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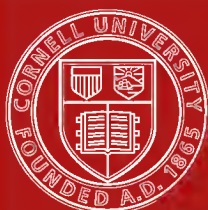
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Phonology and grammar of modern west Fri



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## PREFACE

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

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

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

P. SIPMA.

SNEEK, FRIESLAND,  
*April, 1913.*





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## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To ancient connexion go back, for instance :

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

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

ENGLISH	FRISIAN
<i>tooth, tusk, tine</i>	[ <i>tôth</i> <sup>2</sup> ], <i>tosk, tine</i>
<i>key</i>	<i>kaei</i>
<i>frizzle</i>	<i>frissel</i>
<i>wet</i>	<i>wiet</i>
<i>among</i>	<i>mank</i>
[AS. <i>meox</i> ], <i>dung</i>	<i>mjuks, dong</i>

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

<sup>2</sup> Now obsolete in West Frisian.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

#### CONSONANTS

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

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

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

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

5. *r* is usually fully rolled.

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

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

## VOWELS

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

## DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS

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

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

29. The rising diphthongs<sup>1</sup> *ea* (also written *je*), *ie* (also written *ji*), and the triphthongs *eau*, *iww* have as first element a weak *i* or *y*; the rising diphthong *oe*, *û* and the triphthong *oei* begin with an unstressed *u* or *w*; the rising diphthong *oa* and the triphthong *oai* with an unstressed *o*. The stressed elements of these sounds are as in 12, 16, 19 (short), 22, 19 (short), 19 (short), 19 (short).

<sup>1</sup> The rising diphthongs of Frisian usually occur before two or more consonants.

# PART I. PHONOLOGY

## CHAPTER I

TABLE OF FRISIAN SPEECH-SOUNDS<sup>1</sup>

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

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

Semi-vowels		ĩ ü ö
Diphthongs	Falling	ai ei œi ui a'i o'i u'i au ou ɔ'u i'u i'ə y'ə u'ə r'ə ö'ə o'ə
	Rising	ĩi iö iɛ iɔ iə öa öa: üo
Triphthongs		ĩou iou iuw öai öa:i üoi

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

## VOWELS

*General Remarks*

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

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

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

4. Long vowels often show a tendency to become slightly diphthongized, thus *e:*<sup>i</sup>, *ø:*<sup>i</sup>, *i:*<sup>i</sup>, *o:*<sup>u</sup>, *u:*<sup>u</sup>, *a:*<sup>ɔ</sup>, *ɔ:*<sup>ɔ</sup>, *ɛ:*<sup>ɔ</sup>. We may say that *e:*, *o:*, and *ø:* are regularly a little diphthongized when final.

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

*Vowels in detail*

6. *i* closed front tense unrounded.

Examples—*dik* (*dyk*)<sup>2</sup> dike, *itə* (*ite*) to eat.

*i:* a lengthened *i*.

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

7. *y* closed front tense rounded.

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

*y:* a lengthened *y*.

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Letters in thick type are phonetic symbols.

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

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

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

Example— $d\phi:n$  (*deun*) close.

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

Examples— $ik$  (*ik*) I,  $sit\phi$  (*sitte*) to sit.

11.  $\epsilon$  half-open front lax unrounded.

Examples— $fet$  (*fet*) fat, vessel,  $set\phi$  (*sette*) to set.

$\epsilon$ : a lengthened  $\epsilon$ .

Examples— $b\epsilon:d$  (*bêd*) bed,  $l\epsilon:z\phi$  (*lêze*) to read.

12.  $a$  open mixed lax unrounded.

Examples— $p\phi k$  (*pak*) pack,  $stap\phi$  (*stappe*) to step.

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

Examples— $f\phi:k$  (*faek*) often,  $r\phi:z\phi$  (*raze*) to rage.

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

13.  $\phi$  only occurs as the first element of the diphthong  $\phi i$ ; see § 29.

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

Examples— $d\phi$  (*de*) the,  $\phi n$  (*in*) a, an,  $\phi t$  (*it*) it,  $r\phi n\phi$  (*rinne*) to run.

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

Examples— $n\phi t$  (*nut*) usefulness,  $h\phi d$  (*hird*) hard.

16.  $\phi$  half-open back lax rounded.

Examples— $t\phi p$  (*top*) top,  $k\phi t$  (*kat*) cat.

$\phi$ : a lengthened  $\phi$ .

Examples— $r\phi:t$  (*rôf*) rat,  $s\phi:n$  (*sân*) sand.

17.  $o$  half-closed back lax rounded, very short.

Examples— $o p$  (*op*) up,  $t\phi sk$  (*tosk*) tooth.

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

Examples— $r\phi:k$  (*rook*) scent, smell,  $d\phi:g\phi$  (*doge*) to do well.

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

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

18. *u* closed back lax rounded.

Examples—*hup* (*hoep*) hoop, *buk* (*bük*) belly, *run* (*roun*) round.  
*u*: a lengthened *u*.

Examples—*sku:ġ* (*skoech*) shoe, *hu:đ* (*hüd*) hide, *gu:lə* (*güle*) to cry.

## DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS

### *General Remarks*

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. The same remark may be made with regard to *ĩ* as the first element of different diphthongs, e. g. *ĩr* and *ĩe*, or *ĩo* and *ĩö*.

### *Diphthongs in detail*

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

*ai*, *ei*, *œi*, *ui*.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> This semi-vowel is lax (cf. § 6).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**a·i, o·i, u·i.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**au, əu, ou.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ɔ·u, i·u.**

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

Examples—**rɔ·uə** (*rouwe*) mournings, **dɔ·uə** (*dauwe*) dew.

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

Examples—**i·u** (*ieu*) age, century.

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

**i·ə, y·ə, u·ə, r·ə, ɔ·ə, o·ə.**

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



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

The sound *ə* should not be exaggerated.

Examples—

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

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

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

*r·ə* *ri·əɖ* (*read*) red, *ni·ət* (*neat*) naught.

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

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

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

*ii*, *iö*, *iε*, *iɔ*, *io*.

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

Examples—

*ii* *fiiłđ* (*fjild*) field, *gjin* (*gjin*) no.

*iö* *mjöks* (*mjuks*) dung, *liörk* (*ljurk*) lark.

*iε* *hiest* (*hjerst*) harvest, *friemđ* (*frjemđ*) strange.

*iɔ* *liɔxt* (*ljocht*) light.

*io* *sioŋə* (*sjonge*) to sing ; *stioŋkə* (*stjonke*) to stink.

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Triphthongs in detail*

48. The following triphthongs are met with in Frisian :

*iou*, *iou*, *iuw*<sup>1</sup>; *öai*, *öa:i*; *üoi*.

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

<sup>1</sup> For practical purposes the phonetic symbol *iuw* is chosen instead of *iuu* or *iüü*.

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

Examples—

īou fīouər (*fjouwer*) four.

īou līouə (*leauwe*) to believe, skrīouə (*skreauwe*) to cry,  
rīou (*reau*) apparatus.

īuw līuw (*liuw*) lion, bliuwə (*bliuwe*) to remain.

ōai bōai (*boi*) boy, lōaikjə (*loaikje*) to idle.

ōa·i kōa·i (*koai*) nest-egg, bōa·iəm (*boaijem*) bottom.

ūoi mūoikə (*moeike*) auntie, mūoiə (*moeije*) to vex.

## CONSONANTS

### General Remarks

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

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

sa 'sm:ōarġ ɔz ət (t)ɛr ɪs! (*Sa smoarch as it dēr is!*)

ət ɪz ɛŋ 'gr:i:ž! (*It is in griis!*)

mē sunn 'gl:ō·ən vōdə!<sup>1</sup> (*Men scoenen gleon wirde!*)

'n:ɛt vi·ər! 'ol: vi·ər! (*Net wier! Al wier!*)

j:a! n:e! (*Ja! Né!*)

s:! (is often used to express astonishment).

51. The friction and explosion are relatively small.

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

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

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

55. Syllabic liquids *m*, *n*, *ŋ*, *l*, *r* frequently occur in ordinary speaking (see §§ 142–8).

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

<sup>1</sup> In cases like these one also hears such forms as *sēmōarġ*, *geri:ž*, *gēlō·ən* with insertion of the indistinct vowel *e* between two consonants, when the second of them is a liquid.

*Consonants in detail*

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

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

**b** the corresponding voiced bilabial explosive.

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

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

Examples—**tɪn** (*tin*) thin, **trɛiə** (*triye*) three, **nyt** (*mit*) nut, **tsjɛf** (*tsjɛf*) chaff.

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

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

58. **k** breathed velar explosive.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

67. **f** breathed labiodental fricative.

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

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

Examples—**i:vər** (*iver*) zeal, **erɤvə** (*erve*) to inherit, **ferɤvje** (*ferɤje*) to paint.

