), for *drog*, vb. See *drog*<sup>1</sup>, vb., prop. *to drag*, which is used in the same and several other senses.

*trogel*, *troggel*, see *trugel*, *truggel*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

*troggel*, *troggelt*, see *truggel*<sup>2</sup>, *truggelt*, sb.

†*troi* [trái], sb., *a limb, esp. thigh of a slaughtered sheep; a mutton-t*. N.Roe. — Poss. a corrupted form of O.N. *þjó*, n., *thigh*, with t (re-

placing *s* from *p* before *j*) through infl. of "tee", L.Sc. *thee*, *they*, sb., *thigh*, and with later *r*, of which several parallels are found. Cf. the irregular \**tjog*, sb., *leg of trouser*.

**troilet**, **troilti**, see *trollet*, adj.

**troint-**, see *tront-*.

**troitl**, **troittel**, vb., *to mutter; grumble* (U.; Y.). See *trøtl*, vb.

**troitsk-**, see *trotsk-*.

**trok** [trø<sup>3</sup>k], vb., 1) *to stamp, tramp*. 2) *to trudge along aimlessly, to walk about idly, to geng trokin back and fore*. Wh., Nm.? — No. *troka*, vb., *to stamp, tramp*. See *trog<sup>2</sup>* and *trokk<sup>1</sup>*, vbs.

**trokk**, sb., *trash, waste*, etc. See *trukk*, sb.

**trokk<sup>1</sup>** [trøk (trök), tråk], vb., 1) vb. n., *to tramp, stamp; what is du gaun* ['going'] *trokkin* like you for? **t.** (ane) on de taes, *to tread upon one's toes*. 2) vb. a., *to trample down; de kye is trokkin* (or *trokkin doon*) *de girs, the cows are trampling down the grass; t. doon. a trokkt gate, a trampled-up road, path. de grund is very trokkt, the soil is very trampled. t. de taes, to tread upon one's toes, = t. on de taes.* [trøk, tråk] are the most common pronunc. [trök] is noted down esp. on Wests., Sa. More rarely *trukk* [trok], characteristic of Lunn.; see *trokker, trukker*, sb. — Icel. *traðka*, Fær. *trakka* (\**traðka*), vb., *to tread (on), to trample*. No. *trakka* and (E.Norw.) *trökka*, vb., a) *to tread*, b) *to stamp, tramp*. See *trok* and *trog<sup>2</sup>*, vbs.

**trokk<sup>2</sup>** [tråk], vb., *to work hard and continuously; he let dem t. ut de day, he let them work hard the whole day*. Fe. — Cf. a) No. *traaka*, Sw. *träka*, vb., *to toil at a laborious task*, b) Icel. *prauka*, vb., *to exert oneself continuously*, No. *trauka*, vb., *to endure*.

**trokk<sup>3</sup>** [tråk], vb., *to desire, to*

*long for; "he trokked [tråkəd] to Norwa", he had a great desire to go to Norway* (expr. noted down in an old tale: the legend about the man who by magic power was lured to Norway, and there found his lost knife). Fe. — \**pråka*, \**pråkka*, from O.N. *prá*, vb., *to yearn, to long for*, Shetl. *tro*, vb. No. *traakka*, vb., *to yearn, to long for, = traaka*, v. (R.). While *trokk<sup>3</sup>* is now almost obsolete as a verb, the syn. substantive *trokkin* is still used, although in a restricted sense.

**trokker** [trøkər (tråkər)], **trukker** [trøkər], sb., in jest of *foot*. Esp. in pl., *de trokkers, trukkers, the feet*. Noted down in Lunn. (Skelbre) in the form *trukker*. — Prop. *that with which one treads*, from *trokk<sup>1</sup>*, vb.

**trokkin** [tråkin], sb., properly *desire, longing*, now in a special sense *a continual going to a place owing to a great predilection for it; to tak' a t. to a place, to begin frequenting a place*. Fe. — \**pråk(k)an*. To be classed with *trokk<sup>3</sup>*, vb.

**troll** [tról], sb., 1\*) in actual sense: *troll*. N.I. Edm. has "troilya, a fairy". 2) *an odd, incapable person*. U<sup>n</sup>. 3) *an untidy, slovenly and shabby person*. — The pronunc. [tról] indicates the word in Shetl. to be O.N. *troll*, *trøll*, n., and not Eng. *troll*, sb. In proper sense *troll*, and in sense of *fairy (hill-man, hill-wife)* is now used "trow [trəu]", which is a L.Sc. form of Eng. *troll*. — In place-names as the first part of compd., e.g. "Trolla [tról]a-water", name of two lakes in Ti. and U. respectively; de *Trolla-dikes* [tról'adeks'], inside Whale Firth in Y.: remains of old fortifications, prop. "the troll-fences". *Trollhulen* [tról'hul'ən, tróil'hul'ən] (St.), a hill: \**trøll-hóllinn* or \**á* (f) *trøll-hólum*, pl. *Trollegjo* [tról'ægjò] (Huse, "Housey", Sk.), a gloomy

cleft in a rocky coast: \*trølla-gjá, "the troll-cleft". The compd. O.N. trøllkona, *troll-wife*, occurs in the name Trollkona-stakk [trø]·'konastak', sea-rock near Uyea, Nm<sup>n-w</sup>: \*trøllkonu-stakkr.

**trollamist, trola-mist** [trø]·'amist', trø]·'əmist', sb., *very thick, dark mist*. Y. and Fe. Also trollet [trø]·'ət] mist: same place. — Prop. "troll-mist", \*trølla-(mistr). The second part is more prob. Eng. mist, sb., than O.N. mistr.

**trollamog** [trø]·'amog', sb., *an insignificant little person, malicious little fellow; also a poor (and bad-tempered) little animal*. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*trølla-møgr, "troll's son", from O.N. troll, trøll, n., *troll*, and O.N. (esp. poet.) mōgr, m., *son*. mog from O.N. "mōgr": L.W. In Eng. dial. (Stf., Nhp.) is found a "trolley-mog" in sense of a dirty woman (E.D.D.).

**trolla** [trø]·'a]-*night*, sb., *the night before Christmas-eve*. Wests. trollaviti [(trø]·'avit'i]trø]·'avit'i, trø]·'avit'i]-*night*: De. Acc. to an old superstition the trolls were abroad in great numbers on that night, and near people's houses. Everything that was thrown outside the doors on that night was taken by the trolls. — \*trølla-(nátt), "troll-night". "trollaviti-night" is an old \*trøllavætta-(nátt), "troll-wight-night", from O.N. vætt, f., *a supernatural being*.

\***trollaskod** [trø]·'askod', sb., 1) *a person bewitched by trolls, esp. a sickly person who is wasting away; thus Barclay (trullascud)*. 2) Edm.: "trullascud, a witch-like woman". A.L.: "trulla-scud, a witch". — Prop. *one who has been shot by a troll and has thus been bewitched*, from a \*trøllskotinn, adj., *shot by a troll*. Cf. No. trollskot, n., *a kind of swiftly attacking disease* (Aa.), prop. "troll-shot", Sw. dial. trollskott.

**trollaviti-night**, = trolla-night.

**trolle-man** [trø]·'əman', sb., *wizard, sorcerer*, in a refrain: t., t., tak vara! *troll-man, beware!* — No. trollmann, m., *a sorcerer*. O.N. trollmenni, n., *a human being who has become a troll*.

**trollet** [trø]·'ət], adj., 1) *having an odd, insignificant appearance, prop. troll-like; a t. body*. Y<sup>n</sup>, U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *misshapen, ugly*; also of inanimate things, e.g. a house: *ugly, badly built* (Nm.); t.-lookin'. 3\*) *ailing, having a sickly appearance; in this sense now comm. in the L.Sc. form "trowie"*. Edm. has: "trullia, sickly; same as 'trowie'". 4) *untidy in dress, shabby, ragged; fairly comm. troilet* [trø]·'ilət, trø]·'ilət] is noted down in this sense in N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. 5) *in bad humour, discouraged; annoyed, peevish, surly*. Ai., Wests.: *discouraged and fretful*. A form trøilti [trø]·'ilti] is noted down in Du. in sense of *surly, peevish, fretful*. 6) a) t. wadder, *drizzling, rainy weather; prop. "troll-like" weather; in this sense more common in the form trollie* [trø]·'li], t. wadder. Fe. b) t. mist, see trola-mist, sb. — \*trollótt, trøllótt, prop. *troll-like*. No. trollutt, adj., is found in sense of *loathsome, malicious*.

**trollhotted, trollhoited** [trø]·'hói·'tød], adj., *troll-like, like a troll in gait and behaviour*. U<sup>wz</sup>. — \*trøllháttadr. O.N. háttadr, adj., *of a certain condition*, with further added definition. See \*hotted, ill-hotted (-hoited), adjs., and hott<sup>1</sup>, hoit, sb.

**trollplukk** [trø]·'lpløk', sb., *a poor, feeble, slow-moving creature*. Fe. For the last part see plukk<sup>1</sup>, sb., which poss. is the same word.

\***trollkollin** [trø]·'kól]·'ən], sb., *hermaphrodite: a non-prolific animal, esp. a sheep*. Fo. Also \*trollhollin [trø]·'hól]·'ən]. Fo. \*trøllhøllin [trø]·'hø]·'ən, -hø]·'jən] is the same word

and denotes a *queer appearance*, and a *poor animal*, esp. a cow, as a nickname for such. Fo. — O.N. trollkerling (tröll-), f., *female troll*. o and ø in -kollin, -hollin, -høllin, are due to vowel-assimilation caused by o and ø in troll- and trøll-.

**\*trollmolet, -mollet** [tról'mól'æt], adj., 1) *having an ugly mouth and face*. 2) *grimy, dirty-faced*. 3) *sulky, peevish*. N.I. From Y<sup>h</sup>. is reported tromollet [trómól'æt], in which the first part has been abbr. owing to loss of accent. Intarmollet, -mullet [tarmól'æt, -mól'æt] (noted down in Fe. and Y<sup>h</sup>), of an animal: *dark-coloured about the mouth*, the first part is obscure; it is poss. not the same word as trollmolet. — \*trøll-mýltr or -múlótt, *having a mouth (muzzle) like a troll*. For the second part see grølmølet (grølmølet) and kormollet, adjs.

**trollslaget** [tról'slā'gæt], adj., *queer, odd-looking; badly shaped; having a bad figure and bearing; badly and untidily dressed; a t. creature (creature, person)*. Also trøllslaget [tról'slā'gæt] and drøllslaget [dról'slā'gæt]. Y<sup>h</sup>. — Prop. "*troll-struck*", "*\*trøllslaginn*" for "*\*trøllsleginn*", by dropping of i-mutation. O.N. sleginn, *struck*, perf. part. of slá, vb. trollslaget is no doubt orig. a neut. form: \*(eitt) trøllslagit.

**trølsket** [tról'skæt], adj., *careless, slovenly*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — For trølsket, q.v., and for the meaning see trollet, adj.

**trølsket** [tról'skæt, tról'skæt], adj., 1) *indisposed; unwell; drowsy*. 2) *displeased; peevish; offended*. Nm<sup>w</sup>. By abbr.: trøls [tról's], *fretful; surly; sulky*; now mostly used as a scornful shout to a person, in which case it may be regarded as a substantive. Sa. — O.N. tryllskr, adj., *troll-like, turned into a troll or witch*. No. tryllskjen, adj., *surly; sulky* (R.).

As a sb. No. tryllsk, m., *an intellectually and morally dull person* (R.). Cf. trollet, adj.

**trombek** [trómbæk], sb., *that part of a mitten into which the fingers are inserted*, opposed to the part round the thumb; de t. o' de mitten. U<sup>n</sup>. — Poss. to be classed with No. (E.Norw.) and Sw. dial. trumm, m., *muzzle*, Icel. trumba, f., *snout of a shark*.

**trombet** [trómbæt], adj., *sulky; surly; a t. body*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Cf. Icel. trumba, f., *snout* (under the prec. word), and Sw. trumpen, adj., *peevish; sulky; surly*. No. trumpen (trumpeleg), adj., *like a trump = a heavy, sulky fellow* (R.). See trums, sb., and trumset, adj.

**tromp** [trá'mp (tró'mp)] and **trump** [tró'mp], vb., 1) *to tramp, to go tramping about*; noted down in the form trump; to geng trumpin about de hus. Nm. (Kollafirth). 2) *to kick*, of a horse; tromp and trump. — Icel. trampa, vb., *to tramp, kick*, also of a horse: *to jolt, kick*. Cf. trampr, m., of such a horse (B.H.). tromp is no doubt an orig. \*trampa. As for the form, trump may be compared with No. trumpa, vb., *to push*

**tromsket**, adj., see trumset, trumsket, adj.

**troni**, sb., see trøni, sb.

**tronsket**, see trønsket, adj.

**tront, troint** [trá'nt, trái'nt, tró'nt (trói'nt)], sb., *snout*, esp. of a pig; de t. o' de grice. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). — No. trant and trunt, m., Fær. trantur, m., *protruding mouth, snout*. [trá'nt, trái'nt] most prob. springs from a \*trant-, [tró'nt (trói'nt)] from a \*trunt-. The form with u is the root-form for the three foll. words. Further, the form trønt (q.v.) is formed from \*trunt- by i-mutation. trøni, sb., is more common than tront (trønt).

**tront (troint)** [tró'nt, tró'nt, tró'nt,

tró'i'nt], vb., 1) *to grunt*. Nm. [tró'i'nt, tró'i'nt]; U<sup>n</sup>. [tró'i'nt, tró'i'nt]. 2) *to sniff, to breathe hard through the nose*. Fe. [tró'it (tró'i'nt)]. — \*trunta. See the foll. word.

**tronta (trointa)** [tró'itá (tró'i'nta)], sb., nickname for a sow. Fe. — Either *the snouted or grunting one*. See the two prec. words and trønter, sb.

**tronti, trointi** [(tró'it) tró'i'nti], sb., a snout-shaped object, projecting spout. N. — \*trunti = trynti, n. No. trynt, n., id.

**troska, troskasi, trosket<sup>1</sup>**, see troska, trosket.

**trosket<sup>2</sup>**, see trosket<sup>2</sup>, adj.

**tross<sup>1</sup>** [trós (trås), trós, trós], sb., 1) *scrapings, trash, refuse*, e.g. of fish and potatoes; taati-t., *potato-peelings*. [trós]. N.I. In U. also [trås]. Elsewhere more comm. [trós]. 2) *untidy collection of something, a heap; a loose mass; a t. o' auld claes, a loose, dirty heap of old clothes; to lie in a t. (o' dirt). her claes is hingin' in a t., her clothes hang loosely and untidily* (C.). Fe.: [trós]. Conn.: [trós, trós]. — O.N. tros, n., *rubbish; brushwood*. For tross, used of untidy dress, see truss, sb. While [trås, trós] must be derived from "tros", [trós] and occas. [trós] may be a later form of pronunc. of truss, sb., q.v. The s-sound in [trós] may be due to infl. of Eng. trash, sb.

**tross<sup>2</sup>** [trós], sb., a flock, multitude; a t. o' folk, o' baess (animals), o' sheep. Nm<sup>w</sup>. — May represent \*dross, as Shetl. tr occas. replaces an orig. dr. Cf. then No. drose (o') and druse, m., a flock.

**tross**, vb., see truss<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**trosset**, see trusset, adj.

**trossfell**, see trottfall.

**trossivagl**, see trussivagl.

**trotsk** [trótsk, tró'tsk, trótsk, tró'tsk, tró'tsk], vb., a) *to be obstinate, refractory, unwilling to do what one is told*; b) *to be peevish, to sulk*.

he guid ['went'] awaa trotskin (Um<sup>o</sup>). N.I.; U. [trótsk, tró'tsk]; Fe. [tró'tsk, trótsk, tró'tsk, tró'tsk]. Also trøtsk [trøtsk]: U. — O.N. þrjótzkask (þrjótzkask), "þrjótkast", vb. refl., *to be refractory or obstinate*. — Phonetically, the form with ø is the most correctly developed, as O.N. "jó" becomes ø in Shetl. Norn.

**trotska** [trótska, tró'tska, trótska, tró'tska, tró'tska], sb., a) *obstinacy, refractoriness*; b) *peevishness, bad temper, offended frame of mind*. to be in a t., to sit i' de t. or wi' a t., to lie in t. "he cuist ['cast'] him ['himself'] op in t., he became refractory, offended and peevish, he got into a bad temper. N.I. U.: [trótska, trótska (tró'tska, tró'tska)]. Fe.: [tró'tska, trótska, tró'tska, tró'tska]. Y<sup>h</sup>.: [tró'tska]. Also a) troitska [tróitska]: Y<sup>h</sup>., Fe. occas., b) trøtska [trøtska]: U., c) trøsk [trøsk], for \*trøtsk; to speak wi' a trøsk; Conn. Also Conn. trøsk [trøsk], pl.: to sit i' de trøsk; he's gotten de trøsk. — O.N. þrjótka (þrjótka), f., *obstinacy, refractoriness*. — The form trøtska is the most correct phonetically in Shetl. See the prec. word. trøsk, pl., has no doubt arisen through infl. of pl. words, such as "dorts, sulks, snøsk" and several others in the same or a similar sense.

**trotsket** [trótskæt], sb., a two-handled, scoop-shaped vessel, for holding train-oil; a øli ['oil']-t. Fo. Also trøtsket [trøtskæt]. Fo. — Deriv. of \*trot, No. trot, n., *protruding mouth, snout*, or more prob. \*trút, No. and Sw. trut, m., a) *mouth, snout*, b) *spout*, e.g. of a jug. trotsket may poss. spring from a mutated form: \*tryt-; cf. No. tryta, f., *snout*.

**trotsket** [trótskæt, tró'tskæt, trótskæt, tró'tskæt, tró'tskæt], adj., *obstinate, disobliging; surly, peevish*. N.I.; U.: [trótskæt, tró'tskæt]; Fe.: tró'tskæt, trót-

şköt, tró'tşköt, tró'sşköt]; Y<sup>b</sup>.: [tró't-şköt]. Also a) trótsket [trótsköt]: U. and Conn., b) trósket [trósköt, tróşköt]: Conn. occas. [tróşköt], and Wh. [tróşköt], *surly, peevish, fretful*. — O.N. þrjózkr, adj., *obstinate, refractory*. The form with ø is the most correct phonetically in Shetl.; see trótsk, vb., and trótska, sb.

\*trótt [trát, trót, tró't], tróitt [tróit], adv. and interj., used to intensify a statement or exclamation, esp. negatively, together with a "na" [nā] *no*, and strengthening the latter. Fe. and U. Na, trótt, se krabbi [nā trát şə krabi] (Fe.), *no, certainly not* (or: *no, I will not*), *said the crab* (in a Norn rigmarole, containing a dialogue between a crow and a crab): \*(nei) prátt, sagði krabbi. "Na, trótt shø [trót şø]" (Fe.), in a variant of the said rigmarole. In a variant from Unst: Na, go tróitta [nā gə tróita]. Reported from Fe., as belonging to the colloq. lang.: Na, tróttisi [tró'tşí]! *no, I will not*. — Is prob. O.N. þrátt, adj. in neut. and adv., (from þrár, adj., *persevering*), No. traatt, adv., *perseveringly, continually, frequently*. Cf. trett, adv. and interj., prob. the same word as trótt, but used in a deviating manner (Fo.).

tróttfall, tróittfall [tró't-fäl', tróit'-fäl'], interj., exclamation, intensifying a statement: *upon my word!* etc. Fe. tróssfell [tró'sfel'], and tróssfell [tró'sfel']: Fe. — The first part is prob. O.N. þrátt; see the prec. word.

trótti, tróitti [tróit'i], sb., noted down only in the expr. "pick atill [atø', øtø'] de t.!" *keep up! get along!* e.g. as encouraging shouts to pack-horses when bringing home peats from the out-field. Fe. — Is no doubt O.N. þrótt, m., *strength* (Fr.), No. trótt, m., a) *endurance; patience; assiduity*, b) *strength, powers of endurance* (Aa.).

tru [trū], sb., *faith, trust*. O.N. trú, f., obs. L.Sc. and N.Eng. trow, sb., *faith, belief*.

tru [trū], vb., *to believe in someone or something; to t. ane or onyt'ing*. T. du me! trus du dat? — O.N. trúa, vb., Eng. dial. and L.Sc. trow, troo, vb., *to believe*.

trubelt [trubølt], sb., *rubbish, a large, old and worthless object; a t. o' a bed*. Y<sup>b</sup>. — trubelt prob. from an older \*trubl, \*truf, which may represent \*truml. Cf. poss. No. traml, n., *cumbrous, worthless objects*, trumlen, adj., *clumsy (in walking)*, to be associated with the verbs "tramlá, trumla", *to drag laboriously, to stumble along heavily and noisily*, and "trubla (trufila)", *to walk in a stumbling, slouching manner* (R.), Sw. dial. "tröbbla" (Ri.), and trumla, vbs., *to walk clumsily and unsteadily*, as well as "trabbla, tramlá, trumla", vbs., *to perform something badly*. Cf. truggel<sup>2</sup>, sb.

trud [trūd], sb., *desire, longing; see under trø<sup>2</sup>, sb.*

trud [trūd], vb., *to have a great desire for; see under tro, vb.*

truen [trūən, trōən], sb., *a small, oblong wooden box for fish-bait*, in shape like a kilpek; q.v. F.I. — O.N. pró, f., *trough of hollowed wood*, lcel. (Mod. lcel.) pró, No. tro, f., *longish, hollowed-out vessel, a trough*. In No. (Hall.) also "tron" (Aa.). The ending -en in truen, however, is more prob. the def. art. in fossilized state: O.N. -in in "próin". No. "tron" ought most correctly to have given a form \*trun [\*trūn] in Shetl.

trugel, truggel<sup>1</sup> [trøgəl], sb., a) *a small wooden trough in which the pig gets its food*, a grice-t. Ai., Wests. trogel, tröggel [trögəl, trögəl], grice-t., partly a *small trough (pig's trough)*; Sa., Wests. [trögəl],

partly a round, flat-bottomed box (for pig's fodder); N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. [trögəl]. b) a vessel for holding train-oil or grease; a øli ['oil']-t. Wests. (Ai.); esp. a damaged vessel (Papa, Ai.). — O.N. trygill, m., a small trough.

**truggel**<sup>2</sup> [trögəl], **truggelt** [trögəlt], sb., 1) a bulky, worthless object; lumber; a great auld ['old'] t.; a t. o' a kist, o' a spinnie-wheel. U.; esp. in the form truggelt. Also a) tröggel [trögəl], a auld t. o' a (spinnie-) wheel: Nm<sup>g</sup>, b) tröggelt [trögəlt]: U<sup>n</sup>. occas. tröggelti [trög'ət-i]: Y<sup>n</sup>. Occas. a large, heavy and clumsy burden; U.: truggelt. 2) untidy heap; tröggel [trögəl]: Nm<sup>g</sup>; "to lie in a tröggel", e.g. of a ruined fence or gate. "a truggel o' dirt", an untidy, dirty heap, dirty and ragged clothes (W. Burr., Ai.). 3) a decrepit, ill-thriven person; a auld tröggelt. U<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. to be classed with No. truglen, truglutt, adj., heavy and clumsy (trug, m., a clumsy person), trugla, vb., to toil laboriously (R.).

**truk** [trök], sb., 1) trash, waste. 2) mixture of manure and earth; occas. only dug-up earth used for manure. Earth mixed with manure and dried is often used as litter for cattle in the byre. 3) cover of clouds, gathering clouds; used disparagingly in this sense and denoting something unpleasant; "he is rivin' some t. ower him", the sky is getting overcast (U.). 4) twaddle, nonsense (Fo.). — Also comm.: trökk [trök (trök)]. The form truk is noted down in N.I. (U.), Wh. and Du.; trökk [trök] in the northern part of Mainland and occas. in Wests. In U. is noted down a form of pronunc. "[trök (tråk)]" beside truk in sense 1. — O.N. þrekkr, m., filth. Cf. trag<sup>2</sup>, tragg<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**truk**, vb., see trokk<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**trukker**, see trökker, sb.

†**trummeks** [trömæks], sb. pl., small things bundled together, esp. those necessary for a boat-fisherman at sea. Conn. Similar to trimmi hutrikins; see hutrikin, sb. trummeks is poss. only another word and local Shetl. form of Eng. (dial.) trimmings, sb. pl., belongings.

**trump**<sup>1</sup> [tr'ɒmp], sb., in the expr. "skeetie [skiti]-t.", a thick, hollow stalk, esp. stalk of angelica, used as a squirt, = swettek, swittek, sb. 1. Fairly common. — Cf. Icel. trumba, f., in "njólatrumba", the stalk of angelica (B.H.). The final p in trump may be due to infl. of Eng. trump, trumpet, sb.

**trump**<sup>2</sup> [tr'ɒmp], sb., haste, hurry, in a t. Sa. — To be classed with tromp, trump, vb., to stamp, kick?

**trump** [tr'ɒmp], vb., 1) to tramp, stamp. 2) to kick, of horses. See tromp, vb.

**trumpels** [tr'ɒmpəls], sb. pl., hilly, rough and barren ground. Y<sup>h.c.</sup>, Y<sup>h.</sup>: rocky shore with rising heathery ground above. Y<sup>c.</sup>: barren, heathery hills; "naet'in' ['nothing'] but brunt ['burned'] t." — Poss. from O.N. þrymill, m., knot, unevenness. With regard to p after m in trumpels may be compared e.g. skump<sup>2</sup>, sb., from skum.

**trumper** [tr'ɒmpər], sb., roe membrane in fish, esp. empty or not full roe-case (cf. pelek, pilek, sbs.), and mostly of the roe-case in a coal-fish. Du. Also comm. in the form tumper [t'ɒmpər]. Du. Partly in pl. t(r)umpers = t(r)umper. Conn.: tumperin [t'ɒm'pərin], small roe, roe membrane. — If trumper is a more original form than tumper (note dropping of r, e.g. in \*dikk, sb., for \*drikk; tukk, sb., = truk), a root-form \*strumpr (with a later dropping of initial s before a consonant, such as e.g. in pon, sb.)

may be suggested. Cf. No. *strump*, m., in sense of *leg of trousers*, prop. *a narrow vessel* (Aa.), and "strumpa", f., *the lower, bipartite part of the trousers* (R.). Cf. a) Da. "bukser" (*trousers*), as the name of roe-case in a fish (cod), and b) Shetl. pilek, sb., *roe-case*, occas. jokingly in sense of *trousers* (pileks, pl.).

**trums** [(tru'ms) tro'ms], sb., *sulkiness, fretfulness*; comm. in the expr.: to be (sit, geng) in a **t.**, *to sulk, to be fretful*; to get or tak' a **t.**, *to become fretful*. Occas. in pl., *trumses*, "i' de trumses" (S.Sh.), through infl. of exprs. such as "i' de dorts". For the etym. see the foll. word.

**trumset** [trø'msæt, tro'msæt] and **trumsket** [trø'mskæt, tro'mskæt], adj., *sulky, fretful*; a **t.** body. Wests. Also *trömsket* [trø'mskæt]. Ai. occas., Wests. — Cf. Fær. *trumsutur*, adj., a) *peevish, sulky*, b) *clumsy*, *trumsa*, vb., *to be in bad spirits*. From a \*trums with root-meaning *block of wood*, as indicated by Fær. *trumsutur* in sense b. Cf. Sw. dial. *tromm*, *trum*, m., *trunk of a tree*, and see *trombet*, adj., *sulky, surly*, from \*trump-, with which trums and trumset are prob. to be classed.

**trumsfe** [tro'msi], adj., *slovenly-looking, having long, dirty hairs*, noted down esp. of a cow. Wests. (Sa.). — Prob. to be classed with *tremsek* and *trims*, sbs., and No. *trafs*, n., *fringes (something frayed)*, *trafse*, m., *rag, piece of stuff*, *trofse* and *trifse*, f., *a patch, rag*. *trums* may be a transition form from *trims*.

**trun** [trün], vb., *to have a great desire for, esp. of animals*; to **f.** efter som'tin'. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). — \*próna = \*prána. Sw. *tråna*, vb., *to long for, to pine away from longing*. See *tro*, sb. and vb., and *trog*<sup>1</sup>, *trokk*<sup>3</sup>, vbs.

**trups(j)agi** [trup'sjā'gi (-šag'i)], adj., see *drups(j)agi*, adj.

**trusket**<sup>1</sup> [truskæt, trôskæt], adj., 1) *surly, self-willed, fretful*. Fo. [(truskæt) trôskæt]. 2) *half awake, out of sorts*. Sa. [truskæt (trôskæt)]. — Is no doubt a parallel form to *trot-skæt, trotsket*, adj.

**trusket**<sup>2</sup> [truskæt (trôskæt)], adj., *untidy-looking*, esp. of a badly-tied sheaf of grain with the stalks sticking out; Sa. *trôskæt* [trôskæt], *carelessly spread out*, of corn in a barn; to lie **t.**; Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Is no doubt a derivative of *trusset* (*trôset*), adj.

**truss** [trôs, tros], sb., 1) *trash, refuse, collection of old, worthless objects*; a **t.** o' taaties ['potatoes'], o' silleks (*small coalfish*), o' auld claes (*old clothes*), rags, etc. 2) *untidy and slovenly state of dress*; to geng in a **t.**, *to go untidily dressed*. 3) *untidy state, disorder*; de hair is a' ['all'] in a **t.** (Sa.). Wests. occas. (Fo., Sa.). Fe., Conn. In Conn. also *trusj* [tros]. — \*truss. No. *trus* (uu), n., *trash, bits of rubbish* (R.). *truss* (appl. to untidy dress) must be classed with No. *trussa*, f., *a slattern*, and is no doubt cognate with Icel. *trasi*, m., *a careless, untidy person* (E. J.). See the syn. *tröss*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**truss**<sup>1</sup> [trôs, tros], vb., 1) *to root in the fodder, to eat in a slovenly manner*, of an animal; to **f.** in onyt'ing, **f.** i' de met or food. Y. Also *tröss* [trôs]; de coo is *trössin* t'rough de met, t'rough de hay. Y. (Y<sup>h</sup>). 2) *to do something in a careless or perfunctory manner; to repair something temporarily*; to **f.** onyt'ing. Y<sup>n</sup>. — No. *trussa*, vb., *to throw, mix together*, *trussa*, f., *a slattern* (R.). — But in sense of *to reef a sail* (Y.), [trus] is another word, viz.: L.Sc. *trouss*, vb., *to tuck up*, etc. (Eng. *truss*).

**truss**<sup>2</sup> [tros], vb., 1) *to trudge*; **f.** awaa to de hogla! a shout to cows. Fe. See *hogla* and *haglet*, sbs. 2) *to walk carelessly*, = *fjungs*,



vb.; to geng trussin. Sa., Wests. — Sw. dial. trussa, vb., to *trudge* (Ri. under "tråda", vb.). No. trussa, vb., to *drag, trail* (R.). — truss 2 indicates association with trusset, adj., and truss<sup>1</sup>, vb. 2.

**trusset** [trôsət, trôsət], adj., 1) *slovenly, untidy, careless*. Noted down in this form esp. in N.I. Also trusset [trôsət, trôsət], esp. outside N.I. [trôsət], e.g. in Nm.; [trôsət] is noted down in Ai. and Conn. In Conn. also trossie [trôʃi]. 2) More rarely of the air, sky: *stormy-looking, with ragged clouds foreboding bad weather*; a trusset- or trosset-lookin' sky. Y<sup>n</sup>. — To be classed with No. trussa, f., a *slattern* (R.). See truss, sb. and vb.

**trussibelt** [trôs'ibæ'lt], sb., a *kind of long-stalked seaweed*. Wh. Also trussibelt [trôs'ibæ'lt]. Wh. Esp. in pl., trussibelts, trossibelts. a trussibelt [trôs'ibæ'lt] tangel, a *kind of thin stalk of seaweed with small leaves growing round it*: Conn. — The first part trussi represents \*tursi by metathesis of r. Prob. a deriv. of O.N. purs, m., a *giant, ogre*, as this word contains, e.g. in Icel. pussaskegg, n., a *kind of fine seaweed*, strongylium, fucus filiformis (B.H.), *sea-laces*. Cf. No. "trolltang" and "trolltare", used of a kind of broad-leaved seaweed (Aa.), and coarse-stalked seaweed (R.). Fær. tussingur, m., a *kind of long-stalked seaweed*, seems to denote the same kind as Shetl. trussibelt, and must then be regarded as an orig. \*pursingr from "purs". No. tyss, n.(?), *sea-laces*, = martaum (Aa.). With the second part belt cf. Icel. "belti", n., in beltispari, a kind of seaweed, fucus balteiformis (B.H.).

**trussivagl** [trôs'ivag'əl], sb., a *slatternly, untidy and awkward person, esp. a woman; an untidily-dressed person*. Also trossivagl

[trôs'ivag'əl, trôs'ivag'əl]. U<sup>wg</sup>. — For the first part trussi-, denoting untidy dress, see truss, sb., and trusset, adj. The second part is most prob. O.N. vagl, m., a *roost*, as this word in Sw. dial. (vagel, vagle) is used disparagingly, partly of people ("hynnsvagle", a *vacillating, frolicsome person*, prop. a *roost*, Ri.), partly of animals, esp. a poor horse.

**trusti** [trosti], adj., *substantial, firm and close, lasting well*. Du. (Clumlie). — No. traust, adj., a) *firm, steady*, b) *close, firm, somewhat hard*, of soil, wood, leather, meat, fish, etc., c) *strong, powerful*, Fær. treystur, adj., a) *strong, persevering*, b) *thick and firm, difficult to digest* (of diff. kinds of food). O.N. traustr, adj., a) *trustworthy, sure*, b) *hopeful, confident*.

**trøba** [trøba, trøba], sb., 1) a *small piece of land not included in the division of allotments among the families in a village*. 2) *surplus of seaweed driven ashore*; see below under "t-waar". Conn. Esp. in the compds.: a) *t-dikes, pieces of fences (out-field fences) which certain families in a village have to build in addition to their proper share*, b) *t-waar, waur, surplus of seaweed driven ashore, and divided among certain families not entitled to a share of the seaweed which is generally divided among the other villagers*. Conn. — The orig. meaning of the word seems to denote: *that which is outside the proper boundary of the old village and therefore lacks the rights belonging to the latter*. The word is certainly old and of Northern origin, but its etymology is difficult to decide. The most prob. explanation may be \*út-hrepp(a), *that which is outside the district* (cf. Icel. utanhrepps, *outside the district*, hreppr), a deriv. which is also phonetically possible, though

there are some irregularities. By change of accent with the second part of compd. strongly stressed, the first part might gradually have become unstressed and then been lost. Parallels to this are found, e.g. in "sten-whigga", in which *sten* seems to replace \**isten*, and in the place-name Trebister, south of Lerwick, M., whose old name was \**Utrebister* [\**ytri bólstaðr*], written "*Utrabuster*" in "*Skat Book of Zetland*" c. 1500. *e* and *ø* alternate in several words. An initial (and later dropped) *u* might have influenced and changed *e* to *ø* (later lengthened) in the syllable foll. Several examples of a change *pp* > *b* are found in Shetl. Norn (see *Introd. V* — also *N.Spr. VII* — § 38 a). Possible development: \**ut'repp'a* > \**utrøpp'a* > \*(*u*)*trøbba* > *trøba*. Another possible explanation: *trø* might be O.N. *trøð*, *f.*, *fenced-in piece of ground*; but this would agree only with sense 1 of *trøba*, and further, the second part *-ba* would have to be left unexplained.

**trøgerous** [trø'gærós], adj., *rude, coarse*, both in appearance and manner of expression; a *t.* body (person). Sa., Wests. — May be derived from O.N. *prekr*, *m.*, *strength; courage*. Orig. laudatory, but may easily in Shetl. have acquired a disparaging meaning. In No. "trek, treken", adj., has acquired the meaning *corpulent, stout* (O.N. *prekinn*, adj., *strong*).

**trølek** [trø'løk, trø'løk], sb., *a silly, indolent and careless person; a graceless t.* Fe. — Poss. to be compared with No. *truls*, *m.*, *trulsa*, *f.*, *a simpleton*.

\***trøllhøllin**, see \**trollkollin*, sb.

**trølli** [trø'li]-*spindle*, sb., a kind of plant, *horse-tail*, *equisetum*. Y. Also *trolli* [trø'li]-*spindle*. — Prop. "*troll's spindle*". Cf. Fær. *trollakampur*, *m.*, a species of *fern*, *polypodium felix*, acc. to Svabo also:

*horse-tail*, *equisetum*, or *mare's-tail*, *hippuris vulgaris*.

**trøni** [trø'ni, trø'ni], sb., *muzzle, snout*, esp. of a pig; de *t.* o' de *grice*. comm. Also metaph. of *something snout-shaped, long and narrow, a spout*, e.g. a *t.* upo de *stakk* (Fe.), a *t.* o' a *gjo*, *a long, narrow cleft in a rocky coast* (Du.). Now mostly with short *ø*. With long *ø*, e.g. in Fe. — O.N. *trýni*, *n.*, *a snout*.

**trønsket** [trø'nskæt], adj., *sulky; peevish; fretful*. U<sup>n</sup>. *trønsket* [trø'nskæt]: N. Also *drønsket* [drø'nskæt] (Y. occas.). — Deriv. of *trøni*, *trønt*, *snout?* Cf. No. *trunta*, vb., *to sulk*, from "trunt", *m.*, *snout* (R.). Note, however, also No. *trønska*, *f.*, *a self-willed woman* (Aa.).

**trønt** [trø'nt], sb., *snout*, of a pig. Sa<sup>e</sup>, Ai. — No. *trynt*, *n.*, *a snout-shaped thing, spout* (R.).

**trønt** [trø'nt], vb., *to grunt*, occas. = *trønt*, vb. Sa<sup>e</sup>, Ai. From *trønt*, sb.

**trønter** [trø'ntær], sb., nickname for *a swine*, esp. *a pig*. Sa<sup>e</sup>, Ai. — Prop. *the grunting one*. See *trønt*, vb., and *trønta*, sb.

**trøntil** [trø'ntil, -əl], vb., *to grumble (without addressing anybody), to mutter (to oneself)*; to *geng trøntlin* [trøntlin]. Sa. — \**tryntla* from \**trynta*. See *trønt*, sb. and vb. Cf. No. *trunta*, vb., *to sulk*, from *trunt*, *m.*, *protruding mouth, snout*.

**trøskin** [trø'skin], sb., *obstinacy; peevishness*; *nane o' dy t!* Conn. For \**trøtskin* from *trøtsk*, vb., = *trotsk*, vb. See *trotsk*, vb., and *trotska*, sb.

**trøttel** [trø'tel, -əl], vb., a) *to talk in a low voice, to mutter*; b) *to grumble*; *t.* and "flite"; c) *to whine, whimper* (Fo.). In N.I. (U. and Y.) is noted down a form *trøitl*, *trøittel* [trøit'el, trøit'el]. U<sup>n</sup>. [trøit'el]. Y. occas.: [trøit'el]. Pres. part: *trøtlin* [trøtlin], *trøitlin* [trøitlin, trøitlin]. Impf.: *trøtteld*, *trøit(t)*

eld. — May be referred to No. tryta, vb., a) *to low softly* (Aa.), b) *to sulk* (R.), from trut, m., *mouth, snout*.

**trøtsk**, vb., *to be obstinate, peevish*, see trøtsk, vb.

**trøtska**, sb., *obstinacy; peevishness*, etc. See trøtska, sb.

**trøtsket**, see trøtsket, sb.

**trøtsket**, adj., *obstinate; peevish*; see trøtsket, adj.

**\*trøtskin**, see trøtskin, sb.

**trøttin** [trøttin], adj., *that is pouting, sulking, and ready to cry*, esp. of children, in the compd. "**t**-faced". Fo. — Deriv. of No. tryta, vb. (mentioned under trøtl, vb.), *to sulk*, etc.

**tu<sup>1</sup>** [tū (tu)], sb., *wool, worsted*, esp. *coarse wool, thick worsted*, now used only in some compds. such as sokkatu and roggatu. A form tou, "tow" [təu] is found in the compd. rongatou, -tow, sb. — O.N. tó, n., *tuft of wool, uncleaned wool, flax*, No. to, n., a) *spun flax or hemp*, b) *worsted*, Fær. tógv, n., *worsted*. The form tou may be due to infl. of Eng. tow, sb., in L.Sc. also *prepared hemp or flax*. Cf. tounet, sb., for \*tuned from \*tónaör. — Because of implied sense of tangling (*tangled wool*), O.N. \*pófi, *felt*, may also be suggested, as phonetically \*tu may well represent a \*tuv [\*tūv]. In Fær. there is a merging of tógv, n., *worsted*, from "tó", and "tógvi", m., *tangled mass (wool)*, *tangled tuft*, from O.N. pófi, m.

**tu<sup>2</sup>** [tū], sb., *a toot on a horn*; a tu i' de horn. See †tut, vb.

**tu<sup>1</sup>** [tū], vb., *to toot on a horn*; to tu i' de horn. See †tut, vb.

**tu<sup>2</sup>** [tū], vb., *to mend a cracked bladder or skin-buoy*; to tu a bladder or bow ['buoy']. Du. — May be No. tya, vb., *to prepare, arrange, mend* (Aa.), but no doubt denotes prop. *to put in a tangled tuft or wisp*. Cf. the relation between

a) tiv, vb., "tiv a bow", = tu, and b) tiv, sb., *a patch, rag*. No. tove, m., *a tuft, wisp*; O.N. pófi, m., *felt, something tangled*. Shetl. u presupposes long o (ó) or u.

**tubi** [tóbí], sb., *the cormorant* (Wh.); see tobi, sb.

**tud** [tūd], vb., 1) *to suck*, making a slight noise; esp. of pigs; de grice tuds (is tudin) de midder ['mother']; de grice is tudin de boddom o' de pan. N.I. (U., Y.). 2) *to put the snout down to the ground when sniffing, as if to root*, of swine. U<sup>mo</sup>. — May in sense 1 be explained either as a \*túta, prop. *to pout*, or as a \*tóta = táta; see tudek, sb., = Icel. and Fær. táta, No. taata, f. No. taata, vb., *to suck*. tud 2 is most correctly explained as a \*túta from \*tút-, *spout; snout; mouth*; cf. No. and Sw. tut (uu), m., *spout; snout; mouth*. Compare the cognate words: a) No. tota (o'), vb., *to pout*, also *to suck, to pull slightly*, b) No. tot, n., *mouth, tota, f., something projecting like a spout*, Icel. tota, f., *a trunk, snout* (B.H.).

**tuddek** [tódæk], sb., *tuft of wool*; a t. o' oo' ['wool']. Yh. — Prob. a parallel form to tott with dim. ending. For the form tudd with u [ó] cf. partly Sw. dial. tutt, m., *tuft*, = totte, tott, partly No. (Smaal.) tott, "toott", m., = taatt (O.N. pátrr), *a single strand of a rope*.

**tudek** [tūdæk (tódæk)], sb., *sucking-bottle*. Esp.: a) *a wooden pin with a rag rolled round it, fixed in the bottom of a wooden bowl containing milk and water*, for feeding lambs and pigs; to mak' a t. for de grice or lamb. Y<sup>b</sup>. In the same place also tudelek [tūˈdælæk], with double dim. ending: a) -el, O.N. -ill, -ull, β) -ek, Eng. and Sc.: -ack, -ick, -ock. b) *a small kettle with a rag rolled round the spout*, for feeding lambs. Y<sup>n</sup>.; Nm<sup>n</sup>.? (acc. to J. Inkster). In

the same place also *tødek* [tødək]. — A \*tōta = \*tāta? Icel. and Fær. *tāta*, f., *sucking-bottle*, B.H.: *sugar-teat*. In Fær.: a) *a piece of stuff rolled round sugar and bread*, for feeding infants, b) *wooden pin with a rag round the end, dipped in milk and water*, for feeding young lambs. No. *taata*, f., a) *a spout; a small, protruding knot*, b) *sucking-bottle, small bag with milk or other liquid food for infants* (Aa.). The form *tud-*, with long phonetic *u* in Shetl., may, however, with regard to the phonology, more reasonably be explained from \*tūt-, Icel. *túta*, f., *something projecting and tapering* (E.J.); compare herewith *tud*, vb., which in sense 2 must be derived from \*tūt-. The form *tødek*, with long *ø*, could then be explained as a \*týta, f., formed by *i*-mutation from \*tútr; cf. Sw. dial. *tyta*, f., *mouth (with protruding lips)*.

**tudelek**<sup>1</sup>, see *tudek*, sb.

**tudelek**<sup>2</sup> [tud'ələk, tód'ələk], sb., *a small pile of corn or hay, a very small corn-stack (skru) or hay-stack (cole, coll)*. Fe. [tud'ələk', tód'ələk']. U<sup>n</sup>. [tud'ələk']. — Looks like a double dim., formed in the same way as the prec. word: \*tudel, with later added -ek, from older \*tud. Cf. No. *tut* (uu), m., *a spout, top*, Icel. *túta*, f., *something projecting, tapering* (E.J.), and *tota*, f., *trunk, snout*, etc. (B.H.). Might also be derived from a \*tōta = \*tāta, as No. *taata*, f., is found in sense of *protruding knot*. See *tudelek*<sup>1</sup>, mentioned under *tudek* [\*tōta?], sb., which poss. is the same word.

**tudelek**<sup>3</sup>, see *tudelep*, sb.

**tudelep**, sb., *a closely-plaited basket, bødi or small kessi*, esp. one made of dried dock-stalks (dockens) and used for transport of heavy things, prop. and orig. of manure. U. (and Fe.?). Wests. Is found in

many diff. forms: a) *tudelep* [tū'dələp'], noted down in Fe. (prop. characteristic of Papa?), b) *tudelek* [tud'ələk, tód'ələk', -ek', -eg']: U. (in all the given forms of pronunc.; tud'ələg': U<sup>n</sup>. occas.); Wests.: [tud'ələk' (tód'ələk')], c) *tødelek* [tød'ələk']: U. occas., d) *toudilep* [tū'diləp'], e) *tøpelep* [tóp'ələp' (-ləp')], f) *tøpelep* [tøp'ələp', -ləp'], g) *tupelek* [tup'ələk']. The forms given under d, e, f, g, are characteristic of Papa St.; they are found also in Fe., but seem (in any case the forms with *p*) to have been introduced there by people from Papa, which is certainly the case with regard to the form *tøpelep*, acc. to L.W. On Wests. (including Papa) the word is now used esp. of a fish-creel (*bødi*), in U. occas. in the same way, e.g. a *tudelek* or *tødelek* o' *drollins* (*drollins*), *a basket filled with coal-fish* (not full-grown), and also of a basket for transport of manure or potatoes, etc. — \*tøðu-laupr, *a basket for transport of manure*. The first part is "taða" (gen. *tøðu*), f., in O.N.: *manured meadow or hay from such a meadow* (O.N. *tað*, n., *manure*), but in the above-mentioned compd. to be understood as *manure*; cf. No. *toda* and *tøda*, Fær. *tøða*, f., *manurial substance*. The second part *lep*, corrupted: *lek*, is developed from a \*løp, which is O.N. *laupr* (lōupr), m., *a basket, box*. Fær. *tøðuleypur*, commonly *tøðleypur*, m., *a tall wooden box in which manure is carried on the back* (*tøð*, n. pl., from a *tað*, sing., not used in Fær.). Shetl. *tude-* (*tupe-*) has no doubt arisen from a \*tuðu (by adjustment of vowel) from \*tøðu, to which parallels are found in No. (E. Norw.; Hadeland. Aa.). Uncompounded: *lopi, lupi*, q.v., from "laupr", is used in Du. in a somewhat divergent sense. **tueg**, sb., see *tug*, sb.

†**tufti** [tufi], sb., *a large, long tuft or tassel*, esp. tuft of hair or grass. Also *head of hair*, a **t. o'** hair. Sa. — Either O.N. \*þófi, No. tove, m., *tuft, wisp*, Sw. tova, f., *tuft of tangled hair*, or Eng. dial. tuff = tuft, sb.

**tug** [tūg], sb., *a mound*. comm. tueg [tūæg]: U. occas. In place-names are found the forms \*tua [tūa], and tu [tū], thus e.g. Tua (Papa St.; Duri Voe, L.). Green-tua (Fe.), but Grøntu [grøntu] (W.): \*grœna þúfa. In def. form: Tuan stura [tūan stūra] (Fladabister, Conn.): \*þúfan stóra, *the large mound*. Tuen [tūən] (Klebergswick Hill, U<sup>n</sup>): \*þúfan or \*i þúfum (dat. pl.). de Tuens [tūəns] (Trebister Ness, Sound, M.), def. form in pl. with added Eng. -s: \*þúfurnar, *the mounds*. As the second part of compd. in place-names comm.: tu. Høtu [høtū] (Y<sup>h</sup>): \*høy-þúfa, "*hay-mound*". Litlatu [lit<sup>h</sup>-latū] (on the hill Saksavord, U<sup>n</sup>): \*lítla þúfa, and Muklatu [mok<sup>h</sup>-latū] (on Klebergswick Hill, U<sup>n</sup>): \*mikla þúfa. — tug is a contraction of tueg, which again is developed from \*tuek, i. e.: tu with later added suffix: -ek. O.N. þúfa, f., *a mound*.

**tuggel**, sb., see tjogel, sb.

**tuggemø**, see togemø, sb.

**tuin** [tūin], sb., *piece of stuff or paper with which a rent in a bladder or skin-buoy is mended*. Du. From tu<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**tukkk** [tok], sb., *trash, waste*, = truckk. U. occas. Also truckk [trok], trokk [trøk] and tokk [tøk]. U. Arisen from the common truckk (trokk), sb., q.v., by dropping of r.

**tulli** [toli], sb., *a sheath-knife*; see tolli, sb.

**tult** [to<sup>h</sup>lt], **tolt** [to<sup>h</sup>lt] sb., *a rolling, a movement up and down*; a **t. i'** de sea, *commotion in the sea*; a **t. o'** a sea, *agitated, crested sea*. Wests. (Fo.). toilt [toi<sup>h</sup>lt]: Sa. "der 'r a toilt o' a sea on". — See the two foll. words.

**tult** [to<sup>h</sup>lt], **tolt** [to<sup>h</sup>lt], vb., *to roll, swing, to be in a constant motion up and down; to walk with a rolling gait*. Wests. (Fo.). toilt [toi<sup>h</sup>lt]: Sa. de boat tults (toilts); a tultin (toiltin) t'ing, boat. de horse gengs toiltin (Sa.). — Sw. tulta, vb., *to toddle, totter*, M. Eng. tilten, tylten, tulten, vb., *to reel, stagger*, Mod. Eng. tilt, vb. Cf. No. tyllten and L.Sc. (obs.) tolter, adjs., *unstable, shaking*. Icel. tölta, vb., *to trot* (B.H.), No. tilta, vb., a) *to trot, to trip* (Aa.), b) *to walk with a light, swinging gait* (R.), are cognate words. That tult, etc., is of O.N. origin is supported by the foll. word.

**tulti** [to<sup>h</sup>lti], **tolti** [to<sup>h</sup>lti], adj., *unsteady, in constant motion up and down*; a **t. sea**, *rolling, agitated sea with small, crested waves*; a **t. boat**, *a crank boat (apt to heel over or capsizes)*. Fo. — No. tyllten, adj., *apt to fall or upset owing to an unstable foundation; unsteady on foot; unstable*.

**tum** [tum], sb., 1) *the thumb*. 2) *glandulous lump adhering to the liver*, of an animal (a sheep); see bris<sup>1</sup>, sb. — \*pumi. No. tume, Sw. tumme, m., Eng. thumb.

**tumpels**, see tunkels, sb. pl.

**tumper** [to<sup>h</sup>mpər], sb., *roe membrane, roe-case in fish* (Du.); see trumper, sb.

**tun** [tūn (tun)], sb., 1) *the home-field belonging to a farm*. comm. Also in pl.: tuns. 2) *farm-house together with the home-field*. Freq. in place-names, esp. as the second part of compd., occas. as the name of cultivated plots of ground, occas. as the name of a farm; mostly with shortened vowel. See Shetl. Stedn. p. 159. — tunins [tūnins], pl., *small pastures in the home-field* (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>), = tunwe[s], tunmels. — O.N. tūn, n., *a fenced plot, home-field, farm-yard; farming*, etc. Shetl. tunins is an older \*tunin, pl. def.:

O.N. túnin, with later added Eng. pl. -s.

**tunga** [toŋga], sb., *tongue-shaped barley- or oat-cake; an oval-shaped almost cylindrical cake, somewhat flattened*. The cake was boiled together with meat and potatoes, esp. for breakfast in spring (the season for preparing the soil, de vor), and the broth from this was supped with a spoon. A dish now antiquated. Fo. Also (by infl. of Eng. tongue) pronounced tonga [tɔŋga]: Fo. \*tungabidi [toŋˈgabiði] in Yell, and \*tungiballi, \*tongiballi [toŋ(g)ˈiˌbali] in Conn. have denoted a cake similar in shape to tunga, noted down in Fo. bidi and balli (see these words) denote *a cake of barley- or oat-meal*. — O.N. tunga, f., *a tongue; something tongue-shaped*.

\*tungabidi, see tunga, sb.

**tungefall** [toŋˈgəfalʲ, toŋˈgəfelʲ, -fəlʲ, toŋˈəfelʲ], sb., *palsy of the tongue*, esp. in cattle. The form [toŋˈgəfalʲ] is noted down esp. in Fe. (Fe<sup>b</sup>), and sporadically in Y. [toŋˈgəfelʲ, -fəlʲ]: Fe. occas. and Y. occas. [toŋˈəfelʲ]: Ai., Wests. tungefadl [toŋˈgəfadʲ], Fo. Phrase: he 's gotten de tungefadl, *he is dumb, he cannot or will not speak* (Fo.). To this belongs no doubt a form tungeflet or -flit [toŋˈgəflətʲ], noted down in Sa., Wests. — \*tungufall, n., *palsy (prop. fall) of the tongue*. tungeflet, -flit, might be supposed to be the def. form in O.N.: \*tungufallit, with the def. art. in a fossilized state. See the two foll. words.

**tungekramp** [toŋˈgəkraˈmpʲ], **tungekrapp** [toŋˈgekrapʲ], sb., *disease (cramp, palsy) of the tongue*, esp. in cattle, = tungefall. tungekramp [-kraˈmpʲ]: U<sup>n</sup>. tungekrapp: U. occas. and Fe<sup>w</sup>. tungekrabb, tongekrabb [(toŋˈgəkrabʲ) toŋˈgəkrabʲ]: Y<sup>n</sup>. — See krapp<sup>1</sup> (kramp), sb.

**tungesøtt** [toŋˈgəsətʲ], **tongesøtt** [toŋˈgesətʲ], sb., = tungefall and tungekramp, -krapp. Y<sup>n</sup>. — \*tungusótt, f., *disease of the tongue*.

\*tungiballi, see tunga, sb.

**tung** [toŋ]-*t'ief*, sb., *a backbiter, a deliberate liar*. Noted down in Wests. and N.I. — Prop. "*tongue-thief*", \*tungu-(þjófr). The form tung points back to O.N. tunga, f., *tongue*.

**tunins**, sb. pl., see tun, sb.

**tunkels** [tɔŋkəls], sb. pl., 1) *the gills of a fish*. U<sup>n</sup>. occas. Now rare and partly obs. in this orig. sense. Much more common and somewhat widely distributed in sense 2) a) *gill-arches* (thus e.g. in U.), b) *the upper part of the gill-arches of a fish*. In U. also tonkels [tɔŋkəls (tãŋkəls)], and occas. tumpels [toˈmpəls]. Y. occas. (Y<sup>e</sup>): tonkels [tɔŋkəls]. Wh.: tjunkels [tʃɔŋkəls, kɔŋkəls]. From Du<sup>w</sup>. (Ireland) is reported tunkels, tjunkels [tʃɔŋkəls (tʃɔŋkəls)], and tjunklins [tʃɔŋklins (tʃɔŋklins)] in the special sense of *notched gullet of a ling*, as distinct from minnamogi, *gullet without notches of a cod*. — O.N. tálkn, n., a) *gill of a fish*, b) *whalebone*. Icel. tálkn, n., Fær. tákni, f. pl., No. tokn (oo), f. (taakn, tolkn), *gills of a fish*. No. tokner (tolkner), pl., also occas. *the innermost part of the mouth of a human being or animal*. tunkel (tonkel) represents tunkl (tonkl), which has arisen from an older \*tulkn (\*tolkn) by metathesis of lkn to nkl. The vowel u [o] in the main syllable presupposes an older long o: \*tólkn; cf. the Norw. form "tookn".

**tunki** [tɔŋki], sb., 1) *(thought for,) desire, inclination; he had a t. about it, he had a desire, an inclination for it*. U<sup>n</sup>, bu. 2) *favour; kind disposition; good thoughts; to ha'e a t. on ane, to have a kindness to someone*. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*punkl,

older form of O.N. pokki, in which *kk* has arisen by assimilation of older *nk*. O.N. pokki, m., a) *opinion, thought*, b) *goodwill, favour* (Fr.).

**tunlon** [tunlō<sup>o</sup>n], sb., *a piece of pasture near the house*, = *tunwel*, *tunmel*; esp. in pl.: *tunlons*. Wests. (Fo., Sa<sup>e</sup>., Ai.). — The first part is *tun*, sb. The second part is No. *lon*, f., in “*utloner*”, pl., *out-fields, pastures belonging to a farm*. L.Sc. *toun-loan*.

**tunskerri** [tuns<sup>o</sup>kæri, tun<sup>o</sup>skæri], sb., *tabu-name, sea-term for cock*. Used by Foula fishermen. — *tún(s)-keri*? The first part is *tun*, sb. The second part is poss. O.N. *keri*, m., *male bird*, recorded in the compd. “*rjúpkeri*”, *cock-ptarmigan*.

**tun** [tun]-*t'ief*, sb., *unruly sheep which breaks through enclosures from the out-field into the home-field*, *de tun*, = *almark*, sb.

**tunwel** [tunwəl] and **tunmel** [tunməl, -mel], sb., *a piece of pasture near the house*, commonly used as grazing for an animal, or for poultry. The older form *tunwel* is now rare; *tunmel*, on the other hand, is common. The change from *w* to *m* may be due to the preceding *n*. — O.N. *túnvöllr*, m., *a fenced strip of pasture near the house*. Icel. *túnvöllur*, m., *the home-field of a farm*.

**tur** [tūr, tōr], sb., *faint light from a fire; faint burning*. a **t.** o' light (*frae de lamps*). *de lamp* is in a **t.**, *the lamp is burning very low* (Y.). — \**tōr*. No. *tor* (oo), n., *a light or fire that is burning low*. See *tur*, vb.

**tur** [tūr, tōr (tō<sup>o</sup>r)], vb., *to give a faint light* (of fire), *to burn low*; “*hit* (*de light*) *only turs*, *hit* is only *turin*”, esp. of dying fire or lamp-light. “*de light* is *turin op*”, *the light is flaring up just before going out* (U<sup>n</sup>). **t.** *op de fire*, *to get a dying fire to burn better by poking it*. N.I. — \**tōra*. Icel. *tóra*, vb., No.

*tora* (oo), vb., *to burn faintly*, of fire, light. O.N. *tóra*, vb., is recorded in a metaph. sense: *barely to exist, to vegetate* (Fr.).

**turer** [tūrər], sb., *a very small lamp giving a faint light*. U<sup>n</sup>. (Norwick). From *tur*, vb. Icel. *tóra*, f., *a small lantern* (B.H.).

**turfi**, **turfit**, see *torfit*, adj.

**turkasott** [to<sup>o</sup>r<sup>o</sup>kasót, to<sup>o</sup>r<sup>o</sup>kasət], **turkesott** [to<sup>o</sup>r<sup>o</sup>kasót, to<sup>o</sup>r<sup>o</sup>kasət], sb., *a disease in cattle, causing the skin, esp. on the back, to become dry and chapped*; a kind of consumption and bilious complaint. *turkasott*: U<sup>n</sup>. *turkesott*: Wests. (Fo., Sa.). In Fo. also: *torkasott* [tō<sup>o</sup>r<sup>o</sup>kasát, -sət]. Other places: *torkesott* [tō<sup>o</sup>r<sup>o</sup>kasót, -sət]. — \**purkusótt*. O.N. *purka*, f., *drought, dryness*, and “*sótt*”, f., *dis-ease*. No. *turka*, f., *consumption* (R.), prop. *dryness*, “*turkesjukji*” (R.), *consumption*. See *pirkasø*, sb.

**turl**, **turel** [turəl], sb., *a small cake (barley- or oat-cake)*; a **t.** o' a *brøni*. Conn. Another form of *tirli*<sup>1</sup>, *tirlek*, sb., q.v.

**turl** [tur<sup>o</sup>l, tōr<sup>o</sup>l], vb., *to sing low in a querulous tone?* **t.** and *sing*; *turlin* [turlin, tōrlin] and *singin*. Du. — Prob. a deriv. of No. *turra*, vb., *to grumble, scold*. Cf. *url*<sup>1</sup>, vb., with a similar development of meaning.

**tusen**, **tussen** [tusən (tōsən)], adj., 1) *having tousled, dishevelled hair*. 2) *unrefreshed, sleepy, out of sorts*; *unco' t.-like* [lek]. U. 3) of the air: *cloudy, threatening storm and rain*; he is *unco' t.-lookin*. U. — \**tusinn* = \**tysinn*, from “\**tus*”, of *something unravelled, tangled*, Sw. dial. (and No.) *tos*, n. Cf. No. *tysen* [\**tysinn*], adj., a) *tousled*, b) *unrefreshed, sleepy*, c) *rough*, of weather (R.); in all three senses corresponding to Shetl. *tusen*. See *tusket*, adj.

**tuset**, **tusset** [tusət (tōsət)], adj.,

1) *matted, tousled*, e.g. of hair. Also *tussi* or *tosi* [tosi]; a **t.** head (Fe.). 2) *untidy, careless or slovenly in dress* (U<sup>n</sup>). — The stem of the word is found both in the Northern langs. and in Scottish. Cf. L.Sc. *touse*, *touss*, vb., *to disarrange, to crumple, to handle roughly*, Sw. dial. *tosig*, adj., *tangled, in disorder*, from “*tos*”, n., *fleece, something tangled*, No. *tos*, n., *fibres*, *tosa*, vb., *to unravel*. While -et, O.N. -ótrr, is often added in Shetl. to words of Eng. (L.Sc.) origin, to form an adj. (thus making it doubtful whether *tuset* is an orig. Shetl. word), the forms *tusen*, adj., and *tusk*, sb., as well as *tusket*, adj., (see these words,) are of Northern origin.

**tusk** [tusk], sb., 1) *a tuft, wisp; tuft of grass, tuft of hair*, a **t.** o' hair. Mostly of a tangled tuft of hair. Also *tuski* [tuski]. 2) *matted, tangled mass*, esp. of hair; de hair is in a **t.** (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>). — Prob. a deriv. of \**tus-*, of something tangled; see *tusen* and *tuset*, adjs., and *tusl*, sb. and vb. For the derivative ending *k* cf. Sw. dial. *tuska*, vb., *to crumple*, and “*tuskug*”, adj., *tousled, having dishevelled hair* (Ri.), No. *tusken*, adj., *tangled, dishevelled*, etc. *tusk* might also represent a \**tuks* by metathesis, in the same way as *tusp* for \**tups*; cf. No. *tuksa*, f., a) *tangled mass, e.g. of seaweed, straw, rags*, b) *a wisp*.

**tusk<sup>1</sup>** [tusk (tòsk)], vb., *to rumple, tousle*, esp. hair. See *tusk*, sb., and *tusket*, adj. More rarely used as vb.

**tusk<sup>2</sup>** [tusk, tòsk], vb., *to begin to blow*, of the wind; he is *tuskin* him op (De<sup>n</sup>: [tusk]); he is *tuskin* ut o' him (Conn.: [tòsk]). — Cf. No. *tuska*, vb., *to rustle, to make a noise*. Prob. an orig. \**puska* and cognate with O.N. *pausk*, n., and *pysja*, vb., mentioned under *toskarø*, sb., and *tos<sup>2</sup>*, vb. The close association in

meaning of *tusk*, vb., and *tos<sup>2</sup>*, vb., *to rustle, (to begin) to blow*, makes a deriv. from O.N. *tuska*, vb., *to push; shove*, less probable.

**tusket** [tuskət, tòskət], adj., 1) *matted, tousled*, of hair. 2) *surlly; refractory; peevish*. N. [tuskət]. 3) of the air or sky: *cloudy and rainy, threatening rain*; a **t.** (**t.**-lookin') sky. Y. and Fe. Also *tuski* [tuski], a **t.**-lookin' sky (Y. and Fe.). An anglicised form “*tushie*” [tòʃi] is noted down also in sense 1. — \**tuskóttr*. Sw. dial. *tuskug*, adj., *tousled, having dishevelled hair*, No. *tusken*, adj., a) *tangled, dishevelled*, inter alia of hair, b) *disinclined, languid*, c) *rough, of weather* (R.). See *tusk*, sb., and cf. *tusen*, adj.

**tuski<sup>1</sup>**, sb., see *tusk*, sb.

**tuski<sup>2</sup>** [tuski], sb., *a person with matted hair*. N. From *tusk*, sb.

†**tusl, tusel** [tusəl, tòsəl], sb., *tangled mass; tousled, dishevelled hair; wisp of hair*. — May come from L.Sc. “*tousle*”, vb. (see next), and also be Sw. dial. *tosel*, n., *tangled mass (flax, wool)*, No. *tusul*, m., *an intertwined object* (R., given under doubt).

†**tusl, tusel** [tusəl, tòsəl, -əl], vb., *to put in disorder, to tangle, to dishevel*. In the same sense as L.Sc. *tousle*, vb., and Sw. dial. *tosl*.

**tuslet** [tuslət, tòslət], adj., *tangled, tousled, dishevelled*, esp. of hair; a **t.** head (U<sup>n</sup>: [tuslət]). — Cf. Sw. dial. *toslig*, adj., *tangled, tousled*, and L.Sc. *tousle*, vb., *to put in disorder*.

**tusp, tussep** [tusəp], sb., 1) a) *tuft of grass; also clod of turf adhering to the spade in digging a field* (Conn.). S.Sh. (Du., Conn.). b) *wisp of hair; matted, tangled mass*, esp. of hair; de hair is in a **t.** S.Sh. (Du.). 2) a) *neglected, ill-thriven and ill-looking child or young animal* (e.g. a cat). Du. b) *an unpleasant, spiteful and ill-tempered*



*person; ill-tempered animal; a tirren t.*, a vilde or "pooshin" t. S.Sh. (Du.). — tussep is a later form of tusp, which prob. has arisen by metathesis of an orig. \*tups, just as No. "tusp" seems to be a metathesis of "tups" = tufs. No. tufsa, tupsa, f., *a rag; something tangled*, tufs and "tusp", m., *a poor wretch, a bungler*. For metathesis of p and s cf. Shetl. fisp, vb., from \*fips.

**tussen**, see tusen, adj.

**tussi** [tos(s)i], sb., *wry-mouthed animal*, esp. *one with projecting upper jaw*. Ai. — O.N. þurs, þuss, m., *a giant*. Cf. tiss, sb.

**tussiblots** [tus'iblots'], sb. pl., *dirty water, blots, which has been kept too long*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — The first part tussi- intensive and may have been developed from O.N. þurs, m., *a giant*, which, however, is found in another Shetl. compd. in the form trussi-. See blot, sb.

†**tut** [tut], vb., *to blow on a horn*. Also commonly abbr.: tu [tū]. No. and Sw. tuta, vb., Eng. toot.

†**tuti** [tuti], sb., nickname for *louse*.

**tuts** [tuts], vb., *to speak harshly and loudly to someone; to t.* at ane. Y<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. tutta, vb., *to shove, push*, tutla, vb., *to nibble*, No. totta, vb., inter alia *to push lightly*.

**tuts** [tuts], interj., shout with which to drive away horses. Conn. — \*tuss. See under twuss, vb. and interj.

**tutset**, see the foll. word.

**tutsom** [tutsom], adj., *sensitive; short-tempered; easily offended*. U<sup>n</sup>. Also titsom [titsom] (U<sup>n</sup>), tutset [tutsət] (Fe.), and titsin [tətsin] (Fe.). — May be derived from O.N. tutta, vb., *to push* (mentioned under tuts, vb.). Corresponds with L.Sc. toutie, adj., in its sense of *irritable* (tout, sb., *fit of bad humour*).

**tuvi-rovin**, see tovi-rovin.

**twa** [twā], interj., shout with which animals are chased away. Fe. and several places. See two.

**twa** [twā], vb., *to chase away animals with the shout: twa!* to t. upo de kye, horses or sheep. Fe. See two, vb.

**twa-birstet** [twā'bis'tət], adj., *ill-tempered; peevish; surly*. St., Wests. — A strengthening of bi(r)stet; see birst, adj. Is no doubt an old \*tví-byrstinn; cf. No. tvíbyrsting, m., in sense of *churlish, disobliging person* (R.). "twa" for \*twi by later transference to L.Sc.; cf. "twa-spor", vb.

**twa-fitj** [twáfitsj], vb., *to walk very fast, to hasten; prop. to gallop*; to geng twa-fitjin. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Röe). — See fitj, vb., and cf. "twa-spor", vb.

**twang** [twaj], sb., 1) a) *a piece of hide fixed to the end of a cow's tether, pulled through the tether-peg and fastened by a wooden button* (snitti), *serving as a wedge*. Du<sup>w</sup>. (Ireland). b) *latchet, a piece of hide sewn round the edge of a hide shoe* (rivlin) *and drawn in and out through holes in the edge in order to draw it together; a rivlin-t*. Du<sup>n</sup>. (Sandwick); Conn. 2) *chain with a hook on which the pot is hung over the fire*. De. Was no doubt orig. a thong. 3) by transference, compar.: *a thin, lean person*; turned op in a t. Du<sup>n</sup>. (Sandwick). Conn. — O.N. pvengr, m., *a thong*, esp. *a latchet*. In No. is found "tveng" in the same sense as Shetl. twang 1 b; cf. No. "tvengjasko", *hide shoe, the edge of which is drawn together with a latchet* (Voss), R. L.Sc. thwang, sb., *a thong*. See twing, sb.

**twangi** [twangi], adj., *small, thin and lean*, of persons and animals. Y<sup>n</sup>. — From twang, sb. 3.

**twar** [twar], adj., *placed crosswise, running athwart*; found only in certain compds. such as: twar-burn, sb., *"cross-stream"* (Conn.), from O.N. þverá. As a place-name: "Twaros [twāros]-burn" (Kollafirth, Nm.), older \*Tvaro, from \*Þverá. On the other

hand Twer [twæ<sup>3</sup>r]-burn (U<sup>n</sup>): \*Þverá. twar is found also e.g. in twarbog and twargord, sbs.; see these words. Elsewhere more comm. in the form "twart", which is Eng. thwart. — O.N. pverr, adj., *transverse*.

**twarbog** [twarbög], sb., *cross-sea, commotion in the sea with short, choppy waves breaking against each other*; a t. i' de sea. Conn. Intensive of bog (Conn.), used in the same sense. — \*pver-bauk, *a rooting up all round*. See twar, adj., and bog<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**twargord** [twargörd], sb., *an old fence or remains of a fence, that forms (formed) the boundary between two farms or crofter's allotments*. Conn. — O.N. pvergarðr, m., *a cross-fence*.

\*twari, sb., *an auger*, see riva-twari, sb.

**twart** [twa'rt], adv., in general sense both O.N. pvert, adv. (prop. adj. in neut.) and Eng. (partly obs.) thwart, adv. But in a few exprs. with advs. (formed from preps.) the use of twart is esp. Northern. Thus: a) t. about, *across, opposite, contrary to common sense*, to speak t. about (Fo.); cf. Icel. "um pvert", *across, turned the wrong way*, and "pvers um", *across, athwart, conversely* (B.H.), Sw. tvärt om, *conversely*, also *opposite*; b) t. afore = t. about; to speak t. afore (Fo.); cf. No. tvert fyre, "tvert før(i)", *contrary* (R.). See d wars, adv. — "twarter", adj., *surlly, out of humour*, and "twarter", vb., *to oppose, to thwart*, is older L.Sc. thwarter, now more comm.: thorter (Jam.).

**twarti**, see twerri, vb.

**twa-spor** [twáspór, twaspór], vb., a) *to run at full speed, to gallop*; b) *to hasten*; to geng twa-sporin. — Fær. tvíspara, No. tvispora (R.), vb., *to run at full speed*. See "twaititj", vb. In Shetl. the first part

tvj- has been transformed into L.Sc. twa.

**twäit**, sb., see twit<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**twäitl**, **twäittel** [twäit<sup>1</sup>l, -əl, twäitəl], vb., *to wet, to soil*. Pres. part. twäitlin [twäitlin (twäitlin, twäitlin)]. Esp. in perf. part., twäitteld [twäitteld, twäiteld], *wet, soiled*. N.I. — \*pvætla, *to wash a few things*, from O.N. pvætta, vb., *to wash*, Fær. tvætla, vb., *a) to wash a few things*, b) now comm.: *to jabber, tattle*. [äit] in the Shetl. word has been developed from [äit], older [\*æt]. Cf. twidel, sb., and dwetl (dwitl), vb.

**twå**, **twåa**, see two, interj.

**twera** [twæra], noted down in the expr. "twintin [twæntən] t.", in "twa, twa! twintin t.!" as a shout to horses to drive them on or away. Ti. — Is prob. a substantive: \*pvera, f., *a surly, disobliging person*. Cf. No. tvere, m., in sense of a) *surlly, disobliging person*, b) *a person who makes no headway*. For twintin, prob. a pres. part. (*tumbling about? running hither and thither?*), here used as an adj.; see that word. For twa see two, interj.

**twerri**, **twirri** [twæri], vb., *to be surly*; esp. in pres. part. twerriin, twirriin [twæriin], used as an adj., *surlly; fretful; peevish*; he is unco(n) twerriin i' de mornin', *he has got out of the bed on the wrong side*. Fe. twarti [twa'rti], vb., *to be surly, refractory, disobliging* (Y., Fe.), a twartiin [twa'r'tiin] body, *a surly, disobliging person*, is prop. the same word, having t inserted after r on analogy with twart, adv., "twarter", adj. and vb. — twerri is a deriv. of O.N. pverr, adj., *transverse*. O.N. pverask, vb. refl., *to move athwart*. No. tvera, vb. n., (*to place oneself sideways*) *to put on a disobliging manner* (R.), is used in a sense similar to Shetl. twerri.

**twest** [twæst], sb., 1) *lean and*

*sinewy flesh of a whale*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2\*) *strength in meat*; to boil de t. ut o' de flesh. Y<sup>b</sup> (L.W.). 3) *tough, sinewy mass; tangled mass*; hit ['it'] is a' ['all'] in a t. U<sup>n</sup>. 4) *tough soil; soil which is filled with root-fibres*; bora-t, *soil in which bora (moss-rush) grows*. U<sup>n</sup>. In this sense are also noted down forms with hw: hwist [hwæst (hwest)] and hwest [hwæst], bora-h. — O.N. pverst, n., *the lean flesh underneath the blubber of a whale*, lcel. pvesti, n., = pversti, Fær. tvöst, n.

**twidel** [twidəl], sb., *slight commotion in the sea with small, choppy waves; cross-sea*; a t. i' de sea; he was a bad t. in him; fairly comm. (N.Sh. and Wests.). — \*pvætl, *small washing*. Shetl. twidel is used in the same sense as Fær. tvætl, n., "tvætl í sjónun". See twäitl and dwetl (dwitl), vbs. i prob. replaces äi by a development contrary to the more common i(i) > äi by anglicising. Probable development: \*twædl, \*twædæl > twæðæl > \*twäðæl > twäidæl > \*twidæl > twidəl. Compare as to the vowel-sound, e.g. \*viti, sb., *creature, being*, from \*vætti.

**twifl**, sb., see twivl, sb.

**twigga** [twiga], sb., *very tough grass with long root-fibres, difficult to pull up*. N.Roe. — Arisen from \*toga with the vowel development ö > ø > wi. Deriv. of O.N. tåg, f., *root-fibres*. Cf. tjoga<sup>2</sup>, sb., *tough and fibrous soil*, for \*toga, which is the same word. toig, toieg, sb. (q.v.), with deviating sense, is another derivative of "tåg".

**twing** [twiŋ], sb., *shoe-lace, lat-chet*; a heel-t. on a bairn's shoe. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. pvengr, m., *thong, lat-chet*. Cf. twang, sb., which is the same word, but used in a divergent sense.

**twintin** [twə'ntən], noted down in the expr. "t. twera [twera]", in "twa twa! t. twera!" a shout to horses

to drive them on or away. Ti. — May be classed with No. tvinta, vb., *to gambol, to rush about*, etc. (R.), and must then be regarded as a pres. part. used as an adj.: \*tvintandi pvera, *a surly, obstinate person, that runs about and makes no headway*. See twera (sb.), two (twa), interj.

**twirm** [(twirm) twerm, twærm], vb., *to waste away, to dwindle*; t. awaa. U.? — May represent a \*turm or \*torm, and be classed with No. tormen, adj., *stunted*. As final rm in Shetl. Norn is often developed from rv (\*rf), twirm might also be an older \*tverv, the same word as No. tervast, vb. refl., *to waste away* (tervast burt), or poss. (but hardly) \*turv = \*tivr, No. tivrast, vb. refl., *to waste away* (R.).

**twirri**, vb., see twerri, vb.

**twit**<sup>1</sup> [twit], **twitek** [twitæk], sb., 1) *redpole, fringilla linaria*. 2) *shore-lark, anthus obscurus*. Esp. noted down in the forms twitek and (in Fo.) twäit [twäit], written "twite", in which äi has arisen from a long i [\*twit]. Edm. has "tweetack, the rock-lark"; hense E.D.D. "tweetack" as Shetl., and denoting "rock-pipit". In Fo. "twite" is explained as "mountain-linnet", and "(lesser) redpole". — To be classed with No. tvita, vb., *to chirp, twitter* (R.), tvitta (ii), vb., *to whistle in short or broken notes* (Aa.). No. tvitt (ii), m., acc. to Aa.: *a bird, poss. mountain finch, so named from its call (to its mate) which resembles the word "tvitt"*, m., *a short flute*. Cf. Eng. dial. tweet, vb., of birds: *to utter a low, plaintive sound*. See titek, titen, sb.

**twit**<sup>2</sup> [twit, tw<sup>æ</sup>it], sb., 1) *toil and moil, laborious struggle with a piece of work*; dey had a sare ['sore'] t. Wests. N.I. occas. (U.). Esp. in the form [twit]. Edm. has "twet, a fatiguing turn of work". 2) *quarrel, wrangle, noisy dispute*; to ha'e a t.,

to quarrel, wrangle. Wests.; noted down in Papa St. in the form [tw<sup>æ</sup>it]. — Cf. No. tveta (\*tvita), vb., to wrangle, dispute (Aa.), and No. tveita, vb., in sense of to stir up a quarrel (R.), prop. to cut, chip, split. See twit, vb.

**twit** [twit], vb., to cut, chip, split, esp. wood. Edm. has "twet, twiet". From Sa. is reported a very rare form tväit [tväit] with single v; otherwise fairly common: [twäit], which is Eng. dial. thwite. — In the vowel sound twit corresponds to A.S. pvtan, vb., to cut, split. No. "tveita", vb., to cut, split, Sw. dial. tveta, vb.

**twit** [twit] and **twiti** [twiti, twīti], interj., *fie!* twit (t. for shame): F.I. Elsewhere comm.: twiti. The word is mostly found as the first part of the compd.: twitasedi [twit<sup>as</sup>edi], twitasedi [twit<sup>as</sup>edi, -sedi], twitisedi [twitise<sup>di</sup>, -sedi], prop. three words: twit se dee! *fie upon you!* twita-: N.I. (and Wests.) occas. twite-: U. occas. twitisedos [twitise<sup>d</sup>os] (Ai. occas.) = twitisedi [-sedi]. Rarely with any other object than "dee", as e.g. in: twiti se yon face! *shame upon that face!* (Sa.: twit<sup>is</sup>e, twit<sup>is</sup>t). twitasi [twit<sup>as</sup>i]! *fie for shame!* (Wests.); twitisi [twit<sup>is</sup>i] (Du.), id. twit is noted down also in the expr. twitivardi, "twiti var dee" [twitivardi]! esp. on Wests., in the same sense as twitisedi. twiti varg dee [twitivarg<sup>di</sup>]! (St.), id. twiti var [twiti vār] yon creatur! *shame upon that person, upon that "beast"!* (Sa.). — \*tvit or \*tvitt. Cf. Fær. tvita, vb., to say tvī (*fie*), No. tvitta (ii), vb., = tvia, to say "twi" (Aa.). O.N. tvī, interj., *fie*. twiti may be both twit and "\*twit dee!" *fie upon you!* In the exprs. "twitise-dee" and "twiti-var-dee", twiti must be = twit. se in "twiti-se (-dee)" is prob. an old pres. conj.,

O.N. sé of vera, vb., to be: \*tvitt sé (pér)! *shame upon (you)!* var in "twiti-var (-dee)" may be both "veri" (be, conj. mood, = sé) and "verði" (become, pres. conj. of O.N. verða, to become); cf. a) Sw. "tvi vare dig!" *shame be (upon) you!* and b) Fær. "tvi vorði or vorti tær"! *shame come upon you!* varg in "twiti varg dee" must represent \*vard from O.N. verði, become; \*tvi verði pér! g for d from orig. ð is not rare in Shetl. Norn after a vowel and after r; see Introd. V (also N. Spr. VII), § 29, the end.

**twitl, twittel** [twit<sup>l</sup>, -əl], sb., a knife, esp. for gutting fish. Wests. (Ai., Du.). — From twit, vb., to cut, but is doubtless formed through infl. of Eng. whittle, sb. Eng. dial. and obs. L.Sc. thwittle, sb.

**twitl** [twit<sup>l</sup>], vb., to walk with light, short steps; to geng twitlin [twitlin]. Sa.? — Similar to titl, vb. twitl and titl presuppose a \*tytla. Cf. No. tytta, vb., inter alia to step lightly and cautiously, Fær. tyta [tita], vb., = Shetl. titl, titt<sup>l</sup>, twitl, vbs.

**twitsket** [twitskæt], adj., short, abrupt and snappish in one's answers; sulky, sullen. Nm. (De.). — Prob. replacing \*tutsket by the development u > wi (occurring several times), and then the same word as tutset; see tutsom, adj.

**twivl, twivel** [twivəl, twivəl], sb., 1) a twisting, tangle, a) in worsted, b) in a rope, line (fishing-line); der 'r a t. i' de yarn, e.g. in winding yarn from a hasp, a t. i' de (fishin'-) line. 2) disagreeable position; quarrelling; du is gotten dee (dysell) in a t. 3) irresolution, uncertainty, doubt; der 'r a t. in it, the matter is doubtful, uncertain. Sa., Wests. Also twifl, twifel [twifəl]; noted down in this form esp. in sense 3. Sa. — An old Germanic word. Goth. twifils, O. Sax. twifal, Ndl. twijfel, Da.

tvívl, No. tvíl: in the sense given under 3 only. Senses 1 and 2 are esp. Shetl. *twívl* approaches No. *tvígl*, n., a) *entanglement*, b) *irresolution* (R.), but can hardly be this word, owing to phonetical reasons, as Shetl. *fl*, *vl*, otherwise does not replace orig. *gl*. Doubtful association with Sw. dial. *tvilla*, vb., a) *to roll round*, b) *to become entangled*, of thread, c) *to be doubtful, to waver in one's resolution*, etc.

**two** [twō], interj., shout by which horses, and esp. cows, are driven away. *twotwo* [twotwo]: Sa.; *two-twotwa* [twótwtwā]: Fe. In Fo.: *two* and *twāa* [twāa]. — With the relation between *two* (*twa*) and *twuss* cf. that between No. *hua*, vb., *to shout*, (e.g. in order to gather the cattle, or to scare away noxious animals), Icel. *hóa*, vb., and No. *hussa*, vb., *to scare away (beasts of prey) by shouting*.

**twog**, sb., see *tog*<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**twuss** [twōs, twos], vb., *to drive away horses and (partly) cows by the shout* *twuss*; *to t. awaa* horses and kye (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>). — \**tussa*. Sw. dial. *tussa*, vb., *to drive cattle to pasture* (Ri.), in Sw. literary lang.: *to set a dog on one*.

**twuss** [twōs, twos], interj., a shout by which horses, and partly cows, are driven away. U<sup>n</sup>. [twōs]; Conn. [twōs]; Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. [twos]; in Nm<sup>w</sup>. both horses and cows, otherwise esp. horses. A form *tuts* [tuts] is noted down in Conn. beside *twuss* as a shout to horses. — *twuss* and *tuts* spring from an orig. \**tuss*, for which see under *twuss*, vb.

**tø** [tō], sb., 1) *fleece, down*, esp.: *thin, soft wool; thin and soft hair, downy hair or beard*. Nm. (Kollafirth, N. Roe). On Wests. noted down esp. in the form *tøa* [tōa], "a *t. o'* hair", esp. in jest or mockery of a beard not grown out. 2) *thin, sparse*

*corn in the field*. Nm. (Kollafirth, N. Roe). Wests. In Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N. Roe) also: *tøa* [tōa]. — The word may be compared with Icel. *tæ*, older \**tæ*, n., *yarn, thread*, i-mutated deriv. of O.N. *tó*, n., *uncleaned wool or flax*, Da. *to*, n., *hair; wool*. Meaning 2 is no doubt a later development by comparative use. With ref. to the change in meaning cf. e.g. *hø*, sb., a) *downy hair or beard*, b) *thin, sparse corn in the field* (O.N. *hý*, n., *thin hair, down*). *tøa*, mentioned above, may easily be merged with *tøa*<sup>2</sup>, which prob. is another word.

**tøa**<sup>1</sup>, sb., see *tø*, sb.

**tøa**<sup>2</sup> [tōa], sb., *old, long and withered grass*. Wests. (Ai.). In St. is noted down a form *tøja* [tøja], and in Conn. more diverging: *to*, *tjo* [tō, tō]. — *tøa* (*tøja*) and *to* (*tjo*) prob. spring from an orig. *tøðu*, accus., gen. and dat. of O.N. *taða*, f., in sense of *grass or hay from a manured meadow*, prop. merely *manured meadow*. No. *tøda* ("tøa": Aa. "toe": R.), f., *hay from manured meadow, aftermath* (prop. *manurial substance; manured ground; meadow*, Icel. *taða*). For the form *tøa* cf. also Fær. *tøða* [tøa, tō<sup>3</sup>va], f., *manure*. Sw. *tåda*, f., a) *hair-grass*, *aira*, b) *soft grass*, *holcus lanatus*, = *tåtel*. Sw. dial. *tåða*, *taðu*, f., esp. of *aira cæspitosa* (*tuvtåda*, *bog whortleberry*); in compds. of various kinds of grasses, e.g. *triticum repens*, *couch-grass* (*tågtåða*), *calamagrostis lanceolata* (*bjårgoltåða*); esp. in Dalarne (Ri. under "tad", n., *manure*). No. *tada*, f., *chickweed* (R., Suppl.).

**tød** [tød], sb., *slight gust of wind*, a *t. o'* wind. Wests. (Sa.). — O.N. *pytr*, m., *a howling, whistling*, inter alia of wind, *pjóta*, vb., *to howl*, also e.g. *to blow*. L.Sc. *thud*, sb., *driving force; blast*. The meaning *gust of wind* has prob. arisen through infl. of L.Sc. *thud*, sb., inter alia

loud, intermittent noise caused by the wind coming in blasts. But "tød, tødd [tød, tød, tød]" as a verb in sense of *to work eagerly* (Sa.) is most prob. to be explained from L.Sc. thud, vb., *to strike, to drive impetuously*.

**tød** [tød], vb., a) *to talk incessantly, b) to whimper, c) to grumble*. Nm., De., Wests. On Wests. esp. in sence c. Freq. in the expr. "t. and flite" (L.Sc. flite, vb., *to scold*). — In regard to phonology tød may be partly O.N. þjóta, vb., partly O.N. tauta (tøuta), vb. Cf. a) No. tjota, vb., prop. *to howl, whistle, roar, rush* (O.N. þjóta), but also a) *to cackle; to talk, murmur, ß) to grumble, b) O.N. tauta, vb., to mutter, murmur, whimper*.

**tødek** [tødæk], sb., *sucking-bottle* (Nm<sup>n</sup>. or Y<sup>n</sup>.); see tudek, sb.

†**tøl** [tøl], sb., is phonetically more prob. Eng. tool, sb. (cf. the pronunc. "gød" of Eng. good, "føl" of Eng. fool), than O.N. tól, n., *tool*. Used in pl. tøls, in the special sense of *implement for the twisting of ropes (tether) and lines (fishing-lines, esp. haddock-lines)* the word is prob. old and springs from O.N. tól.

**tø-lay** [tø'le', -le<sup>a</sup>], sb., 1) *a taking hold, vigorous pull, stroke; a t.-l. o' de ayre, a pull at an oar, in rowing* (Fe.: tø'le<sup>a</sup>). a **t.-l.** o' snaw, *a heavy fall of snow; he is gaun* ['going'] *to be a t.-l., continuous, snowy weather will set in* (Fe.). Also in a wider sense: *beginning, prop. and esp. eager and energetic beginning of something* (Fe.). 2) *supplement, addition*. — Represents an older \*till-lay. "lay till", *to add, and "lay anesell till or tō* ['to']", *to set eagerly about doing something*, O.N. leggja sik (leggiask) til; see "lay", vb. O.N. tillag, n., is divergent: a) *help, contribution, b) expressed opinion*.

**tø-layin'** [tø'le'in], sb., 1) (*adding patching, e.g. of a patch on a shoe; next: the performance of a trifling piece of work; comm. negatively: hit* ['it] *wasno wort'* a **t.-l.** 2) *short time; "hit wouldno last a t.-l.", of badly performed work, of anything poor in quality or insufficient. Conn., Du. See "tø-lay", sb.*

**tøm** [tøm, tøm], vb., *to empty*. — O.N. tæma, vb., *to empty, L.Sc. tume, vb.* — Shetl. tøm is also comm. used in sense of *to pour down, "he is tøm in doon"*, but in this case it is most prob. L.Sc.; cf. Sc. tume, sb., *heavy fall of rain* (Jam.). The derived form †tømelt [(tømelt) tømelt] corresponds to L.Sc. tume, sb., in the latter sense.

†**tøm** [tøm], adj., *empty*, = O.N. tómr, L.Sc. tume, toom, adj. The form is not regularly developed from O.N. tómr, and may partly be due to infl. of tøm, vb., q.v. Otherwise Eng. (L.Sc.) "toom" would give: [tøm] in Shetl.

**tømi-keys** [tøm'ikis'], sb. pl., *implement for rope-making, esp. for the twisting of fishing-lines and cow's tethers; consisting of two separated parts: a) "de horse" with the winch (de winch-handle), and b) "de mare" with holes in which the ends of the (three) strands are fixed. Also no doubt by corruption: tømikin(s) [tøm'ikin(s)].* — The first part is O.N. taumr, m., *rope, rein*, which in Shetl. (uncompounded) commonly is called tøm with long or short o-sound, and is used in sense of *snell; see tøm, sb.* For the compound cf. "bridgin-keys" under bridg, vb.

**tømins** [tømins], sb. pl., *immature corn mingled with husks. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*tømingar? Prop. empty corn. See tøm, vb. and adj. Cf. tønins, which is another word, as well as afljogins, afrinnins, afrødins.*

\***tömrös**, sb., *a piece of line* (C.); see \***tömrös**, sb.

**tönins** [tönins], sb. pl., *immature corn and husks which by sifting are separated from the fully ripened corn*. U. (U<sup>s</sup>, m<sup>o</sup>). Also reported in the form **tönings** [tönings] (U<sup>m</sup>o). — \***týnungar** from \***tinungar**, m. pl., as orig. í no doubt has become ý through infl. of a u in the ending. O.N. **tina**, vb., inter alia *to winnow*.

**tömmel** [tömmel], sb., *the buildings of a farm, dwelling-house and out-houses*; partly in the expr. "a t. o' huses". Conn. Also **tinmel** [tömmel], and by confusion, **tunmel** [tunmel] (Conn.), which otherwise is commonly used in another and more orig. sense: *pieces of pasture near the house*; see **tunwel**, sb. — **tøn**, tin-, by i-mutation, from tun. See **tinmel**, sb., which is the more common form. For the ending -mel see **tunwel**, **tunmel**, sb.

**tø-tak** [tøtak], sb., 1) *a (vigorous) taking hold, (good) start*; hit ['it'] is only a t.-t., *it only needs a good start*. 2) *attack of bad weather suddenly coming on, esp. sudden change for the worse after a spell of calm weather*; a new t.-t. o' de wadder (more sudden than "a upp-mak"). 3) *remedy, useful thing, held in readiness for use when needed*. 4) *a person much spoken of, esp. a person exposed to idle reports, the subject of scorn*. — Represents an older \***tilltak**. O.N. **tiltak**, n., a) *a laying hold of, b) something to resort to*; No. **tiltak**, Sw. **tilltag**, n., *a vigorous laying hold of, energy, etc.* In sense 2 "tø-tak" seems to be esp. Shetl. With "tø-tak" 3 and 4 cf. Fær. **tiltak**, n., a) *a person or thing usually resorted to, b) a person much spoken of, often disparagingly: the subject of idle reports, as in the Shetl. word, and in Icel. tiltaka, f.,*

*to dwell on something* (B.H., E.J.). See "tak till" and "ta'en till", *excellent, etc. (well spoken of)*, under **tak**, vb. "ta'en till" is mostly laudatory, like the corresponding word (words) in O.N. and Fær., while "tø-tak" (4) is disparaging.

**tøv<sup>1</sup>** [tø<sup>v</sup>], sb., *wooden button; wooden pin serving as a button*. Br. Etym. uncertain.

**tøv<sup>2</sup>** [tøv], sb., *commotion in the sea, with small, crested waves not breaking*, prop. and esp. of a piece of landlocked sea; a t. i' de sea; *cross-sea*. U. — \***pœf**, a *fulling, thronging, pressing*, by mutation from "póf". O.N. **póf**, n., *a (fulling) thronging, pressing*. See **tøv**, vb.

**tøv** [tøv], vb., 1) *to full, t. claiith*. U., Conn. See \***tøvakoddi**, sb. 2) *to press, squeeze, shake; to t. ane (a body) about*. "Boy, du is tøv in de life ut o' me", *you are squeezing or shaking the life out of me*. **tøvd** frae (fae) de life, *utterly knocked up, overworked*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). — O.N. **pœfa**, vb., is found in sense of *to press, squeeze, to compel, etc.*, **pœfask**, vb. refl., *to quarrel, wrangle*. **Þœfa** has no doubt also been used in sense of *to full*. No. and Fær. **tøva**, Icel. **pœfa**, vb., *to full*, also inter alia *to work without progress*, No. **tøva** occas. *to force on* (R.). In Sw. dial. "tov, töv", vb., is used in sense of *to full*, but a derivative "tövla", vb., *to subdue, to tame*, approaches Shetl. **tøv** 2.

\***tøvakoddi** [tøv'vakoddi], sb., *rounded rock by the sea-shore; a small, rounded point of land or a small basin at the shore, where wadmal is stretched out to be fulled by the alternating tides*. U. This mode of fulling is now antiquated. The word is freq. found as a place-name in various forms: **Tøvakoddi** (U<sup>c</sup>); Bay o' Brough, Y<sup>n</sup>.; Ennisfirth Ness, Nm.), **Tøfakoddi** [tøf'akoddi], and **Tefakodda**

[tēˈfakodˈa] (Conn.), Tevakodda [tēˈvakodˈa] (Kwarfˆ; Br.; Vidlin, L.; Nibon, Nm<sup>w</sup>.); de Tøfakoddas [tøfˈakodˈas] or “de Tefakoddas” [tēfˈakodˈas] (Grevland, Y<sup>n</sup>.). With change  $p > d$ , e.g. Devakoddi [dēˈvakodˈi]: Gletness, N. — \*pæf (pæfðar)-koddi. The first part is formed from O.N. pæfa, Shetl. tøv, vb., in sense of *to full*. The second part is koddi [kódi, kódi], koddá [kóda, kóda (koda)], often occurring in place-names, and denoting partly a small, rounded hill or point of land, a roundish rock, partly a roundish depression. It seems to be a merging of O.N. koddi, Shetl. kodd, *pillow, something bag-shaped*, and Celt. “ceide” (Irish: “keady, cady”, Scottish Gaelic

“keddy”), *a small hill, flatly rounded*. See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 120—121, and p. 252 (concluding notes).

**tøvd** [tøvd], sb., *foolish talk, nonsense*; to speak t. Nm<sup>n</sup>. or Y<sup>n</sup>. (J. In.). — O.N. pæfð, f., recorded in sense of *quarrel*; Icel. pæfð, f., *vain effort* (B.H.). Cf. No. and Fær. tøva [\*pæfa], vb., a) *to full*, b) *to talk nonsense*, and see Shetl. tøv, vb.

**tøvi** [(tøvi) tøˈvi], adj., of the air: *cloudy, with many small, gathering clouds foreboding rain*; a t-lookin' sky; he is t-lookin'. Y<sup>n</sup>. — \*pæf. To be classed with No. tove [\*pófi], m., a) *small tangled mass, tuft*, b) *a small cloud*, Shetl. tovi in tovi-rovin, sb., *small, detached cloud*. See tøv, vb.

## U.

**ub** [ūb], sb., *a plaintive sound, howl*; de ub o' de dog or selki (seal); de ub o' de wind. Also comm. øb [øb]. — O.N. óp, n., *a shouting, crying*. The form ub is regularly developed; øb is prob. due to infl. of the verb; see ub, vb.

**ub** [ūb], vb., *to emit plaintive sounds, to howl, moan*; de dog or selki (seal) ubs; de wind ubs. Also *to whimper, to cry in a whimpering voice*; de bairn ubs (is ubin): Sa., Wests. In Du. jub [jūb] as well as ub. A common parallel form to ub is øb [øb]. — ub springs from a form \*ópa, with dropped i-mutation. øb is regularly developed from O.N. cæpa, vb., *to cry, shout*.

**ubadous** [ubāˈdós, obāˈdós], adj., *incapable, weakly; useless*; a u. body. Also ubjadous [ubjāˈdós, objāˈdós]. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*úbataligr or \*úbatasamr, *irremediable*. Cf. No. ubataleg, adj., *bad, poor, worthless*. From O.N. bati, m., *improvement*,

*advantage*, with the negative prefix ú-. The old Norn adjectival ending has been superseded by the Eng. (Fr.-Eng.) adjectival ending -ous.

**ubregd, ubrigd** [ūbreg (ōbreg), ūbrigd (ōbrigd)], sb., *additional mark in a sheep's ear*; a u. o' a sheep's lugmark. Wests. occas.: [-breg]. N.I. occas.: [-brigd]. Fe.: [ūbrigd]. — \*óbrigði (-bregði) = \*ábrigði (-bregði). See obregd, obrigd, sb.

**ubrigda** [ōˈbrigdˈda], sb., *the basking shark*, the largest species of shark. Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). Represents obrigda = hobrigda from \*háfrugða. See hobrigdi, sb.

**udal, udel** [(ūdal) ūdəl], sb., *allodial, immovable property*. See “ald udal” under ald. Other more rare forms are: odal [ódal, ödəl], noted down in Du., and ødal [ødal, ødəl]: U. (U<sup>n</sup>). Edm.: “udal, a term applied to land held by uninterrupted succession, without any original charter and without subjection to



feudal service or the acknowledgement of any superior". In Balfour the word is written *odal*. *udel* is found *occas.* as the first part in place-names, e.g. *Udelsland* (Y<sup>b</sup>), now pronounced without l [*udesland*], old allodial property: *óðalsland*; see *udalland*, sb. A form with dropped orig. *ð*: \**ual* occurs in the name of the village *Walsta* [wa'lstɑ] in De., also called "Udelstaft [(ū'·dəlstaft) ud'·əlstaft]", in a taxation list of 1600 written "Outhallistof", from O.N. \**óðals-topt*; but the pronunc. in common use is "Walsta". This form must have been developed in the foll. manner: a) *ū'·alstaft* (with dropped *ð* and the main stress on the first syllable) > b) *u'als'taft* (with the main stress on the second syllable > c) *walsta(ft)*. Now wrongly regarded as a name ending in "sta", O.N. *staðr*. — O.N. *óðal*, n., *allodial property, family homestead*.

\***udal-born**, adj., Balfour: *odal-born*. O.N. *óðalborinn*, adj., id.

†**udaler**, see *udal-man*, sb.

**udalland, udelland** [ū'·dəlánd'], sb., *old allodial property*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — \**óðal(s)-land*.

**udal-man** [(ū'·dalman) ū'·dəlman'], sb., *a tenant of udal property, a udaller*. Now gen. in the more recent form: *udaler* [ū'dalər, ū'dələr, ud'·, ód'·], with the parallel forms such as *odaler* [ód'alər] (Du.) and *ødaler* [ød'alər, ød'ələr] (U.). Balfour: *odaller*. — O.N. *óðalsmaðr*, m., *allodial owner*. See *udal*, sb.

\***udalred**, sb., *allodial right, right to freehold tenure*. Balfour: "odal-red, N. odhal-raedi, jus plenæ possessionis a primo occupante". — O.N. *óðalsrétt*, No. *odelsrett*, m., id. As final *t* *occas.* changes to *dd*, *d*, in Shetl. Norm words, there is hardly sufficient reason to set up a root-form \**óðalræði* (O.N. *ræði*, n., *rule, management*, from "ráð").

\***ufiskali** [ū'fis'·kali' (-fəs'·kali')], adj., 1) *unsuitable for fishing*. 2) *unlucky for fishing*. 3) *that does not become a fisherman; heedless, inattentive*. Now mostly with anglicising of the negative prefix: "unfiskali [ón'fis'·kali' (-fəs'·kali')]" — \**úfiskiligr*. See *fiskali*, adj.

\***ufrongie, ufrungie**", sb., acc. to Edm.: "a grotesque object, a person of forbidding aspect". Otherwise not found; prob. obsolete. — No doubt to be referred to O.N. *úfrýnn*, adj., *unkind* (Fr.), in Icel.: *hideous, ugly* (B.H.: *ófrínn*), No. *ufrjona*, f., *a coarse, rough person, a brute*.

**ufrumli** [ū'from'li, ū'from'·li], **ufrummali** [ū'from'·ali], adj., 1) *stout, clumsy and ungraceful*. Y. *occas.* (Y<sup>h</sup>). Partly *ufrumli* [ufróm'li] (Y<sup>h</sup>). More rarely: 2) *untidy, slovenly* (Y<sup>h</sup>). A more recent form with anglicising of the prefix: *un-fromli* [ón'fróm'li, ónfróm'li] is noted down esp. in sense 2. N.I. *occas.* (Y<sup>n</sup>). — \**úfrumligr* or \**úfrómligr*? Cf. Sw. dial. *o-from*, adj., *coarse; clumsy; uncomfortable* (Ri.). O.N. (Icel.) *úfróm*, adj., has a diverging sense (*spiteful, wicked*). *ufrumli, un-fromli*, in sense of *untidy, slovenly*, forms a contrast to *frumli*, adj., q.v.

**ufсахella** [of'·sahé'la, -he'la], **uf-sahellek** [of'·sahé'ək, -he'ək], sb., *one of the flat, sloping stones along the eaves of a house, for keeping the water off from the wall*. N.I. *ufсахella*: Fe. *ufсахellek*: U. *occas.*, Fe. *occas.*, Y<sup>m</sup>. Other forms: *ufshellek* [ofs'·(h)é'ək, -(h)é'ək]: U. *occas.*, *ofshellek* [(ofs'·(h)é'ək) áfs'·(h)é'ək]: U<sup>n</sup>, *ofsahellek* [of'·sahé'ək] and *hofsahellek* [hof'·sa]: Y. *occas.* *hufсахellek* [hof'·sahé'ək]: Y<sup>n</sup>. — \**upsar-hella* (\**ups-hella*). The first part is O.N. *ups* (gen. *upsar*), f., a) *rocky wall, rocky edge* (no doubt prop. sloping, opp. to the sharp

"egg", *edge*, similar to Fær. ups), b) *eaves*. No. ufs, f. and m., Sw. dial. uffs, m., hofs, f. and m., *eaves*. See ofs, ofsi, sb. The second part is hella<sup>2</sup>, hellek, sb., *a flat rock*. Another name for ufsahella is tahellek (q.v.), "(flat) roof-stone".

**ugg** [og(g)], vb., a) *to satisfy, esp. by means of good, dainty food, a little extra meal*; shø (de sweetheart) ugged [og(g)æd] him. b) *u. a bairn, to get a little child to stop crying by giving it something, esp. sweets, to suck; to give a child something dainty to eat.* c) *to feed well*; "dat bairn is been weel ugget" is said of a well-fed child. U<sup>n</sup>. Also ogg [ôg(g)]: U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. hugga, vb., *to soothe, comfort*, Fær. ugga, vb., *to satisfy*.

**uggetu** [og'æt'u], sb., *a small ant* (U<sup>n</sup>.); see oggatu, sb.

**uggins** [og(g)ins], sb. pl., *dainty food; a small meal between the usual meal-times; also something dainty (sweets), given to a child to get it to be quiet, u. to de bairn*. Also oggins [ôg(g)ins]. U<sup>n</sup>. — From ugg, vb.

**ugjovous** [ugjō'vos, ogjō'vôs, -gjō'vôs], adj., *incapable, weakly; useless, = ubjadous*. N.I. — ugjov- from \*ugov-, corresponding to an older \*úgáfr = úgæfr. O.N. úgæfr, adj., *luckless* (gæfa, f., *good luck*). No. ugjæv, adj., *poor, of little value*. For the ending -ous see under ubadous, adj.

**ugl, uggel** [og<sup>2</sup>, ogəl], vb., *to soil*; to *u.* wi' dirt; du's fa'en and ug-geld [ogæld] dee; du maunno ['must not'] *u.* dy feet. N.I. Nm. (*u.* de feet). Also ogl, oggel [ôg<sup>2</sup>, ôgəl (ôg<sup>2</sup>, ôgəl)] (N.I.). Pres. part.: uglin [oglin], oglin [ôglin (ôglin)]. — May have arisen from an orig. \*ulka, vb., by metathesis of l and k: \*ulk > \*ukl > ugl. Cf. No. ulka, f., a) *mould; dirt*, b) *mucus, mud* (Aa.), and Shetl. agl<sup>2</sup>

(agel, aggel), vb., *to soil; defile, = No. alka, vb.*

**uglagrind**, see oglagrind, sb.

**uhagali** [ū'hā'gali', u'hā'gali'], adj., 1) *untidy, slovenly*. 2) *awkward, clumsy*. 3) of a piece of work: *badly executed, clumsy*. 4) *immoderate; uneconomical*. N.I. Now often in a more recent form with u- anglicised to un-: "un-hagli [ónhā'gli], un-hagali [ón'hā'gali]": N.I. and Wests., Y<sup>n</sup>.h.: uhagali and "un-hagali". Sa.: un-hagli. In sense 4 the word is noted down in Y<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. úhagligr, adj., *inconvenient, unpleasant*, úhagr, adj., *unhandy, unskilled*, No. uhag, adj., a) *awkward, clumsy, = Icel. óhagr, adj., b) inconvenient, unsuitable, uhagleg, adj., inconvenient, unbecoming*. In sense 4 uhagali, un-h., is similar to haglos, hag-less, adj. 1, and springs from hag<sup>2</sup>, sb. 2. Cf. hagli, hagali, adj.

**ukjodous** [ukjō'dôs], adj., *incapable, weakly; useless, = ugjovous*. Sk. — May represent \*ukjorous, with the change r > ð > d, as in "avodous", adj., parallel form to "avorous", see uvorous and uvart, adjs. In that case the word is derived from O.N. \*úkjør, \*úkør; Icel. ókjör, n., *misfortune, disaster* (E. J.: úkjör. B.H.: ókör, n. pl.), ókjörliður, adj., *mean, insignificant* (O.N. úkjörli-gr, *ineligible*). The change in meaning: \*úkjør- > ukjodous is similar to O.N. úgæfr > Shetl. ugjovous.

**ul** [ül], sb., a) *great or sultry heat*; b) *moist heat, warm vapour*. A rare parallel form to the more common øl, sb., q.v.

**ul<sup>1</sup>** [ül], vb., a) *to cry, wail*; esp. of children, also e.g. of sheep, *to bleat*. b) *to cry, weep loudly*, of children; ul and greet. c) *to produce a continuous, low and howling sound*, of wind and sea; foreboding change in the direction of the wind; "de

wind or water uls (is ulin)", a low ulin soond. In sense c noted down esp. in Ai. — \*úla, non-mutated form, corresponding to O.N. yla, vb., *to howl*. No. (E.Norw.) ula, vb., *to howl*, = yla (hyla), vb., also *to wail, to weep loudly*.

**ul<sup>2</sup>** [ūl], vb., a) *to spoil one's good appearance by bad treatment; to inflict external injury upon (a person or animal); b) to bully; worry; persecute; to ul a bairn, a dog, de grice uld de cat. a puir uld ting; fairly common, noted down esp. in N.I. and Wests. (Fo.).* — Must be the same word as O.N. (O.Icel.) úla, occurring in a single instance in Grágás, and apparently in a similar sense to Shetl. ul: "ef maðr sker hár af hǫfðe manne eða úlar honum nǫkkur til háðungar eða rífr hann klæði af honum" — — (see Fr.).

**ul<sup>3</sup>**, vb., see ur, vb.

**ulaviti** [ū·laviti], sb., *a person who is always ill-treated, worried and persecuted; an outcast; a scorned and neglected person or animal* (Fe.). — \*úl(a)-vætti. See ul<sup>2</sup>, vb. Cf. hatraviti, sb.

**ulet<sup>1</sup>** [ūlət], sb., a) *a peevish, querulous person, one who is always scolding; b) a naughty, obstinate, whimpering little child who will not be silent.* Most common in sense b. Noted down in Fo. in sense a. In U. also in sense of *changeling, fool (child)*. — Prop. *one who makes a noise*. Cf. No. ulæta, f., a) *cry; unpleasant sound* (Aa.), b) *a whimperer* (R.), ulæte, n., *disturbance; unseemly behaviour* (Aa.), *noisy complaint* (R.), from "ulaat", f., *noise*. Icel. and Fær. ólæti, n. pl., *bad manners, rude behaviour; noise*.

**ulet<sup>2</sup>** [ulət], sb., a) *a quiet, gentle and lonely person, partly one uncared for and without a real home; b) one*

*who works quietly and diligently; to wark like [lek] a u.* Conn. — Prop. *one who does not utter a word*, \*úlæti, n., or \*úlæta, f., and thus prop. the same word as the prec. one, though with an opposite meaning, as the first part **u-** must be understood differently: in ulet<sup>2</sup> simply as the negative ú-, while **u-** in the more common ulet<sup>1</sup> is disparaging and intensifying as in the corresponding words in No., Fær., Icel. and Da.

**ulet<sup>3</sup>** [ūlət], sb., = ulaviti, sb., but esp. of children and animals.

**ulid** [ū·líd, ū·líd<sup>3</sup>d], sb., 1) *unreliability*. 2) *an unreliable person*. Noted down only in the foll. phrase: Ony ane at trusts to dee (him, etc.) trusts to de **u.**, *who ever depends upon you (him, etc.) depends to no purpose*, prop. *depends upon unreliability, upon something unreliable*. U<sup>wg</sup>. — \*úhlít. **u-**: the negative prefix. For the second part see lid<sup>1</sup>, sb., *reliance*, etc.

**ulimutt** [ū·limôt (-mut)], sb., *a tiny thing; esp. a new-born or very small, living creature; de soo is come wi' a lock ['lot'] o' ulimutts, the sow has farrowed a number of tiny pigs.* Also a) *an infant*, in jest or caressingly, b) *little sea-fowl*, "piri ful about de ebb-stens". Sa., Wests. — uli is prob. a diminutival first part to mutt, which in itself denotes something small. It may represent \*uri, sb., as the change r > l, and conversely, is fairly frequent; see urek<sup>1</sup>, sb., as a term for something small. For the second part see mutt, sb.

**ulltigger** [ul·tígær], sb., *a beggar of wool*. ull is a rare form, noted down in this compound acc. to J.I. Otherwise *wool* is now commonly called "oo" [ū], L.Sc. form of Eng. wool. In a couple of compds. is found as the first part olla [ólja]-

which is O.N. gen.: ullar; see "olla-pluck", and ollastu, sbs. — O.N. ull, f., *wool*. For the second part see tigger, sb., and tigg<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**um** [ūm], sb., *haze*, esp. *warm haze in the air, heat-haze*. N.I. a um upo de land (Fe.), a um on de sea, i' de sund (Y<sup>b</sup>). Also a) umb [ūmb, umb], a rare form, noted down in Fe. beside "um", and b) umd [ūmd, umd], a form characteristic of U. a umd o' warmth, *warm, hazy air* (U<sup>n</sup>). From U<sup>wg</sup>. is reported a form und [und] = umd; a u. aboot de banks. — \*ōm. No. ome, m., *heat-haze; warm current of air*.

\***um**, prep., *about*, O.N. um, is found in the form om [ōm] as the first part in a couple of compds.; see \*ombod, sb., and omgordin, sb. and pres. part. of a verb. Besides the word is contained in \*uppomjora, \*uppomøra. In some cases an old "um", as the first part of compds., has been anglicised to "aboot"; see "aboot-geng, sb., aboot-gaan, pres. part. and adj., abootkast", sb.