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

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

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

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

Examples—**sɪnə** (*sinne*) sun, **ris** (*rys*) rice, **mɪsə** (*misse*) to miss.

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

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

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

Examples—**jonj** (*jong*) young, **ju·əɔ** (*hjoed*) to-day, **jɪskə** (*yeske*) ashes.

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

Examples—**liχt** (*ljocht*) light, **axt** (*acht*) eight, **slaχ** (*slach*) stroke.

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

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

72. h breathed glottal fricative, occurring only initially.

Examples—hɔ:n (*hân*) hand, hu:ž (*hūs*) house, hr:əl (*heal*) half.

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

Examples—<sup>h</sup>rræk (*reak*) rick, <sup>h</sup>riŋ (*ring*) ring, <sup>h</sup>liεpə (*ljeppe*) to spring by means of a pole, <sup>h</sup>laitsjə (*laitsje*) to laugh, <sup>h</sup>va: (*hwa*) who, <sup>h</sup>ja (*hja*) she, they.

### Semi-vowels

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

ī, ũ, ǫ.<sup>1</sup>

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

76. ũ occurs as the last element of diphthongs and triphthongs (phonetic symbol u<sup>2</sup>), and as the first element of ũo, ũoi (indicated by ũ), interchanging with uə, ui (see § 98. 4, 7).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> They are very lax.

<sup>2</sup> But in the texts and glossary, for the sake of clearness, ĩ, ũ are employed.

ju·əḡ<sup>1</sup> (*hjoed*) to-day, jəuər<sup>1</sup> (*hjowwer*) oats, jelt<sup>1</sup> (*hjelt*) hilt, jelṅ (*jelne*) ell, jennṅ (*earnen*) copper, jerm, sometimes heard instead of rərṅ (*earm*) arm, jetə (*earte*) peas, jet (*ear*) offal, jun (*joun*) evening, djɪp<sup>2</sup> (*djip*) deep, dju·ər<sup>2</sup> (*djūr*) dear, djuia<sup>2</sup> (*djoeije*) to play, djɛrə (*djerre*) yolk, sjɛ:ḡ (*sead*) sod, fju·ər (*fjūr*) fire, rjō (*rju*) rife, sjō (*sjuch*!) see! njō (*nju*) pleasure.

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

rüot (*roet*) soot—vol (*wol*) well.

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

töar (*toar*) dry—twa: (*twa*) two.

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

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

köa·i (*koai*) nest-egg—va·iə (*waeije*) to blow.

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

vot<sup>3</sup> (*hwet*) what, va:<sup>3</sup> (*hwa*) who, vönt<sup>3</sup> (*hwent*) for, və·nrər<sup>3</sup> (*hwennear*) beside hu·nrər (*honear*) when, ver<sup>3</sup> (*hwer*) where, vɛ:rə<sup>3</sup> (*hwerre*) where, dwa·n, dwaen (*dwaen*) do.

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

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

#### *Inverse sounds*

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

*m\** (short) used to express alarm.

*m\** (long) to express amazement or pleasure.

*f\** in case of a sudden pain.

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> In these words the initial *h* has dropped.

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

t\* r\* to incite horses.

### Stress

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

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

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

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

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

Examples—'ontvöd (*antwird*) answer, 'ontvöd<sup>ə</sup>dzjə (*antwirdzje*) to answer, 'o:æde:l (*oardeel*) judgement, 'o:æde:lə (*oardele*) to judge, 'öva:r (*onwaer*) storm, 'öva:rjə (*onwaerje*) to be stormy, gə'lök (*gelok*) luck.

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

Examples—ö'sliöxt (*onsljucht*) unsmooth, ö're:stəg (*onrēstich*) unrestful, om'bruk<sup>s</sup>əm (*onbrüksum*) unusable, öfə'stöndəg (*onforstandich*) unintelligent, ongə'mäkläk (*ongemaklik*) uncomfortable.

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

Examples—bə'krərə (*bikeare*), bə'kr:ərlɪŋ (*bikearling*), gə'vödə

lɪtə (*gewirde litte*), ɡə'bit (*gebyt*), fə'kɪ'əpjə (*forkeapje*), fə'kɪ'əp (*forkeap*), ont'hɔ:də (*onthâlde*), ont'hɔ:d̥ (*onthâld*), tə'skūərə (*to-skūrre*), tə'skūod (*toskûrd*).

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

Examples—bu'ərɪnə (*boerinne*), kle'da:zjə (*kledaezje*), prɪ'ses (*prinses*), ɡə'ni'ər (*genier*), bakə'rei (*bakkerij*), ɡritə'nei (*gritenij*), avə'sɪ'ərə (*aveseare*), lə'vɪ'ərjə (*lavearje*); 'frɛidom (*frjydom*), 'ɡrō'əthaid̥ (*greatheid*), 'betə'skip (*betterskip*), 'bənɔxtəġ (*bernachtich*), 'ɔxtəlo'əz̥ (*achteloas*), 'trɛ:dərlai (*trêdderlei*).

91. The suffixes *-ich*, *-lik*, *-sum* have the peculiarity of being able to retract the stress a syllable backwards, when this syllable is half-stressed<sup>1</sup> in forms without the suffix, e.g.:

'iərmu'əd̥ (*earmoed*)—iər'mu'ədəġ (*earmoedich*)

'fo'ədə:l (*foardeel*)—fə'də:ləġ (*foardelich*)

'i'əfɔ:d̥ (*ienfûld*)—i'ə'fɔ:dəġ (*ienfûldich*)

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

'orbaidzjə (*arbeidzje*)—ər'baitsem (*arbeidsum*).

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

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

1. When the word contains a comparison.

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

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

Examples—'sti:f'fɛ:st (*stijffest*), 'stɔ:k'blɪn (*stôkblɪn*), 'i'swi'ət (*ynswiet*), 'tro'wi'ət (*trochwiet*), 'u'ər'bli:d̥ (*oerbliid*).

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

Example—'li'ɔxt'bləu (*ljochtblau*).

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

dɪt (*dit*)—dɪtə (*ditte*) this.

dɛr (*dêr*)—dɛ:rə (*dêrre*) there.

wɛr (*hwer*)—wɛ:rə (*hwêrre*) where.

<sup>1</sup> In the word ɡrəu've:ləġ (*grouwelich*) it is even an unstressed syllable which has thus acquired full stress.



**hīr** (*hīr*)—**hīrə** (*hīrre*) here.  
**vət** (*hwet*)—**vətə** (*hwette*) what.

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

*Stress-changes in diphthongs. (Breaking)*

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

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

**ru·ət**—**rūot** (*roet*) soot.  
**spu·ən**—**spūon** (*spoen*) spoon.  
**fi·ələ**—**fīilə** (*fiel*) to feel.  
**spi·ələ**—**spīilə** (*spiele*) to wash.  
**hi·ərə** (*heare*)—**hīerə** (*hearre*) to hear.  
**mi·ələ** (*meale*)—**mīelə** (*mealle*) to grind.  
**go·ətə** (*goate*)—**gōatə** (*goatte*) gutter.  
**do·ərə** (*doare*)—**dōarə** (*doarre*) to dare.  
**gu·əð** (*goed*)—**gūod** (*gūd*).<sup>1</sup>

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

1. Interchange of *i·ə* and *īi*, e. g.:

**sti·ən** (*stien*) stone—**stīimən** (*stiennen*), **stīintsjə** (*stientsje*)  
**vi·ət** (*wiet*) wet—**vīrtə** (*wiette*), **vīrtsjə** (*wietsje*)  
**si·əð** (*sied*) seed—**sīrdzjə** (*siedzje*), **sīrdiŋ** (*siedding*)  
**sni·ə** (*snie*) snow—**snīrflok** (*snieflok*).

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

2. Interchange of *i·ə* and *īe*, e. g.:

**bi·əm** (*beam*) tree—**bīemən** (*beammen*), **bīemkə** (*beamke*)  
**li·ən** (*lean*) reward—**līējə** (*leanje*)  
**fi·ər** (*fear*) feather—**fīerjə** (*fearje*), **fīerən** (*fearren*).

<sup>1</sup> In this case the two forms have acquired different senses: *gu·əð* means 'real or personal property', *gūod* means 'things', or 'texture', or 'medicines'.