**umag, umog**, sb., 1) *a small, frail person or animal; a small child, a sickly child*. Noted down in the forms umak [ūmak, ōmak] and umek [ūmæk (ōmæk)]: S.Sh. (Conn., Du.) and Fe.; partly also umok [ūmók], acc. to J.I. In Du. [ūmæk], esp. of a (small) frail person; in the other places mentioned now with specially emphasized notion of smallness. 2) a) *a small quantity or handful of something*, e.g. of reaped corn or hay; a u. o' corn, o' hay, o' sids (*leavings of oats*, for preparing of "sowens"; see sede, sb.): Conn. Esp.: *a handful of reaped corn on the field, a very small sheaf of corn*. b) *a certain part, esp. the half or third part of a sheaf*. Noted down in sense 2 in the foll. different forms, and in the foll. places:

α) umag [ū'māg']: Nm. β) umog [ū'mōg', umō'g', ūmog]: Esh.; Nm<sup>w</sup>. [ū'mōg']; Nm<sup>w</sup>. [umō'g']; Y<sup>n</sup>. [ūmog]. γ) umak [ūmak, ōmak]: Conn., Y. occas. δ) umek [ūmæk, ōmæk]: De., Fe. occas., Y., Conn. occas. Sometimes with prefixed j: jumog [jū-mōg', jumō'g'] beside umog (Nm<sup>w</sup>). In senses of *a handful of reaped corn, a very small sheaf of corn, a half or third part of a sheaf*, the word is peculiar to Mainland (M<sup>m,n</sup>) and Y. From Fe. is reported umek [ūmæk] in sense of *a small sheaf of very short corn, esp. corn which has been spoiled by the poultry (hens)*. In some places is found a form umekin [ū'məkin', ō'məkin'], umikin [ū'mikin', ō'mikin', um'ikin', ōm'ikin'] in the foll. senses: a) *a feeble, helpless person*, thus in Fo.: umekin; b) *a very small, ill-thriven being or thing*; thus in U., Fe. occas. and Wh.: umikin. U<sup>wg</sup>: [um'ikin' (ōm-)]; Wh.: [ū'mikin', um'ikin' (ōm-)]. umikin [um'ikin'], *a small person*: Y<sup>n</sup>. In Fe. (Fe<sup>w</sup>) [ō'mikin'], esp. of *a very small potato*; cf. umotta. A form umiki [ū'miki'] is reported by J.I. in sense of *a sickly child*. umikin is found occas. used adjectivally, thus in Wh., in sense of *small and odd*; a u. [um'ikin'] t'ing. — O.N. úmagi, m., *a helpless person, unable to support himself*. No. umage, m., a) *a poor, feeble creature*, b) *a person not full-grown, a child*. Fær. ómagi, m., a) = O.N. úmagi, b) *a weakly person, a poor creature*, c) *a weakly child*. Meaning 2 of umag is characteristic of Shetlandic, and must have been developed from the meaning *child, something small*.

**umakie** [ū'maki, ō'maki], adj., *very small*; a u. body (person). Deriv. of umak with a more recent ending. See the prec. word.

**umb**, sb., see um, sb.

"**umboth**", sb., see \*ombod, sb.

\*"**umbothsman**", sb., *a factor, steward*; see \*ombod, sb. Balfour: "Umbothsman, N. Umbods Madr, procurator, mandatarius, An agent, procurator, for-speaker, or advocate". — O.N. umboðsmaðr, m., *an agent, steward*.

**umd**, sb., see um, sb.

**umie** [ūmi], adj., *hazy, filled with heat-haze, of the air*; a **u.** sky. N.I. Also umbie [ūmbi, umbi], and umdie [ūmdi, umdi]. umie and umbie: Fe. umdie: U. — "umie" prob. represents an older \*umet, as the ending "-ie" must be regarded as more recent. Deriv. of um, sb. Cf. umsket, adj.

**umiki, umikin**, sb. (and adj.), see umag, sb.

**uml, ummel** [om<sup>ə</sup>l, oməl], vb., *to speak indistinctly, stutter and stammer*. Pres. part.: umlin [omlin]. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). Fe. "he ummeld to speak", e.g. in dreams, in an attack of nightmare (Fe<sup>w</sup>). — O.N. umla, vb., *to mutter, mumble*. See oml, vb.

**umol** [ū'mōl, δ'mōl], sb., properly *silence*, preserved only in the expr. "to keep onyt'ing in **u.**", *to keep anything secret, to keep one's mouth shut on a subject*. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*úmál, *silence*, from O.N. mál, n., *tongue, speech*, with the negative prefix. Cf. lomol (lumol), sb.

**umond** [ū'mōnd, ū'mōind], sb., *a slight feeling, sensation*, used in boat-fishermen's lang. at sea, of the sensation caused by a fish slightly touching, but not taking the bait; to ha'e a **u.**, de **u.** o' a fish bein' at de line, at de hook. U. (U<sup>wg</sup>). A form omond [ō'mōnd] is reported (under doubt) from U. in sense of *indistinct sight*, esp. *when seeing land through haze or mist*, of boat-fishermen; see womon, sb. — With regard to umond, Icel. hugmynd, f.,

*idea, notion*, might be suggested; but an uncompounded mondi (U<sup>n</sup>) is found in the same sense as umond, and is most correctly explained as a word to be classed with O.N. "munr" and "minni", A.S. mynd, Eng. mind, sb., and mond in umond can hardly be separated from mondi. "mynd" in "hugmynd" is a word diff. from the latter, viz.: O.N. mynd, f., *shape, figure, image*. The first part **u-** has hardly arisen from "hug-" (O.N. hugr, m., *mind, mood*), but is more prob. an \*ǫ = O.N. á, prep., *on*. Cf. **u-**, e.g. in ubrigd and uskepta, sbs., in which **u-** is O.N. á, prep., and cf. also words such as uvedek, sb., in which **u-** is \*ǫ = O.N. á, f., *river*. The explanation of **u-** as the prep. *on* is supported by the occurrence of a form womon [wō'mōn] in a similar sense to umond, but used in another manner, of *indistinct sight, seeing land through haze or mist*. wo- is regularly developed from "á" and cannot be derived from "hug".

**umott** [ū'mot, umát, ū'moit, δ'moit], sb., noted down only in the expr. "ill **u.** be i' dy (in his, etc.) hands!" *a plague upon you (him, etc.)!* prop. "*may your hands be paralysed!*" N.I. [umát]: Y<sup>n</sup>. [ū'moit, δ'moit]: U. — O.N. úmátt, m., *swoon, faintness*. See umotta, sb.

**umotta** [ū'mát'a, δ'mát'a, -mót'a (-mót'a), umót'a, omót'a], sb., 1) *thin, weak place in unevenly-spun worsted*. N.I., esp. Y. and Fe. Y<sup>b</sup>.: [δ'mát'a], same place also "umotta-bits", pl. Y<sup>h</sup>.: [umót'a, omót'a]. Fe<sup>h</sup>.: [δ'mót'a]. From U<sup>wg</sup>. is reported a form umott, umoit [ū'moit], in the compd. "umo(i)tt-bit", *thin, weak place in unevenly-spun worsted*. 2) *a small potato*, disparagingly; Y. occas.; noted down with the pronunc. [δ'mát'a (-mót'a)]. — \*úmátti, m., or \*úmátta,

f., *something weak, wanting in strength*. Deriv. of the prec. word. umo(i)tt (without the ending in "umo(i)tt-bit") is no doubt O.N. úmátt, m., and thus the same word as the prec. Cf. umikin, under umag, sb., partly used in the same sense as umotta 2.

**umsket** [u'mskæt] ó'mskæt], adj., *having a dirty-grey or brownish colour*. U. (U<sup>s</sup>). — Deriv. of \*umet (not otherwise found), with root-meaning *dusty, covered with a layer of dust or dirt*, prop. the same word as "umie," adj., *hazy*, for \*umet. With the form umsket cf. the cognate and almost syn. imsket, adj., from imet, adj.

**un** [on], sb., *a small piece of field or meadow*; a rare form of pronunc. of on, onn, sb., q.v. In Ork. un [un], *small piece of field*, in harvesting.

**un-avara** [ón'avā'ra, ón'avā'ra], adj. and adv., *unaware(s), sudden-ly*; esp. in the expr. "to come un-av. on (upon) a t'ing". N.I. — Is a mingling of O.N. and Eng., as O.N. úvarr, adj., a) *unprepared*, b) *unexpected (unaware)*, has been modified in form from Eng. unaware(s). Cf. a) un-ward, adj., b) uvert, uvorous, adjs., with diverging meanings.

**und**, sb., see um (umd), sb.

**undali**, adj., properly *strange; queer*, but now in various more recently developed meanings. Now doubtless rarely pronounced with phonetic o [on'dali]; but comm. with [ó], occas. with [ɔ]. For the forms and meanings see further ondali, ondeli, adj.

**under** [óndər], prep. and adv., *under*; with regard to the pronunc. [óndər] the word springs from O.N. undir, prep. and adv. The form under, with phonetic o, is now in Shetl. used only as the first part in

some compds. Also in the form onder and pronounced [óndər (ɔndər, óndər)]. [óndər] is the regular pronunc. in Shetl. of Eng. under. Some compds., in which the first part either entirely or mostly is pronounced [óndər (ɔndər)], are found under onder-. For exprs. such as "under lø, under ord, under skjul (u. a skjul)", see the respective sbs. under land (u. de land), *under land, near to the land*. "under [óndər (ɔndər)]" is used in a few verbal exprs., originating from O.N., such as "geng under", in sense of a) *to dive, to crouch*, b) *to subject oneself to someone*, geng u. ane; in both senses = No. "ganga under" (Aa. and R.). Eng. "go under" is partly divergent. "lie under", in sense of *to succumb, to lose*, = No. liggja under, while the Eng. use of "lie under" differs.

**under-draw** [ón'dərdrá:], sb., *undercurrent*. — \*undir-drag. No. underdrag, n., *groundswell*. See drag, sb., II 2 a, *current, draught of the tide*.

**underfettel** [on'dərfætəl], sb., in transport on pack-horse: "*under-band*", *one of the two bands in which the open straw-basket, de mesi, hangs, and which is fastened round the pack-saddle*. Recent form of pronunc.: [ón'dərfætəl]. Opposed to "de øverfettel", *the "over-band"*, the band fastened round the top, "de nivi", on the pack-saddle. Fe. See fetel, fettel, sb.

**under-gjud (-gud, -guen)**, sb., *undercurrent* (Y<sup>b</sup>); see ondergjud and gjud, sbs.

**under-gro (-gru)**, sb., *swell in the sea* (Fe.); see ondergro (-gru), sb.

**underhus** [on'dərhós:], sb., *the substructure in a water-mill*. Fo. Now also onderhus [ón'dərhós:]: Fo. — \*undirhús.

**underhwigg (-hwigga)**, sb., *under-*

*current, swell in the sea* (U. and occas. Y.). -hwigg from \*kwigg from \*kvik-. See further under the more common form onderhwigg.

**under-land** [ɔnˈdərlandˌ, -lændˌ], sb., “*under-land*”, esp. *land situated at the foot of a mountain, or below a promontory or high coast*, = No. underland and underlenda, Fær. undirlendi, n.

**under-lay** [ɔnˈdərleː, -leː], sb., *underlayer*, No. underlag, n., and Eng. underlayer, sb.

**underleg** [ɔnˈdərlægˌ], sb., *peats, from a lower-lying bank* (de undermoor), *spread out to dry*. Y<sup>h</sup>. — \*undirlega, *underlayer, the lowest layer or row*. See lega, sb.

**under-made** [ɔnˈdərmedˌ], adj., properly perf. part., in the expr. “*a u.-m. sea*”, *a billow coming from the depth*, also collect.: *large billows, heavy swell, groundswell*, = ondergro (-gru), sb., in contrast to the smaller waves on the surface. “*a under-made sea*”, harbinger of strong wind or storm. N.I. — Cf. No. undersjø, m., a) *undercurrent*, b) *billows*.

**under-man** [ɔnˈdərmanˌ], sb., *a subordinate*. No. undermann, Eng. under-man, underling.

**under-mäind**, sb., *heavy swell in the sea* (U.); see ondermäind, sb.

**under-shot** [ɔnˈdəršɔtˌ], sb., *undercurrent in the sea*. Wh. — From an older \*underskod. For “shot”, sb., *current*, and Shetl. skod, sb., *beat of waves, backwash of breakers*, in some compds. (afskod, otterskod, øverskod), from O.N. skot, n., *a shooting*, etc., see “shot<sup>2</sup>”, sb., and the compds. mentioned above.

**under-sten**, see ondersten.

**undersuk** [ɔnˈdørsukˌ], sb., *undercurrent*, esp. near land: *backwash of the waves after being broken on the shore*. [ɔndər-]: old form noted down in Fo. and partly in N.I. Also

ondersuk [ɔnˈdørsukˌ, ɔnˈdørsukˌ]. [ɔnˈdørsukˌ] is now the most common form of pronunc. — \*undirsúgr. See suk, sb.

**undikil** [unˈdɪkɪlˌ], adj., *odd, queer, unusually small and odd-looking*; a u. body (person), a u. t'ing. Also e.g. of speech, words: *funny, foolish*; u. words. Wh. — No doubt arisen from \*undilig through a middle form \*undigil by metathesis of l and g in the last syllable. In that case the same word as ondali, adj., from O.N. undarligr, adj., *strange; extraordinary*.

†**un-dumious**, see the foll. word.

**un-dømiøs** [ɔnˈdøˌmiøsˌ], adj., *unexampled; extraordinary; dreadful*. comm. un-dumious [ɔnˈdøˌmiøsˌ, ɔnˈ-]: Du. — From older \*udømi-. O.N. údæmiligr, adj., *unexampled; extraordinary*, from údæmi, n., *that which is without example* (dæmi, n., *example*). Cf. L.Sc. undemus, undeemis, adj., *inconceivable, incalculable*, partly also “undømis, undumøs” (Angus, Mearns), *immense*, acc. to Jam. In Shetl. the prefix and suffix are altered in accordance with Eng. (L.Sc.), while the substantive is preserved in the orig. form, partly with dropping of i-mutation: \*dumi for \*dømi (O.N. “dæni” from “dømr”, m., *doom, judgement*). But in form “un-dumious” is no doubt infl. by L.Sc. “undømis”. See døms, a-døms, adv.

**un-fjomlet** [ɔnfjømˌlɔtˌ], adj., *ungraceful, clumsy and slovenly*. U<sup>s</sup>. “un-fungli, un-fongli [ɔnføŋgˌli, ɔnføŋgˌli]”, noted down in Nm., De. and Wh. in sense of *ill-shapen, ungraceful*, may be the same word with the change m > ng, often found before s in Shetl. Norn. [ɔnføŋgˌli]: Wh. [ɔnføŋgˌli]: Nm. and De. — unfjomlet is prob. an older \*u-fumlet (-fjumlet), in which the prefix u- is intensive. Cf. a) No. fumlutt (and

fjumlutt, "fjoommlet"), adj., *fumbling*, *awkward*, *clumsy* (R.), b) No. uf(j)ampeleg and "ufjompeleg", adj., *unshapely*, *uncomfortable*, *clumsy* and *ugly* (R.), in which *u-* is intensive, c) No. fumpelleg (fumpen, fumputt), adj., *unshapely*, from "fump", *m.*, and d) Shetl. fumli, adj., *big*, *unshapely*. Orig. association of "un-fungli" and fungli, adj., is doubtful, owing to the supposed origin of the latter from a \*fangligr, though otherwise "un-fungli" might well have been formed from fungli in sense 1 by prefixing the negative *u-*, *un-*.

**un-fromli**, see ufrumli, adj.

**un-fungli** [onfong'li, ðnfõng'li], adj., *ill-shapen*, *ungraceful*; see under "un-fjomlet", adj.

**\*ungadrenge**n, sb., *a young, unmarried man*. Also collect.: *young, unmarried men of a village or district*. Acc. to Edm. A. L. has the word in the form ungadrengr, only in sense of *young, unmarried man*, and reported as used in boat-fishermen's tabu-lang. — O.N. ungr dreng, *m.*, *young, unmarried man*. The ending -en in -drenge is the old, def. art., O.N. -inn: unga drenginn, accus. sing. def. form. Used in pl. in Shetl. the ending -en may spring from O.N. -irnir: ungu drengirnir (accus.: drengina), def. pl. form. O.N. def. pl. ending often gives -ins (-ens) in Shetl., in which -s is the later added Eng. pl. s. -ar in ungadrengr is the old nom. -r in masculine.

**\*unklabak, unklisbak**, sb., *woollen glove with only a thumb*. Edm.: "unclisbacks, gloves that cover only the backs of the hands, without fingers". In Barclay (MS. addition to Edm.) the word is written "unklabak". Otherwise not found. — unkla- must have arisen from \*hunkla-, \*honkla-, by dropping of initial

h. Cf. Sw. dial. hanklä, hankle, *n.*, *glove*, *woollen mitten* (Ri. under "hand", *f.*), Da. dial., Jut. hankle (hankel), *n.*, *glove*, prop. "hand-cloth".

**un-konn, un-kon** [o'ŋkõn, o'ŋkõn, o'ŋkõn, o'ŋkõn], adj., *unknown, strange*; a(n) *u.-k.* man. comm. Distinct from fremd, adj., *strange, not akin*, as "un-konn" does not exclude kinship. Used not only of persons, but also of animals, poultry; thus: a *u.-k.* hen, *a strange hen which has come into a flock of hens*. — For \*u-konn. O.N. úkunnr, adj., *unknown, strange*. L.Sc. unco (A. S. uncup), adj., *unknown*. The same distinction as between Shetl. "un-konn" and fremd, is made in Fær.: a) ókunnur, ókunnigur, -ugur, and b) fremmandi. In a similar way L.Sc. "unco" and "frem, frem(m)yt".

**un-redli** [õn'reð'li], adj., *tangled; untidy*. — redli here replaces an old \*gredli, prob. through infl. of L.Sc. See red<sup>3</sup>, sb., and red, gred, vbs.

**un-rigli** [õn'rig'li], adj., *untidy, slovenly; ragged; un-r.-lookin'*. De., Nm.? — For older \*urigli. Cf. Fær. óriggiligur [ðurid'dzillõr], adj., *untidy and dirty*, Sw. dial. "urikjelin (uriktjelin)", adj., *filthy, dirty, untidy*, in Ri. under "urekjen", adj., *id.* No. (East Norw.) urøgleg, adj., *untidy, unadorned* (R., given under doubt).

**un-tili**, see utili, adj.

**un-varð** [õn'vård', õnvård'], I) adj., *unaware, heedless, headlong*. II) adv., *unawares, too hastily, having too great speed; he cam' u.-v.* Y<sup>b</sup>. — O.N. úvarr, adj., *unaware, heedless*, etc. un-varð may be prop. the neut. form "úvart". Cf. uvart and uvorous, adjs., *un-avara*, adj. and adv., *likewise arisen from "úvart"*, but in diverging senses.

**upo** [opo', õpo', øpo'], prep., *upon*, before words beginning with a con-



sonant, is most prob. a dial. form of Eng. upon, though it might also have been developed from O.N. uppá. Before words beginning with a vowel, and when ending a sentence: "upon", as in Eng. In some exprs., esp. verbal exprs., the word points back to O.N. á (uppá), prep., *upon*, e.g.: to hear upo(n), *to hear upon, to listen to*, O.N. hœyra á; to t'ink upo(n), *to think of*, O.N. hugsa á. See further "fa' upon" under "fa'" ['fall'], vb., as well as "kom (come) upo(n)", and "mak' upo(n)". Local expr.: to be upon her, *to be out fishing*; either in a boat or angling from the shore (P.). "on", pointing back to O.N. á, is found in verbal exprs. such as: ber on, had on, kom (come) on, lay on, lie on, set on, stand on, tak' on; see the respective vbs.

**upp** [op], adv., 1) *up*, points to O.N. upp, *up*, owing to the pronunc. with phonetic o. Now much more commonly: op [ɔp]. upp is noted down esp. in N.I. In conn. with certain verbs, preps. and advs. the word partly deviates from Eng. usage, but corresponds with Old Northern; esp. of wind; thus: blaw upp, op; (gane) upp (op) at, upp (op) wi'; see under op, adv. For upp, op, in old verbal exprs. of O.N. origin, see ber op, geng op, had op (had<sup>1</sup>, vb.), honk (hunk) op, kom (come) op, lay op, lie op, rek op (rek<sup>2</sup>, vb.), rive op (\*riv<sup>1</sup>, vb.), ronk (runk) op, set op, skib op, tak' op. In some compds. (esp. substantives) the first part upp still predominates; see the foll. words. 2) *up, above*, O.N. uppi, adv. Now comm.: op [ɔp]. a) to be upp, op, *to be alive*, = O.N. vera uppi; der 'r naebody upp, at ['that'] can tell (Fe.). b) to be upp wi' a fish (Y<sup>h.</sup>), *to draw a fish out of the water*, prop. *to up with a fish*. See op, adv.

**uppabrak**, see uppbrak, sb.

**uppadoga** [op'adō'ga, op'adō''ga], adj., 1) a) *very uneasy in mind, anxious that some evil may have occurred to one*; to be u. about ane; b) *to be on the lookout for someone or something*; to be u. for som'tin', u. to see ane; c) *to be bent on something*, u. about som'tin'; d) to be u., to geng u., *to make a great disturbance in searching for someone or something*. The word is characteristic of Wests. in all the given senses except sense 5. 2) a) *unwell, unable to work, laid up*; to lie u.; b) *feigning illness, sham-sick*; to be u., to lie u., *to feign illness*. Noted down in Sa. in sense a, in W. and Ai. in sense b. 3) *hiding oneself*; to lie u., *to keep in hiding*. Fo. 4) *unsuccessful, past, over*; hit ['it'] is a' ['all'] u. or uppaddog [op'adōg:] wi' him, *everything has gone wrong for him*. Fo. 5) *very early astir, very early in setting to work, before other people*, either with a day's work or with work belonging to a certain season; dey were u. 'wi' deir peats, wi' deir taaties ['potatoes']. In this sense characteristic of U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. "uppi dagaðr", perf. part. and adj., *being out at daybreak and caught un-awares*, of a troll surprised in this way and terror-struck at being sure of meeting his death. O.N. daga uppi, vb., impers. with accus. (ein-hvern dagar uppi), of trolls: *to be caught by the dawn and not to get back home*. "— — — Later (after being used orig. of trolls and other supernatural beings caught by the dawn) the word uppadoga has been used metaph. of persons wanting to hide themselves but who have been discovered, or of persons feigning illness but who have been found out, and the like" (S. Bugge).

\*? **uppalangst**, adj., properly perf. part. refl., *ill, unwell*. Acc. to J. Sp.

(U<sup>wg.</sup>) in E.D.D.: "upalangst, adj., ill. Sh.I. 'Wir Aertie is upalangst tu day' ". wir = our. — The same form as Fær. upplagstur, uppi lagstur, of a fisherman: *who has given up fishing*, perf. part. of "leggjast uppi", vb. refl., *to lay (oneself) up (on land)*. Shetl. uppalangst and Fær. "upplagstur" do not coincide in sense; but uppalangst corresponds to the uncompounded Fær. "lagstur", *gone to bed, or laid up*, perf. part. of "leggjast", vb. refl., *to go to bed, to lie up* (O.N. leggja, vb., *to lay, leggjask*, vb. refl., *to lay oneself*). The first part uppa- is no doubt due to infl. of Eng. "laid up". n in (uppa-)langst may have been inserted later by infl. of the word "alangst", Eng. alongst. Cf. forlegen, adj., and "laid afore" under "lay", vb.

**uppamjora**, \***uppamøra**, *up around the ear*; see uppomjora.

**uppastju** [opˈastjuː, -stjuː], sb., *great disorder, confusion, hubbub*; de hus was a' ['all'] in a u., *all the house was in a great confusion, everything topsy-turvy*. Also oppastju [opˈastjuː, -stjuː]. U<sup>n</sup>. — No doubt represents \*uppst(j)u. For the insertion of connecting vowel between upp and stju cf. e.g. uppabrak = uppbrak, sb., afaskod = afskod, sb. For the second part stju, Icel. stú, *confusion*, see under rustju, sb. With uppastju cf. besides No. uppstyr, n., Da. opstyr, n., *uproar, hubbub, tumult*.

**uppa-tø**, adv., *put aside secretly, hidden*. Acc. to J.Sp. (U<sup>wg.</sup>) in E.D.D.: "upatø, to have something upatø: to have something laid by, to have a little secret hoard. Sh.I." — Is no doubt the same word as "o pan-tø", adv., q.v. Thus prop. *above*, in this case no doubt: *on a shelf*.

**uppbrak** [opbrak], **uppabrak** [opˈabrak], sb., *fear, anxiety*, in the

exprs. "to t'ink u.", *to be afraid that some misfortune may have happened to one*, and "to tak' a u.", *to become anxious and afraid*. U.: t'ink uppabrak. Du.: tak' a uppbrak. In Fe. oppabrak [opˈabrak] in "t'ink o." — Represents "uppbrag" from an orig. \*uppbragð. O.N. bragð, n., prop. *quick movement, a setting in motion*, etc. For the meaning of Shetl. upp(a)brak cf. O.N. bregða, vb., prop. *to cause to move quickly, to turn*, etc., used a) impers. in the expr. "bregða við": einhverjum bregðr við eitthvert, *one is greatly affected by something*, b) in the expr. "bregða sér", bregðask (refl.) við eitthvert, *to take something to heart*. With regard to the form, cf. -brak with No. brak, n., *a fight*, "det bars i brakje", *it came to a fight*, from O.N. "bragð" in "fangbragð", *a wrestling*, fangbrögð, pl., *wrestlings*.

**upporrok**, adj., *utterly exhausted, dead tired*. Noted down in the forms opðorruk [opðarok] and opðorrek [opðaræk]. Fe. Now rare or obs. — -dorrok is prob. developed from a \*-drok, \*-droket, by insertion of connecting vowel between d and r, and may then be an orig. \*upp-praukaðr (or \*upp-prokaðr). Cf. Icel. þrauk, n., *laborious task, persevering effort*, þrauka, vb., *to hold out, to continue long* (B.H.), *to show persevering effort in the performance of something* (E.J.), and "proka", vb., *barely to make ends meet, to support oneself with difficulty* (B.H.). The vowel-sound in -dorrok does not suggest a deriv. "upprekaðr", from O.N. preka, vb., *to exhaust by over-exertion*, though this case is not conclusive.

**uppdraget** [opˈdragːət], perf. part. and adj., *educated*. Now more commonly: opdraget [opˈdragːət, -drägːət]. See drag, d. op, vb.

**upp-draw** [op'drâ:], sb., *apprehension, understanding*; to ha'e a guid or ill **u.-d.**, to have a good or poor apprehension. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Prop. an overtaking. See upp-draw, vb.

**upp-draw** [op'drâ:], vb., 1) to overtake, to come up with; to **u.-d.** ane. 2) to apprehend, understand; to **u.-d.** ane. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — With upp-draw 1 cf. O.N. draga, vb., in the expr. "draga eptir" (eptir einhverjum), to come up with one, etc. Meaning 2 is no doubt developed from meaning 1 by metaph. use, prop. to come up to another's thought or opinion.

**uppdrott** [op'drôit' (op'drâit' )], **uppdroit** [op'drôit' (op'drâit' )], adj., 1) tired, exhausted. Also used as a derisive term to a person who has been long in doing a piece of work, and who has not done it well; "is du done (have you done) **u.**?" 2) laid up; not quite well, though not really ill; also feigning illness, suffering from an imagined or pretended illness; is du **u.** again? Fe. and Y. occas. In the same places also a) opdroitt, opdroit [op'drôit' , op'drôit' ], b) uppdrottj, opdroittj [op'drôit' , op'drôit' ] (more rarely; Y. occas. c) uppdroitta, -droitta, opdroitta, -droitta [(op'drôit'a, -drôit'a), op'drôit'a, -drôit'a]: Fe. occas. (Fe<sup>w</sup>). From Y<sup>n</sup>. is reported uppdrott [op'drôit' ] in sense of tired, exhausted, laid up. — \*upp prøytr. O.N. prøytr (preytr), exhausted, worn out, etc., perf. part. of "prøyta (preyta)", vb., to make great efforts, to urge on, to tire, exhaust.

**uppet** [op'et', op'æt'], vb., properly to eat up, but commonly used in a metaph. sense: to make one vexed, angry, malicious and envious; dat uppets him = dat ets him op; see et, vb. 2. uppeten [op'et'an, -æt'an], perf. part. and adj., filled with vexa-

tion or envy, very vexed and angry, uppeten about onything. Now more commonly opet [op'et', op'æt'] and opeten [op'et'an, op'æt'an]. uppeten [op'et'an] is noted down in Fe. and Y. beside opeten [op'et'an].uppet [op'æt'], uppeten [op'æt'an] in U. (U<sup>n</sup>). See et, vb.

**uppfoster** [op'fôs'tær], vb., to rear, foster (another's child). Comm.: opfoster [op'f-, ôp'f-]. — The compd. is Northern. Cf. Icel. uppfóstr, n., a rearing, fostering, and Da. opfostre, vb.

**uppgeng** [op'gæŋ], sb., 1) commotion in the sea, heavy swell, esp. in winter; a **u.** o' de sea, a winter-**u.**; he was a **u.** destreen (yesterday). 2) strong, sudden increase of wind; a storm causing uproar in the sea. 3) a) great disturbance; disorderly crowd; dere were a **u.** destreen, there was a great disturbance and tumult yesterday; b) a crowd of people or animals in quick motion; a number of people briskly at work. N.I. opgeng [op'gæŋ] is a more recent form. — O.N. uppganga, f., a) a going up, ascent, b) inundation caused by a river overflowing its banks (Fr.), c) = uppgangr, m., onrush, etc. No. uppgong, uppgonga, f., invasion of visitors (R.).

**uppgester** [op'gæstær (-g'æstær, -gæstær)], sb., an odal-born person who, with consent of his (her) heirs, surrenders his (her) allodial property to another in return for lifelong support, acc. to an old (now obs.) custom. More comm. in the forms opgester [op'gæstær (-g'æstær, -gæstær)] and obgester [ob-]. Hibbert: opgester. Edm.: opgester (the custom "opgestrie", and obgester with ref. to the custom "upgestry". After the cessation of this old custom the word opgester is now used in sense of a guest who stays a long time in another's house; thus e.g. in Fe.:

opgester [ɔp'gʲes'tər]; he (shø) was o. wí so and so, *he (she) stayed a long time as a guest with so and so*. Cf. folgju, sb., prop. denoting a custom similar to uppgestrie, and later used in a similar metaph. sense. — uppgester is hardly to be associated with O.N. gestr, a *guest*, but must represent an older \*uppgestster, \*uppgestster, *one who surrenders himself (to another)*. \*-gestster from \*-gefter by insertion of s between f and t, as e.g. in grefster, sb., from O.N. grøftr, grøptr, m., *a digging up*, etc. For a form \*gefter cf. O.N. gjøft, f., *a giving, gift*, in gjafarmál, n., *foddering-time for cattle*, = gjafarmál, and No. gjæft (gjeft), f., *a portion of fodder* (Aa.). With Shetl. uppg(e)ster cf. Fær. uppgáva, f., *a surrender*, prop. *a giving up*, = Shetl. \*uppgestrie (q.v.), and "uppgávudrongur, -maður, -genta, -kona" = Shetl. uppgester. -ge(f)ster may be an old gen. form "gjafar" with dropped second part of compd.

\*uppgestrie, \*uppgestri, sb., *a surrender by an odal-born person, with consent of his (her) heirs, of his (her) allodial property to another in return for lifelong support*; a custom now obsolete. Is an old word with mod. ending. Also opgestrie and opgestry. Hibbert and Edm. opgestry: Hibbert. Older \*uppgeststrie. Fær. uppgáva, f., *a surrender*, prop. *a giving up*. See uppgester, sb.

upp-gi'en [ɔp'gi'en], perf. part. and adj., *given up as hopeless, incorrigible, obdurate*; a u.-g. ribald. U<sup>n</sup>. op-gi'en [ɔp-]. — An old "uppgefinn" from O.N. uppgefa, vb., *to give up*, = gefa upp. O.N. uppgefinn, perf. part. and adj., is recorded in sense of *exhausted*. — Alternating with "upp-gi'en" in sense of *incorrigibly bad, obdurate*, is

found in Shetl. (noted down in U. and Fe.): uppdørd [ɔp'dørd'], which is Eng. obdurate, adj.

uppglopen, adj., 1) *hasty; choleric; impetuous*. 2) *aggressive*; a u. body. Nm. Noted down in the forms uppglopem, -glopem [ɔp'glɔp'm' (-glɔp'əm)], and opglopem, -glopem [ɔp'glɔp'm' (-glɔp'əm)]. For the second part of compd. see glopen, adj. Merges easily with uplopen, adj., with which it corresponds in sense 1.

uppha(l)d, upp-had [ɔp'had], sb., 1) a) *support, maintenance, esp. with food and clothes*; şö [ʃhe'] had her u. f(r)ae so and so. b) *a foddering*, of cattle; also *fodder* for cattle; de Scotch kye need sae muckle u. (Ennisfirth, Nm<sup>w</sup>.). 2) *a lull in rain*; der 'r a u., hit ['it'] is a u., *there is a lull in the rainy weather* (U<sup>n</sup>.). Also opha(l)d [ɔp'had], in all the given senses. — O.N. upphald, n., a) *a holding up, lifting*, b) *maintenance, preservation*. No. upphald, n., a) *support, maintenance*, etc., b) *a break, lull; calm spell after a shower of rain or heavy squall* (Aa.). Icel. uppihald, n., = No. upphald b. L.Sc. uphald, "uphadd, uphauð", sb., *support*. In sense 2 uppha(l)d is particularly Northern. See the use of "had op" under "had<sup>1</sup>", vb.

uppha(l)d, upp-had [ɔp'had'], vb., *to support, maintain, esp. with food and clothes*, = had op, vb. op-had [ɔp'had']. In sense of *to cease*, of rain, comm.: had op. See under "had<sup>1</sup> (h. op)", vb.

upphelli [ɔp'hel'i], ophelli [ɔp'hel'i], sb., *the 5th day before Christmas*, a sort of holiday, on the keeping of which the safety of one's cattle was supposed to depend, = buhelli, sb. 2. Papa St. — \*upphelgr, -helgi, f., *concluding feast?* See the foll. word. †upphelli-a' [ɔp'hel'ia' (ɔp'hæl'ia')],

sb., *the cessation of the Christmas-time*, acc. to old custom, i.e.: *the 24th day after Christmas, the 17th of January*. op-helli-a' [ɔp'-(ðp'-)]. Also called "four-and-twenty day", and by the older people "Antonmass" or "St. Anthony's day". — Prop. *over, the whole festive season at an end*. Although helli, sb. (q.v.), *holy-day, festival*, must be regarded as an old Norn word, and O.N. uppi, adv., is used in sense of *at an end* (still used in No., Fær. and Icel.), it is, however, doubtful whether the compd. is old in Shetl. Note old L.Sc. "uphalie day (ouphalliday)" in Jam., explained as "the first day after the termination of the Christmas holidays".

**uppherda** [op'hær'da], sb., in the expr. "in **u.**, laid in **u.**", esp. of corn: *broken, ruined, trampled down*. Y., Fe. Prop. "laid upp (op, up) in herda"? See herda, sb.

**upphog(s), upphoga**, see the foll. word.

**upphugg** [op'hog'], **upphugga** [op'hog'a], adj., *worn out, fit only for breaking up, that must fall by the axe or knife*; de boat is **u.**, *the boat is worn out and fit for breaking up*; de coo is **u.**, *the cow is useless, and must be slaughtered*. U. — The forms upphog [op'hög'] and upphoga [op'hō'ga] (U.) are more common than the forms ending in -hugg, -hugga. In the expr. "de coo is upphoga", the word has been associated with hoga, sb., *pasture*, and regarded as "*finished with the pasture*". In Papa Stour (West.) is noted down a form upphogs [op'hōgs'] in sense of *no longer of any use, fit only for being thrown away*. Edm.: "uphoug, ruin, bankruptcy". — Prop. a substantive, O.N. upphogg, n., *a felling*. In Shetl. the word has become an adj. by elliptical use, dropping of words such as "*fit only for, ready for*". The

form upphogs must be an old genitive, and presupposes the dropping of a preposition governing the genitive, such as "til": O.N. til upphöggs.

**uppkast** [opkast], sb., 1) *a bringing into discussion, a putting forward of an opinion or proposal*. 2†) *reproach, upbraiding*. 3†) *a coming to light*. opkast [ɔp-]. — O.N. uppkast, n., a) *a throwing up*, b) *assertion; proposal*. While the Shetl. word is old and of Northern origin in sense 1, it is L.Sc. (upcast) in sense 2. Also in sense 3 it goes back to L.Sc. cast up, vb. See kast op under kast, vb.

**uppkomin, -comin'** [op'kɔm'in], sb., *appearance, a coming to light*. opkomin, -comin' [ɔp'-]. — O.N. uppkoma, f., inter alia *a coming up, outbreak*. See "kom op" under kom<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**upplayin'** [op'le'in], sb., in knitting of stockings: *beginning (from above)*. Now more commonly: op-layin' [ɔp'le'in]. — Prop. *a laying up*; see "lay op" c under "lay", vb. No. upplag, n., *foundation; beginning*, e.g. of mittens, stockings.

**upplayin'** [op'le'in], pres. part. and adj., *commencing*, in the expr. "de **u.-l.** geng", *the first row of stitches*, in the beginning of a stocking from above. Comm.: op-layin' [ɔp'le'in], de **o.-l.** geng. To be classed with "lay op" c, vb. See "lay", vb., and the prec. word.

**upplift** [opløft], sb., *strong wind rising suddenly*; a (sudden) **u.** o' wadder ['weather']. Now more commonly: up-lift, oplift [ðpløft (ðpløft)]. U. (U<sup>wg.</sup>). See lift, vb. (lift II 2.).

**uppløpen, uppløpen** [op'lop'ən, op'lop'əm], adj., *that easily flares up; that is suddenly in a great hurry; impetuous*; a **u.** body, a **u.** fool [føl]. Fe.: [op'lop'əm]. — The second part is properly perf. part.

of *lop*, *lup*, vb., *to leap*, *to jump*, q.v.

**upp-lousin'** [oplu:sin, -lou'sin], sb., *sudden thaw*, esp. with heavy torrents of rain, rapidly melting the snow. comm. — Prop. a loosening. Cf. Icel. leysing, f., comm. in pl.: leysingar, and No. løysing (snjoløysing), f., a thawing, breaking up of frost, prop. a loosening. The word is of Northern origin in Shetl., an old \*uppløysing; but the second part has been modified after L.Sc. "louse, lowse", vb., *to loose*. "\*løysing" ought to have given a form \*løsin in Shetl. Cf. uppslag, sb.

**uppløs**, vb., *to bring forward*, *make known*, *to reveal something secret*; to u. a t'ing; I (he, etc.) never uppløst it. Noted down in many diff. forms: uppløs [opløs, oplø's] (U<sup>n</sup>), opløs [ɔpløs (ɔplø's)], ubløst [obløs (oblø's), obløs'], obløs [ɔbløs (ɔblø's), obløs'], and with the preterite ending t having forced its way into the infinitive: (uppløst) opløst [ɔpløst], (upplust) oplust [ɔpløst'], ubløst [obløst'], obløst [ɔbløst'], ublust [obløst'], oblust [ɔbløst']. The word is esp. prevalent in N.I., where it is noted down sporadically in all the given forms of pronunc. uppløs is peculiar to U<sup>n</sup>, ubløst [obløs'], obløs [ɔbløs'], ubløst, obløst, are noted down in Fe. "I never ubløst (ubløsted) it to any one". The word is also found outside N.I. ublust is noted down in Wh.; "I never ublusted it". Preterite: a) -løst [løst, lø'st, løst], b) -løsted [løstød], -lusted [løstød]. In the forms beginning with upp, op, the division of the syllables is now commonly: "o-plø's, ɔ-plø's", etc. Other more corrupted forms are oblousen [ɔblou'sən] by association with "lousen", vb., *to loose*, *loosen*, and "aplas" [aplās'], poss. through infl. of Eng. "applause", by

an accidental resemblance in form of two entirely different words. — \*upplýsa. Da. oplyse, Sw. upplysa, vb. A compd. "upplýsa" is not found in O.N., but only an uncompounded "lýsa", vb., a) *to give light*, etc., also b) *to make known*, *to proclaim*. The compd. "upplysa", vb., also seems to be foreign to No. dialects. (not found in Aa. or R.). But in B.H. (Icel.) is found "upplýsa", *to illumine*, *clear up*, which no doubt is a Danicism.

**upp-mak'** [ɔpmak], sb., a change for the worse in the weather; a u.-m. o' wadder; "he is gaun ['going'] to be a u.-m." is said when threatening banks of clouds rise above the horizon (Fe.). Also: op-mak' [ɔpmak]. — Prob. an old \*uppgerð, of which the second part has been translated into Eng. See "mak'", vb., and the use of this word appl. to weather, wind and sea, similar to O.N. gera, vb. — In sense of a settlement, agreement, a making up, Shetl. upp-mak' (op-mak') may also be an old \*uppgerð, cf. No. uppgjerd (acc. to Aa. rare), and O.N. gerð, f., in the same sense, but may equally well be a more recent form after Eng. make up, vb.

**uppomjora** [ɔp'amjō'ra], \***uppom øra** [ɔp'amō'ra], adverbial expr., noted down in the foll.: 1) to wash u., of the cat: *to wash itself with the paw up around the ear*. The latter was considered an omen for a lucky catch of fish. uppomjora: Fo. In the same place also in a more corrupted form: uppanjora [ɔp'anjō'ra], and with dropping of m: uppajora [ɔp'ajō'ra]. \*uppomøra: N.I. (Fe.). de cat washes (is washin') u. 2) to keep ony'ting u., *to have something kept aside*, *hidden* (prop. behind the ear); to lay u., *to hide*, *put aside*; to lie u., *to lie hidden*. In sense 2 noted down only in Fo.: uppom-

jora (uppanjora, uppajora). — Properly three words: \*upp um øyra, *up around the ear*. See \*jora (\*øra), sb. For the use of the word, given under sense 1, compare the common Shetl. address to the cat: "Op about de lug (*the ear*), pussi, for fresh fish and fair wadder"! and the phrase, partly Norn, reported from Conningsburgh: "Op about de ljora (for: jora)! goit fire monna", for which see \*monn, sb., *mouth*.

\***uppomøra**, see the prec. word.

**upp-rivin'** [opˈræivɪn], sb., *forcible seizure; a breaking-up, dispersal*; "to be at **u.-r.**", said of a family breaking up owing to poverty or inability to pay rent. Also op-rivin' [ɔpˈræivɪn]. N.Sh. "dey were at **u.-r.** (op-**r.**)". Nm<sup>g</sup>. — See "rive op" under \*riv<sup>1</sup>, "rive", vb.

**uppset, upp-set** [opset, opsæt], sb., 1) *a spring, issue of water, welling up from the earth; wet piece of ground*. Sa., Wests. [opsæt]. 2) a) *a setting up, raising*; b) *support; assistance*; c) *enrichment*; "hit 'll no be muckle **u.**"; d) *embellishment*; e) *a good catch*, e.g. of fish; f) *ironically of a sweetheart*. Also opset, op-set [ɔp-]. — uppset, in sense 1, is certainly an old \*uppseta; cf. Fær. "seta upp", vb., *to well up, spring*, of water, welling up from the earth, and No. uppkoma, f., *a spring, issuing from the earth* (Aa.), and also No. set, seta, f., *the soaking of fertilizing liquid through the soil* (R.). Cf. uppspretta, uppsprett, sb. In the senses mentioned under 2, uppset, upp-set, springs partly from an old "setja upp", *to put up, raise*, etc. (cf. Shetl. set op, vb.), partly from Eng. set up, vb. Some of the senses given for uppset seem to have been developed locally.

**uppskod** [opskód], sb., *a place where the sea-bottom rises ("shoots up"), and therefore causes shallow*

*water; rough, uneven fishing-ground with abrupt elevations of the sea-bottom*; esp. in the expr. "**u.-boddom**". N.I., Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Esh.). Also opskod (-boddom) [ɔpskód, ɔpskəd]: Fe. [-skód, -skəd], Y. occas. [-skód]. Partly anglicised to "upshot". — \*uppskot, n., *a shooting up, rising; something that rises or shoots up*.

**uppslag** [opslag, opˈsläg, opˈslægː], opslag, opˈslägː], sb., 1) *sudden thaw; heavy rain*. Esp. in N.I. (Y. and Fe.), in Wests. and in S.Sh. (Conn., Du.). Also a) opslag [ɔpslag (-släg, -släg, óp-)], b) uppslaga [opˈsläga (-slägga)]. Y. and Fe.: uppslag [-släg], and comm.: uppslaga [opˈsläga: Fe., opˈslägga: Y<sup>n</sup>]. Sa.: [opˈslägː]. Ai.: [ɔpslag]. Conn.: [opˈslægː] and uppslaga [opˈslägga]. Du.: [ɔpslag, ɔpslag]. Acc. to J. I.: [ópslag]. The word denotes partly heavy, thawing rain; rain mixed with thawing snow or hail (a opslag o' wadder: Ai.), partly melting mass of snow on the ground. 2) *great disturbance, confusion among people or in a house*. U<sup>n</sup>.: uppslag [opˈsläg, opˈslägː]. 3) *end of a journey made under difficulties*, esp. of a boat, a boat's crew: *return home after a journey in hard weather or thick fog*; he made a guid ['good'] or ill ['bad'] **u.**; U<sup>w</sup>g.: uppslag [opˈslägː]. — In sense 1 the word is No. uppslag, n., *change in the weather from frost to thaw* (R.), from "slaa upp", vb., *to change from frost to thaw*, of the weather. Jam. has in Suppl. (1867) "upslay", sb., as L.Sc. (Mearns), in sense of "breaking up of fine weather". uppslag 2 springs from a root-meaning: *a sudden loosening, a letting loose*; cf. O.N. slá, vb., *to strike*, in sense of *to loosen, to let slip* (slá 3 in Fr.). uppslag 3 is no doubt prop. also a *breaking up*, denoting *conclusion of something*. Cf. however No. slaa, vb., *to strike*, in sense

of *to reach* (slaa 9 in Aa.). Cf. upp-lousin', sb.

**uppspretta**<sup>1</sup> [op'spræt'a (-spræt'a, -spræt'a, -spræt'a, -spræt'a)], **uppsprett** [op'spræt], sb., 1) *a spring, esp. water which, in digging, suddenly springs up from the earth*. In this sense noted down in Conn. in the form uppsprett. 2) *disturbance in a house, e.g. by the circulation of evil reports or by dispersion of the members of a family*. Noted down in this sense in Y. and Fe. in the form uppspretta. Partly also opspretta [ɔp-]: same place. — Prop. *a springing up, issuing forth*, from O.N. spretta, vb. n., spretta upp, *to well up, issue forth*, etc.; also of a rumour: *to come out*. With uppsprett cf. O.N. uppspretta, f., *a spring*. See the foll. word and sprett<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**uppspretta**<sup>2</sup> [op'spræt'a, -spræt'a (-spræt'a, -spræt'a, -spræt'a, -spræt'a)], sb., *something ripped up or unravelled, spec. yarn from knitted woollen goods, esp. from a knitted stocking; untwisted, unravelled worsted*. Y. Also opspretta [ɔp-]: Y., and uppsprett; acc. to J.I. (U<sup>wg.</sup>) in E.D.D.: "upspraet, thread unravelled from a knitted stocking, etc." — From O.N. spretta, vb. a., *to rip up, tear apart*, s. upp, Shetl. sprett<sup>2</sup>, "s. op", vb. Cf. the prec. word.

**uppstander** [op'stan'dær, op'stan'dær], sb., properly, *one or something standing erect*, noted down in the foll. senses: 1) in an implement for rope-making: *upright board with three hooked, revolving iron handles to which the three strands are fastened for being twined*; de u. o' de tølikin or tømikin; see tøl and "tømi-keys", sbs. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>. [op'stan'dær]. 2) *one of the peats put on end inside the mouth of a basket (kessi) filled with peats, to support the middle peats and prevent them from falling out*; comm. in pl., uppstanders. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.

[op'stan'dær]. 3) sea-term in fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea for *clergyman*; comm. [op'stan'dær and comm.: op'stan'dær]; prop. *he who stands up during the service*. A.L. in this sense gives: "upstanda". opstander [ɔp-]. — \*uppstandari, *one or something standing erect*.

**uppstikket** [op'stik'æt], adj., *stiff, haughty in manner*. Also opstikket [ɔp'stik'æt]. Fe. — May be classed partly with O.N. stik, n., stika, stikka, f., *stake, post*, No. stikeleg, adj., *stiff as a stika (post)*, R., partly with Eng. stuck up.

\***uppstø** [opstø], \***opstø** [ɔpstø], sb., *fishing-buoy attached to the end of a line*; vagerin opstø, see \*vager, vb. Y<sup>b</sup>. — No. uppstad, m., uppstøda and uppstø, f., *buoy-lanyard* (Aa.). The Shetl. form springs from an \*uppstøð, f. (No. uppstø), or poss. from \*uppstøðu from \*uppstøða, f. (No. uppstøða).

**uppsuk** [opsuk], sb., *swell in the sea near land, foreboding change in the direction of the wind and in the weather, esp. from fine to bad weather; swell with big waves coming shorewards and against the wind*; a u. for wadder ['weather', here: *bad weather, storm*], a u. upo de land. Now more comm.: opsuk [ɔpsuk]. S.Sh. (Du., Conn.). — \*uppsúgr (or \*-sog), *flow, current (prop. suction), agitating the sea*. See suk, sb., a form modified by L.Sc. souk, sook, vb., *to suck*.

†**uppswol**, †**upp-swill** [(opswól) opswól], sb., *commotion in the sea near land, slight surf*. Now more commonly: opswól, op-swill [ɔp-]. S.Sh. (Conn., Du.). — Prop. *a washing up, splashing*. The second part may be either Northern or Eng.: cf. a) No. svalla and skvala, vbs., *to splash, wash*, Sw. skvala, vb., id., and svalla, vb., *to swell, roar* (svall, n., *heave, swell*), b) Eng. swill, vb.

**uptak** [optak], sb., 1) *a change*



for the worse in the weather, a setting in of bad weather, esp. with strong wind; a **u.** o' wadder (ill wadder); he is gaun ['going'] to be a **u.**, bad weather (with strong wind) is coming on. 2) ability to understand; he has nae ['no'] **u.** in him, he is not quick of apprehension; guid ['good'] at de **u.**, glegg (gligg) i' de **u.**, (very) quick to learn. 3) upptaks, pl., accounts; expenses; in this sense noted down in Du. — Also (later) optak [ɔptak]. — upptak 1 has arisen from "tak' upp", vb., now comm.: tak' op, tak' him (himself) op, of weather: to change for the worse, prop. to rise, to increase, as Shetl. wadder, weather, is often used in a special sense of bad weather, storm; see "tak' op" under "tak'", vb. Fær. "taka seg upp", of weather: to rise to a certain state. upptak 2 has no doubt arisen from O.N. taka upp, vb., in sense of to understand, though "tak' up" (and uptak', sb.) is L.Sc. in the same sense; Shetl. tak' op, id. With upptak 3, upptaks, cf. O.N. upptak, n., and upptekja, f., income, resource, Icel. upptak, n., and upptaka, f., No. upp-toka [-\*taka], f., id. The Shetl. word has acquired a meaning opposite to the orig. one.

**ur**<sup>1</sup> [ūr], vb., to move slowly, to walk very slowly and feebly; just able to ur about; to geng urin. N.I.; noted down in U. (U<sup>n</sup>) and Fe. — Coincides in meaning with ar (ar a), vb., and is prob. cognate with that word. Cf. url<sup>1</sup>, vb., and its relation to arl, arel, vb. Merges readily with the foll. word.

**ur**<sup>2</sup> [ūr], vb., 1) to doze, be half asleep; to sit urin at de fire; to geng urin alang. N.I. (Fe., U.). 2) to stay long away, not coming home in time, e.g. of one who has been out angling, and of cows in the out-field; he is urin; de kye (the cows)

is urin. U<sup>wk</sup>. — Cf. No. ora (oo), vb., to doze, to indulge in reveries (Aa. doubtfully), øra, vb., inter alia to doze, to go about in a state of day-dreaming, prop. to feel giddy, to become or be giddy, from O.N. óra and óra(sk), vbs., prop. to be insane. Icel. óra, vb., a) to dream, b) to suspect, to have a presentiment of, impers.: e-n órar (E.J.). See urikuri, sb. In the expr. "to geng urin", ur<sup>2</sup> easily merges with ur<sup>1</sup>, vb.

\***ura** [ūra], sb., a hillock; noted down in the expr. "flitin upo kwart **u.**", of sheep: moving about from hill to hill (prop. on every hill). Fo. — Prop. no doubt ear, from a root-form ɔura = aura, n., in O.N. by mutation: øyra, n., the ear. Cf. \*luri [lūri] (Du.), ear, for \*uri [\*ūri], corresponding to \*ljora<sup>2</sup> [lōra] (C.), ear, for \*jora, in the verse addressed to the cat. The forms \*ora, \*jora, presuppose an \*aura. See \*jora, sb.

**urab** [ūrāb; ūrāb; urāb'], sb., 1) violent shower of rain, hail or snow. Fe. 2) disparagingly of a) a collection of small, poor things, e.g. small potatoes, "a lock ['lot'] o' **u.**" (Y<sup>n</sup>), b) troublesome flock of living creatures, such as poultry; de **u.** is laid atill de corn, the flock (geese, ducks) has gone into the corn (Fe.); a flock of small children, a lock o' **u.** (Y<sup>n</sup>); unwelcome strangers; "lat us get dis done, or lat us get dis bit o' food done, afore de **u.** comes" (Fe.). 3) foolish talk, nonsense. U. — The forms with long u [ū] are noted down in Fe., the form with short u in Y<sup>n</sup>. and U. — \*ūhrap. ū- is here intensive. In a similar manner to urab 1 and 3 is used the uncompounded rab<sup>1</sup>, sb. (q.v.), prop. precipitation, falling mass, crashing sound. With rab in urab 2 cf. No. rape, m., untidy heap, lumber (R.), Sw. dial. raper, pl., lumber.

**uram**, sb., *grain of leather, hairy side of skin; scaly pieces of skin, esp. of sheep's skin adhering to the wool when it is plucked off the sheep*. In N.I. comm. with the pronunc.: [ū'rām]. Y<sup>n</sup>.: [ū'ram]. Wests. (Sa., Fo.): [ūrām]. Du.: [ūrām]. In Conn. more rarely [ūrām], more commonly in other forms with short vowel both in the first and second syllable, partly as a monosyllable by dropping of vowel in the second syllable; see under hōrem (hurem), sb. — \*hōr-hamr = \*hárhamr, *hairy side of skin*. Owing to the syllabication, u|ram, u|rem, the u- is now comm. regarded as L.Sc. "oo'", *wool*.

\***urd** [ord], sb., 1) *a heap of fragments of rocks, talus*. 2) *a big boulder*. Now found only as a place-name, e.g. de Urd (de West Banks, Conn.), de Fadlurdins [fadlor'dins] (Hamnafell, Fo.): \*fallurðirnar. More freq. ord<sup>1</sup> [ɔrd, ɔrd]; q.v. — O.N. urð, f., *heap of fragments of rocks, talus*. — In the colloq. lang. are found forms with prefixed h: hord, hórdek, hórdin [hórd-] (see these words), partly with divergent (metaph.) meanings.

**urek**<sup>1</sup> [ūræk (uræk)], sb., *a very small creature or thing*. a *puir* ['poor'] **u.** o' a lamb (U<sup>n</sup>). Fairly comm.: a) *a little child*, b) *a tiny fish*. In some places, esp. on Wests., a distinction is made between "a watery **u.**", a) *a small fish*, b) *a single little fish caught in an unsuccessful catch*, and "a muldie [möldi, möldi] **u.**", *a very small potato*. In U. esp. of fish (small fish) which occur in very small numbers, and of which only a few are caught; a **u.** or twaa, *one or two small fish*. Also e.g. of a *stunted creature*, fish or young animal, occas. of a person. [uræk (ūræk)]: Fo.; elsewhere commonly with long u. U<sup>n</sup>.: [ūræk], esp. *an ill-thriven pig*. Papa St.: [ðræk], esp.

*a small, undersized fish*. More rarely: *a small part (portion) of something*; thus e.g. in Fo. — Prob. formed from a diminutive \*ur, prop. a prefix denoting smallness. Cf. No. "ør" and "ur (uur, ure (uure))", in "ørliten, ur(e) liten", adj., *diminutive*, in various forms, such as "ør, øre, ørande, ur, ure, er, irrande, urrande", in various dialects. Cf. also a) Shetl. ire-, in irepi, sb., b) Ork. orri [òr(r)j], adj., *diminutive*, a piri orri t'ing. Cf. piri, adj., *small*, prop. the first part of a compd.

**urek**<sup>2</sup> [ūræk], sb., 1\*) *bilge-water gathering in the keelson of a boat*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) *sweat and fatty substance in wool, esp. when mingled with dirt which makes it difficult to cleanse the wool in washing*; "I cannot get de **u.** ut o' de oo' ['wool'];" "de oo' or worsed can never get clean; de **u.** is in it;" "du 's set de **u.** intill de oo'", e.g. if the water in which the wool has been washed, has not been warm enough. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Is, in any case sense 1, O.N. úr, n., *drizzling rain*. Ork. ur [ūr] is similar to O.N. úr. In sense 2 urek is poss. the same word, springing from a root-meaning *moisture*. Note No. urja (urgja?, R.), vb., in sense of *to become turbid or dreggy*.

**urekur** [ūrəkūr], vb., *to doze, be half asleep (esp. in a sitting posture)*; also *to be unwell and dispirited, to hang the head*; to sit urekurin (*dozing, unwell, dispirited*) ower de fire. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — \*órákúra. See ur<sup>2</sup> and kur, vbs., *to doze, to be unwell or dispirited*, and cf. urikuri, sb.

**urem**, sb., see uram, sb.

\***uri**, sb., *the ear*. See a) \*ura and \*luri, sbs., b) \*jora (and \*ljora<sup>2</sup>), sbs.

**uriin** [ūr'iin], sb., *seal*, tabu-name. Wh. and Sk. \*hóringr = \*háringr for

\*hæringr, *a hairy creature*. See under horin, sb.

**urikuri** [u̯ːrikūːri], sb., a) *drowsy, dozing state*, b) *state of being out of sorts*, c) *peevish and fretful mood*; noted down in the phrases "to be, sit or lie in a **u.**, i' de **u.** or i' de urikuris", α) *to be half awake, out of sorts*, to sit or lie, etc., β) *to be indisposed, slightly unwell*, γ) *to be peevish, fretful*, to sit in a **u.**, i' de **u.**, i' de urikuris. Wests. (Fo., Ai.). — \*órakúrr. The first part, uri-, is O.N. órar, m. and f. pl., *madness*. The second part is O.N. \*kúrr, m., a) *a drooping, dozing*, b) *dejected or dispirited state of mind*. See kur, vb.

†urkl, urkel [o̯ːrkəl], vb., *to drag oneself along in a stooping position*; to geng urklin [o̯ːrklɪn] about. Fo. See †hurkl, hurkel, vb.

**url**, **urel** [urːl, órːl, -əl], sb., *a whimpering, discontented and neglected creature*, esp. of a child; a **u.** o' a t'ing. Sa., Wests. To be classed with url<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**url<sup>1</sup>** [urːl, órːl], vb., 1) *to grumble, scold; to whimper from discontent*, e.g. of children, who are never satisfied; a urlin [urlɪn, órlɪn] t'ing (bairn). U<sup>n</sup>.; Wests. (Sa.). to geng urlin [urlɪn] about (Sa.). 2) *to emit plaintive sounds; to sing in a mournful tone*, prop. and esp. of birds. N.I. — Cf. Icel. urra, vb., *to growl, snarl*, prop. and esp. of a dog. Sw. (Da.) dial. urla, vb., *to make a noise, to howl, roar* (Da., Scania), O. Sw. urla, vb., *to squall*. — See wirl, vb., which no doubt is the same word.

**url<sup>2</sup>** [urːl (ūːrːl), órːl], vb., *to potter about, to work slowly and badly*, to **u.** at or about somet'in', at a kind o' wark; to lie urlin atill some wark. N.I. *to execute something in a very imperfect manner*, to **u.** atill a t'ing. Sa., Wests [óːrːl (urːl)]. Pres. part.: [urlɪn (ūːrlɪn), órlɪn]. — Is no doubt

a deriv. of ur<sup>1</sup>, vb. Cf. arel, vb., from ar, vb.

**urm** [órm, or̩m], sb., *a swarm*, e.g. of maggots or vermin; *a dense shoal*. N.I. See orm, sb.

**urm** [órm, or̩m], vb., *to (creep, crawl) teem with maggots or vermin*; de fish is urmin, *the fish is teeming with maggots* (Y<sup>b</sup>.: órmin). N.I. See orm, vb.

**urmek** [(urmək) órmək], sb., *a very small child; also a stunted child or animal*. Conn. In Sa., Wests., a form ormek [órmək] (q.v.) is noted down in sense of *a diminutive creature* (fish). — \*urmr, O.N. ormr, m., *a worm*. See urmel, sb.

**urmel** [(urməl) órməl], sb., *a diminutive creature, a very small child; also a person very stunted in growth*. U. — Prop. *a small worm*, \*yrmill or "yrmilingr". O.N. yrmilingr, m., *a small worm or snake*, ormr. The Shetl. form indicates dropping of i-mutation. See urmek, sb.

**urt** [o̯ːrt], sb., 1) *a casting (of young)*; b) *a laying of eggs*. Also *the time for casting (calving) or laying of eggs*. Nm<sup>w</sup>.: ord [órd]; to be under ord, *to be with young, to be about to calve*, of cows. Of young birds being hatched: come to de urt or hurt [ho̯ːrt], *on the point of breaking the shell*. In Fo. comm. in the form hurt. 2) *brood, young ones of the same litter*. Metaph., disparagingly or in jest, of a flock of children having the same parents: *flock, family*; de hale ['whole'] **u.** Ai.: ort [o̯ːrt]. — \*urpt (\*urpō) for \*vurpt (\*vurpō), f., *a laying of eggs, a casting*, from O.N. verpa, vb., *to lay eggs; to cast*. Icel. urpt, f., a) *a laying of eggs*, b) *the eggs laid by a bird at one time* (E.J.). For a special meaning of ord, see ord<sup>2</sup>, sb. 2.

**uru** [ūːrūː], sb., *commotion in the sea, esp. with small, choppy waves*;

a great **u.** i' de sea (i' de tide). Also *agitated sea (with crested waves)*, a **u.** o' a sea. N.I. The form *uru* is noted down in U. (U<sup>n</sup>.); *urø* [ū'rø] and *urød* [ū'rød] in Y. *urø*: Y<sup>n</sup>. *urød*: Y<sup>h</sup>. "de hubbub and de uru" is a name for (*strong*) *current in the sea* (N.I.) in boat-fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea. — O.N. *úró*, f., *unrest*.

\***us**<sup>1</sup> (**os**) [ôs (us), o<sup>s</sup>], sb., *extensive bank or elevation in the sea-bottom*; a **us** o' grund. Fe. As the name of a fishing-ground: "de Us, Os" [ôs (us), o<sup>s</sup>] (Fe.). **os**, **us** [os] and **wos**, **wus** [wos] are found in some place-names, denoting ridge of land; thus: de Ristoses [rist'os'æs], pl., de øter and de hemer Ristos [ristos] (U<sup>n</sup>.): *ytri* (*outer, farther out*), *heimari* (*nearer*). \*rust-áss. Windos (Y<sup>m</sup>.), older forms: a Vindasi (in a document of Oct. 13th, 1405. D.N. 1, 2), "o Vendosse" (Nov. 26th, 1452, acc. to Munch), by corruption now written "Windhouse": \*vind-áss, á vind-ási. de Wos (Seter, N.Roe). As the name of two skerries (rocky ridges) in the sea are found "de Osis" [ôsis], *mukkel* (*muckle*) and little *Osi* [ôsi] (Nm<sup>w</sup>.). See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 74 and 204. — O.N. *áss*, \**óss*, m., *rocky ridge*.

**us**<sup>2</sup> [us, ôs], sb., *a place in the sea where the tide runs swiftly or more swiftly than usual*; de **us** o' de tide. Also *the time when the tide is running very fast*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>.). — Prob. to be classed with No. **os** (oo), m., *a roaring, a whistling sound* (*asa*, vb., *to swell*), Aa., O.N. *cesa*, vb., *to stir up, excite* (*œsask*, vb. refl., *to be stirred up, to swell*), No. *osa*, (o'), vb., *to force on violently* (R.). Cf. also Sw. dial. "ås" in "våderås" (*wåder-ås*: Ri.), m., *squall, gust of wind*.

**usjuna** [ū'sjū'na, ū'sjū'na (ō'sjō'na, ô'sjō'na)], sb., a) *insufferable people*,

*unwelcome visitors*; ance de **u.** is awaa, I shall tell thee, *as soon as the unpleasant visitors have gone I shall tell you about it*. Also an *unpleasant, noisy flock*. b) *a flock of animals or poultry causing damage*, e.g.: mice, poultry, destroying the corn; de **u.** will be ['have'] destroyed de skru, *the mice must have destroyed the corn-stack*; see yon **u.** at is destroyin' de corn, *see that flock of poultry (geese) there destroying the corn*; a **u.** o' geese; a **u.** o' sheep. Occas. in the form *usjuni* [(ū'sjū'ni, ô'sjō'ni) ô'sjō'ni]; a **u.** o' sheep. c) by transference: *much noise and disturbance*; to had a **u.** about a t'ing. The word is noted down only in Fe. in all the given senses and applications. — The same word as No. *utjona*, f., *an unpleasant person* (R.), also "utjon", n. The change *tj* > *sj* [s] is regular in Shetl. Norn as well as *pj* > *sj*. In contrast to No. "utjona", which is used of a single person, the Shetl. word is collect., and corresponds in this respect to No. *utjo*, n., *evil race or brood, odious or obnoxious animals (rats, mice, vermin)*, Aa., which word seems etym. to be classed with "utjona (utjon)".

**uskabli** [uskāb'li], adj., *unshapely, deformed; ugly in shape; clumsy and coarse in appearance*. Fe. and occas. Y<sup>h</sup>., in the latter place noted down also in a more recent form "un-skavli [onskāv'li, ônskāv'li]", with anglicising of the negative prefix **u-**. The word is no doubt used mostly of living creatures, esp. human beings, but also of inanimate objects, coarse and badly made. On Wests. the word occurs in the foll. forms: a) *uskavlos* [uskāv'ólôs], *uskavløs* [uskāv'óløs] in Ai., in the mentioned senses, b) *utskavelos*, -less [ut'skāv'vələs], *utskavalos* [ut'skāv'valøs] in Sa. in divergent senses:

*excessively, exceedingly large or bad, unpleasant, dreadful*, often used of very bad weather: *utskavalos wadder*; an *utskavalos day, a dreadful day*, e.g. with heavy rain and wind; "utskavalosly" wicked. Acc. to J. I. (Fe.), *uskabli* also means *slovenly in dress*. — O.N. *úskapligr*, adj., *unshapely, hideous*, etc., No. *uskapleg*, adj., a) *unshapely, unfit, unsuitable*, b) *immense, enormously large*, etc., Sw. dial. *oskaplig*, adj., *extraordinary*, Icel. *óskapligur*, adj., *deformed*, etc. (B.H.), also: *terrible, monstrous* (E. J.: *úskapligr*). The form *uskavlos, -læs*, seems to be a mingling of "úskapligr" and a "\*skaplauss", prop. *shapeless*, in a similar sense (cf. No. *skaplaus*, adj., *unshapely*), and the same may be said of *utskavelos* (-alos), in which the negative *u-* has later been erroneously altered to *ut-*.

**uskepta** [uskɛpˈta, oskɛpˈta], sb., *progress; successful performance of a piece of work*; *dey 're* ['have'] made *guid* ['good'] *u,* *they have made good progress, have been successful with their work*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Replaces *oskepta* from \**áskepta*, in which the first part is the preposition "á", *on, upon*, and the second part "skepta" is a derivative of O.N. *skapt*, n., *a shaft*. Cf. Fær. "koma á skaft", *to come to rights, to bring about, to achieve*, exprs. taken from weaver's language, as "skaft" here denotes *shaft in a loom, weaver's shaft*. No. *skjefta*, vb., *to arrange, put in order* (R.), may no doubt be regarded somewhat diff., being classed with "skjefte", n., *a joining, mortizing; groove*. Shetl. *uskepta*, with the pronunc. [uskɛpˈta], points back to an \**óskepta*, in which *ó* is similar to *á*, while the pronunc. [oskɛpˈta] may spring either from \**óskepta* or from \**áskepta*. With regard to *u-* for *o-* in *uskepta*, cf. e.g. *ubrigd*, sb., for *obrigd*.

**uskjoggali** [uˈskjógˈali, uˈstjógˈali], adj., *carelessly and improperly performed*, of a completed piece of work; *badly and loosely built up*, e.g. of a fence or a fallen piece of fence. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Formed from *skjoggali*, adj.; q.v. The first part *u-* is not negative here, but intensive.

**usoindali** [uˈsóiːnˈdali, uˈsónːˈdali, usóiːnˈdali, usónːˈdali], adj., 1) *that is unlucky to see or meet; fatal, ill-boding*; acc. to old superstition among boat-fishermen it was considered a bad omen to meet, e.g. a woman or a cat when going down to the shore for fishing. "de cat is a *u.* animal" (Y<sup>n</sup>.: [uˈsóiːnˈdali, usóiːnˈdali]). N.I. 2) *unsightly, repulsive*. N.I. — Prop. *unpleasant or bad to see*. O.N. *úsýniligr*, adj., *inter alia unsightly, ugly, also invisible*. The Shetl. form does not exactly correspond with the Old Northern, but has been developed through infl. of *soind*, sb., *sight* (see *soind*<sup>1</sup>, sb.), or poss. developed directly from this word. See the foll. word.

**usoindious** [uˈsóiːnˈdiós, uˈsónːˈdiós, usóiːnˈdiós, usónːˈdiós], adj., 1) = *usoindali*, adj. 1 and 2. N.I. 2) of air, weather: *unpleasant, rainy; u.* wadder (Y<sup>n</sup>.: [uˈsóiːnˈdiós]). — Is formed with a more recent ending from an older \**usoind* (\**usoindi*), developed from an orig. "úsýnn", adj., = *úsýniligr*, prob. through infl. of *soind*, sb., *sight*; see the prec. word. O.N. *úsýnn*, adj., is recorded in a divergent sense (*uncertain*). For sense 2 cf. No. *usynleg*, adj., in its use of air and weather: *inclement* (Aa.). For the ending in "usoindious", cf. e.g. *utøious* = *utø*, adj.

**uster** [ustɔr], sb., 1) *a baling out*, esp. *of the bilge-water in a boat*; I cannot keep *u.* upon her (upo de boat), *I cannot bale the boat dry*, as the water comes in just as fast as it is baled out (U.). 2) *bilge-water in a boat*. 3) *check; discip-*

*line, authority; to keep u. ower ane, ower de bairns; shø had a great u. wi' her, she had a highly commanding and domineering manner* (U<sup>n</sup>). — *øustr* = O.N. *austr*, m., *a baling*, etc. The form *uster* is noted down in U. Elsewhere comm.: *ouster*. For sense 3 see *ouster*, sb.

**uster** [ustər], vb., *to act with (too great) authoritativeness, to be domineering in manner and speech; a usterin body, a domineering person*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). — A later derivative of *uster*, sb. 3.

**ustrum** [ˈustrūm, ustrūm (öst-), -rum] and **usterrum** [usˈtərūm; -rum], sb., *well-room of a boat*. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). O.N. *austrūm*, n., id. See the more common *oustrum*, *oustrum* (*ousrum*), sb.

**ut** [ut], adv., 1) = O.N. *út* and Eng. *out*. In exprs., partly orig. from O.N., and partly locally developed: *ut efter, right through, from beginning to end*, O.N. *út eptir (út, right through)*; see *efter*, prep. and adv. *to get ut in onder [øndər, öndər], to recover from an illness; he gat weel ut in onder it, he got well after it* (U<sup>n</sup>); *ut in onder [øndər]! gently! go easy!* a shout to pack-horses in transport of peats from the out-field (Y.; Fe.). *ut on, of time: later on, gradually. ut upo de day, later in the day* (N.I. and other places). *ut tø [ˈtø]*, 1) *to the very last* (Y<sup>m</sup>), *ut tø \*hella [he]a, the last of a series of Sundays* (Y<sup>h</sup>), in an old fragment of conversation, see *helli*, sb. 2) of the wind: *(shifted, veered) out from land, out to sea, = fram* (Y<sup>h</sup>), in Fe. esp.: *(shifted) in a south-easterly or southerly direction; de wind is gane ut tø; cf. No. ut-til, adv., outward* (Aa.). *ut wi', of the wind: south-easterly or southerly, (veered) to south-east or south* (Fe.); *de wind is gane ut wi'; prop. "outwards, alongside"*,

*along the outward side; cf. No. utmed, prep., outwards, alongside with* (Aa.). In conn. with certain verbs, such as: *ber ut, bid ut, draw ut, geng ut, had ut, lay ut, mak' ut, set ut, (sit ut), tak' ut; see the verbs mentioned*. II) = O.N. *úti* and Eng. *out*. Note the foll. local exprs.: 1) *my (his, etc.) head is ut, my (his, etc.) head is aching* (U<sup>n</sup>). 2) *du is ut o' my een [ˈeyes], you are so changed, that I cannot recognize you* (N.I.). 3) *impers.: to be ut afore ane, to meet with bad luck; hit [ˈit] was ut afore him, he had bad luck all the time, everything went wrong to him; hit is been ut afore him for de day*. U. — With *ut tø* and *ut wi* (appl. to direction of wind) cf. corresponding Norw. exprs. such as: "*ut og nord*", *out seawards in a northerly direction, in the north-west, ut og sud, in a south-westerly direction* (Aa.).

**uta-dike's** [utˈadeks], adv., *outside the fenced home-field, i.e.: in the out-field*. — Springs from O.N. *útangarðs*, adv., *outside the fence* (Icel. and Fær.: *utangarðs, uttan*, No. *utangerdes*), by translation of O.N. "*garðr*" into L.Sc. and Mod. Shetl. "*dike*", and with preserved genitive in the second part of compd. In a similar way "*inna-dike's*" [inˈadeks], adv., *inside the fence, in the home-field*, must be derived from an old *\*innangarðs, inside the fence*. Shetl. *uta-dike's* and *inna-dike's* are now comm. regarded as "*oot-o'-dikes* [ˈout of -]" and "*in-o'-dikes*".

**utavi** [utāˈvi] and **utevi** [utēˈvi], adj., *misshapen and awkward, having unattractive, awkward manners, = ill-vandet*. Fo. Also with more recent ending: *utavious* [utāˈviøs] and *utevious* [utēˈviøs]: Fo. — *u* is the negative first part. *\*tav, \*tev*, in the second part, may be the same word as Sw. (dial.) *\*täv, custom*,

*usage; manner* (täven-lös, adj., *ill-bred, having bad manners*), Ri. With initial t: Mæso-Gothic *tewa, row, series, gatewjan, vb., to arrange, dispose, from which "un-gatewips", adj., disorderly*. But with initial p: O.Eng. *peaw, custom; manner*, L.Sc. *\*thew, sb.* (Jam.).

**utavidd** [u'tavid; ut'avid], adj., *odd-looking, queer and old-fashioned*; a **u.** body, a **u.** place. U<sup>n, w.</sup> Also, but rarer: *utvidd* [utvid] (U<sup>wg.</sup>). — Prop. a substantive: *\*útvidd, f., wilderness*. The change to an adjective in Shetl. Norn must be due to the use of the word, mostly in gen.: *\*útviddar*, as the first part in sense of *from the wilderness, belonging to the wilderness*.

**utbet** [utbet, -bē<sup>o</sup>t (-bē<sup>æ</sup>t, -bē<sup>æ</sup>t)], sb., *a piece of pasture-land outside the fields, immediately inside the fence*. Freq. in pl.: *utbets*. — O.N. *útbeit, f., pasture outside the home-field* (Fr.).

**utbord** [utbórd], sb., *a row of peats cut across a ledge, "bank", in a peat-pit and shot from the spade on to the greensward or the ledge above*. From U. reported with the explanation: *a row of peats cut across a peat-bog*. *utbord* is the common form, noted down in N.l. and Wests. (Sa. and Ai.). Beside this are found *utbor(r)* [utbór] in U., and in Y. as well as in St. (Wests.) *utborg* [utbörg]. From Du. are reported the forms *utbørd* [utbörd] (Sandwick, Du<sup>n.</sup>), and *utborder* [ut'bōr'dær] (Du<sup>s, w.</sup>), arisen by association with a) "børd" [bōrd], Eng. board, and b) Eng. border, Shetl.: [bōrdær]. — Prop. *that which is carried (turned) aside*. O.N. *útburðr, m., a) a bearing out, b) that which is borne out*, recorded in a sense divergent from Shetl. (of exposure of infants). Cf. "ut-lay" and "shot", sbs.

**utbrag** [utbrag, -bräg], sb., *addi-*

*tional mark in a sheep's ear, altered ear-mark; to tak' a u.* f(r)ae a mark, *to alter an ear-mark in a sheep by adding a new mark to the old one*, e.g. when a sheep-flock changes owners. Metaph. "he 's ta'en a **u.** f(r)ae his faider ['father']". Sa., Wests. — *\*útbragð*. See *bragð*, *brag, sb., ear-mark in sheep*, and cf. a) *afbrag(d)*, *afbrig(d)*, b) *obregð*, *obrigd (u-)*, sbs., syn. with *utbrag*.

**utbroggs** [utbrógs], sb. pl., *hilly soil in the outskirts of the home-field*. Sa. — *\*útbrekur*, pl. For the second part *brogg, low bank, knoll*, see further that word.

**uterli** [ut'ærli], adv., *outer, far out at sea*; to fish **u.** — O.N. *útarliga* and "útarla", adv., *far out towards or in the sea*. Eng. *outerly*, adv.

**ut-fa'** [utfá], sb., *outward tide from the shore at the setting in of ebb*. Conn. — O.N. *útfall* (ú. sjófar), n., *ebb*, and "útfallsstraumr", m., *current in the sea caused by the ebbing tide*. Icel. *útfall*, n., *outward tide* (esp. in firths). Sw. dial. *utfall*, Da. dial. (Jut.) *udfald*, n., *ebb*. Eng. *outfall*, sb., differs in meaning.

**utful** [utful, -fól], sb., *wild bird*. No. *utflug*, m., id. — *utfulegg* [ut'fólæg], and *utfulegg* [ut'fulseg; ut'fólseg], *wild bird's egg*; No. *utfuglegg*, n., esp. of sea-fowl's egg. A form "ut-field-egg" has arisen in Mod. Shetl. by corruption of *utful-egg*.

**utgeng** [utgɛŋ (-g<sup>i</sup>ɛŋ, -gɛŋ, -gæŋ, -g<sup>i</sup>æŋ)], sb., 1) *a setting out, departure*. Not much used in this sense. In sense of *a going out of the house or from home*, is used a form "ut-gengin'", which is L.Sc. *outgangin'*. Fair fa' dy *utgengin'*! *blessed be your going out* (a greeting). 2) *exit*. 3) *end, termination; also issue, result*. Now comm. "ut-gaïn" [utg<sup>æ</sup>ɪn,

-g<sup>e</sup>n (-g<sup>e</sup>n)"]', of the end of a certain period, "de u. o' de year"; L.Sc. form (outgañ, sb. and pres. part., acc. to Jam.). — O.N. útgangr, m., and útganga, f., a) *a going out*, b) *an exit, a passage*. No. utgang, m., also *result, end, termination*, similar to Da. udgang, c.

**uthaf** [uthāf, sb., *fishing-grounds on the high seas*, = framhaf. — O.N. úthaf, n., *the ocean*.

**uthus** [uthus, uthôs], sb., = O.N. úthús and Eng. outhouse.

**uti** [utī], adv., *untimely*, e.g. of a premature birth, an animal's premature casting, calving; hit ['it'] was very u. U. Also by anglicising of the negative first part: un-ti [ontī, óntī]. U. — O.N. útið, f., *wrong time*. Shetl. (U.) uti has prob. arisen from the expr. "í útið", *at the wrong time*, by dropping of the preposition. See utia, adj.

**utia** [ū-tī'a, utī'a, ó-tī'a, ó-tī'a (ó-tī'a)], adj., *that comes or that does his work at the wrong time; that is always too late, esp. with his work; slow, indolent, lacking energy; a u. body; to be u. wí' everyting*. "Kors (Cors) i' de u. faces!" *shame upon the indolent people, who are behind with their work (when it ought to have been finished)*! Fe. Also utega [ó-tē'ga, ó-tē'ga], with change of i to e, and of orig. ð to γ, g (phonetically; see Introd. V — also N.Spr. VII — § 29, the end): Fe. — Prop. a genitive form "útiðar" of O.N. útið, f., *wrong time*, used as an adjective before the substantive following and denoting: *that comes or does something at the wrong time*. For the meaning *slow, indolent*, cf. No. and Da. utidig, adj., *drowsy, dull*.

**utili** [(ū-tī'li) utī'li, ó-tī'li], adj., 1) *that usually comes too late, that does his work at the wrong time; a u. body*. U<sup>n</sup>. [utī'li]. 2) *untimely,*

*said or done at the wrong time or in the wrong place*. U<sup>n</sup>. [utī'li]. 3) *unlucky, ill-boding; that is unlucky to meet*, esp. for fishermen when going to the shore to set out for fishing; u. to meet. U<sup>n</sup>, w., U<sup>mo</sup>. [utī'li]. It was considered unlucky for the fishing when a fisherman on the way to the shore met with e.g. an old woman or a cat. 4) *harsh, unpleasant; a u. body*. Also of weather: u. wadder. U. 5) *dull, indolent, lacking energy; a puir [pør = 'poor'] u. body*. U<sup>s</sup>. [utī'li, ó-tī'li]. — Beside uti is found a more recent form "un-tili" [ón-tī'li, óntī'li], with the negative prefix u- anglicised to "un-", esp. in senses 3 and 4, in which this form has become the predominant one; un-tili to meet; un-tili wadder. U. — \*útiðligr, adj., *untimely*. Icel. ótiðlegur, adj., *late, that comes at an improper time* (B. H.). No. and Da. utidig, adj., a) *untimely, at an improper time*, b) *drowsy, dull*.

**utjok** [utjók] and **utjuk** [utjúk (utjúk)], sb., 1) *outer yoke, the long yoke carried by the two outer of the four oxen drawing the old, now antiquated, Shetland wooden plough*. 2) *the two outer of the four oxen drawing the old wooden plough*. Noted down in Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom) in the form utjok, and esp. in sense 1, in Conn. and Du. (Ireland, Du<sup>w</sup>.) in the form utjuk, esp. in sense 2. Reported in pl., utjuks, in sense 2. Opposed to skammjok, -juk (*short yoke or inner yoke; the two middle oxen*). The length of the outer yoke was about 10 feet, the inner yoke about 6 feet. — \*út-ok, -\*uk, "out-yoke". Prefixed j in jok, juk, is no doubt due to infl. of and merging with Eng. yoke, sb., though prefixed j before a vowel is fairly common in Shetl. Norn.

**utkomin, ut-comin'** [ut'kóm'in],



sb., *the beginning of the outflowing tide when turning*; de first **u.** o' de tide. Y<sup>n</sup>. Opposed to innkomen, innkomin, sb.

†**utlandious** [ut'lan''diós; ut'län''diós], adj., 1) *foreign*, in a special sense in Fe. [ut'län''diós'] of a person not born in the isle (Fetlar). 2) *ugly, repulsive-looking*. — In its present form mainly Eng. outlandish, adj. O.N. útlendr and útlenzkr, adj., *foreign*.

**ut-lay** [utlæ, utlɛ (-lɛ<sup>o</sup>, -lɛ<sup>e</sup>, -lɛ<sup>i</sup>, -lɛ<sup>l</sup>)], sb., 1) *a spreading out of newly-cut peats for drying*. 2) *a row (or collect.: rows) of peats spread out to dry*. Used in several places in the same sense as utbord and "shot"<sup>1</sup>, of peats in the first stage of treatment: *row (rows) of peats, cut across a ledge in a peat-pit and spread out*. In Conn. a distinction is made, partly between "shot" as the first stage, of the peats shot from the spade across the ledge, and "ut-lay" as the second stage, of the peats spread out to dry after being shot from the spade. Afterwards the peats are piled up loosely for continued drying (see fasgerd<sup>1</sup>, resin, bolin, sbs.). In Du<sup>s</sup>. "ut-lay" is the third stage of drying, as the consecutive order there is as follows: a) utborder, b) "dike" (*loose piling up in form of a wall*), c) "ut-lay", of the peats from "de dike", which are pulled down and spread out for the final drying. — \*útlag, n., or \*útlaga, f., a) *a laying or spreading out*, b) *something laid out or spread out*.

**ut-lier** [ut'lai'ər], sb., 1) *a rock in the sea (skerri, ba) at some distance from the coast*. Fe. Prop. *an outlier*. In sense 2: *an animal that lies in the fields*, the word is Eng. dial. (N.Eng., L.Sc.) outlier.

**utmag** [ut'mag', ut'mäg''], vb., *to exhaust; to weaken, tire out*. [ut-

mag''] acc. to J. I. (Fe.?). [ut'mäg'']: U<sup>n</sup>.; Du. "hit ['it'] utmags me". "he utmaged [ut'mä'gød] him ['himself']". — utmaget, perf. part. and adj., *utterly exhausted, worn out*. U<sup>n</sup>. [ut'mä'gət]. — Beside utmag and utmaget are found the foll. forms: a) utmjag [ut'mjäg''], utmjaget [ut'mjäg'gət]: Du. occas.; b) utmog [ut'mög''], "hit utmogs me", and utmoget [ut'mō'gət], perf. part. and adj., *worn out*: U. (U<sup>n</sup>.); c) utmegg, utmigg [ut'meg''], esp. in the perf. part. form utmegget, utmigget [ut'meg'gət], *exhausted, worn out*: Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — utmag(-mjag), utmog, spring from an orig. \*út-maga, vb. -mag, \*maga, contain the stem in O.N. magn, n., *might; power; strength*; cf. O.N. mega, vb., *to be able to*, and Shetl. mager<sup>1</sup>, sb., *power; strength*, etc. utmegg, -migg, spring from an \*útmega, vb. Cf. megg, sb. The first part ut here denotes *to the end, until something is exhausted or used up*. utmag thus = *to exhaust the strength*. With regard to the first part, cf. the syn. No. utmasad, Da. udaset, udmaset, udmattet, Sw. dial. utmödd, adjs., in which, however, "ut" is intensive.

**utmanket** [ut'ma'ŋ'kət], adj., properly perf. part., *utterly exhausted, weakened*, = utmaget. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*útmagnaðr. "magnaðr", perf. part. of O.N. magna, vb., *to strengthen*. For the use of the first part "út", see the prec. word. In a sense similar to utmanket is found manket, which must have arisen by dropping of a first part of compd. such as "af" or "ut", as the word otherwise would have an opposite meaning, unless it is the same as L.Sc. mankit, *maimed, impaired, spoiled*.

**utmegg, -migg**, see utmag, vb.

**utmog**, see utmag, vb.

**utnes** [utnəs], sb., *projecting ness, point*. — No. *utnes*, n., *ness, promontory*.

\***utoitleg** [ð'ðóit'lək (ū-)], \***utoitlegt** [ū'tóit'ləkt, -ləxt, ū'tóit'ləkt, ð-, u-, ð-; ð'tóit'lət], adj., 1) *uncomely in appearance; bad-looking and undersized*; Y<sup>h</sup>. 2) *peevish; fretful*; Y<sup>h</sup>. The forms ending in -t are the most common. — O.N. úpýðligr, adj., *unfriendly, rough*, from "úþýðr", adj. The final t in utoitlegt is a fossilized neut. ending: O.N. úpýðligt, nom. and accus. sing. in neut. See utø, adj.

**utrinns** [ut'rin'ns, ut'rin'ns], sb. pl., *husks shaken from the corn when dried; immature grains of corn which by winnowing are separated from the fully ripened corn and fall on the end of a straw mat (flaki), = afrinns*. Du. — \*útrenningar? See rinn<sup>2</sup>, vb. a. 2, "to rinn corn", *to clean corn by flinging it out of one's hand*.

**utrog<sup>1</sup>** [utrɔg], sb., 1) *backwash of the waves after having broken on the shore*; de u. o' de wave, o' de sea (S.Sh.). More rarely 2) *off-shore tide, outward tide from the shore at the setting in of ebb*. — \*útrák. Fær. rák, n., *set of current* (related to O.N. reka, vb., *to drive*). Cf. afrog, sb.

**utrog<sup>2</sup>** [utrɔg], sb., *row of peats cut across a ledge in a peat-pit and spread out to dry, = ut-lay*. De. — Prob.: \*útrák. Prop. *a row of something spread out*. With the second part rog, cf. No. raak, f., in senses such as *series of footprints; streak; strip of hay spread out*.

**utrollet** [utrɔl'ət, ðtrɔl'ət, ðtrɔl'ət], adj., 1) *untidy, very careless about one's appearance and dress*; Y<sup>h</sup>. [ðtrɔl'ət, ðtrɔl'ət]. 2) *sulky; peevish*; Fo. [utrɔl'ət]. — In both senses like trollet, adj., prop. *troll-like*, and

formed from that word with u- as the intensive first part.

**utset** [utset (-sæt)], sb., *extension of a cultivated allotment, new land brought under cultivation*. Acc. to Jam. (quoting *Agr. Surv. Shetl.*) the word in this sense is particularly Shetl. and not L.Sc.: "outset, sb. Extension of cultivation, Shetl.". It is found in E.D.D., but only with examples from Shetl. — Cf. Da. dial. udsæt, n., *addition to a room or house* (Jut., Fejlberg), O.Da. udsætning, *outbuilding* (?), in Kalkar.

**ut-shot** [utʃɔt, -ʃæt], sb., *off-shore tide*. — Anglicised form of an older \*utskod, orig. \*útskod. See "shot<sup>2</sup>" and "in-shot", sbs., and the use of skod, sb., as the second part of compd., given thereunder.

**utskattaler** [ut'skat'alər], sb., *a person not entitled to let his sheep graze in a certain out-field or skattald*. N.I. Prop. *one who is outside* "de skattald".

**utskerri** [ut'skəri, -sk'eri, -skæri], sb., *remote, out-of-the-way skerry*. "de Utskerris" is the name of some small isles north-east of Whalsey, M<sup>e</sup>, now simply called "de Skerris". — O.N. útsker, n., *distant skerry*.

**utskotter** [ut'skót'ər], sb., *lookout man*. St. (Kulswick). From skott, vb., *to peer, peep*.

**utskumpet, utskjumpt** [(ut'sko'm'pət) ut'sk'ó'm'pət, -skj'ó'm'pət, -sk'ó'm'pət], adj., properly perf. part., noted down in the expr. "u. grund [grónd (grønd)]", *fishing-ground too much exploited, and therefore bare of fish*. U<sup>n</sup>. Also utskompet, utskjompet [ut'sk'ó'm'pət, -skj'ó'm'pət, -sk'ó'm'pət]: U<sup>n</sup>. utskuppet, skupet [ut'skup'ət]: Y<sup>n</sup>. — skumpet, etc., is prob. perf. part. of a \*skump, vb., *to jolt, jostle, strike, shake*, and "utskumpet grund" then corresponds, in its root-meaning, with

the similarly used "boren grund" (O.N. barinn, perf. part., *beaten, flogged*); see boren, adj. (perf. part.). The form [ut'skup'æt] in Y<sup>n</sup>. indicates association with Eng. scoop, vb.

**utslokket** [ut'slāk'æt, ut'slāk'æt], perf. part. and adj., *extinguished, of fire*; a **u.** fire. See slokk<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**utsnød** [utsnød, ut'snød'], vb., *to untwist the strands in a rope (tether)*. Conn. See †snød, vb.

**utso(g)** [ut'sò]-*tide*, sb., *off-shore tide*, = "ut-shot" and utsuk b. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — \*útsog, n., prop. *a suction outwards*. As *shoreward-setting tide* is called both "[inšò]-tide" and innsog [inšòg], "[ut'sò]" in "[ut'sò]-tide" is more probably to be regarded as an abbreviation of an \*ut-sog [ut'sòg] than of "ut-shot". Cf. utsuk, sb.

**utsuk** [utsuk, utsók], sb., a) *backwash of waves after having broken on the shore*. b) *outward tide at the setting in of ebb*. — O.N. útsog, n., *the backwash of breakers*. For the form suk, infl. by L.Sc., see that word.

**uttak** [uttak], sb., prop. *a taking out*, in a special sense: 1) a) *things bought on credit*; b) *expense, expenses*. In these senses esp. in pl., uttaks, *goods taken out, expenses*. 2) *durability of something*, present in sufficient quantity for use during a fairly long time; "dere will be some **u.** o' yon", *that will last a while*; dere canno be muckle **u.** o' yon, *there is too little of it to last*; U. — \*úttak, n., or \*úttaka, f. O.N. úttaka, f., is recorded in a divergent sense.

**utvidd** [utvid], adj., *strange, peculiar* (U<sup>wg</sup>); see under the more common form utavidd.

**utwinn** [útwin, utwin], vb., 1) *to accomplish a piece of work*. 2) *to cultivate the soil in spring*, esp. by

digging; to **u.** de land. — \*út-vinna. See winn, vb.

**utø** [ūt'ø, ut'ø], adj., *uncomely, bad-looking*; a "wheer" ['queer'] **u.** body. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). N.I. occas. In N.I. is found a form "utøious" [ō'tø'jøs, ut'ø'jøs, øtø'jøs] by adding of the Eng. adjectival ending "-(i)ous", and partly in a somewhat diverging sense: *odd (in mind, behaviour or appearance)*, thus in Y. (Y<sup>n</sup>). [ō'tø'jøs]: Y<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. úþýðr, adj., *unfriendly, rough*. Cf. utoitleg, adj.

**utøious**, see utø, adj.

\***uvaga** [òvaga'], see \*ovaga.

**uvarf** [úva'rt, òva'rt, uva'rt], adj., *unnoticed, not exploited, not visited*, of a place; to lie in some **u.** place. Esp. of a fishing-ground not visited for a long time: **u.** grund [grònd, grònd]. Y<sup>n</sup>. [ū-, ò-]. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. and Wests., noted down in Sa. [ū-, u-]. — Old neuter form from "úvarr", adj., *disregarded, unobserved*. O.N. úvarr, adj., is recorded in sense of *unaware, unwary*, etc. Cf. uvorous (**u.** grund), and see var, adj. and vb.

**uvedek** [ū've'dæk, ò've'dæk, -ve'dæk], sb., *a dam by which water is led in another direction*, = ovedek (q.v.). Y<sup>n</sup>. u- points back to a root-form "ó" = á, f., *river*.

\***uvedrevatsgar** [ū'vedrəvat'sgar, -gār (-gār'); ò'vedrəvat'sgar, -gār'], sb., 1) *halo round the moon, indicating rough weather with rain*; in this sense reported by J.I. with the pronunc.: [ū'vedrəva(t)s'gar, -gār']. 2) *heavy rain, a day of heavy rain*; Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) [ū'vedrəvat'sgar; ò'vedrə-]. — In sense 1 the word is an old \*úveðr(a)-vatnsgarðr. The first part is O.N. úveðr, n., *storm*. vatnsgar in sense 1 can be only a \*vatnsgarðr, *halo indicating water (rain)*, but sense 2 may reasonably be regarded as the common word gar [\*gor], sb., *mud, moisture*, also

used of *rain*. See *vatsgar*<sup>1</sup> and *vatsgar*<sup>2</sup>, sbs.

**uvelter** [ô'vel'tər], see *ovelter*, adj. and adv.

**uvild** [ôv'ild], sb., *close, drizzling rain*; a **u.** o' rain. Y<sup>h</sup>. — The second part is *vild*, mentioned under *vell*, sb., *rain*. The first part *u-* cannot be certainly explained. It is hardly the negative *ú-*. A dropping of *r* might be suggested, so that *uvild*, with stress on the second syllable, might represent \**urvild*, just as *ovaga*, sb. (Y<sup>h</sup>), represents \**orvaga*. \**ur-* might then be either O.N. *úr*, prep., *out of*, or more prob. O.N. *úr*, n., *drizzling rain*, which is preserved in Ork.: *ur* [ūr].

**uvilt** [ôv'ilt], **uvolt** [(ū'vâ'lt) ū'vâ'lt], **uvolter** [ū'vô'ltər, (ū'vâ'ltər) ū'vâ'ltər], **uvaltín** [ū'vô'ltin, ū'vâ'ltin (-vô'ltin, -vâ'ltin)], adj., *wild and frolicsome, unruly*. U. *uvilt*: U<sup>wg.</sup>, esp. in sense of *having sudden fits of wantonness*. *uvolter* (and *uvaltín*): U<sup>n</sup>. — \**ôðvilltr*? The second part is certainly a \**villtr*, *wild, unruly*; see further under *rovilt*, *rovolt* (*ru-*), adj. The first part *u-* is either O.N. *ú-*, *un-*, here used intensively and not negatively, or more prob. an "ôð-": O.N. *ôðr.*, adj., *mad, wild*, used here to intensify "villtr". *uvaltín*, noted down in the expr.

"*du* (he) is turned **u.**", is poss. orig. a sb.; cf. Sw. dial. *villingt*, m., a *wild, frolicsome person* (Ri.).

**uvirpali** [ū'vø'r'pali], adj., *hard-handed, rough and careless* in behaviour and in the performance of a task; noted down esp. in the expr. "a **u.** grip", a *hard, rough grip* (*hold, pull*). Fe. — \**úvørpuligr*. Cf. O.N. *vørpuligr*, adj., *stout, well-looking* (Fr.: *vørpuligr*), to be classed with "varpa", vb., *to throw*. The prefix *u-* [\**ú-*] has a disparaging sense in the Shetl. word.

**uvolt**, **uvolter**, **uvaltín**, adj., see *uvilt*, adj.

**uvorous** [uvø'røs], adj., of a fishing-ground: *that has not been visited for some time and is therefore well provided with fish*; **u.** grund [grönd, grönd]. U. (U<sup>n</sup>). Also *avorous* [avø'røs] (U<sup>n</sup>), in which *u-* has become *a-* owing to lack of stress, and *avodous* [avø'døs] (U<sup>s,mo.</sup>), with change *r* > *ð* > *d*. An opposite change *d* > *r* is found, e.g. in *brori*, *rori*, sbs. *uvorous* has been developed from an old "úvarr" in sense of *unobserved*. O.N. *úvarr*, adj., is recorded with subjective meaning: *unaware*. In Shetl. the word has an objective meaning. Cf. *uvar*, adj., used in the same way as *uvorous*.

## V. W.

**va** [vā], sb., 1) *ford in a stream*; to geng ower de *va*. In this sense esp. in S.Sh. (Conn., Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>). Also in place-names; see Sh. Stedn. pp. 160—61. Olis *va* [olis vā] (Du.), small, shallow lake: \**Olafs vað*. By anglicising now often "wade [wəd, wēd (wəd, wəd)]". 2) *wet piece of ground*. Du. 3) *small mill-dam, dammed-up piece of a mill-dam*

*close to the mill*; to slip (*let slip*) de *va* or dam doon on de mill; to "bigg in" a *va*, to *dam up the water near the mill*. Du<sup>w.</sup> (Ireland); Fo. — O.N. *vað*, n., *ford*.

**vabb** [vab], sb., term in fishermen's tabu-lang. for *water*. Ai. (Fogrigharth). — To be classed with No. *vabba*, vb., *to go splashing in wet*.

\***vabbiskord** [wab'iskörd], sb.,

a very naughty boy. Du. — wabbi may be syn. with Sw. dial. vabb, m., a) *small whelp*, b) *small boy* (Ri.), corruption of the word “hvalp”? (Da.), *whelp*.

**wadder** [wadər, wādər], sb., is L.Sc. wadder (wedder), Eng. weather; but in sense of a) *wind*, b) *rough weather* (he is comin' wadder, *rough weather is coming on*), Shetl. wadder springs from O.N. veðr, n., *weather*, also *wind* or *rough weather*, though the word is used similarly in Eng. dial. (and L.Sc.). Some compds. in Shetl., beginning with “wadder”, spring from O.N., the forms only having been anglicised; see the foll. articles. A form vir (q.v.) in Shetl. (Fo.), from O.N. “veðr”, is now used only in a restricted sense (*scent of something*).

**wadder-biter** [wad·ərbäi'tər], sb., *mock-sun*, luminous spot near the sun. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — \*veðr-bitr? The second part may have been formed from “bite”, O.N. bita, vb., in sense of *to affect*; thus No. bita, vb. 5 in Aa. Prop. meaning then: *that which affects the weather, something foreboding change in the weather* (e.g. *rain, wind*).

**wadder-day** [wad·ərdē, wād·ər-], in the expr. “a guid ['good'] *w.-d.*”, a *day of fine weather*, springs from O.N. veðrdagr, “góðr veðrdagr”, in the same sense. A “wedder dais (dayis)”, pl., is found in Old L.Sc. (Parl. Ja. II), acc. to Jam.

**wadder-head** [wad·ərhəd·, -hed; wād·ər-], sb., *bank of clouds indicating wind*. — Prop. “*weather-head*”. In a somewhat divergent sense No. vederhovud, n., a) *part of a rainbow*, b) *mock-sun*, and Eng. dial. weather-head = No. vederhovud a.

**wadder-kind** [wad·ərkäind·], sb., *settled, hazy weather*, = wadderdom. Burra Isle.

**wadder-mooth** [wad·ərmuð·], sb., = *wadder-head*. Du. Prop. “*weather-mouth*”, “*wind-mouth*”.

**wade**<sup>1</sup> [wəd, wēd (wəd, wed)], sb., *ford*, = va, sb. 1. de w. [wəd] o' Holeva [hol·əvā] (Baltasound, U.): \*holu-vað? Fe. and Y<sup>m</sup>.: [wəd, wed].

**wade**<sup>2</sup> [wəd, wēd (wəd)], sb., *after-hold of a boat into which the line-caught fish are drawn*. — Abbr. of a \*wade-rum, orig. \*vaðrúm, *the place where the line is hauled in*, from O.N. vaðr, m., *fishing-line*. “wade” is an anglicised form; cf. wade<sup>1</sup>, *ford*, in comparison with “va”, sb. vaðr, *line*, is contained in vatikeb, sb.; q.v.

**wade**<sup>3</sup> [wəd, wēd], sb., *shoal of fish*, see under wod, sb.

**vadek** [vadək], sb., *bucket; water-pail*; see fedek, sb.

**vadel** [vadəl], sb., *a shallow place in water, a ford*, = va, sb. 1. Conn. As a place-name, e.g.: “Vadlin stura [vadlin stūra]” or “Vallen stura [välən stūra]”, a ford across the lake “de Loch o' Lumbister”, between Y<sup>b</sup>. and Y<sup>h</sup>.: \*vaðillinn stóri, *the big ford*. Comm. and esp. vadel is used of *the innermost and shallowest part of a small bay*, “de v. o' de hub”, occas. in sense of *channel through which the water from a land-locked bay (hub) flows into the sea* (acc. to J.I.). Also wadel [wadəl]. A contracted form val [vāl], arisen by dropping of medial ð, is noted down in U. (U<sup>mo</sup>.) in sense of *ford (across a stream or at the outlet of a lake)*; “I didno jimp ['jump'] de burn; I cam' ower de val”. As a place-name, e.g. de Val (at the south end of “de Loch o' Cliff”, U<sup>m,n</sup>.), de Val o' Hanigert (Baltasound, U<sup>m</sup>.). — O.N. vaðill, m., *shallow place in water*.

**wadj** [wädz], vb., *to wade*, etc., see wadzj, vb.

**vadmél** [vadmə] and now **wadmél**

[wadməl, wādməl], sb., *thick woollen, home-woven stuff*; formerly comm. Edm.: "woodmail, a cloth payment imposed anciently upon the Shetland peasantry, as part payment of land-rent, sometimes written 'vadmell', O. and S." As the taxes, to a great extent, were formerly paid in wadməl, the word is freq. found in old deeds, and esp. in rentals. The now antiquated form with v, vadməl, is found in "The Skat Book of Zetland" from about 1500, in which also, however, the now current form wadməl with w occurs. A form "wadmell" is found in "Rental of Yetland" of 1628 (G.G., Ant.). Hibbert writes "wadməl" (in "Descr. of the Shetland Isles", 1822). The word is also Ork. (in the same forms as in Shetland) and obsolete Eng. dial. (wadməl). — O.N. vaðmál, n., *thick, home-made woollen stuff*.

**vadous?** [vedös], see vedos, sb.

**wadzj** [wädzj], vb., 1) *to wade while sinking down in mire, snow, etc.*; to w. in gutter, snaw, etc.: S.Sh. (Du.). Also *to sink down in a bog or swamp when trying to pass over*; "w. in"; de mair ["the more"] dey try to get ut, de mair dey w. in. Sa., Wests. 2) *to work hard, to toil*, e.g. in digging the soil, or in laborious rowing. Sa., Wests. — Prob. an orig. \*vaðsa; cf. No. and Fær. vassa [\*vaðsa], vb., *to wade*. With the change ðs > [dz] in [wädzj] cf. a corresponding sound-change in e.g. [vadzjör'din] = vasgord, sb., further [höndzj], written honds, vb., from \*hundsá, bonz(j) [böndzj], ron(z)j [róndzj], skonz(j) [sköndzj] from \*buns-, \*runs-, \*skuns-.

**wafil**<sup>1 and 2</sup>, see vav<sup>1 and 2</sup>, vb.

†**wag** [wäg], vb., *to waddle*, = O.N. vāga, vb., and Eng. wag, vb. Noted down with long a in Fo. in a rigmarole about a pig, and may in this case be Norn, as O.N. a

before a single consonant is often lengthened in Shetl. Otherwise comm. [wag], with short a, which is the Eng. word.

\***vāga** [vāga], noted down only in the expr. "Oh v. piddi [o vāga pidi]"! exclamation, used on a single occasion by a fisherman when his oat-cake (brøni, bidi), which was lying on the thwart, was washed overboard by a big wave. Widwick, U. Reported without further explanation of the words. May mean: *swim on top, cake!* vāga then is No. vaka, vb., *to swim on the surface of the water, without sinking*. piddi is prob. bidi, biddi (q.v.), *barley- or oat-cake*. A change of initial b > p is pointed out in a few words.

**vagdum** [vagdom], sb., *shape, form, esp. that of a person or thing seen in passing, glimpse of a person or thing*; I saw his v. Acc. to J.I. — A rare parallel form to magdom, sb., q.v. Change of initial m to v must have taken place through u (middle sound between m and w without complete closing of the lips) and w.

\***vāger** [vāgər], vb., *to float on the surface of the water*, noted down only in pres. part, vāgerin [vā'gər-rin'], in vāgerin uppstø, opstø, *fishing-buoy*; see \*uppstø, sb. Y<sup>b</sup>. — No. vaka, vb., *to float on the surface of the water, without sinking*. See \*vāga.

**vagl<sup>1</sup>, vaggel** [vagəl], sb., *wooden bar which is fastened between two rafters under the house-roof, and on which meat and fish are hung to be dried or smoked*. Occas. also of *the quantity of meat or fish hung up to be dried or smoked on a vagl*; a v. o' flesh. Noted down esp. in Easts. (De., Lunn., Wh.). — O.N. vagl, n., *upper cross-beam between the rafters in a house; roost*.

**vagl**<sup>2</sup>, **vaggel** [vagəl], sb., *dirt, filth*; he is a' ['all'] in a v., *he is quite covered with dirt*. Wests. (Fo.). \*valk? See the foll. word.

**vagl**, **vaggel**<sup>1</sup> [vag<sup>ə</sup>l, vagəl], vb., 1) *to bungle, to perform a piece of work badly*, esp. in digging the soil: *to dig carelessly and unevenly*. Y. and Fe. 2) *to soil, to bedaub with dirt*; **vaggeld** [vagəld], *soiled, dirty*. Wests. (Fo., Sa.). Pres. part.: **vaglin** [vaglin]. — Is prob. an orig. \*valka with later metathesis of l and k. Icel. vólka, volka [\*valka] and velkja, vb., a) *to rumple, toss about*, b) *to dirty, soil*. No. valka, vb., *to handle, squeeze*. O.N. valka, vb., is recorded in divergent senses (*to drift about; to struggle with; to worry*). **vagl** otherwise might also be No. vadla, vb., inter alia *to go stamping, to potter about, to bungle*, \*vaðla, with the fairly freq. change  $\delta > \gamma > g$  in Shetl.

**vagl**, **vaggel**<sup>2</sup> [vag<sup>ə</sup>l, vagəl] and **wagl**, **waggel** [wag<sup>ə</sup>l, wagəl], vb. n., *to totter; reel; shake*. Pres. part. **vaglin** [vaglin], **waglin** [waglin]. — No. vagla, vb., a) vb. n., *to stand unsteadily, to totter*, b) vb. a., *to rock*. Eng. wobble, vb. The form with initial v in Shetl. has gradually been superseded by the form with w, through infl. of Eng. See **vigl**-**vagl**, adv.

**wail**, see wäil, sb. and vb.

**vair**, see väir, sb.

**vaitaband**, **vaittaband**, see vatta-band, sb.

**vaitem** [vaitəm, väitəm], sb., *slimy fluid, thin matter*; esp. *slime and blood from fish mixing with the bilge-water in a boat*. U<sup>n</sup>. Occas. by transference used of *an objectionable, venomous person*. U<sup>n</sup>. — **vaittem** for \*vattem, \*vattjem [\*vaṭəm, \*vāṭəm] might suggest O.N. vatn, n., *water*, preserved in Shetl. with modified and changed meaning: *im-*

*pure fluid*, etc., after Eng. "water" had become the current word. With final m for n, \*vattem for \*vatten, may be compared the relation between final n and m in O.N. botn, m., *bottom*, Shetl. \*botn, \*botten, sb., *a little round valley*, and Eng. bottom, L.Sc. and Shetl. boddum, boddum, sb. The metaph. use of **vaitem** would be rendered possible by loss of the original meaning of the word.

**vaitfer**, see vatsfer, sb.

**wak** [wāk], vb., *to be awake*. For the expr. "w. de minod", see minod, sb. — O.N. vaka, vb., *to be awake*. Cf. vog<sup>2</sup>, and hanvag, vbs.

**wakel** [vākəl], sb., *a skerry jutting up in the surface of the water, partly a sunken rock*. Du<sup>s</sup>. — Either a \*vað-karl or a \*vak-karl. Owing to the long a-sound in [vākəl] most prob. \*vað-karl. vað- and vak-, from O.N. vaða, vb., and vaka, vb., respectively, in sense of *to swim on the surface of water*. From vaða are derived the Shetl. names of skerries: a) "de Voders [vödærs]", pl., near Nesting: an old \*vaðarar, pl. of \*vaðari, m., *one that swims on the surface of the water*, and b) de Ve-skerris [væ-skær'is], pl., on Wests.: an old \*vaðsker. Both "de Voders" and "de Ve-skerris" are very low skerries. With the Shetl. compd. **wakel** cf. No. vodu-kall, m., with divergent meanings, such as *buoy, crest of foam, objects (trunk of tree, stick, cudgel) floating in the water with the lighter end upwards*, from "vaða". Beside "vodu-kall" is found in No. an antiquated form \*vokukall, -kadd, "vogekall", derived from "vaka", vb. No. (Tel.) vakall, m., may be derived either from "vaða" or from "vaka".

**wakhus** [wākhus, wāk(h)ós], sb., *watch-house*. U. Now esp. as a

name, "de W.", of a ruin, an old watch-house on the top of the hill "de Vordeld". U<sup>s</sup>. — \*vakhús, "wake-house", watch-house, O.N. \*vøkuhús from vaka, f., a being awake, etc. See vakt and \*vord, sbs.

**wakn, waken** [wākən], vb., 1) to awake. 2) to stir, to come into motion, esp. a) of wind: to rise, to begin to blow (whistle), "he is waknin [wākni, wāk<sup>o</sup>ni] again" (Fe.), b) of the sea: to begin to be rough; he is waknin in (atill) him (Fe.). 3) w. de peat [pet], to loosen the peat from the bottom, in peat-cutting (N.I.). — O.N. vakna, vb., to awake. No. vakna, vb., also to come into motion, to break out, to surge up (Aa.). wakn 3 springs from the meaning to wake.

\*waksipann, \*waksi-pan [wak<sup>o</sup>-sipaŋ], sb., porridge-pan. U<sup>n</sup>, bu. In the fisher-verse "I lay and I hanvaged . . ." (see *Intro.*, *Fragments of Norn*). The explanation of waksipann is uncertain.

**vakt, vacht** [vaχt], sb., watch-hill, hill from which outlook was kept in former times, = \*vord, wart. — No. vakt, f., watch, guard, O.N. vaktan, f. O.N. vakta, vb., to watch.

**val** [vāl], sb., a shallow place in water, a ford (U.); see under vadel, sb.

**val** [vāl], vb., of leaves, foliage: to hang in a withered state and begin to fall; de leaves is ['are'] valin doon a' ['all'] aroond. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — \*vala. To be classed with valin, adj. Cf. No. valna, vb., a) to stiffen from frost (Aa.), b) to lose freshness, to grow musty (R.).

**walber** [walbər], vb., to walk heavily and with difficulty, to wade through snow or mud; to w. t'rough de snaw or t'rough de gutter, to geng walberin [wal<sup>o</sup>-bəriŋ]. U<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. a deriv. of a \*walb, arisen from a \*wabl by metathesis of l and b.

With this cf. No. vabba, vb., to walk with a heavy, waddling gait as through mud or snow, with the derivative "vabla", vb. Hardly from O.N. vappa, vb., to waddle, with a derivative "vapla" in Norw.

**valdrop**, see vældrop, sb.

**valen**, see valin, adj.

**valgert** [valgərt], sb., a piece of the side of a slaughtered sheep, partly of the ribs nearest the shoulder, partly in sense of a piece cut from the legs. Fo. The word is also (in comparison) found as a place-name, name of two skerries near the small isle or holm "East Linga" near Whalsey: de Valgerts, de Valgertbas (ba, sb., sunken rock). — Fær. vǫlgarði [vǫlgari], m., piece of the brisket together with a part of the side of a slaughtered animal (sheep). As the name of a skerry is found Fær. vǫlgarði in "Vǫlgarðavík [vǫl<sup>o</sup>-garavoi<sup>o</sup>k]" name of a small inlet with a rounded skerry north of Tórs-havn, Streymoy.

**valin** [vālin] and **valen** [vālən], adj., 1) benumbed with cold, of the limbs, esp. the hands; v. hands; my fingers (hands) is v. common. U<sup>n</sup>. and Du.: valin; elsewhere more commonly valen. In Conn. also valend [vālənd]. 2) fumbling; lacking handiness, in doing a piece of work. Fe. [vālən]. 3) a) not fresh, half-sour, esp. of fish (Fe.) and of whey (Y. and Fe.); valen fish, v. bland (whey mixed with water). b) half-cooled, of whey immediately after churning; valin and valen bland. Fe. — No., Sw. and Da. valen, adj., a) benumbed with cold, of the limbs, b) No. "valen" also fumbling and slack in taking hold.