3. Interchange of *o·ə* and *öa*, e.g. :  
*skro·ər* (*skroar*) tailor—*skröarən* (*skroarren*), *skröarjə*  
*(skroarje)*  
*mo·ən* (*moarn*) morn—*möantiq* (*moarntiid*).
4. Interchange of *u·ə* and *üo*, e.g. :  
*fu·ət* (*foet*) foot—*füotən* (*foetten*)  
*gu·əq* (*goed*) good—*güodlæk* (*goedlik*).
5. Interchange of *y·ə* and *iö*, e.g. :  
*fju·ər*, *fy·ər* (*fjūr*) fire—*fjörkə* (*fjurke*), *fjörjə* (*fjurje*)  
*slj·ərə* (*sluere*) to slide—*sljörkjə* (*sljurkje*).
6. Interchange of *o·i* and *öai*, e.g. :  
*mo·i* (*moai*) pretty—*möaiər* (*moaijer*), *möaiëž* (*moaijens*)  
*lo·i* (*loai*) lazy—*löaikjə* (*loaikje*).
7. Interchange of *ui* and *üoi*, e.g. :  
*ruia* (*roeije*) to row—*rüoikjə* (*roeikje*)

## ASSIMILATION

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

*Complete assimilation*

100. Assimilation of *r* before dental consonants (*t, d, n, l, s, ž, z*).<sup>1</sup>

Examples—*swat* (*swart*) black, *hundət* (*hündert*) hundred, *böd* (*bird*) beard, *bə:n* (*bern*) child, *kəl* (*kerl*) grain, *dwas* (*dwards*) cross, *gē:ž* (*gērs*) grass, *fē:zən* (*fērzen*) frozen.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> This belongs partly to the historical grammar.

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

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

Examples—*fōadoər* (*foardoar*), *ʷeja:n* (*werjaen*), *ʷədwa:n* (*oer dwaen*), *ʷiɛlɔxt* (*wjerljocht*); *ʷəlɔx* (*oarloch*), *fəʷja:n* (*forjaen*); *dət is fōa jou!* (*Dat is for jo!*), *fōa skōaltid* (*foar skoaltiid*), *ʷə fi:vən* (*oer fiven*), *ʷə komə* (*wer komme*), *hīr bliuwə* (*hijr bliuwe*), *ʷə mast hīnə?* (*hwer moast hinne?*), *də mɑ ʷdelsətə!* (*dēr mar delsette!*).

102. *l* is assimilated before *t* and *d*, when preceded by the sound *ɔ*.<sup>1</sup>

Examples—*sɔ:t* (*sālt*) salt, *hɔ:də* (*hālde*) to hold.

103. *t* is assimilated:

1. Before *st* in the superlative degree.

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

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

Examples—*hōasjə*<sup>2</sup> (*hoastje*) to cough, *kisjə* (*kistje*) small chest.

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

Examples—*lɛ:sɪ* (*lēsten*) lately, *fī:sɪ* (*fiersten*) by far, *hīesməs* (*hjerstmes*) in autumn, *nɛsɪjə* (*nestelje*) to nestle.

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

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

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

2. Before *ɪ* in the verbal forms *hi·ənn* (*hienen*) had, *su·ənn* (*scoenen*) should, *vu·ənn* (*woenen*) would, *ku·ənn* (*koenen*) could, *di·ənn* (*dienen*) did, *lainn* (*leinen*) laid, *sainn* (*seinen*) said, *sti·ənn* (*stienen*) stood.<sup>3</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> Also in all the forms of such verbs.

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

3. After *n* in the following present participles used as adjectives: *meiën* (*mijen*) shy, *hu-ədŋ* (*hoeden*) careful, *dīmən* (*dimmen*) quiet, *stjōŋkən* (*stjonken*) stinking, *libən* (*libben*) living, *eftər'hō:dŋ* (*efterhalden*) reserved.

4. In the word *hənĵə* (*handelje*) to trade, also pronounced *həndəlĵə*.

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

6. In the word *ər* (*er*) there, an unstressed form of the adverb *dər*.<sup>1</sup>

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

1. After prepositions ending in a consonant.

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

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

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

*fōɑ də* (*foar de*) and *fōar ə* (*foar 'e*)

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

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

106. The final consonant of the adverb *nəχ*, *nəġ* (*noch*) yet, is often assimilated in the combination with *net*, *ŋt* (*net*) not, thus: *nəg net* and *nə net*, *nəgŋt* and *nəŋt* (*noch net*).

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

Examples—

*tro vɑ:r ě* *vin* (*troch waer en wyn*)

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

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

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

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

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

*və k* (*wol ik*), *sĳ k* (*scil ik*), *də k* (*doch ik*), *mɑ k* (*moat ik*)

*və vi* (*wolle wy*), *sĳ vi* (*scille wy*), *də vi* (*dogge wy*), *mɑ vi* (*moatte wy*)

<sup>1</sup> Others unstressed forms are *dər*, *dŕ* (*dər*).

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

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

### Voicing

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

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

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

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

Examples—*obdwaɔn* (*opdwaen*) to open, *ob bə'zɪtə* (*op bisite*) on a visit.

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

Examples—

*ɪz ər dər?* (*Is er dər?*)

*ɔz ɪk kom* (*As ik kom*)

*ɪz dɾ i:ən?* (*Is der ien?*)

*lik ɔz ni:z̥* (*Lyk as niis*).

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

Examples—

*di:ə zə dət?* (*Die se dat?*)

*nɪm zə mai!* (*Nim se mei!*)

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

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

### Unvoicing

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

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

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

## Examples—

mai ik tət ? (*Mei ik dat ?*)

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

vət doxt (tji mən ? (*Hwet docht dy man ?*)

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

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

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

## 111. There is also unvoicing :

1. From **b, d, v, z, g**, to **ɸ, ɸ̊, ɸ̊, ʒ̊, ɡ̊** at the end of a word after long vowels, falling diphthongs, and triphthongs ; also after the liquids **m, n, ŋ, l, r**.<sup>1</sup>

Examples—**kra:b̊** (*kraeb*), **sa:d̊** (*saed*), **dry:v̊** (*druf*), **erɸ̊** (*erf*), **tsi:ʒ̊** (*tsiis*), **r̊əŋ̊** (*each*), **berɡ̊** (*berch*), **tjɛmʒ̊** (*tjems*), **stī:ʒ̊** (*stins*), **'aɹlŋʒ̊** (*einlings*), **l̊r̊əʒ̊** (*lears*).

2. From **vd** (written *fā*) to **v̊ɸ̊** and from **gd** to **ɡ̊ɸ̊** at the end of words in the same cases as above.

Examples—**ve:v̊ɸ̊** (*weefā*), **dra:v̊ɸ̊** (*draefā*), **erɸ̊ɸ̊** (*erfā*), **bu:ɡ̊ɸ̊** (*būgd*), **d̊ɸ̊:ɡ̊ɸ̊** (*deugd*).

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

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

Examples—**r̊inənɸ̊** (*rinnend*), **volmi·ənənɸ̊** (*wolmienend*), **j̊ir̊əŋ̊** (*jierrich*), **lin̊əŋ̊** (*linich*).

*Change of articulation*

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

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

Examples—**om'bi:dəŋ̊** (*onbidich*), **'impakə** (*ynpakke*), **'o·əm·pi·ələ** (*oanpiele*), **o·əm mei** (*oan my*), **'o(m)məχt** (*onmacht*).

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

Examples—**onŋ'ge:v̊** (*ongeeŋ*), **i·əŋ k̊i·ər** (*ien kear*).

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

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

Examples—**to·b̊m̊** (*tobben*), **i·əp̊m̊** (*iepen*), **imm̊** (*immen*).

<sup>1</sup> **r** before **ɸ̊** and **ʒ̊** is then assimilated (see §§ 100, 101), **n** before **ʒ̊** nasalized (see § 116).

<sup>2</sup> The word **fəŋkə** (*fanke*) shows the change from **m** to **ŋ**. This form is as frequent as **famkə** (*famke*), but has another signification. Both forms are diminutives from **fam** (*faem*).

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

Examples—br·əkŋ (*beaken*), si:gŋ (*sigen*), saŋŋ (*sangen*).

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

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

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

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

*kre:ft*—*kraxt* (*krêft*, *kracht*), *kraft*—*kraxt* (*kraft*, *kracht*), *loft*—*loxt* (*loft*), *skoft*—*schoxt* (*skoft*), *klöft*—*klöxt* (*klucht*), *klöftəg*—*klöxtəg* (*kluftich*), *stiftsjə*—*stiftsjə* (*stiftsjje*), *swiftə*—*swixtə* (*swichte*), *lofts*—*loxt(s)* (*lofts*), *eftər*, *achtər*—*axtər* (*efter*, *achter*), *ət huft*—*ət huxt*<sup>1</sup> (*it hoeft*, *it hoecht*), *gəroft*—*gəroxt* (*geroft*), *nift*—*nixt* (*nift*, *nicht*).

*Note.* The existence of two such forms beside each other has brought about the opposite transition in some cases, as e.g. *toxt*—*toft* (*tocht*, past part. of *tinke*), *noxt*—*noft* (*nocht*, *noft*), *noxtərŋ*—*noftərŋ* (*nochteren*, *nofteren*).