**vall**<sup>1</sup> [va], vāl], vb., to wander about from place to place, to v. about. U. — \*valla, vb., prop. no doubt to tread the field or plain, whence to stroll about. Cf. O.N.



vallari, m., *a vagrant*, Fær. (poet.)  
vallari, m., *pilgrim*.

**vall**<sup>2</sup> [(va) väll], vb., a) *to speak very indistinctly and in a babbling manner*. b) *to talk nonsense*. Fe. — Is no doubt best explained from No. valla, vb., a) *to roll together (into a valle, wisp)*, b) *to tangle, to roll up untidily* (R.), as ball, vb., with preserved root-meaning *to roll together, to tangle*, is used instead of vall on the east side of Fe., while vall is peculiar to the west side of that isle. Otherwise it might also be derived from \*vaðla, No. vadla, vb., inter alia *to babble*. No. vavla, vb., coincides with Shetl. vall in both senses; but fl, vl, when initial and final, are commonly preserved in Shetl. as vl (fl).

**vallek** [va'læk, vällæk], sb., *foolish talk, nonsense*. Fe.? Deriv. of vall<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**wallend**, see wällend, sb.

**vallerie**? [vä'læri], sb., = vallek. Ai. May also be regarded as a form developed from villarø, sb. (q.v.), *foolish talk*.

**valnaben** [va'l'naben, väll'naben], sb., *a poor, worthless fish*. Fe. — Prop. *benumbed or powerless leg ('ben')*? valna- then would be the def. form of valin, adj.

**vals** [va'ls], vb., *to talk at great length, to tell a long story full of exaggeration and falsehood*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Either a deriv. of vall<sup>2</sup>, vb., \*valla, prop. *to roll together, to tangle*, or more prob. a \*vasla with metathesis of l and s in Shetl.; cf. No. vasla, vb., a) *to entangle; to bungle, trifle*, b) *to babble* (from vasa, vb., *to entangle; to talk nonsense*). Note the foll. word.

**valsk** [va'lsk, väll'sk] and **vjalsk** [vja'lsk], vb., 1) *to talk indistinctly and imperfectly*. 2) *to babble, to talk nonsense*. N.I. The pronunc. [vä'l'sk] is peculiar to Fe. and Y. U.:

[(va'lsk) vja'lsk]. In U. (U<sup>n</sup>.) esp. in sense 2. — Meaning 1 shows that the word is to be classed with valsket (vjalsket), adj. 2, and hence with valin, adj., *benumbed*. Association with vall<sup>2</sup> and vals, vbs., is therefore doubtful.

**valska, vjalska**, sb., *loquacity, noisy talk, esp. very fluent chatter full of fun*; der 'r a v. upo dee, *you are merry and talkative*. Noted down in U. (U<sup>n</sup> and w.) in the form vjalska [vja'lska]. — To be classed with valsk, vb.

**valsket** [va'lskæt, vällskæt; va'l'skæt, väll'skæt], adj., 1) a) *having slack fingers or hands; fumbling, lacking handiness*. U<sup>n</sup>. and Fo.: [vällskæt]; Y.: [va'l'skæt, va'l'skæt (Y<sup>n</sup>: va'lskæt)]. b) *slack in one's movements*. Y. 2) *babbling, that cannot speak correctly; also very indistinct in one's speech*. Fe. [va'lskæt, väll'skæt]; U<sup>wg</sup>. [va'lskæt]. In Fe. also in the form vjalsket [vja'lskæt, vja'l'skæt]. — A more rare form walsket [wäll'skæt] is noted down in Y<sup>n</sup>. in sense of *insipid and unsavoury, almost tasteless*. — A derivative of valin, adj., (q.v.), *benumbed, having no strength*.

†**walter**, see velter, vb.

**vam** [väm] and **vamm** [vam], sb., 1) *mysterious, magic influence emanating from a person; unnerving, hypnotizing influence of one person over another; he (shø) has a v. wi' him (her) = himself (hersell)*, der 'r a v. wi' him (her), *a magic or hypnotizing power emanates from him (her)*; to kast a (de) v. ower ane, *to cast a spell upon, to hypnotize one*; he cuist [kjøst, cast] a v. ower me. 2) *evil disposition, ill-will*, in the expr. "ill v."; dere were a ill v. wi' him or her (Fo.); to ha'e a ill v. for ane (Y.). 3) *peculiar, unpleasant smell or taste*; der 'r a ill v. wi' it. — Most commonly in the form vam with

long a. *vamm*, with short a, is characteristic of N.I. and Nm. A form *vjam* [vjam] is noted down in Nm. beside *vamm* and *vam*. — No. *vam*, n., *misfortune, disaster* (Hardanger, Aa.). O.N. *vamm*, n., a) *inflicted injury*, b) *defect, blemish*.

**vam<sup>1</sup>** [vām] and **vamm** [vam], vb., *to bewitch, unnerve, to exercise a hypnotizing influence upon someone*; to v. anc. "he is *vamd* [vāmd], *vammd* [vamd]", is said e.g. of a fisherman who catches no fish (Fe.); prop. *he has been bewitched*. Also occas. *vand* [vānd]: Fe. occas. Perf. part. *vamd*, *vammd*, is sometimes used as an adj., in sense of *strange, queer*, of a person (prop. *bewitched*); thus e.g. in Nm. [vāmd]. Cf. *ill-vamd* under *vamd*, adj. Now most commonly with long a: [vām] and [vāmd]. With short a esp. in N.I. — \**vama*, \**vamma*. See *vam(m)*, sb., from which the verb is formed.

†**vam<sup>2</sup>** [vām] and †**vamish** [vāmiz], vb., *to be seized with giddiness, to faint*. Sa., Wests. — Poss. to be compared with No. *vama*, vb., *to stumble about, to walk as in a maze* (*vima*, vb., *to be confused or giddy*), as well as *vimmer* (*vammer*), vb. *vam* may, however, also be regarded as L.Sc. *dwaum* (*dwalm*), vb., *to faint*, with dropped initial d. With the form "vamish" cf. *varis*, *varish*, vb., extension of *var<sup>1</sup>*, vb.

**vamd** [vāmd], adj., 1) *strange, queer*. Nm. 2) *unattractive, disagreeable*, esp. in the expr. *ill-vamd* [il'vāmd; əl'vāmd]. Du. — Prop. perf. part. of *vam<sup>1</sup>*, vb., q.v.

†**wam-gird, -girt**, †**waim-** [wäim-gerd, -ge'rt (-gerd, -ge'rt); wänge'rt], †**wame-gird, -girt** [wəmge'rt (-gerd)], sb., *belly-band, saddle-girth*, of a pack-horse. The form [wänge'rt] is noted down in U<sup>n</sup>. The word has been included in the E.D.D. as a dialect word, and the only source given

is Shetl. — O.N. *vomb* (*vamb-*), f., *belly, paunch*. See the foll. word. Cf. (*belly-*)*girdin*, sb.

**Wami** [wami], **Waimi** [waimi], sb., name for a *big-bellied cow or sheep*. Fo. Deriv. of \**wam*, \**waim*, *belly*, now comm.: [wəm (wem)], L.Sc. form. — O.N. *vomb* (*vamb-*), f., *belly, paunch*. *Wami* may be an orig. \**vamba*, f.

**vammer**, see *vimmer*, sb. and vb.

**vamp** [va'mp], **wamp** [wa'mp], sb., 1) *a hollow, depression, a small dale*, = *hwamm*. Noted down in this sense in Fe. in the form *vamp*. 2) *the hollow of the sole*, = *de hwamm o' de fit* ['foot']. Fe.: *vamp*. In this sense *wamp* is noted down outside Fe., and in N.: *hwamp*, which stands as a middle form between *hwamm* and *vamp*. — All these forms spring no doubt from O.N. *hvammr*, m., *a small dale*. Initial h is occasionally dropped before v, w, and for final p may be compared, e.g. *skump<sup>2</sup>*, sb., *fog-bank*, for \**skum*. In "de *vamp*, *wamp*, o' de boot", the word is Eng. *vamp*, sb.

**vamørs** [vāmørs], sb. pl., *low-lying, swampy piece of land*. Sa., Wests. As a place-name: *de Vamørs o' Lamtun* (Sa.), and in sing. *Vamør* [vāmør] (Du.). — \**vaðmýrr*, f., \**vaðmýrar*, pl., *stretch of boggy soil, possible to traverse only by wading*. See *va* and *mør<sup>1</sup>*, sbs.

**van** [vān], vb., *to deprive one of something*, in the expr. "to v. anc o' onyt'ing". *dey were* ['had'] *vant* [vānt] *him o' his bait, they had deprived him of his bait*. Impf. and perf. part.: *vand* [vānd] and *vant* [vānt]. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. *vana*, vb., *to diminish, impair, spoil, destroy*.

**van** [vān], adj., prop. *lacking, destitute of something*, noted down only in the expr. "to come v. o' onyt'ing", *to lose or miss something*,

esp. as an expr. in fishermen's lang. I cam' v. o' a fish, *I had a fish* (in this case, as a sea-term: *halibut*) *on the hook, but lost it*. "Be ye blide! we cam' v. o' wir tows", *hail! we lost our lines*. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. vanr, adj., *lacking, wanting*.

**wan**<sup>1</sup> [wan], sb., *habit; custom; usage*, esp. disparagingly: *bad habit or custom*; "yea, lamb! dat was his w." (Barclay). — O.N. vani, m., id.

**wan**<sup>2</sup> [wan, wän], sb., *hope, expectation*, is a L.Sc. form, as O.N. vān, f., id., ought regularly to have given \*vōn [\*vōn] in Shetl. Norn. In E.D.D. the word is given only with examples from Shetland, Orkney and Caithness. to ha'e in w., *to have in prospect*, = Fær. hava í vón. A form vun [vūn], from O.N. \*vōn, Fær. vón, f., *hope*, is contained in the compd. \*avuneara, q.v. A couple of ads., derived from "wan": wanlos, -less, and wanli, originate from O.N. and are only altered in form.

**wan** [wan, wän], vb., *to hope, expect*. Prop. a L.Sc. form. See wan<sup>2</sup>, vb.

**van-** [van (van)], **wan-**, **wan-** [wan], particle, used as a prefix, esp. before substantives, adjectives and verbs, and denoting lack, insufficiency: O.N. van-, un-. van- is now rare, wan-, on the other hand, is common, which in any case is partly due to L.Sc. infl. Some Shetl. words beginning with wan- are L.Sc., such as "wanhap, wanhope, wanrest", and in the main, i.e. in sense, also "wanwirt". "wanhap", *mischance*, might no doubt also be O.N., but has not been found in that lang. "wanhap", however, acc. to E.D.D. is esp. N. Scottish (peculiar to the old Norw. colony Caithness). "wanhope" (*despair*) is obs. Eng. dial. (L.Sc.). Shetl. wanførdi, adj., and wantru, sb., originate from O.N.; this also applies to "vanhealt", sb.,

in which the last syllable has been anglicised; and poss. also "wanheele, -hūlie", adj., in which "heele" is a L.Sc. form. "wanlukk", sb., and "want'riven" are both O.N. and Eng. dial. (L.Sc.). See the words mentioned. van-, used as a prefix, is found in Shetl. vanvordin, vanvurden, adj., q.v.

**vand** [vand, va<sup>1</sup>nd, vā<sup>1</sup>nd (vā<sup>1</sup>nd)], sb., 1) *care and ability in the performance of a piece of work; knack at something, right method and handiness*; to ha'e a guid or ill v. (about anesell), *to have or lack ability to produce a fine piece of work, to have a good or poor grasp of one's work, to plan and perform one's work well or badly*; he has a guid (ill) v. (about him); du has nae ['no'] v. about dee; he has a guid (ill) v. about his wark. (*right method in which something is performed*; shaw ['show'] him de v. o' it! U. [va<sup>1</sup>nd, vā<sup>1</sup>nd]. to ha'e v. upon a ayre, *to pull the oar in the right way when rowing*. Also vjand [vjand], thus e.g. in N. and occas. in Ai.; in the latter place alternating with [va<sup>1</sup>nd] and [vā<sup>1</sup>nd, vā<sup>1</sup>nd]. "Bābie has nae vyand apon a ayre" (Tief i' de Neean). Sa., Wests.: [wand]. A rare form: ond [ō<sup>1</sup>nd] is noted down in Fe.; "der 'r nae o. about dee; I wish du had a better o. about dee". 2) (*right way in which something is shaped or formed; shape, form*; "a tog has no de v. o' a olek; de olek is fuller sized" (Du.: va<sup>1</sup>nd, vā<sup>1</sup>nd). See tog<sup>2</sup> and ollek, sbs. to ha'e nedder v. or ["nor"] vukster; he has nedder v. or vukster, vokster, *he is ill-shaped, clumsy* (Wests.). Ai.: [va<sup>1</sup>nd, vā<sup>1</sup>nd]. — To be classed with O.N. vandr, adj., *particular*, etc., vanda, vb., *to be particular and careful, to perform something with care*. Fær. vandin, adj., *careful*.

**vand** [vand, va<sup>1</sup>nd, vā<sup>1</sup>nd], vb., 1)

vb. a., *to form, shape (in the right way)*. 2) vb. a., *to put in order, arrange*; I sall try to v. dis right; N.: vjand [vjand]. 3) vb. n., *to take shape, to adapt, fit*; foo does it v.? *how does it fit?* U. [va'nd, vāŋd]. — O.N. vanda, vb., *to be particular and careful, to perform something with care*.

†wand, wand [wānd], sb., *fishing-rod*. comm. O.N. vōndr (vand-), m., *a wand, switch*. Eng. dial., L.Sc. wand, sb., *fishing-rod*. The form of the Shetl. word is L.Sc.

vand [vānd], adj., of fish: *wind-dried, not quite fresh*; v. fish. Y<sup>m</sup>. — Is no doubt a form of vomd, vōmd (q.v.) = vomín, adj.

vandef [vandət (va'ndət, vāŋdət)], adj., 1) *having a certain shape or form*. 2) *of a certain kind or nature*. Used in the exprs. "weel ['well'] v.", *well shaped*; *having a good disposition*, and "ill v.", *misshapen*; *having a bad disposition*; a weel (ill) v. man, *a man with a good (bad) disposition*: Fo. [vandət]. Properly perf. part. of vand, vb., in sense of *to form, shape*; q.v.

vandivel [van'divəl, va'n'divəl], sb., *a small part, morsel*; no ae [no ē = 'not one'] v. ha'e I. U., Du. Edm. gives "vyndable", in which y prob. denotes the ai- or äi-sound. — With divergent meaning No. vandivle, n., *a poor wretch* (Aa.); *big, shapeless, clumsy, inconvenient or useless thing* (R.).

vand-less, see vandlos, adj.

vandlodiness [van'lō'dinəs], sb., *awkwardness, lack of judgement and handiness*, in the performance of a piece of work, = vandlosness, vandlessness. Fe. — Prob. represents an older \*vandlosiness, from O.N. vandlōysi, f., *lack of care* (vandlauss, adj., *careless*). d for s in -lōdi- may be due to a later dissimilation by adding of the Eng. ending -ness,

and poss. also to infl. of the d formerly pronounced in vand-. See vand, sb., and vandlos, adj.

vandlos, vand-less [vandlōs, -les; va'nd-, vāŋd-], adj., *having no ability to execute fine work; lacking handiness, awkward*. — O.N. vandlauss, adj., *careless*. See vand, sb.

vandlup [vandlōp, van-, vānd-, vānlōp; -lop], sb., *heavy shower of rain, downpour*; now freq. with the addition "o' rain"; a v. o' rain. Also vandelup [vān'dəlōp] and vandilup [van'dilōp, -lop]. Fe., Y., Nm. occas. Most common in Y. [vāndlōp, -lop] and [vān'dəlōp]: Y<sup>n</sup>. [vānlōp]: Fe.; Y<sup>b</sup>. [van'dilōp]: Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. More rarely vanilup [van'ilōp]: Y. occas., alternating with [vanlōp, -lop]. As a place-name, name of a waterfall, is noted down Vanlup [vanlop] in Du., and "de Vanlups [vānlōps]": Y<sup>b</sup>. — O.N. vatn-hlaup, n., *a rush of water*.

wanfördi [wan'fördi], adj., *infirm, unable to do bodily work*; nedder wek [wək] or w., *perfectly able to work* (prop. *neither weak nor infirm*). Conn. — O.N. vanfœrr, adj., *infirm*.

vanga [vaŋga], sb., *noisy and troublesome flock*, esp. of children, animals or poultry. Wh. — Prob. a compd. with the particle "van", *un- (lacking, destitute of something)* as the first part. Cf. No. vanage (van-age), m., a) *wiffulness, lack of discipline and order* (Aa.), b) = vanad, *damage* (R.), vanaga-beist = vanabeist, n., *noxious animal* (R.). Diff. from "vanage" is O.N. vanhagr, m., *trouble, injury, damage*. Shetl. vanga may well be a contracted form of a \*vanaga, and the second part, denoting *creature, animal or flock*, may have been dropped as in e.g. almark, sb.

wanhealt' [wanhe'tlt], sb., *delicate health*, originates from an old

\*vanheilsa, f., the second part of which, "heilsa", *health*, has been transformed into Eng. "wanhelt" is given in E.D.D. as Shetl.

**wanhealt'ie** [wan'hɛ'l'ti], adj., *having delicate health, sickly*. From the prec. word.

**"wanhúlie, wanheelie"**, adj., *forbidden, not allowable*. Acc. to Barclay. O.N. \*van-hófligr = úhófligr, *unfitting, improper*. L.Sc. hুলie, hoolie = O.N. hófligr, -liga, adv.

**wank**, see vink, sb. and vb.

**wanli, wanlie** [wanli], adj., *properly promising, hopeful, that raises expectation; now esp.: a) that inspires confidence, that makes a good impression; he is mair ['more'] w., I value him more, I like him better; b) agreeable, convenient; dat is mair w., I like that better*. S.Sh. — Jam. gives the word as Shetl., but the form is L.Sc. O.N. vánligr, adj., *that may be expected*, ought in Shetl. Norn regularly to have given \*vonli [\*vónli]. See wan<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**vanlodiness**, see vandlodiness.

**wanlos, wan-less** [wanlɔs, wanlɛs], adj., *properly hopeless, having no prospects, esp. lonely and friendless, having nobody to care for one*. — Cf. O.N. vánlauss, No. vonlaus, adj., *hopeless, etc.*, No. "vonlaus" also inter alia *disheartened, dejected*. "wan" is a L.Sc. form. "wanless" is given in E.D.D. with ref. only to Shetl. and Ork. sources.

**wanlukk** [wanlok], sb., *ill-luck, misfortune*. O.N. (No., Icel., Fær.) vanlukka, f., and L.Sc. wanluck, sb., id.

**wann, wan**, preterite of winn, win, vb.

**wantriven, want'riven** [wan'trivən, wan'trivən], perf. part. and adj., *ill-thriven*, may be either O.N. \*vanþrifinn, No. vantriven, or L.Sc. wanthriven.

**wantru** [wantrū], sb., *unbelief, mistrust*. O.N. vantrú, f., *unbelief*. Cf. mistru, sb.

**wantru** [wantrū], vb., *to disbelieve, mistrust*; he wantrud him. Formed from the prec. word. Not found in O.N. as a verb. Cf. mistru, vb.

**wanwird** [wanwird, -wərd] and **wanwirt** [wanwɪ'rt, -wɛ'rt, -wə'rt], sb., 1) *a thing of very little value, a trifle*; he gat ['got'] it for a w. wanwird is noted down in U<sup>n</sup>.; elsewhere much more commonly wanwirt. 2) *a poor creature, an orphan, a pair wanwirt (U.)*. — O.N. vanvirða, f., and vanvirði, n., *disdain, shame*. L.Sc. wanworth, sb., *slight value*. In sense 1 the word is most prob. L.Sc., but mainly Norn in the form wanwird. Sense 2 is local.

**wanwirdi** [(wanwɛr'di) wanwɛr'di], adj., *worthless*. Derived from the prec. word and hardly very old.

**vanvordin** [van'vɔr'dɪn, vən'vɔr'dɪn], **vanvurden** [van'vɔr'dɔn], adj., 1) *slightly deformed, mis-shapen*; Fe.: vanvurden. 2) a) *having a sickly appearance; b) sad-looking; c) exhausted, worn out; d) unwell*. In all the senses given under 2 peculiar to U. in the form vanvordin. Sense d is peculiar to U<sup>n</sup>. Also vanvirdent [van'vɛr'dɛnt, vən, vən-]; U., sporadically, and vanvordind [vən'vɔr'dɪnd]: U<sup>wg.</sup>, the latter form noted down in sense 2 c. — The first part is the particle van, in other words comm. wan, O.N. van-, denoting lack, depreciation, etc. The second part vordin, vurden, must be an old \*vurðinn, \*vorðinn, O.N. orðinn, perf. part., *become*, of "verða", vb., *to become*. In Fær. vorðin [vɔr'dɪn], perf. part., *become*, is also used as an adj. in sense of *conditioned, of a certain form, kind or nature*, esp. disparagingly: *poor, mediocre*; illa vorðin, *ugly*. Shetl. vordin (vurden) is preserved only

as the second part of compd. in a couple of adjectives: \*langvordin, vanvordin.

**vapp** [vap], vb. n., 1) *to walk feebly and slowly, to jog along*; "I'll geng awaa and v. to de kye (the cows)"; to geng vappin. Fe. 2) *to swing the arms in walking*; to geng vappin; Fe. occas. In sense 2 elsewhere more comm. wapp [wap], to geng wappin; N.I., esp. U. and Y. — O.N. vappa, vb. n., *to waddle*. With vapp (wapp) 2 cf. No. vapla, vb., *to move to and fro (to twist, wind)*, from "vappa", vb., *to twist, wind*. — The fairly comm. "wap" [wap], vb., in sense of *to throw*, is L.Sc. There is poss. in vapp (wapp) 2 a merging of O.N. vappa and L.Sc. wap.

**wapp**, vb., *to swing the arms*; see vapp, vb. 2.

**var**<sup>1</sup> [vār], sb., *the edge of the lip of a fish*; de v. o' de lip. — O.N. "vǫr (var-)", and commonly "vǫrr (varr-)", f., *the lip*. Shetl. var springs from the former. Cf. virr<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**var**<sup>2</sup> [vār], sb., *stillness of the tide, (the point of time for) the turn of the tide*; also *the first, feeble movement of the tide*; de v. o' de tide. Wests. (Sa., Ai.). — Must be associated with O.N. væra, værð, f., *rest, tranquillity*, vær(r), adj., *tranquil*. Shetl. var presupposes an orig. form \*var with short a (in spite of the pronunc. with long a), while O.N. vær- (a form with i-mutation) presupposes a \*vār- with long a. O.N. \*vār- and vær- ought to have given \*vor [vōr] and \*ver [vēr] respectively in Shetl. From \*var (with short a) are derived the name of the river \*Vera, f., and that of the lake \*Veri, m., mentioned several times in O. Rygh's "Norske Gaardnavne" (S. Bugge).

**var**<sup>3</sup> [vār], sb., a) *eddy in the sea*, e.g. caused by a whale or fish

gamboling on the surface of the water; de v. o' a piltek bulin (*left by a playful, young coalfish*); Fe.; I saw de v. o' de hwal (gaun doon): Y<sup>n</sup>. *whirl of foam from a receding breaker*, de v. f(r)ae de sten (*the rock*) or f(r)ae de ba (*the sunken rock*): Fe. b) *the edge of the tide*, where the coalfish are most easily caught; de v. o' de tide; Wests. In sense of *the first, feeble movement of the tide* (Wests.), var is no doubt to be classed with the prec. word. c) *wake left by a fast-going boat, or streak of foam by a pull of the oar*; in this sense also war [wār]; de v. or war o' de ayre (*the oar*). — Icel. var, n., *the motion in the sea caused by the oars* (B.H.). O.N. vǫrr (varr-), m., *stroke of an oar; the distance a vessel advances by each stroke of the oars* (Fr.), prop. no doubt of the whirling motion in the water caused by the oars.

**var**<sup>4</sup> [vār], war [wār], sb., *the first observation or perception of something*; de first v., w., o' de grund, *the first perception of the fishing-ground*, at the setting of the line (Burra Isle: war). In U. is noted down a form vari [vāri], *perception, sensation*, esp. of a fish touching the bait without taking it; "I had de vari o' him" = o' de fish (U<sup>wg</sup>). de v. o' de sea, *commotion in the sea near land with calm sea farther out*, foreboding bad weather. — Prop. *a becoming aware of*. To be classed with var, adj. 1.

**var**<sup>1</sup> [vār], vb., 1) vb. n., *to be careful, wary, attentive*; he does no v., he is unwary. 2) vb. a., *to beware of, be on one's guard against*; "yon ['that'] lass is a ill (bad) ane; v. her!" 3) vb. a., *to show one attention, to heed, to care about, mind*; to v. a body (person). In this sense esp. negatively: dø ['do'] no v. him (her)! never v. him (her)!

*don't mind him (her)! have nothing to do with him (her)!* With this no doubt is to be classed ill-*vard* [il'-vård'], *badly cared for, neglected* (Y<sup>n</sup>), though *vard* in this case might also be referred to O.N. *varða*, vb., *to guard, watch*, etc. 4) *to have a suspicion of something*; I *vard* [vård] dat (Nm<sup>n</sup>). — A form *vari* [vāri] is noted down in Y<sup>n</sup>. in sense of *to move (approach) cautiously, to sneak, steal about*; he *varid* about de hus. In the same place also, by anglicising, “*ware*” [wē<sup>ər</sup>] in the same sense; he kept *warin'* about de sheep. Edm. has an extended form “*vareez*, to notice, to observe”. From U<sup>n</sup>. is reported *varis*, *varish* [vāriʃ], vb., in sense of *to be doubtful, to hesitate*. — O.N. *vara*, vb., *to warn*, *varask*, vb. refl., *to take warning from*. No. *vara*, vb., a) *to warn*, b) *to heed, take care*, v. seg, *to be on one's guard against*, c) *to notice; be aware; to suppose; expect*.

**var<sup>2</sup>** [vār], vb., in fishing, esp. with long-line: 1) *to row the boat a short way on or back, to turn the boat a little to one side*; v. a little! 2) of a boat during fishing, esp. with long-line: *to get out of its position, to drift a little to one side*; shø [she = the boat] 's *varin*. Fo. Also *vari* [vāri]: Fo. — Cf. poss. No. *vara*, vb., in sense of *to point or go in a certain direction*. Eng. *wear*, vb.

**var<sup>3</sup>** [vār], vb., *to become*; noted down only in pres. conj. in the exclamations used in wishing evil: a) *ve* [vē] v. dee! *woe to you! shame upon you!* (N.I., esp. Y. and Fe.), *vi* [vī, vi] v. dee! (U.): O.N. \**vé verði pér!* and b) *twiti* [twiti] v. dee! *fie upon you! shame upon you!* O.N. \**tvít verði pér!* In St. (Wests.) this exclamation is noted down with the form *varg* [varg]; *twiti varg dee!* — O.N. *verða*, vb.,

*to become*, 3rd pers. sing., pres. conj.: *verði*. That Shetl. *var* is a “*verði*” more prob. than a “*veri*”, from O.N. *vera*, vb., *to be* (which, formally, it might equally well be), may be concluded from the form *varg*, in which *g* can only have been developed from an orig. *ð*. A development *ð* > (*γ* >) *g* is not uncommon in Shetl. Norn; cf. e.g. the forms *borg*, *borger* [O.N. *burðr*] under *fogbord* and *kavabord*, sbs., and see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 29, the end. With Shetl. “*twiti var(g) dee*” cf. Fær. “*tví vorði [vō<sup>ər</sup>ri] tær*”, and “*tví vorti [vå<sup>ər</sup>ti] tær*”, in which both [vō<sup>ər</sup>ri] and undoubtedly [vå<sup>ər</sup>ti] must mean *become*, and presuppose an older “*verði*”. But No. “*vøre*” and “*vorre*”, in “*tvý vøre (deg)*”, Aa., and “*tvý vorre deg*” R. (Suppl.), are respectively from *vera*, vb. “*verða*” is prob. also contained in the exclamation *welawirdi*, in which *wir(d)* is to be classed with “*wirn*, vb., *to become*”, given in Edm. See these two words.

**var** [vār], adj., 1) *aware, attentive*; to be v. o' ane or som'tin', *to notice, to pay attention to one or something*; de sea is v. o' it, o' him, *the commotion in the sea indicates rough weather*, of agitated sea in calm weather (Fe.), = Fær. *sjógvurin veit í* (from “*vita*” vb., *to know*). 2) *wary, cautious*. Also *war* [wār] and *wari* [wāri], outside Fe. A form *ver* [vē<sup>ər</sup>], “*vare*”, with anglicised pronunc. of long *a*, but with retention of initial *v* (in Eng. *w: aware*), is noted down in Du. in sense of *very particular, fastidious*, esp. with regard to food. — O.N. *varr*, adj., a) *aware of something, informed about something*, b) *wary, cautious*.

**vara** [vāra], **vari** [vāri], sb., *heed, attention, the taking heed of something*, in the expr. “*to tak' v.*”, a)

to heed, pay attention to a warning or reminder; I am [‘have’] warnt him (am telled him), but he will no tak’ v., I have warned him (told him), but he pays no attention; b) to beware, to take care; in this sense often with added pers. pron. in accus. after “tak’”: to tak’ anesell v.; he took him (himself) v.; tak’ dee v.! — No. vare, m., Da. vare, c., care, charge. Shetl. “tak’ vara” stands elliptically for a) tak’ i’ vara = No. taka i vare, Da. tage i vare, b) tak’ anesell [‘oneself’] i’ vara = Da. tage sig i vare.

**variable** [vārəbəl], adj., that ought to be shunned or avoided, that one must beware of; a v. person. Sa. — Deriv. of var<sup>1</sup>, vb., with mod. ending.

†**warbak** [warbak (wārbak)], †**warbek** [warbək], sb., a species of larva, œstrus bovis, under the skin of an animal’s back, esp. that of a cow. More commonly in the form warbek. Y<sup>h</sup>. occas. [warbak]. — May represent either an older \*varmakk = No. veremakk, m., in which the last part is O.N. maðkr, m., maggot, Fær. makkur, No. makk (the first part, No. vere, m., larva, in the skin of animals, = Shetl. warbak), or be an alteration of obsolete Eng. warbot = warble. Even if a Norn origin of the Shetl. word can be accepted, the form must be due to infl. of Eng. warble.

**varel** [vārəl], sb., eddy in the sea; de v. o’ de tide; de v. o’ de ayre [‘oar’]; every vill o’ de ayre (every stroke with the oar) mak’s a v. i’ de sea. wake left behind a boat at full speed; I could see de v. efter her [= the boat]. U<sup>n</sup>. — l-derivative of var<sup>3</sup>, sb. Cf. virr<sup>3</sup> and virl, virrel, sbs.

**varg<sup>1</sup>** [varg (värg)], sb., 1) obstinate, unruly animal; an animal which is unwilling to be driven and goes

astray, esp. of a calf, cow, lamb, sheep. Wests. (Sa., Fo.): [varg]. 2) a greedy person, one who avidly pursues a matter and tries to gain profit; a greedy v. Fo., M.Roe, De<sup>w</sup>, Nm. Noted down in Nm. with the pronunc. [värg]; elsewhere comm.: [varg]. 3) a spiteful and incapable person. Sa., Wests. [varg]. 4) a large, long and ungraceful object, noted down in the expr. “a great v. o’ a tedder”. Du<sup>w</sup>. (Ireland): [varg]. — O.N. vargr, m., wolf. Fær. vargur, m., a wild, untamed sheep.

**varg<sup>2</sup>** [varg], sb., a good portion, a large or valuable gift, used only ironically of a trifling thing, a worthless gift. “I ’m gotten a v., dat ’s a v. shø ’s gotten”. Du., Conn. — Used in the same way as darg, sb., which word must be connected with No. dorg, m., mass; heap. varg may represent an orig. \*dvarg, though dropping of initial d before v is unusual in Shetl. Differs from the prec. and the foll. word.

**varg<sup>3</sup>** [varg], sb., 1) uncleanness; dirt; mire. 2) disorderly mixture, mess. In senses 1 and 2 are also noted down the forms värg [värg], verg [værg] and vörg [vörg], the last-named given by J.I. 3) badly performed work, a bungle; to mak’ a v. o’ a t’ing. In all the given senses noted down esp. in the northern and western parts of Shetland. 4) foolish talk, nonsense; to speak a lock [‘lot’] o’ v., a v. o’ dirt. Du. 5) commotion in the sea, esp. with small, crested waves, breaking against each other; a v. i’ de sea. U<sup>n</sup>. — \*varg. Cf. O.N. vergr, adj., soiled, dirty (F. J., Lex. poet.), O.Eng. warig, adj., Icel. vorgugr (B.H.), adj., id. With final k Sw. dial. värk, wärk, m., pus, uncleanness, with which compare M.H.G. warch, dirt.

**varg<sup>1</sup>** [varg (värg)], vb., 1) vb. a., to soil, defile; du is vargin dy claes



['clothes']. varget [vargət] ower, *smear'd with dirt*. In this sense are also noted down the forms verg [værg] and vörg [vörg], acc. to J.I. Edm. has: "verg, to soil, to defile".

2) vb. n., to perform dirty work, to work with something dirty; to v. i' dirt or som'tin' dirty; to v. wi' dirt.

3) vb. n. and vb. a., to perform a piece of work badly, to make a mess of something; to v. i' some kind o' wark; to v. a t'ing. Wests. — \*varga, \*verga, prop. to make dirty, to soil. Cf. Icel. verka, vb., to soil oneself, v. seg út (B.H.). For the diff. forms with final g and k, see under the prec. word.

varg<sup>2</sup> [varg], vb. n.?, to pursue greedily, to persist avidly in trying to obtain something. Fo. To be classed with varg<sup>1</sup>, sb.

\*varg<sup>3</sup> [varg], vb., to become, = var; now only in a single exclamation; see under var<sup>3</sup>, vb.

vari-gadd [var'igad], sb., small cod; "a watery urek and a w.-g." Wests. — The second part gadd is the same word as No. gjedd, m., small cod, O.N. gedda, f., a) the pike, b) small cod. The first part is derived from L.Sc. ware, waur, sb., seaweed.

varis, varish, see var<sup>1</sup>, vb.

varl, varrel [var<sup>1</sup>, varəl], sb., tangle, disorder; tangled or disorderly stirred-up mass; hit ['it] is in a v. Sa., Wests. — \*varl- or \*vaðl-? The relation to No. vadla, vb., inter alia to dawdle, muddle, to babble, and No. varla, vb., a) to crumble, b) to stray about, to dawdle, is obscure. Cf. vevl, sb.

varl [vār<sup>1</sup>], vb., in the expr. "to v. de land", by witchcraft to take away the profit of a piece of land. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Abbr. form of an older \*varlek, vb.? Cf. O.N. varð-lok(k)a, f., a kind of magic song.

\*"varlet", sb., "warlock or wizard": Jam. (quoting Brand "Zetland" 1701); hence in Edm. and E.D.D. The same word as Eng. warlock, sb., but the initial v is O.N. See prec.

varlin [vārlin], var-line [vārläin], sb., in boat-fishing: spare line, one end of which is fastened to the buoy, the other end being held by a man (in the boat) who keeps the buoy up in a strong tide by slight rowing (see and u, vb.). N.I. — \*var(a)-lina, no doubt prop. securing line. With the first part var- cf. No. vara-in varanot, f., spare fishing-net, and varanagle, m., spare nail (securing nail), R. [lin] from \*[līn], O.N. lina, f., line, by abbr. of vowel. Now comm. with the second part in Eng. form: line [läin].

varlos, var-less [vārlos, vārles], adj., unaware, inattentive; careless. N.Sh. U<sup>n</sup>.: varlos, -less and varless [vār'rales], partly in sense of awkward. — \*varlauss. O.N. "úvarr" which is found in Shetl. uvorous and uvart, adjs., with divergent senses.

varl-winder, see \*winder, sb.

varnagl, varnagel [varnag<sup>1</sup>, var-nag<sup>1</sup>, var-nag<sup>2</sup>, var-nag<sup>3</sup>], sb., wooden nail or pin stuck through the two upstanders (horns, klaks, nivis) crossing each other in a pack-saddle, klibber, and fastening them together. N.I.; noted down esp. in U. and Fe. Also pronounced: [varnak<sup>1</sup>, var-nak<sup>2</sup>]: Fe. U<sup>n</sup>.: [var-nak<sup>2</sup>]. Fe. comm.: [var-nag<sup>2</sup>]. Now partly with addition of "pin": v.-pin. Lunn. or Papa St.: [varnək<sup>1</sup>]. Divergent forms are noted down on Wests. in partly different meanings: a) varnjigl, -njiggel [varnjig<sup>1</sup>, varnjig<sup>2</sup>], and b) barnjigl, -njiggel [barnjig<sup>1</sup>, barnjig<sup>2</sup>], a) wooden nail by which a line or rope is fastened, β) a nail or pin stuck through the

*swivel* (de swill) of an animal's, esp. a lamb's, tether,  $\gamma$ ) wooden bolt (snagg) as a door-fastening; noted down in Sa. in all three senses. c) bernjagl, -njaggel [bærnjag'əl (-ŋag'əl)], and d) bernjigl, -njiggel [bærnjig'əl, -ŋig'əl] (W. Burr., Ai.), in the same sense as varnagl, e) bernjugl, -njuggel [bærnjog'əl, -njog'əl (-ŋog'əl, -njog'əl)], a) a nail or pin by which a rope is fastened in the hole of the lower corner of a sail (Fogrigarth, Ai<sup>w</sup>.),  $\beta$ ) short wooden pin used as a fish-hook, in former times (Onjefirth, Ai.; Fo.),  $\gamma$ ) a wooden pin, serving as a button in a leather jacket; the pin was fastened to a leather patch on the opposite side (Fo.). In the two last senses more comm. snivri, sb., q.v. From barnjigl (varnjigl) is formed a homonymous verb in sense of *to bolt a door*, to **b.** (v.) de door. Sa. — O.N. \*varnagli, m., a nail by which something is secured or fastened. No. varnagle, m., a lynch-pin, b) nail to which the end of a sail is fastened. The forms -njigl (-njiggel) and -njugl (-njuggel) spring from a \*nygla, f.; see "näil", sb.

**varnjigl**, see the prec. word.

**warp** [wa'rp], sb., a cast, throw; a w. o' de ayre, a stroke of an oar, in rowing. In a special sense: a) a single throwing of seed, in sowing, b) that quantity of seed which is thrown out every single cast, c) a certain measure of breadth: "throw of seed", as far as the seed is thrown across a piece of field in sowing; de rig (the piece of field) will be two or three warps. Conn. — O.N. varp, n., Eng. dial. (and L.Sc.) warp, sb., a casting, throwing.

**warp** [wa'rp], vb., 1) to cast, throw. 2) to make a stroke with the oar, in rowing; dø ['do'] no w. yon wy ['that way'], but keep stroke!

Conn. 3) to cast or throw out seed, to sow. To this belongs "warpin-brøni", a barley- or oat-cake (brøni) as wages for sowing (Y.). — O.N. varpa, vb., Eng. dial. (and L.Sc.) warp, vb., to cast, throw.

†**warsn**, **warsen** [wa'rsən], vb. n., to get worse. Conn. — Springs from O.N. versna, vb. n., to get worse, but is otherwise mainly a L.Sc. form of Eng. worsen, vb.

**wart** [wa'rt], sb., watch-hill, look-out on a mountain top; see \*vord.

**var-ta'en** [vārtē'n], perf. part. and adj., of a fish: barely caught, with the hook only fixed in the edge of the lip; de fish is very v.-ta'en. Occas. by abbr. only: var [vār]. — From var<sup>1</sup>, sb., edge of the lip.

**vas** [vas, vās], sb., 1) woollen string tied round a lamb's neck, having a piece of leather with a scratched mark attached to it (instead of ear-mark). Du<sup>w</sup>. (Ireland); Conn. Comm. with short a: [vas]. 2) the top of the guts in a fish. Conn. [vas, vās]. — \*vas. The root-meaning is no doubt bunch, something rolled up or tangled. Cf. O.N. vasask, vb., to be entangled, Fær. vasi, m., tangled cluster or lump, and see wasi, sb.

**vas** [vas], vb., to tie a woollen string round a lamb's neck as a mark, to v. a lamb. Du<sup>w</sup>. (Ireland). From vas, sb.

**vasgörd** [vasgörd (-görd), vasgörd, vāsgörd, -gə'rt], **wasgörd** [wasgə'rt], sb., 1) a wisp of straw stuck into the roof-opening (de lum) or in the window (de gligg) of the byre, to keep out rain or snow. Ai. [wasgə'rt]. 2) a length or circlet of plaited straw: a) straw sewn round the upper edge of a straw-basket (kessi), a circular plaiting round the mouth of a basket. Sa. [(vasgörd) vāsgörd]; b) straw collar placed round the neck of a draught-horse;

c) *straw ring placed round the hollow of "de knockin'-stane"* (a hollowed stone in which the husks are knocked from the ears of barley with a smaller stone). Du. [vasgø'rt (-gærd; vāsgørd, -gø'rt)]. In Wh. is found a form vadsgördin [vad<sub>4</sub>-gördin] in sense 2. 3) in jest of *false shirt-front*. Conn. [vasgörd (vasgørd)]. 4) in a widened sense of *a long rag dragged behind a person in walking*; also in jest of *a very long tether*, a v. o' a tedder. Ireland, Du<sup>w</sup>. [vāsgø'rt]. — \*vas(a)-garðr, m., or -gerði, n. [görd, gørd] can spring only from O.N. garðr, m., *fence*; see gord, sb. For the first part vas-, see wasi, sb., which in senses 1 and 2 assimilates to vasgord, and is a parallel form to vas. With vasgord cf. Da. dial. vasegjerde, n., *a fence set up in the open field and not on a dike or ditch* (Molbech). Sw. dial. vasa-gär(d)e, n., *hurdle* (Ri.). In senses 2 and 4 a form fasgord, fāsgert, which is partly another word, viz. O.N. fastgarðr, is used in various places; see fasgerd (-gert), sb. As f and v occas. alternate in Shetl. Norn, when initial, and as the meanings of \*"vas(a)garðr (-gerði)" and "fastgarðr" merge into each other, it is difficult to distinguish between these two words in Shetl.

**wasi** [wasi], sb., 1) *a wisp of straw*. 2) *a length or circular band of plaited straw*, esp. a) *a collar of straw placed round the neck of a draught-horse*, b) *a ring of straw placed round the hollow of "de knockin'-stane"*, in *knocking the husks from the ears of barley* (see under the prec. word). Also wazi [wazi]. — \*vasi, m. No. vase, m., a) *tangled cluster, knot, wisp*, b) *fascine*, c) *raised semicircle on which a woman's head-kerchief is tied*, etc. Fær. vasi, m., *bundle of something*

*tangled*. Sw. and Da. vase, c., *bundle of faggots* (dam of faggots, Da.), in dials. also *bundle of straw*, etc., in Jut.: *twisted straw band* (Fejlberg). Eng. dial. wase, sb., *wisp of hay or straw, wreath of straw*, etc. "wizzie" [wizi], used in the same sense as wasi, is L.Sc. For wasi and vasgord in sense 2 the word bjog<sup>1</sup>, sb., is now commonly used in N.I.

**water** [wātōr, watōr], sb., in a special sense *lake*, = O.N. vatn; see further under \*vatn, sb. "water" is also used like "sea", O.N. sjór, in sense of *wave*.

**water-calf** [wā'tærkäf, wat'ær-], sb., *placenta in a cow*. The word is found in E.D.D. but only with an example from Shetl. acc. to J. Sp. — Anglicising of an old \*vatn(s)-kalfr. No. vatskalv, m., *placenta*, Sw. dial. vattkalv, m., id.

**water-dollek, -dudlek**, see dollek, sb.

**water-droger** [drögör], sb., 1) *the last (and smallest) pig of a litter*, = skotnin, sb. 2) *the youngest member of a family*, = †skur-debogi. — From drog<sup>1</sup>, vb., O.N. draga, vb., *to drag; pull; carry*. O.N. vatndragari and vatndragi, m., *water-carrier*. — In sense of *the last pig of a litter* is noted down in F.I. "watery beri [bæ'ri]" (syn. with "water-droger"), prop. *water-carrier*.

**water-sott** [wā'tørsöt, -söt (-söt); wat'ær-], sb., *dropsy in cattle and esp. sheep*. — O.N. vatn(s)sött (vats-sött, vāzsött), f., *dropsy*. No. vats-sott, f., esp. in the same sense as Shetl. "water-sott".

**vatkeb** [vātkeb, vātkeb, vä'tikeb], sb., *piece of wood which is nailed to the gunwale of a boat*, and over which the line is hauled up. U. vatkeb is reported from U<sup>n</sup>. — \*vaðkeipr, from

O.N. vaðr, m., *fishing-line*, and "keipr", m., *thole*, Shetl. keb, sb. The common Shetl. word for vatkeb outside U. is "hailin' ['hauling']-keb".

\***watl**, \***wattel** [wat<sup>ə</sup>l, watəl], sb., in former times: a kind of *tax*. The actual nature and origin of the tax became quite obscured in the eighteenth century, although it was still in force at that time. *watl* originally denoted the farmers' duty to entertain the Earl and his retinue during their journey round the country, and later on the entertainment given to the under-bailiffs during their journey; at an early period it passed over to denote a certain tax replacing such entertainment. The most important of the details found in old sources about the word, and by the most notable authors, are given here. D. Balfour, in the Glossary to his "Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs", gives the following with regard to the use and meaning of the word: "Wattel, Wattle, N. Vottrtel: testes numerare: The ancient assessment for the salary of the Underfoud for summing up the evidence at the Vard-Thing, afterwards a perquisite of the Baillie, in addition to the Balliatus". In "Rental of Yetland" of 1628 the word is found in the expr. "night's w., nights' w.", written "nyghtis wattill" (1 n. w., 4 n. w., etc.), which must mean *night's lodgings* (see G. Goudie, *Ant. of Shetland*, p. 181). "All landholders, however, still pay the old scat that was rendered to the Kings of Norway; they pay a duty named Wattle, in commemoration of the prayers of a good sainted lady which the Shetlanders, in Popish times, purchased as an intercession for their manifold sins, and which Earl Robert Stuart, a Protestant reformer, contrived to perpetuate, by inserting

in his rental" (S. Hibbert, *A Description of the Shetland Islands*, Iter II, Illustrations of the Feudal Tenures of Shetland, p. 134 in the abridged Lerwick edition of 1891). "Gifford, writing in 1733, explains its derivation as from the Danish words *nuit laugh* — i.e. a night laying — arising from the circumstance of a certain saintly matron having at one time been sent over from Orkney by the Bishop, with the assurance that her lying but one night in each parish would be followed by abundance of corn and fishing, a small sum being paid to her yearly from each parish in recognition of these blessings" (G. Goudie, *Ant. of Shetl.*, pp. 180—81). In a deed of conveyance of 1412 (executed by King Eric of Pomerania) in *Dipl. Norw. II*, part 2, p. 466, concerning land in North Maren, Shetland, is mentioned a *wesel* in: "skat, landskyld ok wesel", and this coincides with that which is later on called *watl* in *Shetl. Norn.* (cf. G. Goudie, *Ant.*, p. 181, note). — O.N. *veizla* (*veitsla*), f., *tribute, entertainment; feast*, in a special sense of the *entertainment which the authorities were entitled to demand from their subordinates on their journeys about the country or district* (Fr.). *watl* represents \**watsl* from \**wetsl*. Dropping of s in the collocation *tsl* (*zl*) is regular in *Shetl. Norn.*; see *metl*, *mettel*, vb., from O.N. *meizla* (*meitsla*), vb., and cf. dropping of s in the more common collocation *ksl* (*xl*), e.g. *bjokkel*<sup>1</sup>, sb., from O.N. *bœxl* (*bœksl*), n., *jakkell*<sup>1</sup>, sb., from O.N. *jaxl* (*jaksl*), m., *akkell*, *jokkel*, sbs., from O.N. *oxl* (*oksl*), f.

\***vatn** [vat<sup>ə</sup>n], sb., 1) *water*; recorded partly in the form *van*(d), partly in the genitive *vats* as the first part in the compds. *vandlup*, \**vatsudla*, *vatsfer*, \**vatsgar*, sbs.;

see these words. In an old fairy verse from Fe. the word is found in the expr. "valne (for: \*falne) vatne [vǫlnə vǫtnə], valna vatna [vǫlna vǫtna]", *fallen into the water*, \*fallinn í vatnit. Several times found in the place-name Vatsaros [vat'saros], which denotes partly a) *stream, watercourse* (Wh<sup>n</sup>, Fo.), in F. I.: Vatsteros [vat'stəros], de burn o' V., partly b) *foot-path along waterside* (Conn., Y<sup>h</sup>): \*vatns-rás; O.N. vatnrás and vatsrás (vazrás), f., *watercourse*; Fær. rás, No. raas, f., have, besides the meaning *course* (O.N. rás), also (like ros in Shetl. Vatsaros b) the meaning *road, foot-path*, esp. *cattle-track*, in Fær.: *sheep-track*. 2) *lake*. In this sense now only in place-names, commonly in compds., occas. as the second, occas. (and mostly) as the first part. Exx.: Engermorvatn [æŋ'gərmór'vat'n] or Englamorvatn (Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>); Sandvatn [sandvat'n] (Br., Fo.): \*sandvatn; de Vats o' Evi (Grötin, Fe.): \*efjuvötn, pl., from O.N. efja, f., *miry ground* (Vats for \*Vatns with the Eng. pl. -s). Vatshwi [Br.: vatšvi; U<sup>c</sup>: vatshwæi]: \*vatns-kví. Vatnabrekki [vat'nabrekki] (Br.): \*vatnabrekka (O.N. vatna: gen. pl.); Vatnabru [vat'nabrú] (W.): \*vatna-brú. Vatnagert [vat'nage'rt] (U<sup>s</sup>), a farm between two lakes: \*vatna-garðr. Vatnaskord [vat'naskörd'] (Conn.): \*vatna-skarð. Milla Vatna [míla vatna] (Fe.): \*millum vatna, "*between the lakes*". The word is found with w in e.g. Wathwi [watwi] (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>): \*vatn-kví, and Watli [watli], de Loch o' W. (U<sup>m-s</sup>): \*vatn-hlíð. As the second part of compd. in Shetl. place-names (names of lakes) vatn is now commonly changed to Eng. "water" [Shetl. wátər, watər], e.g. Bre [bre]-water (Nibon, Nm<sup>w</sup>): \*breiða (vatn); Helga [helga]-water (Hillswick, Nm<sup>w</sup>), a lake with healing

water, an old place of pilgrimage: \*helga vatn (heilagr, adj., *holy*); Hulma [hólma]-water (St.), lake with holms: \*hólma-(vatn); Kør [kør]-water (Nm<sup>w</sup>): \*kýr-vatn (O.N. kýr, f., *cow*); Sand [sand]-water (Wd., Ai.): \*sand-(vatn). Scottish "loch" is also often used, e.g. de Loch o' Girlsta [ger'lstə]. Ti.: "Geirhildar vatn", in which Ravne-Floke's daughter Geirhild was drowned (Girlsta: \*Geirhildarstaðir, mentioned in Landnáma; de Loch o' Tingwall or Tingwall Loch: \*pingvalla-(vatn). See Shetl. Stedn., pp. 162—63 (and p. 196). — O.N. vatn, n., a) *water*, b) *lake*.

\*vatsdudla [vat'sdod'la], sb., *water-pail*. Fo. In the same place also reported in the forms \*vatsadudla [vat'sadod'la], \*vatsadudlin [vat'sadod'lin], \*vatsadudlin [vat'sadod'lin], and now with anglicising of the first part and adding of the suffix -ek (Eng. -ack, -ick, -ock) to the second part: water-dudlek [dodlæk]. — \*vatns-dulla, -dylla, -dudlin contains the old def. art. in fossilized form [\*dullan]. See further under dollek<sup>2</sup>, sb.

vatsfer [vatšfe'r], sb., in the expr. "for a v.", *temporarily, (done) quickly and loosely*; to dø [do'] onyt'ing for a v., done for a v. Y<sup>n</sup>. Also vaitfer [(vaitfe'r) vaitfe'r]; du 's putten it by for a v., *you have put it aside for the meantime*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — vatsfer and vaitfer may be an old \*vatns-ferð and \*vatn-ferð, f., a) *a going for water, a fetching of water from the spring*, b) *a draught of water*; cf. No. vatsferð, f., *a draught of water (two full buckets)*. After becoming obs. in Shetl. the word has been preserved in jest in the expr. given above, and its orig. meaning has been lost. "for a vatsfer" then prop. = *for the time occupied in fetching a draught of water, or the time such a draught lasts*.

vaitfer is occas. by misunderstanding used as an adj.: *loosely, badly done*. Note, however, vitjfer, sb. (syn. with vat(s)fer), under which another explanation is attempted.

\***vatsgar**<sup>1</sup> [vatsgar, vats'gar, -gār], \***vatsgor** [vatsgār], sb., *halo round the sun or moon, indicating rain*. N.Sh. The form vatsgor is reported by J. I. Edm.: "vats-gaarin, a halo round the sun, perihelion, supposed to indicate bad weather, especially rain". — \*vatns-garðr, m., *halo indicating water (rain)*. O.N. garðr, m., *yard, fence*, vatn, n., *water*. See \*uvedrevatsgar, sb. -in in gaarin is the suffixed def. art. in a fossilized form.

**vatsgar**<sup>2</sup> [vatsgar, vats'gar (vats-)], sb., *slush; moisture; close, drizzling rain; unpleasant rainy weather*; in various places esp. of rain with mist or with cold or frost; thus in Y. (with mist: Y<sup>n</sup>.; with frost: Y<sup>h</sup>.). "he is a v." N.Sh. (esp. N.I.). Wests. occas. (Fo.). Also a) *mire and mud on the ground after much rain*, esp. b) *water covering a layer of frozen snow*, a v. on de grund, upo de eart' (Y<sup>n</sup>.). By transference occas. used of *thin and watery dough, too moist oat- or barley-cake*; I made a v. o' de brøni or meal-bannock (Fe.). [vats-] is a more rare pronunc. in Y. and Fe. for [vats-]. — \*vatns-gor, \*vatns-gar. The first part is O.N. vatn, n., *water*. The second part is gar, sb., *mire, mud*, q.v. \*uvedrevatsgar, sb., is an intensified form of vatsgar.

**vatsgarie** [vats'gari, -gā'ri], adj., a) *wet and slushy; drenched*; "I am a' ['all'] v." b) of weather or of a certain period of time with reference to weather: *rainy*, esp. *cold and rainy*; v. wadder, a v. day. N.Sh. Wests. (Fo.). The pronunc. [vats'gā'ri], with long a in the second part, is noted down in Fo. beside [vats'gari]. —

Deriv., with recent ending, of vatsgar<sup>2</sup>, sb.

\***vatsgarin**, see vatsgar<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**vattaband** [va't'abānd', vai'ta-bānd' (vāi'ta-)], sb., 1\*) *woollen band by which a pair of mittens are tied together*. U<sup>n</sup>. 2) a) *band, loop, in the side of a straw-basket, kessi or bødi (fish-basket)*, b) *a band for fastening the mouth of a basket*. U. Also vattiband [va't'i-bānd', vāt'ibānd', vai'ti-, vāi'ti-] (U.), and vittiband [v'it'ibānd'] (Fe.). From Y<sup>h</sup> is reported vattiband [va't'ibānd'] in sense of *band tied round the box in which a fishing-line, esp. haddock-line, is kept*. — \*vattaband, n., "mitten-band", *band by which two mittens are tied together*, from O.N. vōtr (vatt-), f., *mitten*. The use of the word in sense 2 is no doubt due to the fact that such bands were used as loops in baskets or for fastening the mouth of a basket, etc.

**vav** [vāv], sb., *worsted tied round soft bait on a fish-hook*. comm. — O.N. vaf, n., *that in which a thing is wrapped up*.

**vav** [vāv], vb., *to tie worsted round soft bait on a fish-hook*, to keep the bait fixed to the hook; to v. de bait, to v. on a bait, to v. de hook. comm. — O.N. vefja (vaf-), vb., *to wrap, enfold*. The Shetl. form vav is apparently a form without i-mutation, but may have arisen through infl. of vav, sb., q.v.

**waver** [wāvər], vb. n., 1) *to shake*, from weakness or cold. 2) *to move with a slow and unsteady gait*; to come op waverin [wā'vənn']. Du. — O.N. vafra, vb., *to hover about; to roam*; No. vavra, vb., also a) *to shake, tremble*, b) *to wander aimlessly about*, Icel. vafra, vb., *to walk very slowly, to totter along* (B.H.). Eng. waver, vb., coincides in sense partly with the Shetl. word, but the

pronunc. of the latter with a [ä], and the special shades in meaning, which assimilate to No. *vavra* and Icel. *vafra*, more prob. point to an origin from O.N. *vafra*. Initial *w* is due to Eng. (L.Sc.) influence.

**vavin** [vāvin], adj., *entirely powerless and benumbed with cold*, esp. of the hands; my hands is *v. Nm<sup>w</sup>*. More intensive than *valin*, adj. — Obscure form. No doubt to be classed with *vavlet*, adj.

**vavl**, **vavel** [vavəl], sb., *tangle, confusion; tangled mass*; hit ['it'] is a' ['all'] in a *v. Fo.* — Prob. a deriv. of *vaf*; O.N. *vafi*, m., *tangle, confusion*. See *vevl*, sb.

**vavl<sup>1</sup>**, **vavel** [vav<sup>1</sup>], [vavəl], vb., *to cause to tangle*; *vaveld* [vavəld], *in confusion, tangled*. *Fo.* Also *wavl* [waf<sup>1</sup>], e.g. in Conn., S.Sh. *wafeld* [wafəld] *corn, corn in the field, bent down, broken and entangled by the wind from various quarters*. *Fe.* — Acc. to the vowel-sound most prob. a \**vafla*, from *vaf*, O.N. *vafi*, m., No. *vave*, m., *entanglement, confusion*. Otherwise No. *veivla* [\*veifla], vb., *to entangle*, prop. *to wind, wrap up*, might also be suggested. See *vevl*, sb., and *vevlet*, adj., = *vavlet*.

**vavl<sup>2</sup>**, **vavel** [vav<sup>2</sup>], [vavəl] and **wavl**, **wavel** [wav<sup>2</sup>], [wāv<sup>2</sup>], [-əl], vb. n., a) *to be in unsteady motion, to flutter to and fro in the wind*; b) *to reel, totter, wriggle*; to *geng wavlin* [wavlin] *wi' de feet, to walk with a wobbling gait* (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>). Barclay: *waavl*. Edm.: "vavvl, to flutter, to waver". Also *wavl* [waf<sup>1</sup>], [-əl], to *geng waflin* [waflin]. — O.N. *vafla*, vb., *to walk with a tottering gait*. L.Sc. *wavel*, vb., *to be in motion to and fro*. — *wavl* assimilates in form and meaning to Eng. dial. (and L.Sc.) *waffle*, vb.

**vavlet** [(vavlət) vāvlət], adj., *lack-ing handiness and firmness in one's*

*grasp*. [vāvlət] and occas. [vāvə'lt]: Wests. "he is very *v.* about it". Also *wavlet* [wavlət], *vavlous* [vāvl-ös (-ləs), vā'vələs' (-ləs')], and by misunderstanding of the ending "ous" with preceding *l*: *vav-less* [vāvləs, vāvləs (vā'vələs', -ləs')]. The word is reported from Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) in all the given forms. From Conn.: *vavlous*, *vav-less* [vāvləs] and *vāvl-ous*, *vāv-less* [vāvləs]; from Du.: *vavlous*, *vav-less* [vāvləs, vā'vələs']. With inserted *j* following initial *v*: *vjavlous* (vjavalous), *vjav-less* (vjava-); noted down in N.Roe [vjā'vələs', vjā'valəs', -ləs'], and in Y<sup>b</sup>. [vjā'vələs', -ləs']. — \**vavlótr*. Cf. partly No. *vavla*, vb., a) *to lisp, babble* (prop. *to wrap up*, from the stem "vaf"), b) *to talk falteringly and vaguely* (R.), thus prop. of feeble movements of the mouth, partly Shetl. *vevlet*, adj. (syn. with *vavlet*), and No. *vevla*, vb., mentioned thereunder. [vāvləs] is more prob. to be classed with *vevlet* than with *vavlet*.

**wäil** [wäil], sb., *choice, selection*. Barclay: *wile*. See the foll. word.

**wäil** [wäil], vb., *to choose, select*. Barclay: *wile*. More commonly "wale (wail) [wæl, wē'ɪl]", which is a L.Sc. form. — O.N. *velja*, vb., *to choose, select*. The form [wäil] in Shetl. may have arisen from [\*wäil], which again has been developed from [\*wæl, \*wæll], but agrees with the L.Sc. variant, 'wyle' for 'wale'. See *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 17, and cf. *väind*, vb. — The substantive *wäil* is not developed directly from O.N. *val*, n., *choice, selection*, but is a verbal form *wäil*.

**väind** [väind, vānd], vb. a., *to turn*, in the expr. "*v. anesell*", *to turn oneself*; he *väinded* him, *he turned himself*; I will *v. me dat wy* ['way'], *I will go* (prop. *turn myself*) *that way*. U., Y<sup>n</sup>. As a sea-term in fishermen's lang. is noted down: *v. dee!*

a) *turn round!* (Da. *vend dig!*); *move a little to one side! make room (in the boat)!* In the same sense: *vi-väind* [viväind', viväñd'] *dee!* b) as a shout to a fish which has slipped off the hook: *turn round! come back!* U. *vi-väind* is noted down in U<sup>wg</sup>. beside *väind*. In sense b, "v. dee" is reported esp. from U<sup>mo</sup>. (cf. "klinger dee": U<sup>n</sup>). — *väind* is regularly developed from an older \**vend* through softening of n [\*væñd > vänd]. O.N. *venda*, vb. a., *to turn*, v. sér, *to turn oneself*. "vi-väind dee" is an old "við vend þér!" from O.N. *venda sér við*, *to turn round*. In a manner somewhat diverging from *väind* is used a form *vender* [vændər], vb. n., *to turn*, of the tide; see *vender*, sb. and vb.

**väir** [väir], sb., *excellent person, animal, or thing; a clever, energetic person, physically well developed*. With added def. art. "de v.", *the best, the most prominent of a kind within a certain circle*; he (shø) was de v. o' de isle, *he (she) was the best, the cleverest and physically finest in the isle* (Fe.); he was de v. o' it, *he was the foremost*. The word is also Ork. "Vire, a great beauty, O." (Edm.). — Poss. to be compared with Da. dial. (Jut.) *vedder*, "wé<sup>er</sup>", adj., *active, lively, brisk* (Fejlberg), *vidder*, *vedder*, *active, prudent* (Molbeck), Sw. dial. *vidras*, vb. refl., *to be revived, to recover*.

†**väir** [väir], vb., noted down in an expr. belonging to boat-fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea: v. de honger, *to turn the pot over the fire, to move fish (meat) and potatoes from one side to another in a pot when boiling*. Y<sup>n</sup>. Boat-fishermen usually brought cooking utensils with them when going out on deep-sea fishing. — The form *väir* has

most prob. arisen from an older \**vir* [\*vīr], prop. (h)virre? (Da.), *to whirl, twirl*. The word is hardly Eng. *veer*, vb. n. Eng. *ee* would not easily have developed into *äi* in Shetl.

**välörp** [väldröp], sb., *downpour of rain*. Fe.? Acc. to W. Brown. — To be classed (like the syn. *vel-ders*) with well, sb., *rain*, prop. *well (spring)*. Prop. no doubt "väldröp" with root-meaning *a welling up*.

**wällend** [wäländ, wälänt], sb., *æosophagus, gullet*. Also *wellin*, *willin* [wəlīn] and *wollend* [wöländ], *wollen* [wölän]. Conn. in all the given forms. — O.N. *vélendi*, n., id.

**värg**, see *varg*<sup>3</sup>, sb., and *varg*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**ve** [væ], interj., *woe*, exclamation by which one invokes evil upon a person; esp. in the expr. *ve var* [vār], *woe betide*, specifying the person in question; *ve var dee!* *woe to you!* *ve var de "vaiger"* [vægər]! *a plague upon the tramp!* N.I. — O.N. *vei*, interj., *woe*; *vei verði* (þér, yðr)! *woe to (you)!* — Now also "we [wæ] wort'" in Shetl. after Eng. "woe worth". *We wort' dy body* [bödi] *never!* For *var* see *var*<sup>3</sup> (*varg*), vb., and the exclamation "twiti var (*varg*) dee" under *twit*, *twiti*, interj.

**veda** [væda], sb., *wet, water*, handed down in boat-fishermen's tabu-lang. at sea in sense of a) *water* in general; to put v. ower de redskab (*the fishing-line*). U<sup>n</sup>. b) *bilge-water in a boat*; *swit de v. ut o' de far!* *bale the bilge-water out of the boat!* U<sup>n</sup>. w. In the same place also in the forms *vjeda* [vjē<sup>3</sup>da] and *vega* [væga], the latter noted down in U<sup>wg</sup>. To this prob. also belongs *vedek* [vedək], *water and matter exuding from the eyes*; *de vedek ut o' de een*. U. Of another *vedek*, see *be-*



low. — O.N. væta, f., *wet, moisture*. Cf. urek<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**vedek<sup>1</sup>**, see the prec. word.

**vedek<sup>2</sup>** [vədək, vēdək (vedək, vēdək)], sb., 1) *a ditch for draining off water*; not common in this sense. N.: vjedek [vjədək]. A form vjedi [vjedi] is reported by J.Sp. (U<sup>wg</sup>, or N.); de v. o' de byre. 2) *small brook; rill of running water*; fairly common. 3) *a narrow stream of exuding fluid*. In sense of *flood of tears, and exuding matter*, the word merges with vedek (mentioned under veda, sb.). 4) *stripe in general; stripe of dirt, "vedeks doon ower de face" (U<sup>n</sup>: vēdək); vein, stripe, in the ground, in a rocky wall, esp. along the coast, a v. i' de banks (U.?). 5) in knitting: wrong row, too loose row of stitches; to mak' a v. (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>). 6) more rarely: *dunghill*. (N.: vədək). — A fairly common parallel form to vedek is vjedek [vjədək (vjədək)]. In Y. are noted down the forms vidək [vidək] (Y<sup>n</sup>), vjedek, vetek or vettek [vətək], and vädək [vädək] beside vedek [vədək (vēdək)]. N. Roe: vedek [vədək] and vjedek [vjədək]. N. occas.: vjedek [vjədək]. — O.N. veit (veita), f., *a ditch for draining off water*. The transition to the meaning *stripe* in Shetl. is no doubt due to infl. of L.Sc. (and Shetl.) strip, sb., partly *stripe*, partly *small brook*.*

**vedos** [vədös], sb., *mill-sluice by which the water is led from the mill*. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — Prop. no doubt the same word as the preceding. But as Shetl. (Du.) va, sb., is used in a somewhat similar sense to vedos (see va, sb. 3), there is a possibility of a deriv. "vadous", from O.N. "vað", with a later anglicising of a to e in Shetl.

†**weel-willet** [wil'-wil'ət, -wəl'ət] and †**weel-willied** [wil'-wil'əd, -wəl'əd], adj., *obliging*, = O.N. vel-

viljaðr and Eng. dial. weel-will(i)ed. L.Sc. "weill-willie, -willit" (Jam.), *generous, open-handed*. Cf. †ill-willet, adj.

**veg** [væg], sb., *crooked piece of wood*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — As [ē] in Shetl. Norn words in several cases is developed from [ī], and as orig. ð not rarely has changed to g through a middle form γ, [væg] may represent [\*viγ] from [\*viγ, \*viγ], from orig. \*við. The word in that case is O.N. við, f., *bent or twisted twig, used for a band*, No. vid (vidja), f. [ē] from [ī] agrees well with i in O.N. viðir, m., *willow*, but the meaning of veg agrees better with "við". Orig. short i has then (as freq.) been lengthened in Shetl.

**veg**, see vig, vik, vb.

**weg<sup>1</sup>** [wæg], vb., *to swing the body or limbs to and fro in walking; to geng wegin back and fore*. Wests. (Fo. or Papa). — No. veiga, vb., *to swing the body or limbs* (R.). veg [væg], vb., *to roam*, which is L.Sc. vaig, vb., differs from veg.

**weg<sup>2</sup>** [wæg], vb., *to fall into a swoon, to faint, to w. awaa*. Sa., Wests. — Is prob. formed from an adj., \*weg = \*veg, *weak*, O.N. veikr. Cf. wek, adj.

**vegclu**, see viggclu, adj.

**veggel**, see the foll. word.

**veggwöl** [vegwöl], sb., *wooden post stuck into the byre-wall, post to which the cow is tethered in the stall*. Now much more comm. in the assimilated form veggel [vægəl]. — \*veggvöl, *wall-post*, from O.N. veggr, m., *wall*, and O.N. völr, m., *a round stick*.

**vegl, vigl** [veg<sup>əl</sup>, vegəl], sb., *dirty; untidy, dirty mass; hit* ['it'] is a' ['all'] in a v. Nm<sup>n</sup>. To be classed with the foll. word.

**vegl, vigl** [veg<sup>əl</sup>, vegəl], vb., *to soil, dirty*. Pres. part.: [veglm]. vegeld, viggeld [vegəld], perf. part.

and adj., *soiled, dirty*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. — Parallel form to *vagl*, vb., with which it coincides in sense 2. As *vagl* has prob. arisen from “*valka*”, by metathesis of *l* and *k*, *vegl*, *vigl* in a similar way seem to have arisen from “*velkja*”, an *i*-mutated form found in O.N. and Mod. Icel. beside *valka* and (Icel.) *válka*, *volka*. Icel. *velkja*, vb., a) *to toss about*, = O.N. *velkja*, b) *to soil*.

**wek** [wɛk, wɛ<sup>o</sup>k], adj., *weak*; **w.** and **wanfærði**, *nedder w.* or **w.** (Conn.). — Combination of O.N. *veikr*, adj., and Eng. *weak*, adj.

†**wel, wale** [wɛl, wɛ<sup>o</sup>l], vb., *to choose, select*. [wɛl, wɛ<sup>o</sup>l] are no doubt more prob. the L.Sc. form “*wale*” than O.N. *velja*, vb., *to choose, select*. On the other hand *wäil* [wäil], vb., *to choose, select*, can be derived from O.N. “*velja*” through the middle forms [\*wæ] > [\*wä]; see under *wäil*, vb.

**welawirdi** [wɛl'awər'di], interj., exclamation of joy: *thank God*, etc.; *ja, w.!* Also with added *a* or *å*: *welawirdia, -å* [wɛl'awər'dia, -wər'diå]. Fo. — Prop. two or three words: *wel wírdi* or “*wel wírd dee!*” *may all be well with you! good luck to you!* corresponding to the Fær. greeting: *væl verði (veri)! væl verði (veri) tær! wírdi* or *wírd*, pres. conj., 3. pers. sing., *become*, O.N. “*verði*” from “*verða*”, vb., *to become*. See \**wírn*, vb. a between *wel* and *wírdi*, as well as final *a* (å) in the parallel form, is a filling out. *w* in *wel* is due to infl. of Eng. *well*, L.Sc. *weel*, adv. *w* in *wírdi* may be due to assimilating infl. of *wel*, and also partly to infl. of (older) Eng. *worth*, vb., *to become*, Shetl. *wort'* in “*we wort'*” = Eng. (archaic) *woe worth*.

**veldersi** [vɛl'dɛrsi'], sb., *heavy shower of sleet*. Fo. See under *vell*, sb.

**velgert** [vɛlgɛ'rt], sb., *long rag, a piece torn off the lower part of a petticoat or a pair of trousers, trailing after one in walking*; *to geng trailin' a v. behind* ane. Sa., Wests. — Prob. a metaphor, used in joking exaggeration, like *fasgert*, similarly used. Might it be No. *felle-gard*, m., *a fence of felled trees?* Initial *f* and *v* occas. alternate in Shetl. Norn words (note, e.g. *fasgerd* and *vasgord*). Cf. *fasgerd*, sb. 3.

**vell** [vɛl], sb., *rain of moderate force and density*; *he is a v.* Y<sup>m</sup>. A form *vild* [vild, veld, vɪld (v<sup>e</sup>ɪld), vāild (vāild)] is noted down a) in Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe) [vild, veld, vāild (vāild)], b) U<sup>n</sup>. [vɪld] and c) Y<sup>h</sup>. [v<sup>e</sup>ɪld] in sense of *torrents of rain, a heavy shower of somewhat long duration, a v. o' rain*; *he is comin' (gaun to be) a v. (o' rain)*; in Y<sup>h</sup>. esp. in the compd. *overvild* [ɔv'ɔrv<sup>e</sup>ɪld], a **o.** o' rain, *torrents of rain*. With the derivative ending *-si*, “*-cy*”, is noted down in Fo. *veldersi* [vɛl'dɛrsi'] in sense of *heavy shower of sleet*. To be classed with *vell* (*veldr, velder*) is prob. also *vældrop* [vældrɔp], sb., *downpour of rain* (Fe.?), prop. two words: *vældr op? a welling up?* — \**vell*, n., or (O.N.) *vella*, f., prop. *a welling up*. To be classed with O.N. *vella*, vb., a) *to well up*, b) *to bubble, boil*. O.N. *vella*, f., is recorded in sense of *a bubbling, boiling*. With Shetl. *vell* (*vild*) cf. a) No. *vell*, n., *a spring, fountain*, in Lister in the form “*vill*” (R.) with a similar vowel-sound as in Shetl. *vild*, b) Da. *væld*, *kildevæld*, n., *a spring, fountain*, c) Sw. dial. *vala*, vb., *to flow rapidly, also to rain heavily* (Ri. under “*wälla*”, vb.), Da. dial. (See-land) *valle*, vb., *to pour down, of rain* (Molbeck).

**vell** [vɛl], vb., *to babble, to talk nonsense*. Nm. — No. *vella*, vb.,

a) *to well up; to seethe, bubble*, = O.N. vella, b) *to chatter, to talk incessantly*.

**vellin**<sup>1</sup> (**villin**) [vɛlɪn, vɛlɪn], sb., a kind of *thin pottage*, esp. *boiled water with oatmeal*, given to a pig; v. for de grace. N.I. — O.N. vellinǵr, m., *pottage*, No. vellinǵ and villinǵ.

\***vellin**<sup>2</sup> [vɛlɪn, vɛlɛn, vɛlɪn], sb., *flat, low-lying piece of ground*; as a common noun recorded only in pl.: \*vellins. U<sup>n</sup>. The word is freq. found as a place-name, mostly in pl. with preceding def. art. "de", and with further defining of the locality by means of the prep. o' ['of'], so that the meaning of the word is still understood, and that it may be said to border on a common noun. Exx.: de Vellins o' Ballista [bäl'ista, -ste] (Baltasound, U.), de Vellins o' Spul [spul] (Haroldswick, U<sup>n</sup>), de Vellins [vɛlɛns] o' Ed [ɛd] (Fe.), de Vellins [vɛlɛns] o' Ør [ør] (Eshaness, Nm<sup>w</sup>), de Vellins (Y<sup>n</sup>). In sing. form: de Vellin [vɛlɛn] o' Frakkaseter [frak'astør] (Fe.). de Vellen (Villen) or Vallen [vøɛn, vøɛn, vøɛlən] (Firth Ness, De.). de Vell [vɛl] (Strand, Fe.). Velli [vɛli] (Buster, Y<sup>n</sup>): \*á velli, *on the plain*. de Velleks or Valleks [vøɛks], pl. (Hamnavoe, Y<sup>s</sup>). In a more corrupted form: de Veldjes or Valdjes [vøɛdʒəs], pl. (Husabister, N.). As the second part, e.g. in the names: de Lekvellins [lekvɛl'ens] (Fogrifel, Ai.), old playground, ball-game playground: \*leikvellirnir (O.N. leikvøllr, m., *playground*). de Snattvøll [snatvøɛl, -vøɛl], de S.-rig (W.): prob. \*knattvøllr, *ball-game playground* (O.N. knøtt, m., *ball*); cf. N.G., Introd. p. 61. de Stenavellen [sten'avɛl'ən] (Conn.), a piece of ground with a large, earthfast stone: \*steinvøllrinn. For Tegenavall [tɛ'gənaväl'] (Y<sup>m</sup>), and "de Tegnavaldjes" [tɛ'g'niväl'dʒəs] (Kirkabister, N.) see \*teg, sb. As the first part of compd. is found "vall-

well-, (gen.) valler-" in place-names such as: de Vallhamars [vøɛl'hā'mars] (Norwick, U<sup>n</sup>): \*vall-hamrar; de Wallstøls [walstøɛls] o' Refirt' (Y<sup>m</sup>): \*vallstøðlar; see \*støðel, \*støɛl', sbs. Vallernes [vøɛl'ørnɛs:] (Nibon, Nm<sup>w</sup>). See Sh. Stedn., p. 168. — O.N. vøllr (vall-; gen. vallar; pl. vellir), m., *a field*. The Shetl. form vellins is a contraction of the O. Northern pl. form with added def. art., "vellirnir", with later adding of the Eng. pl. sign -s. vellin, vellen, is def. accus.: O.N. vøllinn; but the vowel e is due to infl. of forms such as vellins, pl., and \*velli, dat. sing. (see above Velli). Vell (Fe.) is prob. an orig. \*"á velli" like Velli (Y.). In a single form can be traced the intrusion of the suffix -ek (Eng., Sc.: -ack, -ick, -ock).

**wellin, willin** [wøɛlɪn], sb., *æso-phagus*. Conn. Also wällend [wøɛlənd, wøɛlənt], and wøllend [wøɛlənd], wøllen [wøɛlən]; Conn. — O.N. vélendi, n., *æso-phagus*.

**welsi (wilsí)** [wøɛ'lɪsɪ, wø'lɪsɪ], sb., *large, cylindrical figure*; partly used adjectivally: a w. boy, *a big, stout boy*. Du. [wøɛ'lɪsɪ]. Mostly of a *half-grown coalfish of medium size or one somewhat over that size*, from two to four years old; a welsi or "a w.-piltek" (piltek: *young coalfish*). Du., Wh., Sk., Ai. occas. Comm. with the pronunc. [wøɛ'lɪsɪ]. From Wh. is also reported the pronunc. [wøɛ'lɪsɪ], more correctly written wilsí. — Prop. *cylindrical figure*. O.N. vølsi, m., *cylinder, roller*. No. vols, m., a) *cylindrical bundle*, b) *thick, longish muscle*, c) *stout figure* (R.), in the senses b and c noted in the form "vouse, vousi", from W. Tel.; volsen, adj., *round and thick-set*. Cf. veltrin, sb.

\***velta** [vøɛ'lta, væ'lta (vøɛ'lta, vøɛ'lta)], sb., *strip of field prepared with a spade or ploughed*; preserved only

a) as a common noun in the compd. *attavelta*, *attivelt*, sb., q.v., b) fairly frequent in place-names, esp. as the second part of compd. α) *velta*, β) *velti* [vɛ'lti, vɛ'lti (vɛ'lti)], γ) *velt* [vɛ'lt, vɛ'lt (vɛ'lt)], δ) more rarely *veltek* [vɛ'ltək, vɛ'ltək] with the suffix *-ek* (Eng., Sc.: *-ack*, *-ick*, *-ock*). Owing to the freq. occurrence of the word in names of small pieces of field (often with prefixed def. art. "de") its meaning is still partly understood so that in several places it borders on a common noun. Exx.: *Grindavelta* [grɪn'davɛ'ltɑ] (Kwar<sup>9</sup>): \**grindar-velta*; see *grind*, sb. de *Hamravelta* and (in pl.) *-veltis* [-vɛ'ltis] (Ed, Fe.): \**hamra-velta* (-*veltur*, pl.). *Kruksvelta* [kruks'vɛ'ltɑ] (Lund, U<sup>w</sup>): \**króksvelta*. *Longavelta* [lɔŋ'avɛ'ltɑ] (Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>): \**langa velta*. de *Buvelti* [bū'vɛ'lti] (Stenhus, Eshanness, Nm<sup>s</sup>): \**bú-velta*. de *Sandveldti* [sænd'vɛ'lti (Fo.): \**sand-velta*. de *Skellavelti* [skɛl'avɛ'lti] (Sullom, Nm<sup>s</sup>): ?\**skjaldarvelta*. de *Vavelt* [vāvɛ'lti (Fo.): \**vaðvelta*. de *Hwivelts* [hwívɛ'ltis], pl. (Y<sup>m</sup>): \**kviveltur*; see *kvi*, sb. de *Limveltek* [lɪm'vɛ'ltək] (Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>) and *Lemveltek* [lɛm'vɛ'ltək] (Bakka, De.): \**lim-velta*. de *Veltins* [vɛ'ltɪns] (Raga, Y<sup>h</sup>), def. pl.: \**veltturnar*. In "Velta kodne kwida" [vɛ'ltɑ kɔdnə (kɔdnə) kwɪdɑ] (Lerabakk, Fo.), and "Velta mata" [vɛ'ltɑ mɑtɑ] (Fladabister, Conn.), a transposition of the words has taken place: \**hvitakorn-velta* (hvitakorn, *wheat*), and \**mat-velta* ("matr" here: *corn*). More rarely with *w* for *v*, such as "de Diswelts" [dɪswɛ'ltis] (Channerwick, Du.). Occas. in the form *váilta*; thus in Fe. in the names "Hamraváilta" [ham'ra'vái'ltɑ] = *Hamravelta* (see above), and "Hjograváilta" [hjo'gravái'ltɑ, hjo'gra-], the latter as the name of a farm. See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 163—164. As the second part in the common noun *attivelt*,

as well as in many place-names, *velt* easily merges with Eng. *field*, sb., through middle forms such as \**veld*, \**felt*, \**feld*. — \**velta*. No. *velta*, f., *turned-over soil, ploughed strip of land*, Fær. *velta*, f., *piece of ground dug over with a spade*. Sw. dial. *vállta*, vb., *to plough*, Fær. *velta*, *to dig with a spade*.

**velter** [vɛ'ltɔr, vɛ'ltɔr, vɛ'ltɔr, vɛ'ltɔr, vɛ'ltɔr], sb., 1) *overturned position*, esp. in the expr. "to fa' i' v.", *to fall, lying in a position which makes it difficult to rise*, esp. of cattle; fa'en i' v.; Y. and Fe. [vɛ'ltɔr, vɛ'ltɔr, vɛ'ltɔr, vɛ'ltɔr]. 2) *cramp in horses*, = *sandvelta*, *sandvelter*. U<sup>n</sup>: *vilter* [vɛ'ltɔr (vɛ'ltɔr)], and partly *vjilter* [vje'ltɔr]. The sick animals roll themselves on the ground; see further under *sandvelta*, sb. 3) *a tumbling along; a waddling and stumbling gait; a laborious gait*, as through mud and marshy ground; he 's had a v. de night ['to-night']. U<sup>n</sup>. [vɛ'ltɔr]. 4) *mire, mud, morass*. U. [vɛ'ltɔr, vɛ'ltɔr, vɛ'ltɔr]. *vilter* [vɛ'ltɔr]: U<sup>n</sup>. occas. — No. *velt*, m., and *velta*, f., *overturned position*, etc. In sense 3 *velter*, sb., has been developed through infl. partly of sense 2, partly of the verb *velter*, q.v. The final -(e)r is no doubt due to infl. of the verb, which again has been infl. by Eng. and L.Sc. *welter*, vb. With *velter* 1 (fa'en i' v.) cf. *ovelter* (uvelter), adj. and adv.

**velter** [vɛ'ltɔr (vɛ'ltɔr, vɛ'ltɔr)], vb., *to trudge laboriously through mire and mud; to geng velterin* [vɛ'ltɔrɪn (vɛ'ltɔrɪn, vɛ'ltɔrɪn)]. U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. *velta*, vb. n., *to roll, tumble over*. No. *velta*, vb., also inter alia *to stumble, to walk unsteadily*, *valtra*, vb., id. (Aa.). Sw. *vältra*, vb. a., *to overturn*, Eng. *welter*, vb. n., L.Sc. *welter*, vb. a., *to roll, overturn* (Jam.). Though

forms with final *r* in the stem are found both in No. and Sw., the form ending in *-er* in Shetl. is prob. due to infl. of Eng. and L.Sc. *welter*. On the other hand, initial *v* springs from O.N. *velta*. Shetl. "*walter*" [wə'ltər], vb., *to stumble, to walk unsteadily*, is more prob. Eng. dial. (and L.Sc.) *walter*, vb., in a similar sense, than No. *valtra*, vb.

**velterin** [væ'l'tərɪn], sb., = *velter*, sb. 2; he 's had a *v*. U<sup>s</sup>. Cf. No. *valtring*, f., *stumbling gait* (Aa.). Shetl. *velterin* is, however, most prob. a pres. part. form of *velter*, vb.

**veltrin** [væ'l't'rɪn, væ'l'tərɪn, vɛ'l't'rɪn], sb., *a half-grown cod*. U<sup>s</sup>. — No. *valtre* (*voltr*), m., *cylindrical object*. *-in* in *veltrin* may be either the def. art. masc., O.N. *-inn*, or the derivative ending *-ingr*.

**vemba, vimba** [vɛmba, vɛmba, vɔmba], sb., *the stomach of a ling*. U<sup>mo</sup>. — \**vemba*, f., *i-mutated derivative of the stem vamb-* in O.N. *vomb*, f., *stomach*.

**ven** [vɛn], adj., *fine, bright and calm*, of weather, esp. in the evening; he is very *v. de* night ['to-night']; a *v. night*, *an evening with bright sky and perfectly calm weather*. Fe. — O.N. *vænn*, adj., a) *hopeful, promising, b) suitable for, c) good-looking, beautiful*.

**wenable** [wɛnə'nabəl], adj., *fairly good, not bad*, noted down esp. of weather: *w. wadder*, *fairly good weather*. Nm<sup>s</sup>. (Sullom). — A word with modern ending, prob. an older \**wenli*, \**venli* [\**wenli*, \**vənli*], from O.N. *vænligr*, adj., a) *hopeful, promising, b) apparently suitable, c) good-looking*, = *vænn*, adj. Deriv. of the prec. word and used in a similar way, but with weakened meaning. With the form *wenable* for \**wenli* may be compared *ondable*, *oindable*, parallel form to *ondali*, adj.

**vender** [(vɛndər) vændər], sb., *a turning*, esp. turning of the tide,

now comm.: *the first, feeble movement of the tide after turning*. de *v. o' de tide*. Wests. (Papa St.). — \**vend-*. To be classed with *vender*, vb.

**vender** [vɛndər, vændər], vb., 1) vb. a., *to turn in a certain direction*, esp. in fishermen's lang. in the expr. "*v. de boat*", *to turn the boat*, in a special sense: *to turn or row the boat against the course of the sun* (acc. to J. I.). N. I. ? rare or obs. in this sense. 2) vb. n., of tide: *to turn; to begin to move in the opposite direction after slack water*; de tide *venders*; he begins to *v.*, *the tide is beginning to move in the opposite direction* (Papa St.). Wests. (Papa St.). U (U<sup>wg.</sup>). In U. (U<sup>wg.</sup>) is noted down a pres. part. form *venderin* [vɛn'dərɪn, væn'dərɪn], used as a substantive in sense of *turn of the tide*, de *venderin o' de tide*. — O.N. *venda*, vb., a) vb. a., *to turn*, b) vb. n., *to turn round*. — For a form *väind* from \**vend*, used in a somewhat deviating way, see *väind*, vb.

**venga** [vɛŋga, væŋga, vɛŋga], **vengi** [vɛŋgi, væŋgi (vɛŋgi)], sb., sea-term in fishermen's *tabu-lang*. for *cat*. Wests. Fo.: [væŋga (vɛŋga)], and [væŋgi (vɛŋgi)]. Ai.: [vɛŋga, vɛŋga]. — Prop. no doubt \**veinki*, *a wailer*, from O.N. *veina*, vb., = *kveina* and *kveinka*, vb., *to wail*. *Tabu-names for cat* with a similar root-meaning are *jarmer*, *voler*, sbs.

**wenkl**, vb., acc. to Edm.: "*wenkl, to wriggle, S.*" — Prop. no doubt *to be in unsteady motion*. To be compared: No. *vengla*, vb., *to flutter, to fly veeringly and unsteadily*, Sw. dial. *vängla*, vb., parallel form to *vångla*, *vangla*, and *vingla*, prop. *to be in unsteady motion* (Ri. under "*vångla*", vb.), Shetl. *vingl*, *wingl*, vb., as well as Eng. dial. (L.Sc.) *wankle*, vb., *to totter*.

\***veper**, vb., acc. to Edm.: "*vaiper, to stroll, to saunter*". — The form

and the meaning of the word favour an association with No. *vipa* (i'), vb., *to go to and fro, to fuss about*, or No. *veipa*, vb., *inter alia to make swinging movements with the body or limbs* (R.), or O.N. *vappa*, vb., *to waddle*, Shetl. *vapp*, vb.

\***vept**, sb., *woof*, in weaving; recorded only in gen. *vepts* [*veps*] in an old proverb in Norn, noted down in Y<sup>h</sup>: *Marta . . . di gons teke di vepts, much (that is worthless) for warp can be used for woof* [\**margt . . . til garns, tekitt til vepts*]. See *Intro.*, *Fragments of Norn.* — O.N. *veptr*, m., *woof*.

**veptaslu** [*væp'taslū*], sb., mockingly appl. to *anything useless and of poor quality*, *inter alia* of fish and meat. Esp.: *a poor, lean ling*. Ai. (W. Burr.). — A metaphor, prob. from weaver's lang.: \**vept-sló* (*slá*), *weaver's shuttle*. Such an implement would be a useless thing after the Shetl. loom had become antiquated, and its name (if preserved in the lang.) would then lose its prop. and orig. meaning, and be used as a mocking metaphor. For the form *slu* for *slo*, O.N. *slá*, f., *a bolt, bar*, see "grund-slu", mentioned under *grundslo*. In sense of *lean fish (ling)* the second part has acquired association with *slu*<sup>1</sup>; sb. 6. For *vepta*- see \**vept*, sb.

\***ver** [*vær*], sb., *a skerry where sea-birds breed*. U. Edm.: "*vair*, a bird skerry". Now as a place-name only, name of skerries; thus: *de Ver* [*vær*] (U<sup>c</sup>., U<sup>wg</sup>). — O.N. *ver*, n., *a place where fishes spawn or birds breed*.

\***ver**, \***vær** [*vær*], vb., impf. conj., (*would I were*); noted down only in the rhyme about the crab and the crow: *I ver vi dee! I would I were with thee* (the crow to the crab). U<sup>bu</sup>. — Prob. a mingling of an old Norn impf. of "*vera*", vb.,

*to be* (*væri*, impf. conj.), and Eng. *were*, impf. conj.

**ver**, "**vare**", adj., see *var*, adj.

**verdi** (**virði**) [*værði*, *værdi*; *verdi*, *virði*], sb., *superstitious formula or custom*; a *auld v.* Mostly in pl.: *verdis* (*virdis*), *auld v.*, (*old superstitious formulas, customs and ideas*). Wests. Sa.: [*verdi*, *værði*]. Ai.: [*værdi*]. Fo.: [*verdi*]. St.: [*virði*]. — The word seems to be associated with O.N. *varðlok(k)a*, f., *incantation*.

**verdigal** [*vær'digal*], adj., *addicted to superstition and superstitious customs*. Sa. Formed with modern ending (?) from *verdi*, sb. See the prec. word. "*verdigal*" may have been formed in accordance with Eng. adjs., such as "*frugal, prodigal*".

**verg** [*værg*], sb., *dirt; mire; mess*; see under *varg*<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**verg** [*værg*], vb., *to soil, defile*. *verget* [*værgæt*], perf. part. and adj., *smear'd with dirt*. Edm.: "*vergit, striped with dirt*". — Cf. O.N. *vergr*, adj., *soiled, dirty* (F. J., *Lex. poet.*). See under *varg*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**versbrolli** [*væ'rs'bróli*], sb., *sea-term, word in fishermen's tabu-lang. for brother-in-law*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — \**ver(s)-brylli*. The second part is *brolli*, sb., (*little, dear*) *brother*. For the first part cf. O.N. *ver-in* "*verfaðir*", m., *father-in-law*, *vermóðir*, f., *mother-in-law*.

**versmoia** [*væ'rs'móia*, -*máia*], sb., *sea-term, word in fishermen's tabu-lang. for sister-in-law*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — The second part is *moia*, sb., *woman*. For the first part *vers-* see the prec. word.

\*"**vestreen**", sb., *the west*; *de v.* Edm. — O.N. *vestrænn*, adj., *westerly*, *vestræna*, f., *westerly wind*.

**veterin** [*vet'ərin*], sb., *a cow-calf one year old; a heifer in her second year*. Y<sup>h</sup>. — O.N. *vetrungr*, m., *an animal one winter* (*vetr*)

*old, a yearling.* Icel. vetrungr, Fær. vetringur, m., *a calf or heifer one year old.*

**vettikeb**, see **vafikeb**, sb.

**vev** [wɛv, wɛʷv], sb., *wooden bolt of a door*, prop. and esp. *a revolving piece of wood fixed to the door-post, and closing the door by being turned before it*; de w. o' de door. Wests. Also *latch, wooden latch of a door*. U<sup>n</sup>. [wɛʷv]. — Sw. dial. veiv (vaiv, vev), m., (*revolving*) *wooden handle of a door*, Sw. literary lang. "vev", c., *crank*. To be classed with O.N. veifa, vb., *to wave, swing*, etc.

**vevl**, **vivl** [vɛvəl], sb., *tangle; tangled mass*; in a v., *in confusion, tangled*. Wests. (Sa.), Y<sup>b</sup>. — No. veivl, n., *tangle, twaddle* (R.), or "vevl". See the foll. word.

**vevl**, **vivl** [vɛvʷl, vɛvəl], vb., a) *to entangle, intertwine*. Wests. (Sa.), Y<sup>b</sup>. b) *to get one's feet entangled, and to be hindered in one's gait, when walking through the grass, to geng vevlin* [vɛvlin]. Y<sup>b</sup>. — No. veivla, vb., a) *to tangle; to wind, wrap up*, b) *to twaddle*, etc. (R.), and "vevla", vb., *to wind, wrap up* (Aa.).

**vivlet** (**vivlet**) [vævlət (vɛvlət), vɛvlət], adj., *fumbling, awkward in one's movements (in performing a piece of work), lacking handiness, esp.: with feeble movements, helpless, impotent*. Conn.: [vævlət] and [vɛvlət], in the first sense. Ai.: [vɛvlət], *feeble*. N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.: wevlet, vivlet [wɛvlət], *helpless*. Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>., and occas. Conn.: vevlous, vivlous [vɛvləs], *feeble*. "vevlous (vivilous)" by misunderstanding occas. accepted as "vev- (viv)-less". — \*veiflótr or \*veflótr. Deriv. either from \*veifla, No. veivla, vb. (see under the prec. word), or from \*vefla, No. veivla, vb., which besides its orig. meaning, *to wind, wrap*

*up*, also means *to bustle about in an unhandy and awkward manner* (R.). Cf. vavlet, adj.

**vi** [vī, vi], sb. and interj., in the expr. "vi var dee [(vī) vi vār di]!" *a plague upon you! shame upon you!* Prop. *woe to you!* U<sup>mo</sup>. See ve, interj.

\***vi** [vī], sb., *wood, timber*; see wid, sb.

**wi** [wi], vb., *to whimper, complain, to grumble*, esp. of children. Barclay: wee. — May represent \*we [wɛ] and be the same word as No. veia, vb., *to moan, cry*, L.Sc. wey, vb., *to bewail*. Cf. vi, sb. and interj.

\***vi** [vi] and **wi**, **wiʷ** [wī, wi], prep. and adv., *with*. In the form vi noted down only as prep. in a variant of the rhyme about the crow and the crab (Burrafirth, U<sup>n</sup>.): "I ver [vær] vi dee!" *I would I were with you* (the crow to the crab). Now always: wi, wiʷ [(wī) wi]. "wi" is freq. used expletively in exprs. such as "wi' dee", *with you*, "wi' dy hand", *with your hand*, in ordering or requesting something, e.g. geng (awaa) wi' dee! geng ut wi' dee! com' in wi' dee! gi'e me de taings (*the tongs*) wi' dy hand! The foll. meanings and uses of "wi", recorded from the old lang., O.N. við or með, may be noted: a) *along*; used as an adv., esp. in the exprs. α) op wi, *veering from the south to the west, or further towards the north*, of wind (Fe.); de wind is gane op wi, *the wind has veered from the south to the west or north-west*, prop. *up along the land*. Fetlar (where the expr. is noted down) is situated in the north-eastern part of the Shetland Islands. β) ut wi, *south-easterly or southerly, (veered) to the south-east or south*, of wind (Fe.); prop. *along the outward side*; No. ut-med, prep., *outwards, along* (Aa.). b) *in a certain angular po-*

sition, in a line with, of landmarks which are brought into a certain angle to each other by boat-fishermen when finding a fishing-ground, so that one mark is seen off, or behind, the other. Adverbially, with object understood, in the exprs. fram wi, in a line with something farther off (on the coast or out at sea, such as a holm, a skerry) or facing out to sea, and the contrary: in wi, in a line with something farther in (on or near the land); "de little heljer (a cave) fram wi", and "de l. h. in wi", of a cave in the steep coast at Widwick (U<sup>w.</sup>), which is brought into line with the northern (seaward) and the southern end of "de Holm o' Widwick" when finding the fishing-ground "de skor o' Perka" (U<sup>w.</sup>). In the landmark "de little heljer fram (in) wi" is understood: "de holm" as following "wi". In some names of fishing-grounds, named after landmarks, "wi" governs a substantive (denoting a landmark) in the accusative (mostly in def. form), and in these names "wi" always follows the substantive which it governs. As a rule it is only the name of the second landmark (the word governed by the preposition) which is preserved, while the name of the first landmark (the governing word) is understood. All these names are noted down in Unst. Exx.: Gjona wi [gjøna wi] (U<sup>e.</sup>), fishing-ground, named after a cleft in a rocky coast, gjo, which is kept open during the rowing outwards: \*gjana við, (a certain landmark) in a line with the cleft. Re wi [re wi] (U<sup>n.</sup>), fishing-ground, named after "de Re", a brown spot or streak in the skerry "de inner Fles" at Skaw (U<sup>n.</sup>). Smina wi [smina wi] (U<sup>m.</sup>), fishing-ground, named after an old smithy as a landmark: \*smiðjuna við, (a certain landmark) in a line with

the smithy. Ørna wi [ørna wi] (U<sup>n.</sup>), fishing-ground, named after a sand-bank, sandy stretch of shore (ør, er): \*øyrina við, (a certain landmark) in a line with the sand-bank. Occas. the name of the first landmark is also preserved in the name (of a fishing-ground) of this kind; thus: Rivena høgna wi [ri:vəna hø:gəna wi] (U<sup>w.</sup>): \*rifuna hauginn við, the cleft in a line with the hill (the governing word in accus.: "rifuna" for "rifan"). c) adverbially in the expr. "sae [so] wi", idly, doing nothing, in exprs. such as: he is sittin' sae wi, he is lyin' sae wi. Sa., Wests. d) adverbially in conn. with certain verbs: ber wi, geng wi, had wi, kom wi, lay wi, stand wi, tak wi; see the respective verbs. — O.N. við, með, prep. and adv., with.

**wid** [wəd], sb., 1) wood, timber. An obs. form vi [vi] is found in the expr. gløen vi [gløən vi], "glowing wood", in a Norn verse from Fe.: Hann strok op, etc. (see Introd., Fragments of Norn). 2) growth of trees, wood. vi [vi, vi] in some place-names, such as: Vidal [vidæl] (Fo.), de Vidals [vi:dæls] (Burrarfirth, U<sup>n.</sup>): \*viðdalr, -dalir, pl.; Vister [vistər], older \*Viasetter (D. Balfour), in Sandwick, Du<sup>n.</sup>, name of a farm: \*viða(r)-setr. But wid [wid, wed] in Widembrekk, -bregg [wed:əmbræk', -breg'] (Fe<sup>e.</sup>): \*viðheimabrekka? (Sh. Stedn., p. 109), and in Widwick [widwɪk] (U<sup>n-w.</sup>), the latter named after driftwood: \*viðvik. — Local Shetl. expr.: to geng to de wids [wəds], to get into disorder or confusion (N.I.). — vi is O.N. viðr, m., wood, timber; forest; wid is a merging of O.N. viðr and Eng. wood, sb., in the same senses. With the expr. "geng to de wids" may poss. be compared No. "upp i vidaa (vi-dom)", in great motion (Aa.).

**widdek** [(widək) wedək, wədək],



sb., *a piece of peat*. Comm. in pl., de widdeks, *the peats*, noted down only as a tabu-word in fishermen's lang. Y<sup>n</sup>, U<sup>n(bu)</sup>. to sjip [sep: 'shape?'] de widdeks, *to cut the peats*, to blad [blād] de widdeks, *to cut the peats and throw them from the spade*. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Is no doubt the same word as widdi, inter alia *root of a tree or a piece of such, found in the earth in peat-cutting*, = Fær. viðja, f.

**widder** [wɪdər], sb., *a tiny fish*, esp. *a tiny ling*, small olek or djubek. Fo. — Poss. to be referred to No. vitta, f., in sense of *a small shoal of fish* (R.), also *a very small ball of thread*, = vea, \*vida. A development \*oder > \*woder > \*wodder > widder, from O.N. áta, No. aata, f., in sense of *spawn* (Aa.), on analogy with e.g. orli [\*árhlið] > worli > wirli, is, however, not impossible.

**widdi** [(wɪdɪ) wedi, wədi], sb., 1) *withy, small tree*. 2) *tall cabbage-stalk quickly shot up* (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>); grown like [lek] a w., *grown very tall*, of a young person (N.Roe). 3) *root of a tree or a piece of such, found in the earth in peat-cutting*. — O.N. við, viðja, f., *withy, flexible twig*, etc. No. vidja, f., a) *withy, small tree*, b) *withy, flexible twig*. Fær. viðja, f., = Shetl. widdi in sense 3. In form widdi is most similar to Eng. withy, with which it coincides in sense 1. A more original form vidji (q.v.) diverges somewhat in meaning and is more rare than widdi.

**vidji** [vɪdʒɪ], sb., *a crooked piece of wood used for a rib or "knee-timber-head"* (knee-head, q.v.) *in a boat*. Lunn. Also widji [wɪdʒɪ]: Lunn. — O.N. viðja, f., *withy, band (tough twig, etc.) which is bent so that it forms a ring* (Fr.), No. vidja, f., *withy, flexible twig*. Cf. veg, sb.

**vig<sup>1</sup>** [vɪg], vb., 1) vb. a., *to move, stir, wag*; to v. de head. Fe. A form veg [væg] is noted down in Conn. I cannot veg it, *I cannot stir it (the stone)*. 2) vb. n., *to move, stir*; noted down esp. of landmarks, mids, which (owing to the fishermen's rowing out to the fishing-grounds) gradually change position in relation to each other, as one comes nearer, off, or passes by another; he (de mid) is vigin; he is scarcely vigin. Fe. — O.N. vika, vb., a) vb. a., *to move something*, b) vb. n., *to move, stir*, Fær. vika, vb. a., = Shetl. vig 1. See vik, vb., which is partly used in diverging senses.

**vig<sup>2</sup>** [vɪg, vɪg], vb., *to answer, reply*. Prop. no doubt the same word as vig<sup>1</sup>, vb. See vik, vb.

**wigg** [wɪg], vb., 1) vb. a., *to move to and fro or from side to side; to wag*; he wigged [wɪgəd] his head. 2) vb. n., *to move to and fro (or from side to side); to rock, shake*; I ha'e twaa jakkels wiggín, *I have two loose (shaky) molars*. Also *to walk with an unsteady, tottering or reeling gait; to w. about*, to geng wiggín. — Is no doubt mainly No. viggá, vb., a) *to rock oneself*, b) *to move with a gentle rocking or swaying of the body*, but may also partly be (esp. in sense 1) \*vika, vb., mentioned under vig<sup>1</sup>, vb. Appl. to gait, wigg must be No. viggá.

**viggelu, viggelju** [vegg̊əʎ̥ū], adj., *noisy and troublesome*, of a flock; a v. band [bānd] o' bairns (*children*), o' horses. Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>. — May be an old \*viðgulugr, adj. Cf. No. (North No.) vedgule, "veeguli", m., *a surly, disobligning person* (R.).

**vigger** [vɪgər], sb., a metaphor, used to denote a bony creature, prop. and esp. *a bony person*; worn till a mere v., *worn out and reduced*

to a mere skeleton. Noted down in Clumlie, Du., but not belonging to that place; was considered to belong to Y. (N.I.), as the word was used by a man from Yell. — Is prob. Da.-Sw. viger, vigra, f., *withy* (Scania, Halland), O.Da. viger (vigre), *withy*, Da. dial. væger, vægger, c., *ostier*, *downy willow*, salix arenaria.

**wiggin** [wigin], sb., a *rocking, a motion to and fro or from side to side; a wagging*; de w. o' de tongue. Fe. From wigg, vb.

**vigl**, sb., *dirtyness*, see vegl, sb.

**vigl<sup>1</sup>**, vb., *to soil*, see vegl, vb.

**vigl<sup>2</sup>**, **viggel** [vig<sup>2</sup>l, veg<sup>2</sup>l], vb., *to put in disorder; to entangle*. Mostly in perf. part., viggeld [vig<sup>2</sup>gæld], in-viggeld. Wests. (Ai.). — Is partly No. vikla, vb., *to disarrange, to dislocate* (Aa.), partly Da. vikle (Germ. wickeln), vb., *to wrap, twist*. "in-viggeld", diff. from Eng. in-veigled, has now been influenced by, and partly intermingled with, the latter.

**vigl<sup>3</sup>**, **viggel** [vig<sup>3</sup>l] and **wigl**, **wiggle** [wig<sup>3</sup>l, weg<sup>3</sup>l], vb., *to be unsteady, to totter; to walk with an unsteady, tottering gait; also to walk very slowly and unsteadily*; to v., w. alang or aboot; de sheep could just v., w. alang (U<sup>n</sup>). Pres. part.: viglin [vig<sup>3</sup>lɪn], wiglin [wig<sup>3</sup>lɪn, weg<sup>3</sup>lɪn]. Impf. and perf. part.: viggeld [vig<sup>3</sup>gæld], wiggled [wig<sup>3</sup>gæld, weg<sup>3</sup>gæld]. The form with v, vigl, is now rare. wigl (in which w is due to Eng. and L.Sc. infl.) is much more common. — No. vigla, vb., *to be unsteady, to totter (slightly)*. Eng. dial. and L.Sc. wiggle, vb., *to wriggle*.

**wiglet** [(wiglɛt) weglɛt] and **wigli** [(wigli) wegli], adj., *wriggling, tottering, unsteady, loose*, partly of a person's, animal's, or bird's gait, partly of loosely fitting objects (e.g. a tooth, leg of a chair). Sa., Wests. — \*vigl-ótr. From the prec. word.

**vigl-vagl** [vig<sup>1</sup>əlvag<sup>1</sup>əl], adv., *very unsteadily, in zigzag*; to geng v.-v. Y<sup>n</sup>. vigl is to be classed with vigl<sup>3</sup>, vb., and vagl with vagl<sup>2</sup> (wagl), vb. Cf. Eng. dial. and L.Sc. wigglety-wagglety, adj. and adv., *swaying from side to side, wavering*.

\*vik<sup>1</sup>, sb., *inlet, bay*, see wik<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**vik<sup>2</sup>**, **vikk** [vik], sb., (*deflexion*) *inclination, spirits, disposition*, esp. *disposition for evil*, in conn. with "ill"; der 'r a ill v. in him. Much more common as an adj. in the compd. ill-vikket; q.v. — No. vik, n., *small bend*, etc., Icel. vik, n., inter alia *slight movement*. In Shetl. in a metaph. sense: *inclining or turning of the mind (towards evil)*. To be classed with vik, vikk, vb.

**wik<sup>1</sup>** [wik], sb., *curve, corner*, in the exprs. "w. o' de mooth", *corner of the mouth*, and "w. o' de ee", *corner of the eye*. As the second part of compd. with monn, *mouth*, and in sense of *corner of the mouth*, are found forms with initial v: vik, vig, vjeg; see further under monn-vik, sb. — No. vik (i'), n., *small corner or bend*, but "vik (ii)", f., in "munnvik", *corner of the mouth*. Icel. vik, n., inter alia *a curve* (E.L.), munnvik, n., *corner of the mouth*.

**wik<sup>2</sup>** [wik], sb., *inlet, a small and mostly open bay*, indentation in the coast. comm. Also as a place-name, in names of inlets, and of villages situated on inlets, wik [wik] is the common form; thus e.g.: Brewik [brēwik] (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>., Y<sup>n</sup>., Lerwik<sup>s</sup>, M<sup>e</sup>.): \*breið(a)vik. Ewik [ēwik] (Y<sup>e</sup>.): \*æðvik (O.N. æðr, f., *eider-duck*); with this cf. Fær. Æðuvík [æa'vó-vói'k'] (Eysturoy). Eswik [ēs wik] (N<sup>s</sup>.): \*eiðsvík (O.N. eið, n., *isthmus*). Fulawik [ful'awík'] (Ness, De.): \*fúla vík? (cf. No. Fulevik, O.R.). Gulberwik [gol'bærwik'] (parish of Lerwik<sup>s</sup>, M.): \*Gullberuvík (Orkneyinga Saga), from the woman's name Gullbera.

Haraldsvik [har'ələsvik] (U<sup>n</sup>): \*Haraldsvik. Lerwik [lərvik] (M<sup>e</sup>): \*leirvik (O.N. leir, n., *clay*). Norwik [nərwik] (U<sup>n</sup>): \*norðrvik. Otterswik [ät'ərswik] (Y<sup>e</sup>): \*Ottars vik? Re-wik [rəwik] (St.): \*raðvik? with this cf. Rawik [rāwik]: Y<sup>n</sup>. Sandwik [sanwik] (Du<sup>n</sup>, Wh., U): \*sandvik. Troswik [trəswik] (Du<sup>e</sup>): \*trosvik (O.N. tros, n., *rubbish, brushwood*; cf. No. Trosvik, N.G. I). West Sand-wik (Y<sup>w</sup>). Most of these wik-names are now names of villages. Lerwik (M<sup>e</sup>) only is now the name of a town, while the bay is called "Ler-wik bay"; the same applies to other names of wiks, denoting villages, with adding of the word "bay". Sandwik in Du<sup>n</sup>. (S.Sh.) is besides the name of a parish. In Gulber-wik "Wik" is found uncompounded as the name of a farm. In some names wik, as the second part, and following a consonant, has been contracted to -uk (-ok), -ik [ok, ək]; thus e.g.: Foruk, Forik [forok, forək] (Papa St.) from \*Forwik. Hwalik [hwälək] (W. Burra) from \*Hwalvik: \*hvalvik. Ler(ruk) [lərok] (Y<sup>h</sup>) from \*Lerwik: \*leirvik (the same name as the above-mentioned). Or(r)uk [årök] (U<sup>bur</sup>) from \*Orwik: \*årvik (O.N. á, f., *river*). Tanuk [tanok] (Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>.) for \*Tanwik from \*Tangwik: \*tang-vik. In a few cases a form vik [vik] is preserved as the second part in names of inlets; thus: Fiskavik [fis'kavik] (Burrarfirth, U<sup>n</sup>): \*fiska-vik; Muvik [mūvik] (Lambhoga, Fe<sup>w</sup>): \*móvik (O.N. mór, m., *moor, heath*); Valavik [vā'lavik] (Lambhoga, Fe<sup>w</sup>). The word is rarely found as the first part in place-names; it is prob. contained in "de Viga [viga]-burn" (North Li o' Seter, N.Roe), a stream flowing into a creek; in the same creek is found Vigagjo [vig'agjō]: \*vikar-gjá. — O.N. vik, f., *inlet, small bay*.

vik [vik, vik], vikk [vik, vək], vb., 1) vb. a., *to move (a little)*; he's vik(k)et him a bit nearer, *he has moved a little nearer*; U<sup>n</sup>. [vik]. 2) vb. a., *to get to move, to drive*, e.g. sheep to the fold; to vik de sheep dis way or dat way; Nibon, Nm<sup>w</sup>. [vik]. 3) vb. a., (*to move,*) *to entice, seduce*; N. [vik]; Du., S.Sh. [vik]; he viked [vikəd] me awaa (Du.). 4) vb. n., *to move oneself a little*; I canno ['not'] get it to v., *I cannot get it to move or stir from the place*; Fe. [vik (vək)]. 5) vb. n., *to answer*; more rarely in this sense; pronounced: [vik]. vig [vig, vīg] = vik 5. 6) *to fit, suit*; I canno ['not'] get dis to vikk (Fe.); hit ['it'] will no vikk, *it will not suit, not get on as it should* (U<sup>mo</sup>). U<sup>mo</sup>: [vik]. Fe.: [(vik) vək]. — O.N. vīkja, vb., a) vb. a., *to move or stir from the place*, b) vb. n., *to move oneself from one place to another*, c) vb. a., metaph.: *to hand over to one's decision, to address oneself to someone*, etc. Fær. vika, vb. a., *to move, stir a little*. No. vika, vb., a) vb. a., *to turn aside*, b) vb. a., *to deflect, modify*, c) vb. n., *to make small movements, to turn* (R.), vīkja, vb. a., *to turn from the straight line*. vik [vik, vik] is most likely to be O.N. vīkja, but may also partly be No. and Fær. vika. vikk [vik, vək] coincides in form mainly with No. and Fær. vika (in No. with short i, in Fær. with orig. short i). vik 3, *to entice, seduce*, springs from the meaning used in No. "vīkja" and "vika": *to turn aside; to modify*. vik 5, *to answer*, is developed from O.N. vīkja, in sense of *to hand over to one's decision, to lead the talk to something*, vīkja máli, tali. In sense 6, *to fit, suit*, vikk may be compared with No. "vika" in sense of *to deflect, modify*.

vikel [vikəl], vikkel [vekəl], sb.,

*an old knife, the blade of which fits loosely to the handle; a auld ['old'] v. Fo. — Prop. no doubt something shaking or tottering, \*vikl, and to be classed with No. vikla, vb., to waver, now esp. in metaph. sense (R.).*

**viket, vikket** [vikət (vekət, vakət)], adj., of a certain disposition or temper, in the exprs. "weel v., weel-v.", *good-tempered*, and esp. "ill v., ill-v.", *malicious; tricky; intractable; troublesome*. See vik, vikk, sb., from which the word is derived, and ill-vik(k)et, adj.