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

#### *Modification of articulation*

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

1. *g* sometimes becomes *g* between vowel sounds.

Examples—*bəgĩnə*—*bəgĩnə* (*bigjinne*), 'naigri·ən—'naigri·ən (*neigean*), *təgu·ədə*—*təgu·ədə* (*to goede*), *təgi·rə*—*təgi·rə* (*togearre*).

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

Examples—

*ət gĩrt*—*ət xĩrt* (*it giet*) it goes.  
*ig gr·ən*—*ik xi·ən* (*ik gean*) I go.  
 'obgr·ən—'opxi·ən (*opgean*) to open.  
 'buzgət—busxət (*bûsgat*) placket.

<sup>1</sup> This form is the source of the new infinitive *hugə* (*hoege*), which is not unfrequently heard instead of *huvə* (*hseve*). It has a complete conjugation; the past participle is *hugđ* (*hoegđ*).

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

3. d often becomes r in the words :

h<sub>o</sub>:d<sub>e</sub>—h<sub>o</sub>:r<sub>e</sub> (*hâlde*) to hold.  
 n<sub>o</sub>:æd<sub>e</sub>ġ—n<sub>o</sub>:ær<sub>e</sub>ġ (*noadich*) needful.  
 si:æd<sub>e</sub>—si:ær<sub>e</sub> (*siede*) to boil.  
 st<sub>a</sub>:d<sub>e</sub>ġ—st<sub>a</sub>:r<sub>e</sub>ġ (*stadich*) steadily.  
 h<sub>i</sub>īd<sub>e</sub>—h<sub>i</sub>īr<sub>e</sub> (*hjidde*) hards (of flax).  
 viōd<sub>e</sub>—viōr<sub>e</sub> (*wjudde*) to weed.

*Note.* The opposite transition appears in the words :

ri:ær<sub>e</sub>—ri:æd<sub>e</sub> (*riere*) to stir.  
 ru:ær<sub>e</sub>—ru:æd<sub>e</sub> (*roere*) to move, touch.

#### *Nasalization*

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

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

tsɪn (*tsjin*) and tsɪ̃n<sub>e</sub> (*tsjinje*)  
 ven<sub>e</sub> (*wenne*) and v<sub>e</sub>̃:st (*wenst*)  
 bin<sub>e</sub> (*bine*) and bɪ̃:stɾ (*bynster*)  
 jɪnɾ (*jinter*) and jɪ̃:sɳ (*jinsen*).

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

hindɾ (*hynder*) and hɪ̃:st (*hynst*)  
 ɪk kɪn (*ik kin*) and dou kɪ̃:st (*dou kinst*)  
 m<sub>o</sub>n (*man*) and m<sub>o</sub>̃:sk (*mānsk*).

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

ĩ e. g. 'ĩliz<sub>e</sub> (*ynlizze*), dɪ̃n<sub>e</sub> (*dynje*)  
 ỹ: ,, vɪ̃:sk (*wynsk*), hɪ̃:st (*hynst*)

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

'inh<sub>i</sub>:ær<sub>e</sub> (*ynhiere*) and 'ĩh<sub>i</sub>:skj<sub>e</sub> (*ynheakje*)  
 'o<sub>e</sub>nh<sub>o</sub>:d<sub>e</sub> (*oanhâlde*) and 'o<sub>e</sub>h<sub>i</sub>:ær<sub>e</sub> (*oanhearre*).



ÿ	e. g.	klÿnə ( <i>klünje</i> ), hÿlək ( <i>hünlik</i> )
ÿ:	„	dÿ:sk ( <i>dünsk</i> ), hÿ:stə ( <i>hünste</i> )
ē:	„	lē:z ( <i>lüns</i> ), mē:skə ( <i>minske</i> )
ē:	„	gē:st ( <i>ginst</i> ), kē:st ( <i>kinst</i> )
ĩ	„	tsjĩnə ( <i>tsjinje</i> )
ĩ:	„	jĩ:sn ( <i>jinsen</i> )
ē	„	vējnə ( <i>wenje</i> )
ē:	„	bē:sk ( <i>bernsk</i> ), vē:st ( <i>wenst</i> )
ā	„	frājnə ( <i>franje</i> )
ā:	„	hā:z ( <i>Harns</i> ), 'vā:zdi ( <i>Woansdei</i> )
ǎ	„	lilkǎz ( <i>lilkens</i> ), bē:skǎz ( <i>bernskens</i> )
ō:	„	glō:z ( <i>glāns</i> ), mō:sk ( <i>mānsk</i> )
ō:	„	'tō:zdi ( <i>Tongersdei</i> )
ū:	„	jū:z ( <i>jouns</i> ), gū:zjə ( <i>gūnzje</i> )
i-ǎ	„	i-ǎz ( <i>iens</i> ), i-ǎlək ( <i>ienlik</i> )
ö-ǎ	„	frö-ǎlək ( <i>frjeonlik</i> ), snö-ǎz ( <i>snjeons</i> )
aī	„	snaīz ( <i>sneins</i> )
ōā	„	mōā:z ( <i>moarns</i> )
u-ǎ	„	gu-ǎz ( <i>goes</i> ) goose ; also gu-ǎz unnasalized.

## REDUCTION

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

*Reduction of vowels*

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

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

<sup>1</sup> It sometimes happens that the reduced and unreduced forms of a word have influenced each other. Hence two pronunciations, as sik—sīk (*sīk*), sikjə—sīkjə (*sīkje*), ridə—rīdē (*rīdē*), gli:də—glīdē (*glīdē*), buk—būk (*būk*), duk—dūk (*dūk*), bruk—brūk (*brūk*).

The most usual forms are those given first.

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

Examples—

vi:ṽ (*wiif*)—vifkə (*wyfke*)  
 ti:d (*tiid*)—tidlək (*tydlīk*)  
 bli:d (*bliid*)—blitskrɪp (*blydskrip*)  
 si:k (*sīik*)—siktə (*sykte*), sikǝǝ (*sīkens*)  
 ni:d (*niid*)—nidəǵ (*nīdich*).

## 2. From y: to y.

Example—sky:ṽ (*skūf*)—skyfkə (*skūfke*).

## 3. From e: to ɪ.

Examples—

he:ǵ (*heeck*)—hɪxtə (*hichte*)  
 re:k (*reck*)—rɪkjə (*rikje*).

## 4. From ɛ: to ɛ.

Examples—

gle:ǝ (*glēs*)—gleskə (*gleske*)  
 ste:d (*stēd*)—stetsk (*stedske*)  
 ble:d (*blēd*)—'bletsidə (*bledside*)  
 le:st (*lēst*)—lestəǵ (*lestich*).

## 5. From ɑ: to ɑ.

Examples—

fɑ:m (*faem*)—fɑmən (*fammen*), fɑmkə (*famke*)  
 lɑ:m (*laem*)—lɑmən (*lammen*), lɑmkə (*lamke*)  
 lɑ:pə (*lape*)—lɑpən (*lappen*), lɑpjə (*lapje*)  
 hɑ:st (*haest*)—hɑstəǵ (*hastich*).

## 6. From ɔ: to ɔ.

Examples—

lɔ:n (*lān*)—lɔnən (*lannen*)  
 hɔ:n (*hān*)—hɔnən (*hannen*), hɔndəǵ (*handich*)  
 sɔ:n (*saun*)—sɔntjən (*sauntjin*), sɔntəǵ (*sauntich*)  
 stɔ:k (*stōk*)—stɔkən (*stokken*), stɔkjə (*stokje*).

## 7. From o: (or o·) to o.

Examples—

kno:p (*knoop*)—knoɔpkə (*knoopke*)  
 to:bə (*tobbe*)—toɔpkə (*tobke*)  
 sto:bə (*stobbe*)—stoɔbən (*stobben*).

## 8. From u: to u.

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

## 9. From u: to y.

Examples—

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

**mu:ž** (*mūs*)—**myskə**<sup>1</sup> (*mūske*).

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

*Reduction of diphthongs*

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

124. The following cases may be distinguished :

1. a·i is reduced to ai, e. g. :

**a·i** (*aei*)—**aikə** (*aikē*)

**k·ai** (*kaei*)—**kaikə** (*kaikē*)

**ma·iə** (*Maeije*)—**'maitid** (*maitiid*)

**a·iə** (*aeije*)—**aikjə** (*aikje*).

2. u·i is reduced to ui, e. g. :

**blu·iə** (*bloeije*)—**bluisəl** (*bloeisəl*), **'bluitid** (*bloetitid*)

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

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

3. i·e is reduced to ε in :

**helt** (*helt*), **həkəljə** (*heakkelje*), **swəl** (*sweal*), **sweltsjə** (*swealtsje*), **kəl** (*kel*, *kjel*) ;

and sometimes in **fremḍ**, **həkən**, **həkəl**, **həkjə**, **kətɪŋ**, **kətɪŋ**, **remə**, which are also pronounced **friemḍ** (*frjemḍ*), **hiəkən** (*heakken*), **hiəkəl** (*heakkel*), **hiəkjə** (*heakje*), **kīstɪŋ** (*keatting*), **kīstɪŋ** (*keatling*), **rīemə** (*reamme*).

4. i·i is reduced to i in :

**twirə** (*twjirre*), **twilɪŋ** (*twjilling*), **'twibək** (*twiebak*), **swidər** (*swierder*), **swist** (*swierst*).

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

<sup>2</sup> This especially occurs after the consonants h, v, r, m.

5. *ɔa* is reduced to *a* in :

*matə* (*moatte*), *'mandi* (*Moandei*), *'vā:zdi*<sup>1</sup> (*Woansdei*).

6. *ö·ə* is reduced to *ö* in :

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

7. *ɪ·ə* is reduced to *ɪ* in :

*ɪŋ*, also spoken *ɪ·əŋ* (*eang*).

8. *u·ə* is often reduced to *u* in :

*ɪk ku*, *vu*, *su*, but also *ɪk ku·ə*, *vu·ə*, *su·ə*<sup>2</sup> (*ik koe*, *woe*, *soe*).

### Reduction of consonants<sup>3</sup>

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

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

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

127. In this position *ɾ* has dropped in the singular of the imperfect tense of the verb *uē:zə* (*wēze*) to be : *ɪk*, *hɛi vi·ə* (*ik*, *hy wier*) I, he was.

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

Examples—

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

*di·əɖ*, *di·ə* (*died*, *die*) deed

*si·əɖ*, *si·ə* (*sied*, *sie*) seed

*ri·əɖ*, *ri·ə* (*read*, *rea*) red

*dr·əɖ*, *dr·ə* (*dead*, *dea*) death

*kwi·ə* (*kwea*) evil

*br·i·ə* (*brea*) bread

*li·ə* (*lea*) limbs

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

<sup>1</sup> With nasalization ; see § 116.

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

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

ik hi·ə, di·ə<sup>1</sup> (*ik hie, die*)

ik vu·ə, ku·ə, su·ə, br·ə, sr·ə<sup>2</sup> (*ik woe, koe, soe, bea, sea*).

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

130. **k** often drops in the suffix *-sk*.

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

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

Examples—*hīr* (*hjør*), *hīrt* (*hjøit*), *hōctə* (*hoarte*), *hōcnə* (*hoanne*), *hūotsjə* (*hoedtsje*), *hīest* (*hjerst*), *hīerə* (*hearre*).

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

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

Examples—

*rrək* (*reak*), *riŋ* (*ring*), *ropə* (*roppe*)

*līepə* (*ljeppe*), *laitsjə* (*laitsje*).

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

Examples—

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

*ju·əḡ* (*hjoed*), *jouər* (*hjouwer*).

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

*ji·ər* (*jier*), also spoken *i·ər*.

#### *Reduction in half-stressed and unstressed syllables*

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

134. When a half-stressed syllable immediately precedes or follows<sup>3</sup> a stressed one, long vowels and diphthongs may be reduced ; e.g. :

1. **o** : is reduced to **ɔ**.

Example—*hō:v̆* (*hōf*)—*tsjerkhōf* (*tsjerkhof*).

2. **ε** : is reduced to **ɛ**.

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

<sup>1</sup> The imperfect tenses of the verbs *hawroe, dwaen*.

<sup>2</sup> The imperfect tenses of the verbs *wolle, kinne* (and *kenne*), *scille, bidde* (and *bidde*), *siede*.

<sup>3</sup> When an unstressed syllable comes between, the reduction does not appear.

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

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

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

Example—*hu:z̄* (*hūs*)—'tɪχthys (*tichthys*).

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

Examples—

*dai* (*dei*)—'mɪdi (*middei*), 'mɔ̄ndi (*Moandei*), 'ti:zdi (*Tisdei*)

*vai* (*wei*)—'hīɛlvi (*healwei*).

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

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

7. *īr* (with stress-change from *iə*) becomes *īə*, *jə*.

Examples—

*sti·ən* (*stien*)—'skōəsɪən (*skoarstien*)

*tsi·ən* (*tsien*)—'tretjən (*trettjin*).

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

*fək* (*fek*)—'hīɛfək (*heafek*)

*fet* (*fet*)—'dīɛfət (*deafet*)

*fɔl* (*fol*)—'hō:fəl (*hānfol*)

*kəs* (*kas*)—'klɪrəŋkəs (*kleankas*)

*vai* (*wei*)—'hīɛlvə (*healwei*)

*hɪrək* (*heak*)—'pōtək (*putheak*)

*kou* (*kou*)—kəz'itɪ (*kousiten*)

*mō·ən* (*moarn*)—mən'i·ər (*moarnier*)

*līō* (*ljue*)—'frō:līə (*frouljue*).

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

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

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

*krɔ̄ntə* (*krante*), *krɔ̄·ən* (*kroan*), *krɛkt* (*krekt*), *krɔ̄ft*, *krɔ̄t* (*kraft*), *klɔts* (*klots*), *klō·ər* (*kleur*), *klɪn* (*kelyn*), *blɪn* (*blein*), *knɪn*, *kə'nɪn* (*kenyn*).

138. Curious forms are:

*pə'pi·ər*, *pəm'pi·ər*, *pom'pi·ər* (*papier*, *pompier*)

*kə'fo·ər*, *kə'fo·ər*, *kō'fo·ər* (*komfoar*)

*hə'lo·əzjə* (*haloazje*), *ɑ'fisjə* (*afysje*), *bə'zitə* (*bisite*)

*kəmə'net* (*kammenet*), *ɪstr'mɪnt* (*ystermint*), *klə'bɔts* (*klabats*).

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

Examples—

*mɪs'kɒmə*, *məs'kɒmə* (*miskomme*)

*mɪs'sɪzə*, *məs'sɪzə* (*missizze*)

*mɪz'dwɑːn*, *məz'dwɑːn* (*misdwaen*).

140. The following suffixes have two pronunciations:

*-heid* is spoken *haɪd* and *hit*

*-skip* „ *skɪp* „ *skəp*

*-lik* „ *lɪk* „ *lək*<sup>1</sup>

*-nis* „ *nɪs* „ *nəs*

*-ing* „ *ɪŋ* „ *əŋ*

*-ling* „ *lɪŋ* „ *ləŋ*.

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

Examples—

*ɪk—k vuːə liɛvər!* (*Ik woe ljeaver!*)

*ət—vɒl t nɛt?* (*Wol it net?*)

*vɛi—hɑ vi nɛt mɪːər?* (*Ha wy net mear?*)

*dɛi—ɪk kɪn di nɛt helpə* (*Ik kin dy net helpə*)

*mɛi—jɔu mi dət!* (*Jow my dat!*)

*sei—gɪt sɛ mai?* (*Giet se mei?*)

*jou—sjɔ jə vɒl?* (*Sjuch jy wol?*)

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

#### *Reduction to syllabic consonants*

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

<sup>1</sup> The sound *e* in this suffix has dropped in the word *lɪk* (*lilk*), and sometimes drops in *moɪk*, *moːglɛk* (*mooglik*), *skiːɛlk*, *skiːɛlek* (*skielik*), *daɪk*, *daɪlek* (*dalik*), *rɪlk*, *rɪlek* (*ridlik*), *kwrːɛlk*, *kwrːɛlek* (*kwealik*).

In the suffix *ɛx*, *eɣ* (*-ich*) the indistinct vowel also drops in some words, as *vɔrɣ* (*wirch*), *smɔːrɣ* (*smoarch*), *tsɪm(t)vɔrɣ* (*tsjinwirdich*).

<sup>2</sup> The opposite of reduction appears in words ending in *rm* or *lm* preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong. In such words *m* often becomes syllabic; e. g. *vɑːr̩m* (*waerm*), *rːɛr̩m* (*earm*), *skɛːr̩m* (*skêrm*), *vɪr̩m* (*wjirm*), *stɔːr̩m* (*stoarm*), *fɔːr̩m* (*foarm*), *gɔːl̩m* (*gâlm*), and with insertion of *ə* even *vɑːrəm*, *rːɛrəm*, and so on.

143. The ending *-en*, in careful pronunciation spoken *ən*, is reduced<sup>1</sup>:

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

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

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

Examples—*i·əpŋ* (*iepen*), *libŋ* (*libben*), *immŋ* (*immen*).

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

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

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

Examples—*lepɫ* (*leppel*), *gə:vɫ* (*gavel*), *kri:gɫ* (*krigel*), *inɫ* (*ingel*).