**vikk**, vb., see vik, vb.

**vikom** [vikôm, vikôm], sb., (*right*) mode of acting, or of doing things; *handiness, dexterity*; he has a guid ['good'] v. at wark ['work']. Wh. — To be classed with No. vik, n., *deflection, shade, modification, peculiar curve* (R.), and Shetl. vik<sup>2</sup>, vikk, sb. Cf. vand, sb.

**vikster**, sb., *growth*, etc., see vokster, sb.

**vild**, sb., *torrents of rain*, see vell, sb.

**\*wilga**, sb., *tether*, see wolga (\*golga), sb.

**wilki**, sb., *the auk*, alca torda, see wolki, sb.

**vill<sup>1</sup>** [vil, vəl], sb., *stroke of an oar in rowing*; every v. o' de ayre ['oar'] maks a varel (*swirl*) i' de sea. tak' a v. at dee! *make a stroke with the oar and row back to the spot!* in keeping a boat on the same spot (see andu, vb.), when it has drifted a little. "light upo de v." is said of a boat which is easy to row. U. Occas. in sense of a *stroke* in general. U. — Is prob. the same word as bill, sb., *eddy, stroke of an oar*, from No. bull, m., *bubble; eddy*. Initial v occas. replaces b before a vowel. A development \*virr > vill, from O.N. vørr, m., a *pull of the oar*, is also possible.

**vill<sup>2</sup>** [vil, vəl], sb., *squall of wind, sudden gust of wind*, a v. o' wind; he cam' doon a v. o' wind. U. — For \*hill. A change of initial b > v. Either the same word as the prec., as No. "bull" may also denote *slight gust of wind*, or more prob. O.N. bylr, vindbylr, m., *squall of wind*, in which case vill for \*bill may be due to assimilating infl. of "(o) wind" following.

**will** [wil (wel)], sb., *the state of having lost one's way*. In E.D.D. with examples from Shetl. and Ork. — O.N. villa, f., *error, delusion*.

**will** [wil (wel)], vb., *to lose one's way, to go astray*; he willt [wi't (we't)] i' de mist, *he lost his way in the mist*. — O.N. villask, vb. refl., id. No. villa partly as vb. n., = villast, *to lose one's way*. "will" is given as a verb in E.D.D. with example from Shetl. only.

**will** [wil (wel)], adj., *having lost one's way*, = O.N. villr, adj., and L.Sc. will, adj.

**villarø** [vil'arø, vil'arø:], sb., *foolish talk, nonsense*. U., Fe.? — \*villu-hryði (-hroð)? The first part is "villa", f., in sense of *perplexity, confusion*; thus No. villa. O.N. "villa" is recorded in sense of *error, delusion*. The second part -rø is hardly O.N. ræða, f., *speech*; it is prob. to be classed with røð<sup>1</sup>, vb., in sense of *to twaddle*, which for various reasons must be derived from "hrjóða", vb.; see røð<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**willegot, -goit** [wil'ægó't, -gáit; wəl'ægó't, -gáit], sb., *codling*, caught through the winter. U<sup>s</sup>. — got, goit, is No., Icel., and Fær. got, n., *spawn, fry*, or No. gaatt, m., *fry*. In Shetl. (in U.) the word is used esp. of *cod, small cod*; see e.g. staragoit. The first part is uncertain. It is prob. the same word as willi in willibuks, a *large cod*, and may be connected with welsi (wils) and

veltrin, names of fishes, with root-meaning *round stick, cylinder*, O.N. vølr, vølsi, \*valtri. See under willibuks, sb.

**willend** [wələnd, wələnt], sb., *æsofagus, gullet*. Also wällend and wöllend. Conn. and several places. — O.N. vélendi, n., id.

**willhard**, sb., *sea-bottom* (Fo.); see wolhard, sb.

**willi** [wəli (wəlli)], sb., *male lamb*. Fo. Also in the compd. "willilamb". Wests. — Must be O.N. veðrlamb, veðrarlamb, n., *male lamb*. ll in willi may have arisen from a ðl caused by ellipsis: "\*veðlamb" for "veðrlamb".

†**willibökk** [wəl'ibøk], sb., a kind of *large spider*. U. (U<sup>wg</sup>). Wests. (Sa.). — The second part bökk no doubt represents bukk.

**willibuks** [wəl'iböks], **williboks** [wəl'iböks], sb., *large cod*. Lunn. — With the first part willi- (which hardly has any connection with Eng. dial. "willy", found as the first part in names of birds, etc.) may poss. be compared No. vol, m., in sense of *thick, longish muscle*, and *stoutish, coarsely-built fellow* (prop. *cudgel, stick*), O.N. vølr, m., *rod, stick, cylinder*; No. vole, m., *big, stout fellow*. Words derived from "vølr" are found in Shetl. as names of fishes; thus welsi, wilsi, from O.N. vølsi, and veltrin from \*valtri, No. valtre. Cf. val- (from "vølr") in No. vallonga, *a small ling (cylindrical in shape)*, and poss. Shetl. ol- in ollek, olek, *a small ling*. wille- in willegot (q.v.), as a name of fishes, is prob. the same word as willi-. wi [wɪ, wə] for wo [(wo, wə) wə], with long (double) consonant or two consonants following, esp. l and r, is found in several words, e.g. wilki for wolki, sb., wilmø for wølmø, sb., wirli = worli, orli, sb., as well as the above-mentioned wils, sb. Among

the possibilities for an explanation of the second part buks (boks) in willibuks (-boks) it may be pointed out that, as words such as *spike, pin, tack*, are occas. found as names of fish, buks might be the same word as No. bikse, m., a) *pin, tack*, = pikse, b) *magnate*. Other words for a possible explanation of buks are No. buss, m., *a scrap, fragment*, busse, m., *a block, (stout) fellow*, or (as a \*buts might become buks in Shetl.) O.N. butr, m., *block of wood*.

**willi-lamb**, sb., *male lamb*, see willi, sb.

**villin**<sup>1</sup>, sb., *pottage*; see vellin<sup>1</sup>, sb.

\***villin**<sup>2</sup>, sb., *flat, low-lying piece of ground*; see \*vellin<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**willin** [wəlin], sb., *æsofagus*; see wällend and wellend, sbs.

**willsom** [wɪlsəm, wɪlsəm], adj., *misleading, that leads one astray*; a w. place. O.N. villusamr, and L.Sc. \*wilsome, wilsum, adj., id.

**wilmø, wilmi**, sb., *a large assembly of people, gathered crowd*, see wølmø, sb.

**vils** [vəls], sb., *unclean liquid, (black) mould*; see vilsk, sb.

**vils** [vɪls, vɛls], sb. pl., *intestines*, esp. *small intestines of an animal*. Noted down in Nm. [vɛls], and in Fo., Wests. [vɪls]. Edm.: "wiln, part of the intestines of a sheep". — O.N. vil, n. pl., *intestines*. Icel. vil, n. pl., *the small intestines of animals*. Fær. vil, n. pl., *small intestines*, = Shetl. vils. The final n in wiln is the fossilized def. art. grafted on to the word, O.N. -in, n. pl.: vilin, *the intestines*.

**wilsben** [wəlsben], sb., *vertebra of the neck or occipital bone* (Fo.); see wølsben and hwølsben, sbs.

**wilsbrugg** [wɪlsbrɔg, wəlsbrɔg], sb., *large lump of earth carried away by the water of a burn, stopping the mill*. Fo. — For the second part brugg see brogg, sb., inter

alia *knoll*, large clod of earth, prop. the same word as *brekk*, sb., *hill-ock*; *ridge*. The first part *wils-* is uncertain, poss. the genitive of a \**wil*(l), older \**wol*(l), from O.N. *áll*, m., a deep channel, e.g. in a river, No. aal. With regard to "wi" for "wo", see under *willibuks*, sb.

**wilsi** [wø'lsɪ], sb., not full-grown coalfish. Wh. See *welsi*, sb.

**wilsk** [vɪ'lsk, ve'lsk], sb., 1) *unclean liquid*, esp. *liquid manure from the cows, contained in the gutter*, de ronek. 2) *layer of black (bluish black) greasy mould on the sides of a pot or pan*; blue v. N.l.? Recorded by J.I. Also without final k: *vils* [vø'ls]. — With *wilsk*, esp. *wilsk* 2, may be compared Sw. dial. *felke*, *filke*, n., *filka*, f., and "*fillskä*", f., a) *slime*, b) *mould (esp. on liquid)*, Ri. Initial f and v alternate occas. in Shetl. Norn before a vowel; cf. e.g. *vinsket*, adj., *musty*; *mouldy*, beside *finsk*, sb. The form "*fillskä*", corresponding to Shetl. *wilsk*, is noted down in Gothland in sense b. O.Sw. *fylska*, *fyliskia*, f., a) *unclean liquid*, b) *uncleanliness, dirt*, seems to be another word, viz. an i-mutated derivative from O.N. *fúll*, adj., *foul, stinking*, but agrees better in meaning with Shetl. *wilsk* 1. Note also, however, Icel. *vilsa*, f., *liquid, slime* (B.H.), which in form coincides with Shetl. *vils*.

**wilsom**, see *willsom*, adj.

**wilt**, see *will* and *wilter*, vbs.

**wilter**, sb., *an overturning, writhing*; see *velter* and *sandvelta*, -*velter*, sbs.

**wilter** [wɪ'ltər], vb., *to lose one's way, to go astray*, = *will*, vb. *wilter* is more rarely used than *will*. *wilt* [wɪ'lt], with impf. and perf. part. *wilted* [wɪ'ltəd] is also a fairly rare form and may have arisen partly from *will*, owing to the preterite ending t having intruded

into the infinitive as in *uppløs*, vb., *to bring forward, make known*, with the more common parallel forms *opløst*, *oplust*, *ob-*, or may be partly an abbr. of *wilter*, vb. — No. *villtrast*, vb. refl., *to lose one's way*, *villtr* (rad. r), n., *wrong path* (R.).

**vim**, **vimm**<sup>1</sup> [vɪm], sb., *the rectum of an animal, esp. rectum, filled with fat and chopped meat, and then boiled*, = *sparl*, *sparrel*, sb.; de v. o' a sheep or coo. Ai. (Clousta). Etym. obscure.

**vimm**<sup>2</sup> [vɪm], sb., *magic or hypnotic influence*; to *kast* a v. *ower* *ane*, *to hypnotize one*. Nm. occas. A fairly rare parallel form to *vam*, *vamm*, sb.

**vimmer** [(vɪmər) vəmər, vəmər], sb., 1) a) *giddiness*, b) *slight swoon*. 2) *a trembling, shivering*. U. Also *vømmer* [vømər], and *vammer* [vamər]: U. See *vimmer*, vb.

**vimmer** [(vɪmər) vəmər, vəmər], vb., 1) *to be giddy and nervous*. 2) *to swoon*. 3) *to tremble, shiver*. U. Also *vømmer* [vømər] and *vammer* [vamər]: U. Pres. part.: *vimmerin* (vømmerin, vammerin) [vəm'ərɪn', vəm'ərɪn' (vøm'ərɪn', vam'ərɪn')]. — Deriv. of \**vim-* (\**vim-*). Cf. No. *vime*, m., *state of giddiness* (Aa.), *vima* (ii), f., id. (R.), Icel. *vím*, n., *stupor* (B.H.), *víma*, f., *indisposition, giddiness* (E.J.). For the derivative ending -er in *vimmer* cf. No. *vimra*, vb., *to cause nausea* (Aa.), Sw. dial. *vimmrig*, adj., *giddy; spirited; mettlesome*, esp. of a horse (*vimmra*, vb., *to swarm, teem*), Ri. The form *vammer* may either have arisen from *vimmer*, through a middle form [vamər], or be a parallel form to *vimmer*. [vømər] is prob. developed from [vəmər].

**win**, vb., see *winn*, vb.

**windet** [wɪndət], adj., of fish hung up to dry: *slightly sour, in a state between fresh and sour*; w. fish.

More rarely of other things; thus e.g.: a *w. taatie*, a potato damaged by air and frost (U<sup>n</sup>). Also of taste, prop. and esp. of wind-dried fish, by transference occas. of other things which have lost their fresh taste; a *w. taste*. Local Shetl. development.

†*windlin* [wɪndlɪn, wɔndlɪn], sb., *wisp*; *bundle*, esp. of straw, "a *w. o' strae* ['straw']", is the same word as L.Sc. "windlin" in a similar sense, but may well spring from O.N. *vindli*, m., a *wisp*, No. *vindel*, m., *twisted tuft*, or from O.N. *vøndull*, No. *vondul*, m., a *bundle of hay or straw*, large *wisp of hay or straw*, transformed in Shetl. to "windlin", owing to infl. of L.Sc., in a similar way to that in which No. *holge*, *halge*, m., *bundle of straw*, has been anglicised into "hallow" in Shetl.

*windmu* [wɪn'mō·] and *windmø* [wɪn'mō·, wɪnmō·], sb., a *glimpse of someone or something passing by quickly*; I saw de *w. o' him*, o' de fish, I caught a *glimpse of him, of the fish*; I t'ought it was de *w. o' dee*, I thought I saw a *glimpse of you*. Fe. The form *windmu* is noted down in Fe<sup>w</sup>. — The first part is the word *vind* (Da., No., and Sw.), *wind*, the second part is No. *moe*, m., *haze*, *heat-haze*. *mø* is found also in the compd. *to gemø*, sb.; q.v.

*window* [wɪndōg] and *windeg* [wɪndæg, wɪndæg], sb., *window*. O.N. *vindauga*, n., id. The old forms with final *g* are now superseded by Eng. *window*, sb.

*wind-skew*, *wind-skew*<sup>1</sup> [wɪn(d)skju, -skū (-skju, -skū)]; also with *ō*, long or short, for *ū*, *u*], sb., *barge-board on the gable of a house (stone house)*. Opposed to "tag-skew, raglin (r.-skew) and tag-gate", of the inner (and lower) gable-edge. — The second part is L.Sc.

*skew*, sb., *the slanting edge of a gable*; but the compd. springs from O.N. *vindskeið*, f., *barge-board*, No. *vindskeid*. In Shetl. the second part has been transformed. The compd. "wind-skew" is found in L.Sc. in a diverging sense acc. to Jam.; see the foll. word.

*windskju*, *wind-skew*<sup>2</sup>, sb., a *board placed to the windward of the roof-opening (louver) to prevent the smoke from being blown down*. Barclay: *wind-skew*. The word is also L.Sc.: "wind-skew (Mearns), an instrument, variously constructed, used for preventing smoke" (Jam.). Phonetically *skju* would be a regular development from \**skjō(r)* = O.N. *skjár*, m., and *skjá*, f., a *frame with a transparent membrane, laid over the roof-opening*, as Shetl. *u* in several cases springs from O.N. *ó*, corresponding to O.N. *á*; see under "umond, uskepta, uvedek", sbs. Otherwise a form *skäi*, older \**ski*, corresponding to O.N. *skjá(r)*, is found in Shetl.; see *skäi*<sup>2</sup>, sb.

*windswével* [wɪnd'swævəl], sb., *whirlwind, sudden gust of wind*, esp. round the corner of a house. Sa., Wests. — O.N. *sveifla*, f., a *swinging round*. See *swivl*, sb.

*wing* [wɪŋ], sb., properly a *wing*, has in Shetl. the derived senses: a) *pectoral fin of a fish*, b) *a piece cut from the belly of a fish (esp. coalfish) close to the pectoral fin, and used for bait*. S.Sh. Local development.

*wing* [wɪŋ], vb., *to walk with a slouch, to walk in zigzag*; to *geng wingin*. Sa., Wests. Almost similar to the more common *wingl*, vb., q.v.

*wing-ben* [wɪŋben], sb., *bone of the pectoral fin of a fish*. S.Sh. (Du., Conn.). See "wing", sb.

*wingdi-klokk* [wɪŋ'diklɔk], sb., a species of *flying beetle*. Reported

as being similar to "witchi-klokk", and horn klokk (*nasicornous beetle*). Lunn. Prop. *winged beetle*.

**wingl, wingel** [wɪŋ<sup>ɔ</sup>l, wɪŋəl, wɪŋ-gəl, wəŋgəl], vb., *to walk with a reeling gait, to walk in zigzag; to geng winglin* [wɪŋ(g)lɪn wəŋgɪlɪn]. — No., Fær., Sw. *vingla*, vb., *to reel, falter*. L.Sc. *wingle*, vb., *to wriggle; stagger*.

**wingl-wangl** [wɪŋ<sup>ɔ</sup>gəlwəŋgəl], adv., *in a reeling manner; to geng w.-w.* From *wingl*, vb.

**winglet** [wɪŋgɫət], adj., *that has lost its right shape; bent, twisted; a w. pin*. Fe. or Y. — Deriv. of *wingl*, vb. No. *vinglutt*, Fær. *vinglatur*, adj., have a divergent meaning: *variable*.

**wings** [wɪŋs, wɪŋs], vb., *to saunter aimlessly about, esp. in the expr. "to geng wingsin"*. Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — No. *vingsa*, vb., *to go with swinging movements* (R.). Icel. *vingsa*, *vingsa*, vb., a) *to fan, winnow*, b) *to shake, agitate, swing* (B.H.: *vingsa*); acc. to E.J. (*vingsa*): *to make swinging movements*.

**wingsnju** [vɪ'n'sɲɪ<sup>n</sup>, -sɲɔ<sup>n</sup>], sb., *the wing joint, joint attaching a bird's wing to the body; a ful* (bird), fat under de v. Fo. — Prop. "*wing-knuckle*". O.N. *vængknúli*, m., *wing joint*. O.N. *kn*, when initial, in some cases changes to *sn* in Shetl. through a middle form *hn*; cf. e.g. *snjug*, sb., from O.N. *knjúkr*, m., and see *Introd. V* (also N.Spr. VII), § 32.

**vink** [vɪŋk], sb., *abatement of the wind followed by a change in direction; he made a v., the wind abated and changed*. Conn. Also *vank* [vaŋk]. Conn. — No. *vink*, m., a) *a pull or push from the side*, b) *a swinging*. For the form *vank*, see under *vink*, vb. A form *vunk* (*vonk*), q.v., is found in a divergent sense.

**vink** [vɪŋk], vb., of wind: *to abate*

*and change*, v. and "v. op"; he is *vinkin* (*vinkin op*). Conn. Also *vank* [vaŋk]: Conn. — No. *vinka*, vb., a) *to pull, push, or turn something away or aside*, b) *to swing; to make thrusts*, e.g. with a stick. The form *vank* may spring either from a \**vanka*, vb., parallel form to \**vinka*, or from *vink* through a form pronounced [vɪŋk], as *i* in Shetl. Norn often becomes [ɹ] before *nk*.

**winn** [wɪn], vb., 1) vb. a., and vb. n., *to perform a laborious piece of work, esp. a) to prepare the soil in spring, esp. by digging, to w. de vor, prop. to perform spring work in the field; see vor, sb.; b) to perform harvest work, to w. de hairst*. Phrase: "dey can nedder w. or ['nor'] want", of old people not able to work (N.I.). 2) vb. a., *to earn profit or wages by labour*. 3) vb. n., *to manage to do something; to manage to come; I was come to see, if du could w. to my "hadin"* (U<sup>n</sup>.); *hadin*, sb. (q.v.), *a piece of work which a man performs with the assistance of neighbours, also the feast following*. I cannot w. at it, *I cannot manage to get it done this time* (N.I.). — O.N. *vinna*, vb., inter alia a) *to work, labour*, b) *to prepare soil*. In sense of *to deposit moisture, to be dried*, esp. of mown grass, Shetl. "win" is L.Sc.

**winsi** [wɪ'nʃɪ, wə'nʃɪ], sb., *sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for cat*. Y<sup>n</sup>. In the same place also in the forms *wissek* [wɪʃək] and *wissert* [wɪʃɔrt]. — Prob. to be classed with No. *vinsa*, vb., *to bustle; to toss*, *vins*, m., *a giddy person*. The Shetl. forms with *ss* may have arisen by assimilation of *n* to *s*.

**winsket** [vɪ'nʃkət, və'nʃkət], adj., *musty; mouldy*, = *finsket*. Fe. See *finsket*, adj.

**vinstær** [vɪ'nstɔr (və'nstɔr)], sb.,



the fourth stomach in a ruminant, esp. in sheep and cows. comm. Also by abbr. like "vinster-sickness", disease (dysentery) in the fourth stomach of a ruminant. In this sense a form *vinstræk* [(vi'nstræk) və'nstræk] (Y. and Fe.) is occas. used. — Icel. and Fær. *vinstur*, No. and Sw. dial. *vinster*, f., the fourth stomach in a ruminant.

†*wint* [wə'nt], vb., to wean an infant, w. aff; *winted* [wə'ntəd] aff, weaned. Y. and Fe. Poss. merely a dialect form of Eng. *wean*, vb., the impf. ending having intruded into the infinitive.

*wipl*, *wipple*, see †*wupl*, vb.

*wippe* [vɪpək, vəpək], sb., a short fishing-rod, esp. for catching small coalfish (silleks). Fe.; Y<sup>n</sup>. occas. Also *hwippe* [hwepək] and *hwuppek* [hwopək]: same places. The form *hwuppek* is peculiar to Y<sup>n</sup>. — Prop. no doubt *well-sweep*, No. *vippa* (*vippe*stong), f., of Germ. origin. The form *hwippe* indicates association with Eng. *whip*, sb.

*vir* [vɪr, vīr], sb., a scent, feeling; to ha'e a v. o' ony'ting; he had a v. o' it. Fo. — \**viðr* = O.N. *veðr*, n., a) *weather*, *wind*, b) *scent*, *wind of something*. — In a general sense *weather*, the L.Sc. form "wadder" is used. Some compds., with "wadder" as the first part, originate from O.N.; see these words.

*vird* [vɪrd], sb., good essential quality, strength, esp. strong taste of something; gen. negatively: der 'r nae ['no'] v. in it, there is no strength or (strong) taste in it. Sa. (Snaranes, Sa<sup>c</sup>). Ai<sup>w</sup>. — O.N. *virði*, n., *worth*, *value*. Cf. *virði*<sup>2</sup>, sb., prop. the same word as *vird*, but with divergent meaning. — In a general sense *worth*, *value*, a form *wirt* [wɪ'rt, we'rt, wə'rt], which is a mingling of O.N. "virði" and Eng. *worth*, is used in Shetl.

*vird* [vɪrd], vb., properly to value, estimate, now esp. in the restricted sense to examine whether there is young in an egg by holding it up against the sun, in the compd. "sin-vird [sɪn'vɪrd', sɪn'vɪrd']"; to s.-v. a egg. Ai. sin: L.Sc. form of Eng. *sun*, sb. — O.N. *virða*, vb., to value, estimate. "sin-vird" presupposes an old \**sól-virða*, vb., to value in the light of the sun.

*virdaben* [vɪr'daben], *virdiben* [(vɪr'diben') vər'diben'], sb., angular bone behind the gill-opening in a skate, two gristly bones enclosing the stomach and meeting in front; de v. o' de skate. *virdaben*: Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. *virdiben*: Nm<sup>w</sup>. (Nibon); Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — Poss. an orig. \**vǫrðu-bein*, from \**varða*, f., in sense of *handle* or *something fastened together*. Cf. No. (North Norw.) *vorda*, f., a) a bundle, cluster, b) a certain number (ten) of fish tied together, next: half a score; Fær. *vörða* [vø'ra], f., a bundle of five puffins; Sw. dial. *våla* (\**våra*), *våre*, f., a) band round a bundle, with a loop as handle, b) a bundle of fish, ten dried fish; O.Da. *varde*, *verde*, c., of ten fish.

*virdek* [vɪrdək], sb., 1) a small cairn, a pile of stones or peats or anything set up as a track-mark where there is no beaten road; also a small pile of turfs set up on a hill as a signal, e.g. to the owner of the place of the finding of a dead lamb or sheep; to set up a v. Conn. 2) sharp turn in a slope or in the side of a hill. Conn. 3) In place-names *virda*, *virdek*, *vird* (the monosyllable, however, only as the second part of compd.) are found used of prominent hills or hill-tops, occas. of points of land, mostly preceded by the def. art. "de". Exx.: de *Virda* [vɪrda] (L.), a hill. de *Virdek* [vɪr-

dæk] (the north point of "Hill Ness", U<sup>n.</sup>; Br., near Noss Sound. Okrakwäi, Conn.), heights. Gamblavird [gam·blaverd'] (Wh.), a hill: \*gamla varða (\*gamli varði). Midsvird [midz·verd] (Wh.), a hill, used as a solar mark, meridian mark: \*middags-varða (varði). de Nunsvird [nünsverd, -vird'] (Wh.; Nibon, Nm<sup>w.</sup>), two hills above which the sun stands at three o'clock afternoon (O.N. nón): \*nóns-varða (varði). Vesta Virda [væsta virda] or Vesta Virdin [virdin] (Sullom, Nm<sup>s.</sup>), a hill: \*vestr-varða (varði); the ending -in in Virdin is the def. art. preserved from the old lang. de Virdins [virdins] o' Hamar (Nm<sup>w.</sup>), hills, hill-tops: \*hamars-vörðurnar (varðarnir), def. pl. As the first part in place-names are found virda-, virdi-, e.g.: Virdali [vir'dali'] (Gulberwick, parish of Lerwick, M<sup>s.</sup>): \*vörðu (\*varða)-hlöf. Virda-water (Fe.). Virdibregg [ver'dibræg] (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n.</sup>): \*vörðubrekka. Virdifell [vər'difel'] (Clumlie, Du.), large hill: \*vörðufell. As the second part vird occas. changes to firt, pronounced like "firth", e.g. Gamblafirt, Midsfirt, Nunsfirt. — O.N. varða, f., and varði, m., a *pile of stones as a mark, on a mountain top*. Shetl. virdek is prop. a dim. form, but the word can only be accepted as a diminutive in sense 1. virdek 2 presupposes an older meaning *watch-hill*. virda, vird, in place-names, most prob. spring from an accus. and dat. form as the first part: virda-, virdi-, gen. form: "vörðu" of "varða", f., as short i in some Shetl. words is developed from O.N. *ǫ* (see e.g. virr<sup>1</sup>, and virda, mentioned above). virdek is then formed from vird, virda, by addition of the suffix -ek. Cf. the forms vord and wart, sbs., occurring as place-names, names of hills.

**virdi**<sup>1</sup> [virdi, verdi], sb., *supersti-*

*tion, superstitious formula* (Wests.); see verdi, sb.

**virdi**<sup>2</sup> [virdi, vərđi], sb., a) in division of hay: *calculated quantity, a measure of hay of a certain size, esp. as much hay as one can hold in one's arms*. Fo. Partly also of corn and other commodities. b) *a burden of hay* (corn, etc.). — O.N. virði, n., *value, the value of a thing*. With regard to virdi b, a *burden*, a merging with a now obs. \*birdi, sb., *burden*, might be suggested; see birdek, sb. Occas. v replaces initial b.

**virdlos, vird-less** [virdlæs, vird-læs], adj., *incapable, feeble and awkward*; a v. (v.-l.) body. Wests. (Sa<sup>e.</sup>, Ai<sup>w.</sup>). From U<sup>s.</sup> is reported "vird-less [virdlæs, -læs]" in sense of *worthless, of no value*; a w.-l. t'ing or body. — O.N. \*virðlaus, adj., *worthless*. No. virdlaus, adj., *inattentive, careless*, etc.

**wirk** [wɪrk, we'rk, wər'rk], vb., *to knit* (woollens, stockings). Now more commonly: mak'. — O.N. \*virka, vb., *to perform a piece of work*. Eng. dial. and L.S. work, vb.

**virl, virrel** [vir<sup>ɹ</sup>l, virəl], sb., a) *whirling motion or streak of foam in the water left by a stroke of an oar*; b) *a stroke of an oar*. Like virr<sup>3</sup> and varel, sbs. virl, virrel are formed from virr<sup>3</sup>, sb., like the syn. varel, sb., from var<sup>3</sup>, sb. But in sense of a) *circular band*, b) *a circle*, virl, is L.Sc. virl, sb., *circular band*. In sense of *movement* in a circle, Shetl. virl merges with L.Sc. virl. virl, in sense of *screw*, is no doubt developed from the meaning: *movement in a circle*.

**wirl** [wɪr<sup>ɹ</sup>l, wer<sup>ɹ</sup>l, wər<sup>ɹ</sup>l], vb., *to whimper, complain, to be restless and discontented, loudly expressing displeasure*, esp. of children; to w. i' de wista. N.I. See further under worl, vb.

**wirlek**, see *worlek*, sb.

**wirli** [wərli], sb., *an opening in the base of a fence through which a burn runs*; see *worli* and *orli*, sbs.

**wirm** [wərm], vb., *to break*; to *w. de ayre*, *to break the oar* (during rowing); to *w. de fast*, *to break one's fast, to take breakfast*. Noted down only as a tabu-word in fishermen's lang. Y<sup>n</sup>. (Gloup). — Among possible explanations it can be pointed out that *wirm* may represent \*hwirm with the orig. meaning *to turn round*. Initial *h* is occas. dropped in the combination *hw*. As *rm* and *lm* in a few words have arisen from older *rv* and *lv*, \*hwirm may have arisen from a \*hwirv = O.N. *hverfa*, vb., *to turn round*.

\***wirn** [wern, wərn], vb., *to become*; what is *wirnd* o' it? *what has become of it?* — Represents \*wird, from O.N. *verða*, vb., *to become*. Cf. *wird(i)* in *welawirdi*. For the forms *var* and *varg* from "verða" see *var*<sup>3</sup>, vb. An old perf. part. *vordin*, *vurden*, prop. *become*, is preserved as the second part of compd. in a couple of adjectives: *langvordin*, *vanvordin* (*vanvurden*).

**virp** [vɪ'rp], vb., properly *to cast*, now in a restricted sense only: *to throw up, vomit*, *v.* and "*v. op*". he *virped* [vɪ'rpəd] *op* his *mogi*, he was *wirpin* *op* his *mogi*, *he vomited violently* (prop. *he vomited up his stomach*). U. — \*virpa = O.N. *verpa*, vb., *to cast, throw*. No. *virpa*, vb., *to fling, throw* (R.).

**virpa** [və'rpə], sb., 1) *very sour milk or bland (whey mixed with water)*, esp. with an unpleasant by-taste. Nm. 2) *sourish flummery* (sooens, L.Sc. *sowens*, sb. pl.), *which is too thin and has to be thickened with more meal*. N.I. (esp. Y. and Fe.). *virpa-sooens* (U<sup>wg</sup>). — Prop. *something which has "cast" its*

*proper taste*, from \*virpa = O.N. *verpa*, vb., *to cast*; see *virp*, vb. Cf. *kast*, sb. 14, *sour or stale taste*, and *virpet*, adj.

**virpet** [və'rpət], adj. (perf. part.), *acid, sour*, of taste of something liquid; a *v. taste*. Sa., Wests. — Prop. perf. part., *cast*, from *virp*, vb., \*virpa, O.N. *verpa*, vb., *to cast*. Cf. *kassen*, *kasten*, perf. part. and adj., in sense of *sour or stale*, of taste (prop. *cast*), and see the prec. word.

**virr**<sup>1</sup> [vər(r)], sb., *the edge of the lip of a fish*, *de v. o' de lip*. Nm. Also *the corner of the mouth of a fish*. Nm. *virr-ta'en* [vər'tə'en, -tə'en], of a fish: *hooked only in the edge of the lip or in the corner of the mouth*. Nm.; Y. occas. — O.N. *vørr*, f., *the lip*. Cf. *var*<sup>1</sup>, sb., and *var-ta'en*.

**virr**<sup>2</sup> [vər(r)], sb., *wharf, paved landing-place*. U<sup>wg</sup>. Also, acc. to J. I.: *a shallow place near the outlet of a burn, where gravel and mud are heaped up, or where there are stepping-stones; a row of stepping-stones for crossing over the burn*. Esp. as a place-name: *de Virr* (U<sup>wg</sup>), of two rows of submerged stones between which boats pass through; "de boat cam' in ower de *v. (V.)*, de boat stack ['stuck'] upo de *v. (V.)*". The stones form a submerged passage leading to "de Broch-holm", a holm with ruins of a Pictish tower; and the wharf, "de Virr o' de Broch-holm", is considered to date from pre-Norwegian or Pictish times. The sound between the holm and the land (Westing, U.) is called "de Varasund [vā'rasənd']". As a place-name: *de Virr* (Gulberwick, M<sup>s</sup>, south of Lerwick). — O.N. *vør* (gen. *varar*), f., *fenced-in landing-place*. *Varar* in *Varasund* is the gen. form "varar".

**virr**<sup>3</sup> [vər(r)], sb., a *eddy in the sea, streak of foam*, e.g. caused by

the stroke of an oar in rowing; b) *a stroke of an oar*. More rarely in this form. More commonly var (see var<sup>3</sup>, sb.), varel and viril (virrel). — O.N. vǫrr, m., *the pull of an oar, the distance a vessel advances by each pull of the oar*.

**wirr**, vb., see worr, vb.

**wirrikel**, see worrikin, sb.

**wirs**, sb., see †woss, sb.

**wirsam-midder** [we'rːsamidˌər, wərːsamidˌər], sb., "*boil-mother*", *core of a boil*. comm. "wirsam" is L.Sc. wursum (woursum), sb., *matter, pus*, and "midder" is L.Sc. mither, sb., *mother*; but the compd. springs from O.N. Cf. No. vaagmoder (-mor), Fær. vágsmóðir, Sw. dial. vågmod, varmor, f., *core of a boil*.

**virslin** [vərslin (vɪrslin)], sb. and adj., 1) sb., *poor, loose worsted; refuse of wool*. Wests. In Nm., De., L., esp. of *coarse wool; thick worsted*. II) adj., *feeble; languid; powerless, lacking cohesive power*, both of living creatures, esp. human beings, and of inanimate things; a puir [pør = 'poor'] v. t'ing; v. yarn, *poor, loose worsted*. Sa., Wests. — Judging from the ending -in [O.N. -ingr], the word is originally a substantive, and the adjectival use of it is secondary. The root-meaning, *something poor, wretched*? May be the same word as O.N. veslingr (vesalingr), m., *a poor wretch*, from vesall, vesæll, adj., *poor, wretched*. No. vesall, adj., a) *tiny, delicate, slender*, b) *frail, feeble*, vesling, m., *a small, feeble, and powerless person*. In Sw. dial. also with i: visäl, "wisäl", vissle, adj., *poor, wretched*. For inserted r after the main vowel, cf. e.g. skort, sb., from O.N. skaut, fjordin, sb., for \*fjodin, wirs = wiss = woss, sb., further "Kursena [ko'rːsəna] stura" as a rare parallel form to "Kusena stura", a place-

name in Y. (Y<sup>m</sup>), for which see kus, sb. Other derivations are possible (but not probable), such as No. værling, m., *wool from a lamb born in spring* (R.), No. bustelyng, brislyng, bysling, *a kind of heather* (coarse worsted is occas. compared with heather), or No. fisl, n., *thin, unsubstantial material*. But "værling" does not agree with the fairly wide-spread sense of the Shetl. word, *coarse wool*, and the form virslin (with s) would also present difficulties. With regard to the other words (beginning with b and f), b and f in a few cases alternate with v, when initial, in Shetl. Norn; but in spite of its wide-spread use on Wests., the middle and northern part of Mainland, virslin is noted down with initial v only.

**wirt** [(wi'rt) we'rt], sb., *infusion of malt, wort*. Sa., Wests. — O.N. virtr, n., Icel. virt, f. (B.H.), No. vyrter (vyrt, vørt), n., Eng. wort, sb.

\***virtin** [vɪrtin], adj.?, found only in the foll. expr.: "ye ha'e no got in de v. tru yet". Thus acc. to a statement from J.I. without explanation. Poss. association with verdi, virdi<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**vis** [vis, vis], vb., *to show out*, in the exprs. "v. awaa, v. fort". U<sup>n</sup>. [vis]. Also visj [visj]. U<sup>n</sup>. [vis] is noted down in Fe. in sense of *to try to get rid of (persons, animals, birds) by means of tricks, and esp. charms or spells*; gi'e him somet'in' to v. him awaa! to v. awaa de sparrows = to tell awaa de sparrows, *to chase away by means of a spell*. A form \*vistre [vistrə], in sense of *to show*, occurs in the riddle from Unst about the cow; see Introd., Fragments of Norn. — O.N. visa, vb., *to show, also to send, to compel one to take a certain road or go in a certain direction*. L.Sc. wiss(e), vb. a., *to direct, to lead,*

weise, vb. a., *to drive or turn away, or try to obtain by craft*. Shetl. vis springs from O.N. vísa as the initial v indicates, but has absorbed some of the meanings of L.Sc. "weise". — "shaw", L.Sc. form of Eng. show, vb., is now the common word in Shetl. vissi [vís(s)i, vízi], vb., *to aim at*, differs from vis, and has found its way into Shetl. from L.Sc. (Fr. viser).

**visek** [(vísək) visək], sb., *folk-song*, esp. *ancient ballad*. The word denotes the now obsolete ballads in Norn, in contrast to the more modern ones in English and Scottish. Though the local Shetl. folk-songs in Norn have long been extinct, the word is still known in Shetl., esp. in Fo. and N.I. — No. visa [\*vísá], f., *folk-song, ballad*; O.N. vísa, f., *verse, stanza*.

**wisgert, weese-gert** [wisgært, wízgært], sb., (*small*) *bundle of straw; circular band of straw* (Ai.), = wasgert. See wasgord, sb. The first part wis- is L.Sc. weese, sb., *bundle of straw, circular band of straw*, while was- in wasgert is Norn. -gert is O.N. garðr, m., *inter alia fence (yard), ring*.

**visk<sup>1</sup>** [vísk (vəsk)], **viski** [víski, vəski], sb., *a wisp, handful, small bundle, esp. of straw*, a v. o' gloy. N.: visk. Nm<sup>w.</sup>: viski. Also wiski [wəski]: Nm<sup>w.</sup>. — O.N. visk, f., No. visk, m., *wisp, tuft*. See viskal, sb.

**visk<sup>2</sup>** [vísk, vəsk], sb., *bad humour, capricious or surly state of mind*, orig. prob. a *toss with the head*. de coo set a v. atill (in) her, *the cow tossed her head in bad temper* (Fe.). he set a v. atill (in) him, *he took offence and would not say anything* (U<sup>n.</sup>). der 'r a v. in (atill) him, *he is in a bad temper*. N.I. U<sup>n.</sup>: [vísk] and [vəsk]. In Fe. and Y. is noted down the more common [vəsk]. — Cf. No. visk, n. and m.,

prop. a *jerk, grasp*, used in sense of *moment, short time*. The use of Shetl. visk presupposes a similar root-meaning *jerk, quick movement*, from which by transference: *hasty fit of humour or temper*.

**visk** [vísk], vb., *to move sideways, to come sidling up to one*; to come a) viskin, b) viskin anesell ['one-self']; to v. anesell. he visket [vískət] him ['himself'] op at my side; he cam' viskin him. Often of animals: *to come from the side, setting itself in a fighting posture*, e.g. a cow, a pig; to come viskin. U. — To be classed with visk<sup>2</sup>, sb. In divergent sense No. viska, vb., *to dare, venture*.

**viskal** [vískal], **viskel** [vískəl], sb., *small bundle, handful, esp. of straw*; a v. o' gloy. N.I. (U., Y<sup>h.</sup>). M. occas. (N.). U.: viskal, and (U<sup>n.</sup>) viskel. Y<sup>h.</sup>: viskal. N.: viskel. — Deriv. of O.N. visk, f., No. visk, m., *wisp, tuft*. See visk<sup>1</sup>, sb.

**visket** [vískət (vískət)], adj., in the expr. "ill-v.", *ill-tempered; malicious*. Y<sup>n.</sup>. — To be classed with visk<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**wisn, wissen** [wísən, wísən], vb., 1) *to wither, shrivel*. Also 2) *to starve*, esp. when exposed to severe cold. Occas. 3) as vb. a. in sense of *to plague, annoy, worry*; he wissend him (Du.) = he worried him. Pres. part. wisnin [wísnin]. — O.N. visna, vb., *to wither, to become dry, to shrivel*, Eng. (dial.) and L.Sc. wizen, wissen (wizen, wisen), vb.

**wisnin** [wísnin], sb., 1) *a withering, drying up*. 2) *a starving*, esp. from exposure to severe cold; I am ['have'] gotten a w., *I am starving with cold* (from waiting outside in the cold). Fe. From the prec. word.

**wisp<sup>1</sup>** [wəsp], sb., a) *something entangled, tangled cluster or lump*; b) *entanglement*. Esp. in the compd. pes-wisp (q.v.). Also wosp [wəsp]

and wusp [wosp]: peswosp, peswusp. — Possibly L.Sc.; but cf. No. vospa, f., *entanglement, esp. of thread* (R.). In its vowel sound the Shel. word may have been infl. by Eng. wisp, sb. See vispel, sb.

†wisp<sup>2</sup> [wisp, wesp, wəsp], sb., a *spiteful person*, a w. o' a body. Hardly Da. hveps, sb., *wasp*. As tusp, sb., means both *tuft, wisp*, and metaph. *spiteful person*, wisp may well be Eng. wisp, sb., No. visp, m., *small tassel, tuft*.

vispel [vispəl], sb., a) *something tangled, tangled lump*, b) *entanglement*; hit ['it'] is in a v., *it is in a tangle*. U<sup>wg.s.</sup> — To be classed with wisp<sup>1</sup>, sb., and derived from an older form with v: \*visp.

wiss [wəs], sb., *decoction*, see †woss, sb.

vissek<sup>1</sup> [visək], wissek<sup>1</sup> [wisək, wesək], sb., sea-term, tabu-name in fishermen's lang. for *the piece of wood which is nailed to the gunwale of a boat*, and over which the line is hauled, comm. called "hailin'keb", vatikeb. Y<sup>n</sup>. — Cf. poss. No. "vise" in "langvise", m., *overlapping edge on the sides of a vessel* (Aa.), and No. vising, f., *one of the boards, "skjervinger", in the boat, which are clinched to the keel* (R. Suppl.).

vissek<sup>2</sup> [visək], sb., a species of *reddish jelly-fish, medusa*. Du. — Poss. the same word as No. visa (short i), f., *flabby, withered-looking figure (person)*; R.

wissek<sup>3</sup> [wisək], wissert [wisərt], sb., tabu-name, sea-term for *cat*. Y<sup>h</sup>. See winsi, sb.

wissen, see wisn, vb.

wista [wəsta], sb., *unsheltered place* (N.I.), see wosta, sb.

vister [vistər], sb., in the expr. "ill v." (occas.: sad v.), a *slight oath, wish for something evil*, similar to "ill 'frift!" a *plague upon you*

(*him, etc.*)! *bad luck to you (him, etc.)!* U., Fe. Also a) (ill) *fister* [fistər]: Fe<sup>1</sup>, and b) (ill) *visterno*, *visterne* [vis'tərnə, vis'tərnə]: Fe<sup>w</sup>. More rarely with added mod. ending "ment": *fisterment* [fis'tərmənt]. Poss. from O.N. vist, f., a *stay*, from which have prob. also arisen the Norw. adjs. *illvisteleg, illvisten, illvistug, unnerving; snappish, mischievous, spiteful*.

wit [wit, wət], vb., a) *to keep to one's opinion, to insist*; b) *to express, utter*. shø wouldno w. [wət], *she would not insist upon anything else* (N.Roe). he witted [witəd] to me, *he uttered to me* (Fe.). — O.N. vita, Eng. dial. (and L.Sc.) wit, vb., *to know*.

witchie-klokk [wits'iklök, -klåk], sb., a species of *large beetle*; reported from Nm. as being the same kind of beetle which in N.I. is called hönkklokk (hondikklokk, hornkklokk) = *nasicornous beetle*; in other places as being the same as *tordivel* (U.), *dung-beetle*; thus in N. (acc. to J. Sp.). See klokk<sup>1</sup>, sb. — "witchie-klokk kokkeluri", *ox-eye daisy*; see kokkeluri, sb.

vitj [vits], vb., 1) *to visit*; he's been vitjin [vitsjn] at sicc a place (Fe.). N.I., Wests. 2) in a special sense: *to go from house to house gathering news or gossip*, in the expr. "to geng vitjin" or "to geng vitjin about" (*to go from house to house*), = to geng husamilla. N.I. — O.N. vitja, vb., *to visit*.

vitsfer (vitjfer) [vøtsfær, vitsfær, vøtsfær], sb., in the expr. "for a v.", (*made*) *for a short time, temporarily, loosely*; thus Fe. [vøtsfær]. From Y<sup>h</sup>. is reported [vøtsfær, vitsfær] and witsfer [wøtsfær] in sense of *something that lasts only a very short time, a thing of poor quality, of little value*; hit ['it'] was only a v., w. — \*vitsferð? a *visiting excursion*

or something that does not last longer than a visiting excursion? O.N. vit, n., inter alia a visiting, looking up, vitja, vb., to visit, call on, = Shetl. vitj [vits], the last of which may have influenced the forms of pronunciation [vitsfe<sup>ər</sup>, vøtsfēr]. For the metaphorical use of the word cf. the syn. vat(s)fer, sb. Or might vitsfer merely be an alteration of vatsfer?

**vittiband**, see vattaband.

†**witter** [wītər], vb., to inform (one of something); I'll w. her how to dø ['do'] it (U.). — O.N. vitra, No. vitra, L.Sc. witter, vb., id.

\***viväind**, vb., to turn round, found only in a single expr. (tabu-expr. in fishermen's lang.). U<sup>wg</sup>. See under väind, vb.

**vivda** [vivda (vevda)], sb., wind-dried meat, esp. mutton (or beef), which has been hung up unsalted in a stone hut, skjo, with small slits in the walls, and has been dried by the draught. The custom of wind-drying meat became antiquated in the course of the nineteenth century (fish is still wind-dried), but the word vivda is still known in various places. Noted down esp. in N.Sh. (N.I.) and on Wests. Edm. has a doublet form vifda. The stone huts (see skjo, sb.) were commonly built near the shore, so that the unsalted meat hung up got a slight sprinkling from the surf through the slits in the walls. Prob. an orig. \*vøðvakjöt, n., meat containing muscles, with later dropped second part of compd. O.N. vøðvi, m., muscle. With the Shetl. form vivda (with metathesis of d (ð) and v) cf. No. vovde = vodve, m., muscle. Í is fairly freq. developed from orig. ø; cf. e.g. virr, sb., from "vørr". Dropping of the second part of compd. has taken place in several words in Shetl. Norn; cf. e.g. almark, sb.

**vivdet** [vivdət], adj., wind-dried,

of meat; also of fish: dried, sourish (U.). By transference also of other things, such as bland (whey mixed with water); sourish, sour; de bland is v. (N.). Deriv. of vivda, sb.

**vjalsket**, see valsket, adj.

**vjand**, see vand, sb.

**vjavless**, see vavlet, adj.

**vjeda**, sb., wetness, water, see veda, sb.

**vjedek**, sb., a ditch (for draining off water), brook, etc., see vedek<sup>2</sup>, sb.

**vjog**, vb., of fish: to turn sourish (or half-rotten); see vog<sup>3</sup>, vb.

**vjoget** (vjåget), adj., sourish or half-rotten, of fish; see voget, adj.

**vjolin**, vjolism, adj., see volin, volism, adj.

**vo** [vō], sb., a bay, creek, freq. somewhat more indented than a wik. comm. Also comm. in place-names, names of bays, esp. as the second part, i.e., the second word, that forms the name, e.g. Basta vo (Y<sup>n-ø</sup>); Burra vo (Y<sup>s</sup>, N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>): \*borgar vágr; Dale's vo (De<sup>e</sup>, Ti<sup>e</sup>): \*dals vágr; Duri vo (L.); Ed [ed] vo (Ai.): \*eiðs vágr; Grøtin [grøtin] vo (St<sup>w</sup>, between St. and W.): \*grýtings vágr; Hamna vo (Y<sup>s</sup>, Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>, Papa St.): \*hafnar vágr, a bay serving as harbour; Røniss vo (Nm<sup>w</sup>): \*hrauns vágr, see røni, sb.; Sullom vo (Nm<sup>s</sup>): \*sólheima vágr (after the village Sullom = \*sólheimar, the sun-lit homestead). Several of the names of bays, ending in vo, are also names of villages, and are then pronounced and written as a compd., e.g. Bastavo, Burravo, Hamnavo. In these cases the o-sound in vo is commonly abbr.: [bas'tavo', bor'avo', ham'navo']. More rarely compounded as a place-name or as the first part of a compd. Uncompounded as the name of a village: Vo (De<sup>w</sup>, Du<sup>e</sup>): \*i vági. As the first part of compd., e.g. Voboit(t)en (Skaw, U<sup>n</sup>): \*vågbotn, O.N. vágbotn, m., see

\*botn, sb. As the first part in place-names the word is found esp. in the form vog [vɔg], in which original final g has been preserved, and in some cases the pronunc. has changed to k (before st): Vog Minn [vɔg min] (inlet to Gunnister vo, Nm<sup>w.</sup>): \*vágminni (mynni), "*bay-mouth*", and Vog Skerri [vɔg skæri] (Gunnister vo, Nm<sup>w.</sup>), skerry: \*vágsker. Vogster [vɔkstær] (De<sup>w.</sup>, Conn.), name of village, contracted form of "Vogseter": \*vág-setr; see \*seter<sup>1</sup>, sb. In a couple of names is found the form wa, viz. in the name of the village Skallowa [skal·ôwa], older Skollowa [skál·ôwa] for \*Skolawa, a village on the west side of Mainland, opposite Lerwick, now incorrectly written "Salloway": \*skálavágr (O.N. skáli, m., *room, hall, house*), as well as the name of a village and parish: "Was" [wāz] (Wests., M.), incorrectly written "Walls", as ll is mute in the combination "all" in Scottish dial., and therefore placed promiscuously and incorrectly after long a. Was is an orig. "vágar", pl., *the bays*, which is proved by the name in a charter of 1509 (Medalbæ a Sandnese), D.N. VI, being written "i voghum" [orig. \*i vágum, dat. pl.]. In a deed of partition by Hans Sigurdsson of the parish of Tingvalda (Tingwall, M., Shetland), dated 11 Sept. 1490, Bergen (D.N. VIII no. 426), the designation "voga fiordwngth" [orig. \*vága fjórðungr] is used for Was, which (in conjunction with the name "Maweds otting" for Nm.) proves partly that the islands were formerly divided into quarters and eighths, partly that Was, \*Vágar, comprised a much greater territory than at the present time, viz. the so-called "West-side". Orig. "Vágar" no doubt especially denoted the bays indenting the coast on the south between Sand-

sting and the present Was. With Shetl. Was cf. "Walls" among the Orkneys, "Vágaland" in Orkneyinga Saga, and the isle of "Vágar" (Vágoy) among the Færoe Islands. wa [wā, wə] is the Ork. form (in place-names only) for Shetl. vo. — O.N. vágr, m., *creek, bay*.

**wod** [wōd], sb., *shoal of fish in the surface of the water*, esp. a *shoal of very small fish*, a w. o' fish, o' sil(l)eks (*very small coat-fish*). U., Wests. In Wests. also with dropped initial w: od [ōd], a od o' sil(l)eks. In U. an anglicised form "wade" [wēd], a w. o' fish. — \*vað, n., or more prob. \*vaða, f. Fær. vað [væa], n., *shoal of fish*, sildavað; rare (more commonly "torva", f.). Icel. vaða, f., No. voda, f., Sw. dial. vâda, f., *shoal of fish (in the edge of the water)*.

**vodel** [vådøl], sb., = vadel, sb. F. I.

**wodek, woddek** [wōdæk], sb., a *riddle*. S.Sh. From \*gwodek, by dropping of initial g. See godek, sb.

**vog<sup>1</sup>** [vɔg, vōg, vɔg], vb., *to dare, venture, to venture to go from one place to another*; noted down esp. in the exprs. "to v. ut, to v. anesell ['oneself'] ut". I canno v. me ut wi' dis kind o' wadder, *I dare not go out in such weather*; he canno v. him ['himself'] ut. U<sup>n</sup>. he couldno v. him aff o' de fire, *he dared not leave the hearth*, of a frail person, susceptible to cold (Y<sup>n.</sup>); no a boat could ha'e voget [vɔgət] ut to Estraminni, *no boat could have ventured out to Estraminni in the rough sea* (Y<sup>n.</sup>). U. (U<sup>n.</sup>): [(vɔg) vōg, vɔg]. Y<sup>n.</sup>: [vɔg (vōg)]. — O.N. (not orig.) vága, vb., *to dare, venture*; No. vaaga, Sw. vâga, Germ. wagen, vb.

**vog<sup>2</sup>** [vɔg (vōg)], vb., *to stay long in one place, to be out very late*, esp. of boats, boats' crews, out



at fishing: to remain in one and the same place, fishing-ground, after the other boats have sailed home; to lie vogin; to lie vogin ut late. U<sup>wg</sup>. — Is a special Shetl. development of meaning from O.N. vaka, vb., to be awake. In proper sense to be awake, the form wak [wāk] (a comb. of O.N. "vaka" and Eng. wake, vb.) is now used in Shetl. In the same sense as vog is now occas. used hanvag, vb. (q.v.), an old \*andvaka.

**vog<sup>3</sup>** [vög], vb., to be in a state of decomposition, to be half-spoiled, half-rotten, noted down esp. of bait which has been kept too long; de bait is vogin. Fo. In Papa St. is noted down a form vjog [vjög, vjög] in sense of to become sour, of fish. — vog prob. from an older \*bog with the fairly unfreq. change b > v, when initial, before a vowel. Cf. boga and voga<sup>1</sup>, sbs., a state of decomposition, a decomposed or crushed mass. No. bokna, vb. n., to become half-dry, Sw. dial. bokna, vb. n., to grow musty, to become half-rotten or spoiled. No. boka (R.) and bøkja (Aa.), vb. a., to dry a little, to make half-dry. Shetl. vog (\*bog) is developed from the form \*boka, vb. a. See voget, adj.

**voga<sup>1</sup>** [voga, vöga, vöga], sb., state of decomposition, decomposed or crushed mass, in the expr. "i' (in) v.", crushed into small pieces; to lay (lie) i' v. Wests. N.I.? — Is the same word as boga, sb., q.v. Cf. vog<sup>3</sup>, vb., and voget, adj.

**\*voga<sup>2</sup>** [vöga], sb., week, recorded only in Foula in the exprs.: a) "santa v. ook [sa'nta vöga uk]", the first week in June, prop. the holy week, with tautological addition of L.Sc. ook, sb., week, after voga had become obsolete, and b) a) dea (day-a) dumbvidla voga [dæa domb'vid'la vöga], Passion-week (the week before Easter), O.N. dymbildagavika,

with inversion of the words "dymbil" and "daga" in Shetl. Norn, ð) "pasa" v. [pæsa, pæsa vöga], Easter-week (L.Sc. pase, pays, etc., Easter: Jam.). The two last-mentioned names of weeks occur in a now obsolete proverb, appl. to the weather: the weather of Passion-week will be the weather of Easter-week; see Introd., Fragments of Norn. — O.N. vika, f., week. The change from i to o in voga may be due partly to the initial v, partly to the vowel-adjusting infl. of the old, occas. fossilized, inflectional endings (now comm. obs. in Shetl.) -u, -o, of feminines in -a. O.N. viku: accus., gen., dat. Both the above changes may have occasioned an adjustment of vowel otherwise not common in Shetl. Norn.

**vogerous** [vö'gærös], adj., brisk, active, strong. U<sup>wg</sup>. — Deriv. of an old \*vagr- in sense of alert, brisk. Cf. O.N. vakr (rad. r), adj., alert, fearless, and vakrligr, adj., alert, active, lively, No. vakra, vb., to wake, refresh, vakrug, adj., fresh, wide awake (Aa.).

**vogeskari** [vö'gæska'rf], vög'æska'rf], **vogiskarf** [vog'iska'rf], sb., a species of a very thin flounder, longish in shape, the flesh having a glassy appearance. Sa°. (Snariness): vogeskari. Papa St.: vogiskarf. Reported from Papa as being a kind of sole (pleuronectes solea). — \*våg-skarf(r). The first part is \*vog, now with dropped final g: vo, sb., bay, creek. For the second part, skarf, see under mongeskari, sb., another name for the same kind of flounder. Cf. a) Icel. vogmeri, f., a kind of halibut, longish and thin in shape (B.H.), b) No. vaagmerr, f., a kind of halibut (R.), = sylkveita, = c) Sw. vogmar.

**voget**, adj., noted down only in the form vjoget (vjäget) [vjögæt, vjägæt]: a) somewhat sour, half-sour,

of fish; Papa St., Wests. [vjögæt]. b) *half-rotten, spoiled*, of fish. Easts. occas. (Lunn., Wh.) [vjägæt]. — To be classed with vog<sup>3</sup>, vb., and prob. replaces \*boget, \*bjoget, in the same way as the allied voga, sb., replaces boga, sb., q.v. Cf. No. boken, adj., *slightly dry, half-dry*, esp. of meat and fish (Aa.), and Sw. dial. boken, adj., *soft, musty, half-spoiled, half-rotten or beginning to rot*, of fruit and victuals. vjoget coincides in meaning with the Sw. word in sense b.

**voker, vokker** [vøkær], adj., *in good condition, well-fed and healthy*, of animals, esp. ponies and sheep; a v. baess ['beast']. U<sup>n</sup>. — Fær. vakur, No. and Da. vakker, adj., in Fær. and No. of appearance: *handsome, good-looking*, in Da. esp. *pleasant, amiable, obliging*.