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

Examples—*e:kɾ* (*eker*), *a:mɾ* (*amer*), *toŋɾ* (*tonger*).

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

1. *ŋz̥* after *t*, *d*, *n*, *l*.

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

2. *mz̥* or *əz̥* after *p*, *b*, *m*.

Examples—

*tsjəpmz̥* or *tsjəpəz̥* (*tsjappens*)

*dommz̥* ,, *doməz̥* (*dommens*).

3. *ŋz̥* or *əz̥* after *k*, *g*, *ŋ*.

Examples—

*lilkŋz̥* or *lilkəz̥* (*lilkens*)

*slugŋz̥* ,, *slugəz̥* (*slūgens*)

*inŋz̥* ,, *inəz̥* (*eangens*).

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

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

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

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

Examples—

*ik 'vit nt* (*Ik wit net*)

*nt vi·ər P<sup>2</sup>* (*Net wier?*)

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

<sup>2</sup> From this form comes the pronunciation *ent vi·ər?* which is not unfrequently heard in ordinary speaking.



## FRISIAN DIALECTS

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

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

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

152.  $\epsilon$ — $\alpha$ . Some words which normally have  $\epsilon$  are locally pronounced with  $\alpha$ . For instance:

het, hetə (*herte*), smet, smetə (*smerte*), ken (*kern*), henə (*herne*), dwes (*dwers*), fesk (*fersk*), pesə (*perse*), knesə (*knerse*), mesə (*merse*), hesōž (*hersens*), berm (*berm*), 'herbergə (*herberge*), merkə (*merke*), perk (*perk*), fərvə (*ferve*), sker (*sker*), lef (*lef*), eftər (*efter*), ɛxtər (*echter*), grɛ:ft (*grēft*), krɛ:ft (*krēft*), klem (*klem*), menəġ (*mennich*), vĕnə (*wenje*), are also pronounced hat, smat, kan, hanə, dwas, fask, pasə, knasə, masə, hasōž, barm, 'harbargə, markə, park, farvə, skar, laf, aftər, axtər, graft, kraxt, klam, manəġ, vānə.

153.  $\epsilon$ — $i$ . Words variously pronounced with  $\epsilon$  or with  $i$  are, for instance: kenə (*kenne*), bəkendġ (*bikend*), en (*en*), venə (*wenne*), ek (*ek*), skel(ə) (*skel, skelle*), skrepə (*skrepppe*), grypəl (*greppel*).

Also pronounced kinə, bəkīnġ, in, vīnə, ik, skilə, skripə, gripəl.

154.  $\epsilon i$ — $i$ . Words spelt with *ij* are generally pronounced with  $\epsilon i$ , but the pronunciation  $i$  is also current in some parts.

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

<sup>2</sup> An exact demarcation of Frisian dialects must also be postponed to another occasion.

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

Also pronounced *frī*, *nī*, *lī*, *rī*, *līə*, *mīə*, *vīə*, *sniə*, *triə*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

157. u, ou—*öa*. Instead of *run*, *roun* and *vun*, *voun* the pronunciation *röan* (*roan*), *vöan* (*voan*)<sup>3</sup> is also heard in some districts.

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

*spöl* (*spil*), *lölk* (*lilk*), *möl* (*mil*), *bröl* (*bril*), *'bröloft* (*brilloft*), *nölä*<sup>4</sup> (*nidle*), *döt* (*dit*), *strötə*<sup>5</sup> (*strjitte*), *söstər* (*sister*), *jöstər* (*jister*), *mönt* (*mint*), *jöfər* (*jiffer*), which are also pronounced *spil*, *lilk*, *mil*, *bril*, *'brilöft*, *nilə*, *dit*, *stritə*<sup>5</sup>, *sistər*, *jistər*, *mrint*, *jifər*.

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

<sup>2</sup> The past participle of the verb *jaen*.

<sup>3</sup> The imperfect tenses and past participles of the verbs *rinne*, *winne*.

<sup>4</sup> Also pronounced *nödel*, *nödl*.

<sup>5</sup> Usually pronounced *stritə*.

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

159. *iuw*—*iou*. The words *blīuwə* (*bliuwe*), *driuwə* (*driuwe*), *riuwə* (*riuwe*), *triuwə* (*triuwe*), *priuwə* (*priuwe*), *pīuwə* (*piuwe*), *skriuwə* (*skriuwe*), *vrīuwə* (*wriuwe*), *liuw* (*liuw*), *kīuw* (*kiuw*), *mīuw* (*miuw*), are also pronounced *blīouə*, *driouə*, *riouə*, *triouə*, *priouə*, *pīouə*, *skriouə*, *vrīouə*, *liou*, *kīou*, *mīou*.

*Note.* This pronunciation is even the most common.

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

*vrək* (*weak*), *riək* (*reak*), *krīəkjə* (*kreakje*), *hiək* (*heak*), *brəkən* (*beaken*), *niəkən* (*neaken*), *rəġ* (*each*), *riægjə* (*reagje*), *vrægjə* (*weagje*), *plrægjə* (*pleagje*), *brægə* (*beage*), *flrəġ* (*fleach*<sup>1</sup>), *srəġ* (*seach*<sup>1</sup>).

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

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

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

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

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

*betəl* (*betel*), *ve:gərjə* (*wegerje*), *tɛ:kən* (*teken*), *tɛ:kənjə* (*tekenje*), *ste:gər* (*steger*), *gəme:ntə* (*gemeente*), which have also the pronunciation *beital* (*beitel*), *veigərjə* (*weigerje*), *teikən* (*teiken*), *teikənjə* (*teikenje*), *steiger* (*steiger*), *gəmeintə* (*gemeinte*).

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> The imperfect tenses of the verbs *fleane*, *sjen*.

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

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

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

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

*blö.ən* (*bleaun*), *drö.ən* (*dreaun*), *skrö.ən* (*skreaun*), *vrö.ən* (*wreaun*), *prö.ən* (*preaun*), *rö.ən* (*reaun*), *trö.ən* (*treaun*),<sup>1</sup> *klö.əne* (*kleaune*); also *blioun*, *drioun*, *skrioun*, *vrioun*, *prioun*, *rioun*, *trioun*,<sup>1</sup> *kliounə*; and *bljou, driou, skriou, vriou, priou, riou, triou*,<sup>1</sup> *klioune* (with level stress, see § 85).

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

*mule* (*müle*), *butər* (*büter*), *mutšə* (*mütse*), *pul* (*pül*), *buse* (*büse*), which are also pronounced *müolə*, *büotər*, *müotšə*, *pül, büosə*.

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

*no:t* (*nöt*), *grö:t* (*gröt*), *pö:t* (*pöt*), *rö:t* (*röt*), *prö:lə* (*prölle*), *fö:lə* (*föle*).

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

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

170. *öɑ—üo*. Some words are pronounced with *öɑ* or with *üo*. Thus: *föat* (*foart*), *möatə*<sup>2</sup> (*moatte*), *ənöar* (*inoar*), *pöanə* (*poanne*), *vöatəl* (*voartel*).

Also pronounced *füt, müotə, ənüor, püonə, vütət*.

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

*vjök* (*wjuk*), *pjök* (*pjuk*), *mjöks* (*mjuks*), *mjöksjə* (*mjuksje*), beside *vjok, pjok, mjöks, mjöksjə*.

<sup>1</sup> The past participles of the verbs *bliuwe*, *driuwe*, *skriuwe*, *wriuwe*, *priuwe*, *riuwe*, *triuwe*.

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

Similarly, but differently distributed :

sliōxt (*sljucht*), rīōxt (*rjucht*), sīōxt (*sjucht*), spīōxt (*spjucht*), spīōxtəg̃ (*spjuchtich*), sīōg̃ (*sjuch*), ǝ'sīōg̃ (*onsjuch*), fīōxtsjə (*fjuchtsje*), nīōrkən (*njunken*), beside sliōxt, rīōxt, sīōxt, spīōxt, spīōxtəg̃, sīōg̃, ǝ'sīōg̃, fīōxtsjə, nīōrkən.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Also pronounced vidzi, he:li, hēli.

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

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

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

## CHAPTER II

### SPELLING

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> It also exhibits the influence of Dutch spelling.

NOTATION OF SPEECH-SOUNDS

181.

Vowels (see §§ 6-18)

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

<sup>1</sup> In some cases it is not possible or not necessary to give rules.

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



182.