**vokonnin** [võ'kõn'in, vokõn'in], sb., tabu-name, sea-term, for *mouse*. Fe. No doubt a corruption of bohonnin, sb., q.v.

**voksen** [våksøn, vøksøn], **vuksen** [voksøn], adj., *grown-up, of a certain growth or physical form*, esp. in the compd. "ill-v."; q.v. Conn. O.N. vaxinn, perf. part. of vaxa, vb., *to grow, increase*.

**vokster** [vøkstær], **vukster** [vøkstær], sb., 1) *growth, thriving*; du 's gotten a v. upo dee, *you have grown or thriven well* (esp. in address to an animal); guid ['good'] in v., *that is growing or thriving well*, of persons and animals (Fo.); a puir ['poor'] v. Wests. Fo.: [vøkstær]. Ai.: [vøkstær] and [vøkstær]. More commonly: [vøkstær]. In N.I. is used a form vikster [vøkstær, vikstær]: der 'r a v. upon him, *he is growing rapidly, is thriving extremely well* (U<sup>n</sup>.: vøkstær, vikstær); he 's gotten a v. upon him (Y<sup>n</sup>.: vikstær). he 's gotten de v., *he grows faster than boys usually do* (U<sup>n</sup>.); also said of young

animals. In slight swearing vikster is occas. used in the expr. "ill v.", said esp. to or about a stubborn animal; ill v. to (till) dee! ill v. till him, her! (U<sup>n</sup>.), prop. *may you (he, she, it) thrive ill!* 2) *physical form, (right) shape*; he (shø) has nedder vand or ['nor'] v., *he (she) is ill-shaped and clumsy*, prop. *has neither right shape nor physical form*. Wests.: [vøkstær (vøkstær)]. Also of garments: de jacket has nedder vand or v. Wests. The words vokster and vand are quite syn. in these exprs. 3) *deportment, (right) mode of bearing oneself*; esp. *distinguished or manly deportment*; he cam' in wi' a v. Noted down in this sense in the forms vukster and vekster [vækstær]; not common; actual locality uncertain; Wests.? 4) a) *enterprise, energy*; b) *speed, hurry, haste*. Fo.: vikster [vikstær]. Often with combining of senses a and b. dere wer' a v. on him (her). "shø kledd [klæd] her (hersell) wi' a v.", *she dressed herself quickly* (Fo.). In Fo. the word has been split into two diff. forms with diff. meanings. The senses given under 4 no doubt spring from a root-meaning *increase, augmentation; strengthening*. — O.N. vøxtr, m., a) *increase, augmentation*, b) *growth; physical form; size; stature*, c) *state, condition*, etc.

**vol** [völ], sb., *piece of wood, stick, post*. Fo. — O.N. vølr, m., *a round stick*. See veggwöl, sb.

**vol** [völ, vø<sup>3</sup>], vb., *to howl, wail*; esp. of the cat: *to wail, mew*; de cat vols. N.I. (U., Y.). Occas. vjöl [vjöl, vjø<sup>3</sup>] beside vol; thus in Y<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. vála, vb., *to wail*.

**voler** [vølar, vø<sup>3</sup>lar], sb., tabu-word in fishermen's lang. for *cat*. U. — Prop. *the mewer*. \*vålari, m., *a wailer*. From vol, vb.

**wolga** [wólga], **wilga** [wølga,

welga], sb., *tether, together with swivel, swill, and tether-peg*; rink upo dy w.! gird upo dy w.! in address to the cow: *make a start and try to tear up the tether-peg!* Conn. — Partly also wolka [wó'lka], wilka [wə'lka, we'lka]: Conn. — A metaphor. Prop. *gallows*, O.N. galgi, Icel. and Fær. gálgi, m. (accus., gen., dat.: galga, gálga). wolga represents older \*gwolga by dropping of initial g. \*gwolga from \*golga [\*gálga > \*gálga] by diphthongization of o to uo, wo. Cf. the foll. words beginning with wol-. "Wolga" is found in Conn. as a place-name, name of a gallows-hill; see under \*golga, sb.

**wolhard** [wól'hɑrd], **willhard** [wól'hɑrd, we'l'hɑrd], sb., sea-term, tabu-word in fishermen's lang. for *sea-bottom*, esp. *fishing-ground*. Fo. Also with the second part unstressed: willar, willær [(wəlær) we'lær]: Fo. de w. was a' ['all'] brimbortend, *the fishing-ground was quite stripped of fish*; see \*brimbortend and boren, adjs. — Prop. no doubt an adj.: \*olhard, from O.N. allharðr, *very hard*. "hinn allharði", *the very hard one*, would be a fitting periphrasis for *sea-bottom, fishing-ground*. hardi [\*hinn harði, *the hard one*] is found uncompounded in the same sense as wolhard; see hardi, sb. For the development of the first part all- through ol- (No. aal- from all-) to wol- (will-) see under \*wolmen and wolmø, sbs.

**volin** [(vōlin) vō³lin], **volisom** [vō³lisóm, vō³lisóm], **volsom** [vō³l-sóm], adj., *insipid; stale; nauseous; too fresh*, of taste, e.g. appl. to fish which has not been sufficiently salted or has not yet become sourish (dowd fish). Nm<sup>w</sup>. Also of liquid, a lukewarm, insipid beverage; thus in Y. (Y<sup>h</sup>). a v. taste. Nm<sup>w</sup>.: volin and volisom [vō³lisóm]. Y.: volsom,

volisom. Also vjolin [vjō³lin] and vjolisom [vjō³lisóm]: Y<sup>h</sup>. — \*valinn and \*valsamr. Cf. No. val (R.), valg (Aa.) and valgjen (R.), adj., *tasteless; nauseous; insufficiently salted* (Aa.: valg), acc. to R. esp. a) *unsavoury owing to tepidity or lack of spices*, b) *flat, stale*, of beverages. Icel. válgr, volgr, adj., *lukewarm*. volin differs from valin, adj., q.v.

**wolki** [wó'lki], sb., *the auk*, alca. Also wilki [wə'lki (we'lki)]; fairly comm. Other forms are a) wolkek [wó'lkək], wilkek [wə'lkək], b) wolek [wólək], willek [wələk], c) wolken [wó'lken], wilken [wəl'ken]. The two forms ending in -en (given under c) are rare, and noted down in U<sup>n</sup>. — O.N. alka, f., *the auk*. Icel. and Fær. álka [Fær. á'lka], No. alka, and in Li. (R.): aalka. The Shetl. forms beginning with wo (wi) spring from an older \*olk- from \*álka [\*á'lka], and have arisen by diphthongization of o to uo, wo. The ending -(e)n in wolken (wilken) must be the suffixed def. art. -n in a fossilized state: \*álka-n, O.N. alkan. Cf. tjoga<sup>3</sup>, sb.

**wollend** [wólənd, wólənt], sb., *æsofagus, gullet*, = wällend and willend. Conn. and other places. O.N. vélendi, n., id.

\***wolmen** [wólmen], \***wolemen** [wól'əmen], sb., *a common*. Also \*wilmen [wəlmen], \*willemen [wəl'əmen]. Now only as a place-name, prop. name of common pastures; but some of the places (formerly home-field pastures) are now arable land. Elderly people in the places concerned, however, remember (remembered) that the pieces of arable land which are now called Wolmen, etc., were formerly common pastures. Exx.: de Wolmen (Aid, Conn.; Papa St.), now arable land. de Wolmens, pl. (Fo.). Wolemen's brunt (Shanner-

wick, Du.), a hill. "brunt" here prob. alludes to the burning off of the surface soil. de Wolmeni [wól'meni', wəl'meni']. "Wolamena [wól'amena', wəl'amena'] scattald" (Y<sup>s-w.</sup>, near Erisdale), hill-pasture, in a written list of 1667 concerning boundary-marks in the out-field in the Isle of Yell, called "Hollmennis hoga". In a written list of 1731 concerning boundary-marks in the out-field in the Isle of Unst is mentioned "Wolmemning" or "Houlmamenga" as a hill-pasture in the south-western part of the isle (between Snabrough and Lund). — O.N. almenningr, m., a common, No. aalmenning, m. wolmen is developed from \*olmen, \*olmenn, abbr. of an older \*olmennin. wo- (wi-), by diphthongization of o (o > uo > wo), developed from á [ǫ]. With ol-, wol- cf. Fær. ál- [ǫl] for al- in álmenningur [ǫl'meniŋ'gór], and No. aal- in aalmenning. "\*Hollmennis hoga" is an older \*Olmennis hoga, O.N. almenningr hagi (accus. gen. dat.: hoga). The form "Houlmamenga" is due to corruption, and is poss. written in error for \*Houlmanenga or \*Houlmenenga. See Shetl. Stedn. pp. 73—74. Cf. \*olmark (with a special sense almark), sb.

**wolmø, wilmø** [(wól'mø') wəl'mø', wəlmø (wəl'mø)], sb., a) large assembly of people, gathered crowd; b) large crowd of any creatures, inter alia of fairies, gnomes (Fe.); c) with development of meaning: great number of collected things (U<sup>mo</sup>). Fe., U<sup>mo</sup>. Also with the second part unstressed: wolmi, wilmi [(wólmi) wəlmi]. U<sup>mo</sup>. — wo-, wi-, by diphthongization (o > uo > wo) from older o: \*olmø. O.N. almúgi and almúgr, m., the common people, No. aalmuge, m. The development of the first part of the Shetl. word is as follows: \*al- >

\*ál- (aal-) > \*ǫl- > \*ol- > \*uol- > wol- > wil-.

**wolsben (wilsben)** [wól'sben, wəlsben], sb., *vertebra of the neck*; see hwolsben, sb., and \*hols, sb.

**volsom, volisom**, see volin, adj.

**womb-tallen, wumb-tallen** [womb'tal'ən], sb., *tallowy membrane of the stomach of an animal*. Fo. — The first part springs more prop. from O.N. vǫmb, f., *stomach*, than from Eng. womb, sb.

**vomd** [võmd (võmd), vø³md, vòmd, vòm] and **vomin** [võmin (vø³min)], adj., a) *sourish*, of fish; v. fish. Y<sup>b</sup>: [vø³md]; U<sup>n</sup>: [võmd] and [vòm]. Papa Stour (prop. Lunn.?): [võmin]. b) *sour*, also *half-rotten*, in a state between sour and rotten, of fish. N.: [(võmd) vòm], *half-rotten*, in a state of decomposition. Fe.: [vòm], *half-rotten* (in sense of *sourish*, the word valen is used in Fe.). In other places vomd [võmd (vø³md), vòm] and vomin (U.?) in sense of *sour*; v. fish. The form vomd is much more common than vomin. In U. (U<sup>n</sup>.) are also noted down the forms vòm [vø³md] and vòm [vø³md] in sense of *sour*, esp. of smell; v. fish. — \*vámðr and \*váminn. Cf. No. vaamen, adj., *flat, stale* (R., Suppl.), and "væmen", adj., *nauseous, insipid* (R.), lcel. væminn, adj., *nauseous*, also *disgusting*, from \*vám-; O.N. váma, f., *nausea*. [vòm] may be a \*vòmðr. vòm, vòm, seem to presuppose a \*væmðr = \*væminn, formed by i-mutation from \*vòm-.

**vomm** [võm], sb., *injury inflicted upon a person by hypnotizing influence or magic power*; to kast a v. ower ane. Esh., Nm<sup>w</sup>. — \*vamm. See the more common forms vam and vamm.

**womon** [wõ'mõn], sb., *indistinct sight of something through haze or mist*, reported from U. in the

expr. "to ha'e de w. o' de land", *to see the land indistinctly through haze or mist*, prop. no doubt to *have a slight feeling, or sensation, of land*. An orig. \*ámunnr? This might mean *a feeling*, and hence *suggestion or slight sensation*. For the probable etymology of the word see under umond, sb.

†wong, sb., *a piece of pasture for a cow*. Barclay: wōng. — O.N. vangr, m., *a green, a grass-grown piece of land*, Sw. dial. vång, m., *fenced-in piece of home-field*. Eng. dial. wong, sb., *low-lying land, meadow*.

vonk, sb., see vunk, sb.

vor [vör, vōr], sb., 1) *spring*; now rare in this orig. sense as the name for the season of the year. 2) comm.: *digging of the soil in spring*, = O.N. várvinna, f. to winn de v., *to prepare the soil in spring (by spade)*. In Orkney vor is more common in its orig. sense, *spring*, than in Shetland. — O.N. vár, n., *spring*, várvinna (várorka, -yrkja, varönn), f., No. vaaronn and vaarvinna, f., Fær. várvinna and váring, f., *preparing of the soil in spring*. vor, in sense 2, has prob. arisen by dropping of the second part of compd., such as "önn" or "vinna".

\*vord [vörd (vōrd)], sb., *mountain-top; large, prominent hill*, prop. and orig. of heights with cairns from which outlook was kept in former times. Now only, as a place-name, e.g. Husavord [hū"savörd]: \*húsa-varða or -varði, also named Husenvord [hū"sənvörd]: \*húsanna-varða (-varði), older name for "de Wart o' Norwick" (U<sup>n</sup>). Fuglavord [fog:lavörd] (W.). de Vordis [vördis], two hills with ruins of old cairns or watch-towers (Fe.); the fishing-ground "de Vordins [vördins]" (Fe.) is named after these hills, which are used as

landmarks. As the first element the word is found in "de Vordeld [vördeld, vōrdjæld]" (U<sup>s</sup>. and Fe.), two hills with ruins of old watch-towers; prob. O.N. varðhald, n., *watch*. Vordeld is now commonly called "Vord [vörd] hill" by misunderstanding of the second part of compd. The form vard [vard], e.g. in Vardibregg [var:dibreg] (Nm.), is rare: \*varða-brekka. Most common are the forms vird (virda, virdek, vird) [virda, virdæk, vird, verd (vōrd-)] and wart [wa'rt], which, however (except virdek), are found only in place-names. For the forms with í see further under virddek, sb. wart is found as the name of some of the best known, high hills, e.g.: de Wart o' Bressey (Br.), o' Bruland (W.), o' Klett (Wh.), o' Otterswick (Y.), o' Scousburgh (Du.); Vis(e)ter [vistər] Wart (Sandwick, Du<sup>n</sup>), de Berriwart o' Skaw (U<sup>n</sup>): \*berg-varði (-varða). — O.N. varði, m., and varða, f., *heap of stones as a mark, cairn*, e.g. *on a mountain-top*. o in vord is developed regularly from a; cf. e.g. gord from "garðr". vird-most prob. springs from a "vōrðu", accus., gen., and dat. of "varða"; cf. e.g. virr, sb., from "vōrr", virda, sb., from "vōrði". vordins, pl., is most prob. a \*varðarnir, def. masc. pl., with later added Eng. pl. -s. virdins, pl., is most prob. a \*vōrðurnar, def. fem. pl. The form wart is due to the infl. of Eng. ward, sb.

vord [vörd, vōrd], vb., in the expr. "to v. anesell ['oneself']", *to move about feebly and wearily*; noted down esp. in negative or doubting exprs. such as: "I canno v. me ut", *I cannot go out owing to feeble health*; he canno v. him ut; he was hardly able to v. him ut. de sheep could hardly v. dem, *the sheep were hardly able to walk or move*, e.g. in rough weather. U<sup>n</sup>. — May represent \*ford with a change (other-

wise not common) of initial *f* to *v*, and be O.N. *forða*, vb., *to move*, etc. *v* in *vord* may have been developed through infl. of the more common *vog*, vb., in exprs. such as: "I canno *vog* me ut", which in meaning now partly coincides with "I canno *vord* me ut"; see *vog*<sup>1</sup>, vb.

**vorden, vordin** [vórdən, vórdin] and **vurden** [vordən, vördən], adj., of a certain form or kind, in a certain state; conditioned; as the second part of compd. only; see further \**langvorden*, *vanvordin*, adjs. Prop. perf. part., *become*, \**vorðinn*, \**vurðinn*, O.N. *orðinn*, of *verða*, vb., *to become*.

**worin** [wōrin, wōrin], sb., fisherman's tabu-name for *seal*. Fo. Represents \**hworin* from *horin*, sb. Prop. *the hairy one*. See *horin*, sb.

**worl** [wōr<sup>ə</sup>l], vb., *to grumble, fret; to whimper from discontent*, esp. of children; to *w.* and greet (*cry*), *pjurl* and *w.* (see *pjurl*, *pjorl*, vbs.); to *w.* i' de *wosta* (see *wosta*, sb.). Also comm. *wirl* [(wīr<sup>ə</sup>l) wēr<sup>ə</sup>l, wēr<sup>ə</sup>l]. Pres. part.: *worlin* [wōrlin], *wirlin* [(wīrlin), wērlin, wērlin]. N.I. — Is no doubt a parallel form to *url*<sup>1</sup>, vb., in the same or in a similar sense. *pjurl* and *url* = *pjurl* and *worl*. For the relation between the forms *url* and *worl* compare e.g. that between *ur*<sup>1</sup>, vb., and the syn. *worr*, vb. Note also, however, L.Sc. *wirr*, vb., a) *to growl, grumble*, b) *to fret, whimper*.

**worlek** [wōrlək], sb., *a piece of a broken oar*. Also *wirlek* [wōrlək]. Fe<sup>w</sup>. (L., W.). — Dim. form. Prop. *a small oar*. A later l-derivative from a \**wor*, sb., *an oar*, O.N. *ár*, f. Cf. *worrikel*, *worrikin*, sb. For the form *wor*, see under *worrikin*, sb.

**worli** [wōrli], sb., *an opening in the base of a stone wall, through*

*which a burn runs*. Also *wirli* [wōrli]. Fairly comm. Occas. by misunderstanding connected with Eng. "whirl", and accepted as *an eddy in a burn*. — Prop. *an opening in the base of a fence or wall, through which a stream runs*, O.N. \**árhlið*, n. *worli* is developed from *orli* [ōrli (ōrli, orli)], a form still found in Nm., and partly in Conn.; see *orli*, sb.

**wormø** [vōrmø], sb., *great weariness, exhaustion, owing to the labour of preparing the soil in spring (by digging with the spade)*; de *v.* is *wearin'* aff o' me nu. U<sup>m, n</sup>. — \**vármœði*, f., "*spring weariness*". For the first part see *vor*, sb. The second part is O.N. *mœði*, f., *weariness, exhaustion*.

**vorous** [vōrøs], adj., of a fishing-ground: *not frequented for some time*. Fe. See *uvorous*, adj. *vorous* has arisen owing to dropping of the negative *u-*, which had become unaccented.

**worr** [wōr(r)], vb., *to move, stir, to walk very slowly*, esp. in negative and doubting exprs. such as: de *crætur'* (sheep) couldno *w.*, could hardly *w.*, *the animal (sheep) could not stir*. Also *wirr* [wōr(r)]. U<sup>n</sup>. — Hardly the same word as the syn. *vord*, vb. (also characteristic of U<sup>n</sup>), of which a derivation from O.N. *forða*, vb., has been attempted. But there is no example of a change *f* > *w* when initial. As *wo* (wi) in several words has been developed by diphthongization from an older *o*, *worr* may represent \**orr* and be classed with No. *arra*, vb., *to walk with difficulty* (Aa.). Cf. *ar* and *ur*<sup>1</sup>, vbs.

**worrikel**, see *worrikin*, sb.

**worrikin** [wōr'ikín], sb., *a broken oar*. U<sup>n, bu</sup>. A form *worrikel*, *wirrikel* [(wōr'ikəl) wēr'ikəl] is noted down in U. as fishermen's

tabu-name and sea-term for *oar*; "wooden wirrikels". — Derivatives with double ending: a) the dim. ending -ik, b) -in and -el, from a \*worr [\*wōr], arisen by vowel shortening from a \*wor [\*wōr], sb., *oar*, O.N. ár, f. Not formed from Eng. *oar*, sb. wo (wi) in several Shetl. Norn words, both initially and finally, has arisen by diphthongization of o, developed from O.N. á. A dim. form worlek (wirlek) [wōrlək (wōrlək)] (q.v.) is noted down in Fe<sup>w</sup>. in sense of *piece of a broken oar*.

\*wos, \*wus [wos], sb., *rocky ridge*; see us<sup>1</sup>, sb.

wosp, see wisp<sup>1</sup>, sb.

†woss [wōs], sb., *juice; lye, water in which something is boiled*, esp.: a) *decoction of heather* (Nm<sup>s</sup>.); b) *decoction of the root of tormentil*, used partly for tanning, esp. of nets (fishing-nets), partly for dyeing; see osi, sb.; c) *water in which edible roots, potatoes, or turnips have been boiled*; d) *barley-soup* (N.I., Sa., Wests.); e) *decoction of hay* (N.); f) *fish-soup* (Sa., Wests., Du.); g) *saliva* (Du.); to swallow de w. o' de mooth. — The form wiss [wəs (wes)] is now more comm. than woss. [wes]: N. and several places. [wəs]: comm. In Fo. is noted down an old form osi [osi] beside woss (wiss), with special meaning *decoction of the root of tormentil*. — O.Da. and Da. dial. (Jut.) os, c., *sap*. L.Sc. wuss, sb., *juice* (Jam.), A.S. wos, wose. For meaning b cf. Eng. ouse, ooze, sb., *tanning-liquor*. The form osi is more orig. in Shetl. than woss, wiss, in which initial w must be due to infl. of L.Sc. wuss, if the Shetl. word be not merely the L.Sc. word. Where o in Shetl. is developed to wo (wi), the root-vowel as a rule has been á.

wosta [wōsta], wista [wēsta], wostu [wōstū, wōstu (wāstu)], sb.,

*an unsheltered place, esp. a place in the out-field where there is no shelter for the cattle or a piece of field where the corn or grass is ruined by hard weather*. N.I. The forms ending in a: wosta, wista, are peculiar to U.; the forms in u [wōstū, wōstu (wāstu)] are noted down in Y., and esp. Fe. to stand or lie upo (on) de w., ut upo de w. (i' de w.), *to be (stand, lie) without shelter, exposed to rain and cold*; to worl (wirl) i' de wosta (wista); de breer (*the sprouting seed*) or girs ['grass] was haterd black (*ruined and blackened by rough weather*) i' de wosta (wista). In Fe. also wosti, wisti [(wōsti) wēsti]. — Prob. an old \*vasta, f., accus., gen., dat.: \*vøstu, the same word as (or cognate with) O.H.G. waste, Eng. waste, sb. Cf. regen-vista, -wista, -wosta, sb.

wrang [wraŋ], vb., *to distort, wring*, noted down esp. in the expr. "wraŋin' weet ['wet']", *wringing wet* (Y.). Is L.Sc. in form. wrang, vb., = Eng. wrong, vb., but in meaning it is O.N. rengja, vb., *to distort, wring*, No. rengja.

wufl [wof<sup>ə</sup>l], vb., *to walk with a heavy gait*, e.g. in wading through snow or mire; to geng wuflin [woflɪn] t'rough snaw, in a mire. Impf. and perf. part.: wuflfeld [wof<sup>ə</sup>feld]. Conn. Also wofl [wof<sup>ə</sup>l], to geng woflin [woflɪn]: Conn. — \*vafla from \*vapla? No. vafsa and vapsa, vb., *to walk heavily and unsteadily*, etc. (R.), from "'vapsa" (O.N. vappa, vb., *to waddle*), may be compared. A \*vabla from \*vabba (No. vabba), vb., might also be suggested; see walber, vb.; but fl in wufl, (wofl) has more prob. arisen from a pl.

wumpl, wumpel [wo'mp<sup>ə</sup>l, wo'mp<sup>ə</sup>l], vb., *to walk slowly with a jerky and rolling gait*, to geng wumplin [wo'mplɪn]. Impf. and perf. part.:

wumpeld [wo'mpəld]. Conn. — \*vampła? Poss. to be classed with No. vampa, vb., *to stamp along with a rolling gait* (R.). The meaning of the word, however, comes closer to O.N. vappa, vb., *to waddle*, of which a derivative, vapla, vb., is found in No. and Sw. See wufl and walber, vbs.

**vunevara** [(vū'nəvā'ra) vð'nəvā'ra], adv., *at random; haphazardly*; I just did it v. Y<sup>n</sup>. \*å vón ok vara. See further under \*avunavara, adv.

**vunk** [vo'ŋk], sb., 1) *sudden fit of caprice, capricious mood of a certain duration, esp. a fit of merriment*; der 'r ['there is'] a merry v. upon him. Nm. Also vonk [vø'ŋk]: der 'r a merry v. upon him. Nm. 2) in the expr. "upo de v.", *on the point of; to be on de v.; he was on de v. to geng.* Nm<sup>n</sup>. (N.Roe). — No. vink, m., *a pull, push; a swinging* (Aa.). Cf. vink (vank), sb., which is used in a diverging sense.

†wupl, †wuppel [wop<sup>pl</sup>, wopəl],

vb., *to entangle, ravel*. Pres. part. wuplin [woplɪn], perf. part. wuppeld [wopəld]. Esp. in perf. part. wuppeld, *entangled, ravelled*. Noted down in U<sup>n</sup>. and Wh. — l-derivative from wup [wop], vb., *to bind, tie*, which is a L.Sc. form (oop, wup: Jam.). "wupple", however, is given by Edm. as a special Shetl. form. A form wipl is also found. In E.D.D. "wipple" is given as L.Sc. in sense of *to wind, twist*, etc., but with examples only from Shetland and Caithness. A corresponding l-derivative is found in No. and Sw. No. vipla, vb., *to entwine (wind, plait)*, from "vippa", vb. Sw. dial. vippla, veppla, vb., *to wrap up*, from "vippa, veppa (veipa, vepa)", vb. id. (Ri.).

**urden**, adj., see vorden, vordin (lang-, van-), adj.

\*wus [wos], sb., *ridge of land*; see \*us<sup>l</sup>, sb.

**vömd** [vø<sup>ø</sup>md], **vömd** [vø<sup>ø</sup>md], adj., *sour, sour-smelling*, of fish. U. \*vøemðr? See further under vömd, vomín, adj.

The entries under Y and Æ and those within brackets under Ø are incorporated from the appendix of 'words not fully worked out' by Dr. Jakobsen.

## Y.

**yappie**, sb., sea-term in fishermen's lang. for *hen* (Fo.). See jappi and jonsa, vbs.

**yard**, sb., in the expr. "ut o' de yard", prop. *out of the house*, comm.; in a metaph. sense: *over, at an end*. Jøl is no ut o' de yard afore de four and twentieth night, *Christmas is not over before the twenty-fourth night*, Christmas in Catholic times

(and partly at the present day) being reckoned as lasting 24 days.

**young**, adj., in the expr. "young man", in the special sense: *unmarried man*; auld y. man, *old, unmarried man*. In this case the word points back to Old Northern usage (O.N. ungr, adj., *young*).

**yunsie**, sb., *a hen* (A.L.). Fo. See jonsa, sb.



## Æ.

**æker**<sup>1</sup> [ækər], sb., *ear of corn* (bere). Du. Cf. aker and eker, sbs.

**æker**<sup>2</sup> [ækər], sb., *shattered or destroyed state*; to lay in æ. Du<sup>w</sup>. (Irel.). Cf. øtna, sb.

**ækraþon** [ækraþon], sb., *long, dry grass, the aftermath, fog-grass* (U<sup>wg</sup>). Cf. ekrabung, sb.

**ælf-wind**, sb., *nettlerash*; de face blisters in de skin. Fe. Cf. elf(s)wind, sb.

**æm** [æ³m], vb., *to swarm with*

*small, crawling maggots*. Y., Fe. Cf. em, vb.

**ænnipig** [ænnəpig], sb., *a tiny, fragile creature; a delicate person who cannot leave the house*. Du. Cf. ennapí (ennepi, ennepig), sb.

**æntibel** [æ'ntibəl], adj., *obedient*; a æntibel dog. Nm<sup>w</sup>. Cf. entible adj.

**æs** [æs], pres. ind.; *wha æs it? who owns it?*

## Ø.

**ø** [ø], sb., *musty smell, smell of something sour or musty*; der 'r a ill ø wi' it. Fe. — Is prob. the same word as No. øe (oøe), m., a) *mild, even, and lasting warmth*, b) *warmth from fermentation* (R.).

\***ø** [ø], sb., *a piece of land surrounded by the sea, an island*. Now in place-names only. That the word, though obsolete, has however been in use, or at least well known, in Unst not very long ago, may be concluded from the explanation of the name Unst [in Snorre's Edda: ørnist] which that island's folk-etymology has provided — viz. Øenist [ø'ənist]. This form is explained by J. Nisbet, Uyeasound, U<sup>s</sup>., as *the nearest isle*, i.e. *the isle which is nearest to the mother-country Norway*, an old \*øyin næsta. The word is common as the second part of compd. in names of isles, but is found also in names of peninsulas, and then as the second part it usually becomes -e [e], later partly developed to -a, written "-a, -ay, -ey". By elderly people mostly pronounced -e where -a is now the common pronunc. Of older written forms are found "-øy, -ø, -ey", and

somewhat more recently: "-aw" and "-oo"; in both cases commonly written -ay and -a. [e] is more rarely written -ey, -y (or -ie). Exx.: Balte [ba'lte], "Balta" (U<sup>ba</sup>): \*Balt(a)-øy (the man's name Balti is mentioned in Håkon Håkonsøn's Saga as occurring in Shetland). Bigge, -a [bigge, biga] (Yell Sound): \*bygg-øy or \*byggø-øy. Bresse, -a [bræse, bræsa], Bressay (opposite Lerwick, M<sup>e</sup>): \*Brúsa-øy ("brwsøy" in a deed of partition by Hans Sigurdsson 1490). Brure [brūre] (one of the Skerries): \*brúar-øy or \*bróður-øy (with the latter cf. Brother Isle in Yell Sound). Burre, -a [bore, bora], East and West Burre (west of Scalloway, M<sup>w</sup>): \*borga(r)-øy, named after Pictish towers. Egilse [eg'else], "Egilsa" (Nm<sup>s-w</sup>): \*Egils-øy. Fella [fela] (between Wh. and Skerries): \*fell-øy. Flote, -a [flote, fløta] (in "the Deeps"): \*flat-øy. Grøni [grøni, grøni], name of several small isles: \*grøen-øy. "Haf [häf] Grøni" (between U. and Fe.) written in 1360 (D.N. III 1) "Hafgrøney". Haskose [has'kose], "Hascosay" (off Y<sup>m</sup>): \*hafskógsøy (P. A. Munch). Havra [hæ'vøra, hæv'øra], three small

isles (S.Sh<sup>w.</sup>): \*hafr(a)-øy. Hildese [hɪlˌdese], "Hildasay" (in "the Deeps"): \*Hildis-øy. Hoy [hoi, hâi], a small isle in "the Deeps": \*há-øy ("high isle"); cf. Hoy among the Orkneys; "Háey" in Orkneyinga Saga. Hune [hūne, hūni] (U<sup>e.</sup>): \*Hún(a)-øy (from the man's name Húni). Huse [hūse, hūsi] Isle (Skerries) "Housay": \*húsa-øy. Kolse [kólse] (Du<sup>w.</sup>), "Colsay": \*Kols-øy (from the man's name Kolr). Lambe, -a [lambe, lamba] (Yell Sound): \*lamb(a)-øy. Lange, -a [laŋe, laŋa], off Scalloway, M<sup>w.</sup>: \*lang-øy. Linge, -a [liŋe, liŋa], name of several small isles: \*lyng-øy ("i Liungøyo i Hwalsøyo": 1485). Muse, -a [mūse, mūsa], "Mousa" (Sandwick<sup>e</sup>, S.Sh.): \*Mós-ey" in Orkneyinga Saga and Egil's Saga. Orfase [ó'rˌfase] (Y<sup>s.</sup>): \*ør-firis-ey (*small isle which at ebb is connected with a mainland or large island by a reef submerged at flood-tide*). Papa [pāpe] pāpa]: \*pap(a)-øy, named after the Irish ecclesiastics or hermits in ancient times; Papa Stur [stūr] (Wests.): \*p. stóra. Sande, -a [sande, sanda] (in "the Deeps", bay, M<sup>w.-s.</sup>): \*sand-øy; S. stur and little. Samfre [sa'mfre, sa'wfre], "Samphray" (Yell Sound): \*Sand-fríðar-oy? ("Sandfryaröð" and "Sanfrydarey" in 1512, D.N. III). Trondre, -a [trøndre, trøndra (trând-)], west of Scalloway: \*Drándar-øy (from the man's name Dránder). Vele, Vela [(vele) vela], "Vaila" (W.), written Valøy, 1490. Vementre [vemˌentre, -tri] (Ai.): Vémundar-øy (from the man's name "Vémundr"). Rø [rø], "Roe", in the names Nort' Rø, Muckle Rø and Little Rø, "Roe", is developed from \*Rø-ø, orig. \*rauð-øy, "*red-isle*". The second ø in "Røø" has been absorbed by the first. "Nort' Rø" is the name of a peninsula, the most northerly of Nm. (M<sup>n.</sup>), prop. denoting the peninsula north of the

isthmus of Burra Voe on the east and Sand Voe on the west. The name N. Roe is now improperly used of the whole peninsula (north of Colla Firth and Ronas Voe), which prob. in former times was merely named \*Rø (\*Røø). Muckle Rø (Røe) [\*rauðøy mikla] and Little Rø (Roe) are two isles, the former west of Deltung (M.), the latter in Yell Sound. Muckle Roe is found on Timothy Pont's map of Shetland, Amsterdam 1646; written "Ruøy stour" [\*rauðøy stóra]. The name "rauðøy" is due to the red granite rocks which are characteristic of these three places. ø is found occas. as the first part of compd., esp. in gen., øe- (øja-); thus: Øefell [øəfelˌ (øʔfel), øfel] (Isle of Nibon, Nm<sup>w.</sup>): \*øyjarfell. (de) Øeklov [øʔkløv], a cleft through the small isle of Egilse ("Egilsay"): \*øyjar-klof(i) or \*-klauf. About this cleft, which divides the isle into two unequal parts, a large and a small one, and how it was formed, there is an old tradition: Two brothers lived on the isle, and one of them was blind. The one who had sight divided their pecuniary property into two parts which he pretended were equal; but the blind one suspected him of not having divided justly, and prayed to God for a sign to show him how the fortune was divided. The following morning the isle was split into two very unequal parts by a cleft. Øestakk [øˌəstak, østak] (Isle of Nibon, Nm<sup>w.</sup>): \*øyjar-stakkr. Øteng [øtæŋ], tongue of land or small point on the Isle of Samfre, "Samphray": \*øy-tangi or \*øyjar-tangi. Øewik [øˌəwɪk, øwɪk] ("Egilsay", Nm<sup>w.</sup>): \*øyjar-vík. As a place-name, name of sounds, \*øjasund [øjˌasundˌ], *a sound between two isles or between a mainland and an isle*, is found in various places in Shetland: a) between U<sup>s.</sup> and the

Isle of Øja, b) between the village of Øja (Uyea) and "de Isle o' Øja", Nm<sup>n-w.</sup>, c) between the small isles Onjare [ónj'are:], written "Uynarey", and Bigga in Yell Sound, d) between the eastern part of the Isle of Vementry and Ai. (West., M.). It is found also as the name of a village in U. (U<sup>n.</sup>), opposite the Isle of Øja, and in Ai., opposite Vementry. Øjasund (Uyea Sound) near U<sup>s.</sup> and the village named after it, have also the form Øesund [ø'æsønd, øsønd]. The extended form \*øja [øja] for \*ø is found a) as the name of the inhabited Isle of Øja (Uyea), south of Unst, opposite the village of Øjasund (Uyeasound), b) in the designation "de Isle o' Øja", an islet separated by a very narrow sound from the village of Øja in the north-western part of Nm. A sand-bank, "de Je (Jæ) o' Øja", connects the isle with Mainland. "to geng to the Isle" is commonly said in the south of Unst when there is a question of going by boat to Øja, as Unst in this case is regarded as a mainland in relation to the small isle mentioned. The name "Øja" of the isle south of Unst has therefore really come from the south of Unst. In a single case an older \*ø, \*øy, as the second part of compd., has been translated as "isle", e.g. "Gluss [glos] Isle" (Nm<sup>e.</sup>), in 1490 written "glwmsø" (in a deed of partition by Hans Sigurdssøn), originally \*Glúms-øy (from the man's name Glúmr); St. Ringan's (Ninian's) Isle, "de Nort' Isles" (U., Y., Fe.) are mentioned in a charter of 1307 (D.N. I, 1) as "nordr øyjar" [O.N. \*nordrøyjar]. In the name Fule or Fula [fule, fula], written "Foula", the endings -e, -a, are not orig. \*øy, but a later addition. In the deed by Hans Sigurdssøn, 1490, the isle is merely called "fogl" ("i fogle", in which e

must be the dat. ending, as "øy" in this deed is commonly written in full: "øy", and in a single instance "ø"). Acc. to P. A. Munch the name "Fugl" is used in Norway of distant isles far out in the sea. See further Shetl. Stedn. pp. 169—172. O.N. øy (Icel. ey), f., *isle*, also *peninsula*. The form \*øja, *isle*, is O.N. øyja (eyja), f., = øy (ey). "øy, øyja" in the old language also meant *flat stretch of fertile land along water*, and the name of the village Øja in Nm<sup>n-w.</sup> may be understood in this sense. Øjasund (Øesund) is partly O.N. øyjarsund (eyjar-), n., the first part in gen. sing., *sound between two isles or between an isle and the mainland*, partly O.N. "øyjasund", n., the first part in gen. pl., *sound between two isles*.

ø [ø], vb., *to mutter inarticulate sounds*; I could only ø at him, I could only mutter something, I could not give him a proper answer. Levenwick, Du. I could just ø at him, i. e. *give him a grunt for every question, not a proper answer*. Du. (Lewenwick, Shannerwick).

[øbet [øbət], adj., see høbet, adj.]

ød [ød, ø'd], adj., *large and good in quality*, now mostly appl. to size. Esp. of fish. Sea-term belonging to fishermen's tabu-lang. U. Is de fish anyt'ing ød? a corn øder [øðər], *a little larger (and better)*. From Y<sup>m.</sup> is reported øder [øðər] in sense of *exaggerated*; prop. compar.? — Poss. the same word as O.N. æðri, æztr (æðstr), adj. (found only in comparative and superlative); æðri, *higher; finer; better*. ?O.N. ítr, adj., *excellent; considerable*. May poss. be compared with No. "øye", used adjectivally, and as the first part of compd. in sense of *exceedingly large* (R.).

ød [ød], vb., *to long for, to wait impatiently and anxiously*; noted

down esp. of cattle; de coo is just ød in [ødm] noo for to get de milk oot o' her or to get her food (*longing impatiently and anxiously*). Sa., Wests. yd [yd]. — Is prob. O.N. cœðask, vb. refl., *to become wild or unruly, seized with a violent desire* (from O.N. óðr, adj., *mad; wild; unruly*). For the development of meaning of the Shetl. word cf. No. øda, f., a) *rutting, b) violent desire or longing* (R.). — Prob. the same word as No. øya, vb., a) *to whine, whimper, b) to squall, to make a great noise* (Aa.).

[ødal [ødal, ødøl] sb.; see udal (udel), sb.]

†ødlør [ød'lør, ?ød'lør], adj., *medium, middling*, e.g. of medium size, *middling good, middling fat*. Was ['were'] de horses fat? Just ø. Conn.

ødna [ødna], sb., properly *waste, dissipation*, used esp. of *too small, unsuitable pieces into which something is cut*, e.g. bait and seed-potatoes; to cut in ø. Dø no cut de bait in(-to) sicc ødna (*small pieces, morr*<sup>1</sup>). Conn. Also øtna [øtna]: Conn. — \*øydnaðr, m. No. øydnad, m., *waste, impoverishment, ruin*. No. øydna, f., shows an extension of meaning: *desolate state*.

øf [øf, øf], sb., *intense heat, hot current of air*, esp. from an intensive fire. [øf]: De.; Lw. (M.) and several other places. [øf] is more rare. — Prob. originally a compd., the second part of which has been dropped: \*øfhiti, m. Cf. No. ovhite, m., *unusual heat* (Aa.). ov-, O.N. of-, particle with the meaning *too much, excessive*. a øf o' het (De. and Lw.). a øf o' het, *blast of hot air*, i.e. *from the fire*.

øg [øg], sb., *horse-mussel*, *mytilus modiolus*. U., Y<sup>n</sup>. øg is developed from \*øγ, which replaces \*øð. The root-form is "øðu", accus., gen., and

dat. of O.N. aða, f., *horse-mussel*? — The usual Shetl. form outside U. (and Y<sup>n</sup>.) is jog [jög], sb., q.v.

øger [øgær], sb., *foam from the surf near the shore, esp. among the skerries*. Papa Stour. See oger [øgær] and joger<sup>2</sup>, sbs.

\*øja<sup>1</sup>, sb., *island*, also *stretch of fertile land along water*; see \*ø, sb.

øja<sup>2</sup> [øja], sb., *whirlpool, receding tide*. Fe., acc. to J.I. "Øje [øje] gamla", fishing-ground between Fe. and Sk. (reported by J.I.). — O.N. iða, f., *whirlpool*. The Shetl. form corresponds better with Fær. iða [øija] (with long i), *whirlpool*. Cf. idi and \*øya, sbs.

øl [øl, øl, ø<sup>1</sup>], sb., *heat; hot vapour*. The word is used in various places in a somewhat diff. manner; thus: a) *heat from fire, warm current of air indoors*; a (het) øl f(r)æ de fire (Wests., Nm<sup>n</sup>. occas.); to sit i' de øl o' de fire (Nm<sup>n</sup>.). Also *warm current of air out-of-doors*; a het ['hot'] øl; a øl o' het ['heat'], b) *warm vapour*; a het øl; a øl o' het; der 'r a øl f(r)æ de pot or kettle, *vapour is rising from the pot* (U<sup>wg</sup>.). *Vapour rising from the sea*, caused by heat; *slight mist or haze along the shore*; der 'r a øl comin' ut o' de sea (U<sup>n</sup>.); a øl o' mist ut o' de sea (U<sup>n</sup>.); a øl i' de banks (U<sup>wg</sup>.). Also *vapour rising from the ground* (U.). a weet ['wet'] misty øl, *damp, sultry air* (N.Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>.), as distinct from øn, of dry heat, c) *great bodily heat*; to be in a øl, *to be very warm*; I was just in a øl (Nm<sup>n</sup>.). — Comm. with long ø [(ø) ø<sup>1</sup>]. N.Sh. On Wests occas. with short ø [ø] beside long ø [ø, ø<sup>1</sup>]. — O.N. yl, m., *warmth*. No. yl, m., esp. a) *mild or somewhat slight warmth*; b) *vapour that rises from the ground*. Cf. øld, old, and ølg<sup>1</sup>, sbs.

øl<sup>1</sup> [ø<sup>1</sup>], vb. n., *to evaporate*, esp.

a) of boiling water; de brø (*the broth*) is ølin; b) of misty vapour that rises from the ground; he is ølin ut o' de eart', *vapour is rising from the ground*. U. — No. ylja, a) *to warm*; b) *to steam from heat* (Aa.). O.N. ylja, vb., is recorded only in sense of *to warm*.

ø<sup>l</sup> [ø<sup>l</sup>], vb., *to work very slowly and without much progress*, to øl at or atill a t'ing, to øl t'rough, N.I. — No. aula, vb., *to creep, crawl, to move slowly along*, also fig.: *to work slowly and listlessly* (Aa.).

øld [øld], sb., *great, oppressive heat indoors*; a ø. o' het, = old [øld]. U<sup>n</sup>. See øl and old, sbs.

ølder [øldər], sb., *red-hot embers* (Sa<sup>e</sup>) = ilder<sup>1</sup> [ildər] (Dale, W.). Prop. *fire*. See ilder<sup>1</sup>, sb.

øligrøli [ø'igrøli], sb., *bogey, fabulous being, by which children are scared*; du has better bide in (*keep within doors*), for else de ø. will tak' dee. Fo. — For the second part see grøli, grølek, sb. The first part øli (if not added as a kind of intensive duplication) may be an \*ýli- and then be referred to O.N. ýla, vb., *to howl, yelp*.

ølination [ø<sup>l</sup>lnē<sup>3</sup>sən (-nē<sup>3</sup>sən), ø<sup>l</sup>ənē<sup>3</sup>sən], sb., *long-drawn quarrel and wrangle*. U<sup>n</sup>. — Prob. an extension of an ølin, sb., formed by addition of the Eng. (Fr.-Eng.) "-ation", which again presupposes an \*øl, vb., in sense of *to quarrel, wrangle*. With this cf. No. øla, vb., *to rouse up, to excite* (Aa.).

[ølirubel [øli<sup>3</sup>rübəl], sb. (Sandw., Du.). See rubl, rubel, sb.]

øller [øljər], sb., a) *liquid manure*, and esp. b) *gutter for liquid manure*, in a byre. Nm. occas. More commonly øller [øljər, øljər]. øljər: N. Roe, Nm<sup>n</sup>; øljər (øljər): Ai. See further øller, sb.

ølsa [ø'lsə], sb., *swine*, esp. as a nickname and as an epithet. Wh.,

Fe.? Also ilsí [i'lsí]. — Poss. association with No. øsla, f., in sense of *a hoydenish woman* (R.), prop. *a fooling*. (Or ulsk, adj., *excessively greedy*, R.). ilsí is accepted as "Elshie", a Scottish abbr. of the name Alexander.

\*ølt [ø'lt], adj. in neut., *ill*, recorded in the expr. "ø. i ryggen [ø'lt i rygən]", *a pain in the back* (U.), see *Introd.*, *Fragments of Norn.* — O.N. illt, neut. of illr, adj., *evil*. With regard to ø for i cf. e.g. ølder, sb., = ilder<sup>1</sup>, sb. (*embers*, prop. *fire*). ill [il, el, øl, əl] is the common form for the adjective (O.N. illr) in Shetl. A form ilta, used as a substantive in sense of *malice*, is an orig. neut. form of illr, adj.; see ilta, sb.

øm [øm], sb., *current of warm air; warm or hot steam*. a het øm, a øm o' het; a øm f'æe de fire; a øm (*hot vapour*) f'æe de pot or kettle; der 'r a øm gaun t'rough de hus, de hus is in a øm. M. (esp. M<sup>s</sup>). Also *heat-haze*. Mostly, however, of heat within doors. In Du. occas. øm [øm] beside øm. — Almost = ønn, sb., q.v. — No. øme (oo), m., a) *smoke, smell of something burning*, b) *heat-haze* (Jæd.), Aa., c) *slight current of warm, dry air, as from a stove* (Jæd.), R.

øm [øm], vb., *to smoke, steam*, esp. of smoke or steam in the distance; hit ['it] is ømin. Du. — No. øma (oo), vb., a) *to smell faintly*, b) of the atmosphere: *to be warm and filled with heat-haze*, øme (R.). Sw. dial. (Da. dial., Scania) ømma, vb. n., *to smoke* (Ri.).

ømd [ømd], sb., *heat-haze*. Y<sup>h</sup>. Formed by mutation (\*ym- or \*ým-) from the syn. um [üm], sb., No. øme (oo), m. (?). Cf. øm, sb.

\*ømta [ømta], vb., *to hint, mention*. O.N. ymta and ømta (ønta), vb., *to hint, utter, mention*.

**øñ** [øn], sb., *dry, hot air*; a het øñ [øn] (Ai., N.Roe). øñ [øn (yn)], *dry heat* (Sa.); also *damp air*, a het ljum (Sa.); a øñd [ø'nd] o' het (Uyea, Nm<sup>w.</sup>); a het [øyn (ðyn)] f(r)ae de fire (Papa); a øñ [øn] o' het (outside), (Levenwick, Du.). Cf. øm and ønn, sbs.

**øñd<sup>1</sup>** [ø'nd, øñd], sb., *a corner; nook*. Y<sup>m.</sup> [ø'nd], and Fe. [øñd]. In Fe. esp. of a corner in the house kept for a domestic animal, esp. a dog. Now rare or obsolete. In Northavoe, Y<sup>m.</sup>, is found Ønd, de Ønd, as the name of a house situated in a corner of the home-field. — O.N. hyrni, n., *a corner; nook*, i-mutation of horn, n., Shetl. horn, sb., inter alia, *corner; nook*. For the final d cf. hond, sb., = honn (under honnek<sup>4</sup>), horn, sb. [O.N. horn]. Cf. e.g. ond<sup>2</sup>, ønd, sbs., = ønn (ønn), sb. [\*orni].

**øñd<sup>2</sup>** [ø'nd], sb., *heat, heat-haze*; see ønn, sb.

**øñdet** [øñdət], **øñdi** [øñdi], adj., *misty*; a øñdet (øñdi-lookin') sky. U<sup>wg.</sup> From øñd<sup>2</sup>, sb.; see ønn, sb.

**øñi** [ø'ni], adj., *warm, sultry and misty*, of weather; *misty ø.* wadder. N.Roe. From øñ, sb.; see ønn, sb.

**øñn** [øñ (ø'n, øñ)], sb., a) *heat; oppressive or sultry heat*; a ø. o' heat. Not so damp as øl, sb., or ljum, sb. (Sa.). a ø. o' wadder, *sultry weather* (N.Roe). a ø. f(r)ae de sun, *intense, close heat from the sun* (Nm<sup>g.</sup>); a øññ f(r)ae de fire (Nm<sup>g.</sup>), *slight current of warm air from a hot fire on the hearth*; a het ø. (Onjefirth, Ai.); a ø. o' het (Fe.). a het ø. f(r)ae de fire (N.Roe); *heat and slight smoke from the fire* (Nm<sup>g.</sup>); *heat; intense fire*, a øññ o' a fire. L. b) *hot steam*, a het ø. op f(r)ae de kettle; N.Roe; *hot steam*, a ø. o' het; Wh.; L. Also *warm, ill-smelling steam*; de ø. is standin' ut o' de claes; sit awaa

f(r)ae de fire! I canno bear de ø. o' dy claes (L.); a dirty ø. (Fe.). Occas. of warm, close steam from a haystack when taken down; de ø. comes (is comin') ut o' de haystack (N.). Agrees in this sense (almost) with øl, sb., *sweat*, caused by warm, close air; du is in a ø. de night; Conn. "in a ø. o' fat", *sweating from fatness, extremely fat* (U.). c) *warm current of air*, a warm øññ. Sa. — In some places used esp. of heat indoors, in others of heat in the open air, thus e.g. in Du. and occas. Conn.: *hot, sultry air*, a øññ o' het. — [øn] is the common form of pronunc.; [ø'n] is noted down in Nm. beside [øn]. In Conn.: [øñ], øñ [øn] and øññ [øñ]. From Uyea, Nm<sup>n-w.</sup>, is reported øñd [ø'nd] in the expr. "a øñd o' het", and from U<sup>wg.</sup> øñd [øñd] in sense of *haze*, prop. and esp. in warm weather, and indicating wind; a windy øñd. In N.I., esp. Y. and U., the word is common in the form ond; see ond<sup>2</sup>, sb. Explained under ond<sup>2</sup> from \*orni, No. orne, m., *warmth*. In sense c, *warm current of air*, øññ agrees with ond<sup>1</sup>, sb., = Fær. ond, f., from O.N. ønd, f.

[ø<sup>r</sup><sup>1</sup> [ø<sup>r</sup>], sb., = 1/8<sup>th</sup> of a "mark", see mark<sup>2</sup>, sb.]

[ø<sup>r</sup><sup>2</sup> [ø<sup>r</sup>], sb., *clay mixed with iron; brown soil*. U. Edm. Uer.]

[\*ø<sup>r</sup><sup>3</sup> [ø<sup>r</sup>], sb., *gravel-covered stretch on the shore*. Edm. Aer. As a place-name: de Er o' Giør (C.)]

ø<sup>r</sup><sup>1</sup> [ø<sup>r</sup>], vb., *to bind up, haft*; ø<sup>r</sup> op a scy(the). — May represent \*ø<sup>r</sup>v, and be an old \*y<sup>r</sup>fa, vb., *to haft a scythe-blade*, formed from O.N. orf, n., *shaft of a scythe*. Edm.: "uren, a scythe", prop. no doubt *shaft of a scythe*. No. yrva, vb., *to fix a scythe-blade to the shaft*, orv (Sdm.): Aa.

[ø<sup>r</sup><sup>2</sup> [ø<sup>r</sup>], vb., a) *to raise, lift up*. b) *to put in place, mend*, etc. O.N.

öröga, vb., *to raise on end, to lift up*. "ör it up again!" *put it in its place!* e.g. a stone fallen out of a dike. Pres. part. ørin [øʀin]; ørin up an animal, *reviving an animal by giving it food when exhausted*. ørin de scy(the), *mending the scythe*. ørin up a boat, a dike (U<sup>wg</sup>). dey were gaun to ør it up, *to put it in order, make it tidy* (N.I., Fe.)]

[ørakovi [øʀakåvi], sb., *a big boulder, rock* (along the shore). U.]

[øri<sup>1</sup> [øʀi], adj., *clayey; soft, sandy, gravelly, muddy*; a øri stane (Y., Fe.); a øri place, *soft, gravelly* (gravel mixed with iron) *beach*. Fo.: a øri boddom, *not good fishing-ground* (Nm.). øri grund, *stony, gravelly ground*.]

[øri<sup>2</sup> [øʀi], adj., a) *out of sorts, unwell*; to feel øri [øʀi], *not in usual health*. Nm<sup>a</sup>. b) *frightened* (for trows, etc.). Du. Cf. Scots oorie, *sad, sickly-looking, shivering*.]

ørl [øʀl], vb., *to hurry through a piece of work*. Pres. part. ørlin [øʀlin]. U<sup>wg</sup>. Poss. a metathesis of an \*ø(d)r, a mutated form, to be classed with No. oldra, vb., in sense of *to set to work in a headlong, noisy way* (R.), in Aa. in sense of *to make a noise*. — Or poss. for \*hørl, a mutated parallel form to hørl, vb., No. hurla, vb., *to whirl; hum*, from hurra, vb. — Or poss. a mutated form \*yrgla, to be classed with No. urgla, vb., *to whirl; to stir up, make turbid*, etc. (R.). ?No. hurvla, vb., *to rush along*, with mutation: hyrvl-. No. hyra, vb., *to hurry, rush along*. No. hyrkja, vb., *to work quickly, but roughly and carelessly* (R.).

[ørnaskep [øʀˈnaskep], sb., *mark in a sheep's ear*. U. (J.I.). Cf. ornaskap, sb.]

[ørs [øʀs], sb. pl., *small pieces of land, "rigs", worked in partnership, and not divided*; also *pieces of land, surrounded by another*

*man's property*. de nine ørs ("rigs" in Hestengert). Du.]

[ørsland [øʀsland], sb., *the circline of a township* (Sa., Ai., Snaranes), de Ørs [øʀs] (town and land, Walls). See \*moliskop, sb.]

øs [øs], sb., (*fiercely blazing*) *fire*; a øs o' fire; see es, sb.

øset [øsət], see høset, adj.

[øskroga(i) [øʀsəkʀøga, øs(s)əkʀøgi], sb., *a poor person, esp. a child always seeking the lee* [li], *who cannot "bide the cold", unable to stand anything*. Fe.]

[øst [øʀt], vb., *to get new milk to curdle, to warm up new milk mixed with sour milk in order to make it curdle* (U., Y., Fo.), to øst milk (Fo.). perf. part. østet [øʀtət] (Noonsbrough, Ai.), [oʰstət]: Nm. O.N. ysta, vb., *to make curds by warming up milk*. See ost<sup>2</sup>, vb.]

[østin [øʀtin], sb., *curds from sour milk poured into sweet milk* (U.). Icel. ystur; the curdle is also called østins [øʀstins] (U., Y., Wests.). See ostin, sb.]

[øter [øʀtər], adj., compar., *outer* (O.N. ytri). a øter auld word, *one exceedingly old*. M<sup>n</sup>. øterli [øʀtəʀli]: de wind is going øterli (to the north). N. Roe. As a place-name Øtra Sten [øʀtra stən] (Mjones, N<sup>n</sup>.)]

[øtna [øʀtna], sb., *destruction*; to lay anything in ø., *to destroy, lay waste*. Du<sup>w</sup>. (Irel.)]

[øver [øʀvər], prep. and adj., *over, upper*, de øver-stone o' de mill (Fo.); de øver-tree (on the ancient wooden plough, going from the top of the "steer-tree" to the fore-part of the "breest"); also "øver-tree" (Conn.). In place-names: Øver Sund and Neder Sund (Wd.); Øver Tun and Neder Tun (Levenwick, Du.)]

øverfettel [øʀˈvərɸætˈəl], sb., "over-band", *the band fastened round the top, nivi, on the pack-saddle,*

klibber. Fe. Opposed to underfettel, sb., q.v.

[**øverhand** [úverhaand], sb., *upperhand, power over another*. Barclay.]

[**øverin** [øværin], sb., *the last, small cake (barley- or oat-cake, brøni) that is made from the last lump of dough*. N.l. de øverins = mellins brøni. See overi (overin), sb.]

[**øverskod** [øværsköd (øværsköd)],

sb., *state of being troubled with too much or too heavy work; great vigour and energy at work, too great to last*; he (hit) took him wi' a ø., he began de work wi' a ø. Fe. Cf. otterskod and overskod, sbs.]

[**øvi** [øvi], sb., see ovi<sup>1</sup>, sb.]

[**Øvra** [ɛv<sup>3</sup>ra], sb., a place-name (Hillswick, Nm.).]

\***øya**, sb., *whirlpool, receding tide*. Fe. (acc. to J.l.). See øja<sup>2</sup>, sb.