Diphthongs (see §§ 26-47)

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

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

## 183.

*Triphthongs* (see §§ 48, 49)

ɪou	<i>jou</i>	in the word	<i>fjouwer</i>
ɪou	<i>eau</i>	in words also pronounced with <i>roũ</i> (§ 85)	<i>reau, leauwe, skreauwe</i>
	<i>ieu</i> <i>iuw</i>	in words also pronounced with <i>iuw</i> (§ 159)	<i>mieu</i> <i>bliuwe, skriuwe, driuwe</i>
ɪuw	<i>iuw</i>	especially in verbs as	<i>wriuwe, priuwe</i> (§ 159)
ɔɑi	<i>oai</i> <i>oi</i>	always interchanging with <i>o:i</i> only in the word	<i>moaijer, moaist</i> <i>boi</i>
ɔɑ:i	<i>oai</i>	in the words	<i>koai, boaijem</i>
ũoi	<i>oei</i>	always	<i>moeike, moeije, roeikje</i>

## 184.

*Consonants* (see §§ 56-73)

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

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

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
v <sup>o</sup>	f	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants also before ǧ in past participles	<i>skeaf, toalf, erf</i> <i>erfd, biskaefd</i>
v	w ww	medially in the verb	<i>waer, wyn, wjirje, wrine</i> <i>hawwe</i>
s	s ss sc	medially in the verb <i>scille</i> and its forms	<i>soan, skjin, búse, bosk</i> <i>passe, misse</i> <i>scil, scoe, scillen</i>
z	z zz s	mostly medially finally in medially after short vowels and rising diphthongs before <i>-de</i> in imperfect tenses	<i>eaze, gnize, eidzje, reizgje</i> <i>ik siz, liz, siz!</i> <i>lizze, sizze, hazze, goezzen,</i> <i>kiezzen</i> <i>wiisde, raesde</i>
z <sup>o</sup>	s z	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants also before ǧ in past participles finally in the imperatives	<i>iis, goes, stins, tjems, gers</i> <i>wiisd, raesd</i> <i>wéz, léz</i>
j	j y	initially and in some combinations and endings only in the words	<i>jong, jister, tsjerke, helje</i> <i>yen, yet, yeske, yester, yettik</i>
x	ch g	medially after short vowels, finally, and before <i>t</i> also in irregular verbal forms before <i>t</i> in regular verbal forms before <i>t</i>	<i>kachel, slach, slúch, nocht</i> <i>mocht, brocht, tocht, docht</i> <i>hy búgt, draegt</i>
g	g gg	medially medially after short vowels	<i>mage, tógje, fúrge</i> <i>dogge, flagge, bigge</i>
ǧ	ch g	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants finally in regular verbal forms	<i>each, fích, berch</i> <i>ik búg, draeg</i>
h	h	only initially (cf. §§ 73, 131)	<i>houn, hiem, hús</i>

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

<sup>1</sup> In some cases it is not possible or not necessary to give a rule.

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
<i>e</i>	<b>e:</b>	in open syllables	<i>redens, dele, eker</i>
	<b>ɪ</b>	only in the words	<i>yen, yet, yeske, yester, yettik</i>
	<b>ɛ</b>	in closed syllables	<i>gek, let, sjen, tsjen, wet</i>
	<b>ɛ:</b>	only in the word	<i>bern</i>
	<b>o</b>	only in the words	<i>det (conj.), hwet, hwent, fen, den</i>
	<b>ə</b>	in unstressed words and syllables	<i>de, witte, spegel</i>
<i>ea</i>	<b>ɪə</b>	generally in open syllables or followed by a single consonant	<i>kream, kwea, sleat, read, hear</i>
	<b>ie</b>	generally when followed by two or more consonants	<i>reamme, beamke, fearje</i>
<i>eau</i>	<b>ö·ə</b>	especially in past participles as	<i>bleaun, draaun (§ 166)</i>
	<b>iou</b>	in other cases	<i>reaun, greaun, leaurwe</i>
<i>ee</i>	<b>e:</b>	always	<i>reed, bleek, reek, heel</i>
<i>ei</i>	<b>a·i</b>	generally when <i>-je</i> follows (cf. § 173)	<i>feije, leije, teije</i>
	<b>ai</b>	in other cases (cf. § 173)	<i>neil, feint, fleis, mei, heine</i>
<i>eo</i>	<b>ö·ə</b>	in the words	<i>frjeon, snjeon, gleon</i>
<i>eu</i>	<b>ö·ə</b>	before <i>r</i>	<i>fleur, kleur, steure</i>
	<b>ø:</b>	in other cases	<i>bleu, beuke, deugd, deun</i>
<i>é</i>	<b>e:</b>	finally	<i>sé, swé, fé, sté</i>
<i>ê</i>	<b>ɛ:</b>	always	<i>glés, bléd, réch, mës</i>
<i>f</i>	<b>f</b>	in various positions	<i>fjouwer, feint, loft, dof</i>
	<b>v</b>	before the ending <i>-de</i>	<i>skaefde, erfde, draefde</i>
	<b>ṽ</b>	finally after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and <i>r, l</i>	<i>hōf, skeaf, erf, skelf</i>
<i>fd</i>	mute	generally in the word	<i>ōf (§ 107)</i>
	<b>ṽḏ</b>	finally, e.g. in past participles as	<i>weefd, draefd, erfū</i>
<i>ff</i>	<b>f</b>	medially	<i>skaffe, treffe, ploffe</i>
<i>g</i>	<b>g</b>	initially	<i>gâns, gnoarje, glei, grien</i>
	<b>g</b>	medially after vowels and voiced consonants	<i>beage, bergje, priizgje, walgje</i>
	<b>x</b>	also before the ending <i>-de</i> in regular verbal forms before <i>t</i> after <i>t, k, p</i> (§ 115. 2)	<i>doogde, siugd</i> <i>hy sûgt, búgt, draegt</i> <i>útgean, opgean</i>
<i>gd</i>	<b>ḡḏ</b>	finally	<i>doogd, siugd, jeugd</i>
<i>gg</i>	<b>g</b>	medially	<i>rogge, wy dogge, sjugge</i>
<i>h</i>	<b>h</b>	only initially	<i>helje, hjir, honear</i>
	mute	before <i>j</i> and <i>w</i> in the words	<i>hjoed, hjelt, hjouwer, hwa, hwent, hwet, hwer, hwenear</i>
		also in the words	<i>thé, thús</i>

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

## MODERN WEST FRISIAN

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

<sup>1</sup> Nasalization is not mentioned here (see §§ 116-19).



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

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
<i>û</i>	<b>y</b>	in closed syllables, generally before <i>n, t, s, l, d</i>	<i>brûn, mût, grûs, hûl</i>
	<b>y:</b>	in closed syllables, generally before <i>v, ġ (f, ch)</i>	<i>drûf, skûf, tûch</i>
<i>û</i>	<b>u</b>		<i>rûch, slûch, bûk, fûl, rûp</i>
	<b>u:</b>		<i>sûch, hûd, krûd, mûs</i>
	<b>u·ə</b>	before <i>r</i>	<i>stûr, fjûr, ûre</i>
	<b>ûo</b>	generally before two or more consonants	<i>mûnts, dûrje, bûrman</i>
<i>v</i>	<b>v</b>	always	<i>weve, stiuve, erve</i>
<i>w</i>	<b>w</b>	after <i>d, k, s, t</i>	<i>droylje, kwea, swé, twer</i>
	<b>v</b>	initially	<i>wolf, wan, weach, wetter</i>
	<b>mute</b>	when inserted after diphthongs and triphthongs ending in <i>û</i>	<i>klauwe, skouwe, houwe, mouwe, fjouwer, leauwe, bliuwe</i>
<i>wv</i>	<b>v</b>	only in the word	<i>hawwe</i>
<i>y</i>	<b>i</b>	in closed syllables	<i>wyt, rijk, bryk, skyn</i>
	<b>ei</b>	only in the words (also pronounced with <i>i</i> )	<i>hy, wy, my, dy, by</i>
	<b>ə</b>	sometimes in	<i>ÿ, wy</i>
<i>z</i>	<b>z</b>	always	<i>frieze, eaze, siz!</i>
	<b>ž</b>	finally after long vowels	<i>wêz! lêz!</i>
<i>zz</i>	<b>z</b>	medially	<i>dîeze, sieze, lêeze, haeze</i>

## PART II. GRAMMAR

### CHAPTER III. ETYMOLOGY

#### I. THE DECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH

##### 1. NOUN

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

187. Neuter nouns are:

1. The geographical proper names, as *Fryslân*, *Ingelân*.
2. The names of metals, as *goud*, *silver*, *izer*.
3. The substantival infinitives, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, and phrases, as *it fortrouwen* (confidence), *it kwea* (evil), *it ho en hwet* (how and what), *it wolkom* (welcome).
4. The diminutives (see § 265. 7).
5. The nouns ending in the suffix *-sel*, derived from verbs, as *baksel* (what is baked), *wynsel* (bandage).
6. The collective nouns with the suffix *-te*, derived from substantives, as *beamte* (trees).
7. The verbal stems with the prefixes *bi-*, *for-*, *ge-*, *ont-*, as *bidriuw* (act), *forrin* (course), *geklei* (complaint), *onthâld* (memory).

188. Nouns of the feminine gender are:

1. The names of female persons, as *boerinne* (farmer's wife). Except *wiif* (wife), *frouminske*, *frommis*, *minske* (woman), *famke*, *fanke* (girl), which are of the neuter gender.
2. A large number of material nouns, as *molke* (milk), *yettik* (vinegar), *reamme* (cream). Except the names of metals and some others, as *hout* (wood), *sân* (sand), *wetter* (water), *bier* (beer), *moal* (meal), *smoar* (grease), *sâlt* (salt), *fet* (fat), which are of the neuter gender.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. *Álder* (parent) has the plural *álden*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

197. Of the *s*-genitive we may distinguish the following cases:<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

Note that the definite article in such cases is indeclinable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2. ARTICLE

203. Frisian has the following articles :

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of the definite article there still exist the following forms :

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

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

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

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

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

## 3. ADJECTIVE

*Inflexion of adjectives*

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

The stem-form without termination.

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> For the assimilation of this article see § 105.



207. The undeclined form is met with in :

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

2. The adjective used attributively :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

209. The stem + *en* is found :

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

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

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

210. The stem + *er* is used :

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

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

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

### *Comparison of adjectives*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4. NUMERALS

218. The Frisian cardinal numerals are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> *Âftich* (110) and *toalfich* (120) = Old Frisian \**aftich*, *toftich*, are no longer in use.

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

219. The ordinal numerals are formed from the cardinal numerals by adding *-ste*, *-te*, or *-de* (except *earste*, *foarste*, *oarde*).

*earste* or *foarste* (first), *twadde* or *oarde* (second), *trêdde*, *fjirde*, *fyfte*, *sechste*, *saunde*, *achtste*, *njuggende*, *tsiende* ;

*alfte*, *toalfte* ; *trettjinde* . . . *njuggentjinde* ;

*tweintichste*, *hûndertste*, *tûzenste*, *miljoenste*.

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

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

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

222. Numeral adverbs :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 5. PRONOUNS

226. In Frisian there are the following pronouns :

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

227. The Personal Pronouns have the following forms :

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

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

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

Unaccented forms are :

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

These forms are not always used in writing.

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

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

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

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

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

*Hja* belongs to another dialect than *sy*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 6. VERBS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> See § 228.

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

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

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

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

Infinitive	Present	Imperfect	Past p.
<i>wytsje</i> (to whiten)	ik wytsje, <sup>1</sup> du witest, hy witet, wy wytaje (§ 239)	ik wite (§ 240)	wite
<i>eidzje</i> (to harrow)	ik eidzje, du eideist, hy eidet, wy eidzje (§ 239)	ik eide (§ 240)	eide

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

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

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

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

Infinitive	Present			Imperf.	Past p.	
<i>klei</i> je (to complain)	1. klei	2. klagest	3. klaget	pl. kleije	klage	klage
<i>kri</i> je (to get)	krij	krigest*	kriget*	„ krije	krige	krige
<i>swi</i> je (to be silent)	swij	swigest*	swiget*	„ swije	swige*	swige*
<i>loei</i> je, <i>loeg</i> je (to pile up)	loei*	loegest	loget	„ loeije*	loege	loege
<i>ploei</i> je, <i>ploeg</i> je (to plough)	ploei*	ploegest	ploget	„ ploeiije*	ploege	ploege
<i>koai</i> je, <i>kôg</i> je (to chew)	koai*	kôgest	kôget	„ koaiije*	kôge	kôge
<i>toai</i> je, <i>tôg</i> je (to tug)	toai*	tôgest	tôget	„ toaiije*	tôge	tôge
<i>laits</i> je (to laugh)	laitsje	lakest	laket	„ laitsje	lake	lake
<i>meits</i> je (to make)	meitsje	makkest	makket	„ meitsje	makke	makke
<i>smeits</i> je (to taste)	smeitsje	smakkest	smakket	„ smeitsje	smakke	smakke
<i>reits</i> je (to reach)	reitsje	rekkest	rekket	„ reitsje	rekke	rekke
<i>weits</i> je (to watch)	weitsje	wekkest	wekket	„ weitsje	wekke	wekke
<i>koaits</i> je, <i>kôk</i> je (to boil)	koaitsje*	kôkest	kôket	„ koaitsje*	kôke	kôke
<i>loaits</i> je, <i>lôk</i> je (to look)	loaitsje*	lôkest	lôket	„ loaitsje*	lôke	lôke
<i>ploaits</i> je, <i>plôk</i> je (to pluck)	ploaitsje*	plôkest	plôket	„ ploaitsje*	plôke	plôke

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

## Class I

- a. Infin. i: ; imperf. i·ə—i·ə; past p. i: :<sup>1</sup>  
*glide* (to glide); *glied*, *glieden*; *gliden*.  
 Similarly: *ride* (to ride), *stride* (to strive).
- b. i; i·ə—i·ə; i:  
*ite* (to eat); *iet*, *ieten*; *iten*.  
 So also: *bite*, *krite*, *slite*, *smite*, *splite*, *wite*.
- c. iuw; iou—iou; ö·ə:  
*bliuwe* (to remain); *bleau*\*,<sup>2</sup> *bleauwen*\*; *bleaun*.  
 Similarly: *driuwe*, *kliuwe*, *priuwe*, *riuwe*, *skriuucc*, *triuwe*, *wriuwe*.
- d. ei; ai—ai; ai (i·ə):  
*snije* (to cut); *snei*\*, *sneijen*\*, *snein* (snien).  
*spije* (to spit); *spei*, *speijen*; *spein*.  
*swije* (to be silent); *swei*\*, *sweijen*\*; *swein*\* (see § 246).

<sup>1</sup> The vowel-gradation is given in phonetic symbols.

<sup>2</sup> Weak forms are very common instead of these and the following marked with \*.

## Class II

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

## Class III

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

<sup>1</sup> Present tense: *ik* *fjuch*, *dou* *fjuchst*, *hy* *fjucht*, *wy* *fleane*.

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

<sup>3</sup> " " " " *sjuch*, " *sjuchst*, " *sjucht*, " *sjugge*.

<sup>4</sup> *jilde* (to yield); *gou*, *gouwen*; *gouwen*.

## Class IV

a. Infin.  $\epsilon$  (i); imperf.  $i\cdot\epsilon$ — $i\cdot\epsilon$ ; past p.  $\ddot{o}$  (see § 164):

*brekke* (to break); *briek*, *brieken*; *britsen*.

So also: *dekke*, *rekke*, *sprekke*, *stekke*, *strekke*, *trekke*; *strike*.

b.  $\mathfrak{r}$  (o);  $\alpha$ : ( $\mathfrak{o}$ )— $\alpha$ : ( $\mathfrak{o}$ );  $\mathfrak{o}$ :

*nimme* (to take); *naem* (*nōm*), *namen* (*nōmen*); *nommen*.

*komme* (to come); *kaem* (*kōm*), *kamen* (*kōmen*); *kommen*.

## Class V

a. Infin.  $\epsilon$ : ( $\mathfrak{r}$ ,  $\epsilon$ ); imperf.  $i\cdot\epsilon$ — $i\cdot\epsilon$ ; past p.  $\epsilon$ : ( $\mathfrak{r}$ ,  $\epsilon$ ):

*lēze* (to read); *lies*, *liezen*; *lēzen*.

*stelle* (to steal); *stiel*, *stielen*; *stellen*.

*sitte* (to sit); *siet*, *sieten*; *sitten*.

*frette* (to eat); *friet*, *frieten*; *fretten*.

b.  $\mathfrak{r}$ ;  $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}$ — $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}$ ;  $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}$ :

*lizze*<sup>1</sup> (to lie); *læi*, *læijen*; *lein*.

## Class VI

a. Infin.  $\alpha$ : ( $\mathfrak{r}\cdot\epsilon$ ); imperf.  $u$ :— $u$ :; past p.  $\alpha$ : ( $u$ :,  $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}$ ):

*drage* (to draw); *droeg*, *droegen*; *dragen* (*droegen*).

*grave* (to dig); *groef*, *groeven*; *graven* (*groeven*).

*weage* (to weigh); *woeg*, *woegen*; *woegen*.

*slaen* (to strike); *sloeg*, *sloegen*; *slein*.

b.  $\alpha$ ;  $u\cdot\epsilon$ — $u\cdot\epsilon$ ;  $\mathfrak{r}\cdot\epsilon$ :

*farre* (to go); *foer*, *foeren*; *fearn*.

c.  $\alpha$ :;  $u$ — $u$ ;  $u$ :

*waekse* (to grow); *woeks*, *woeksen*; *woeksen*.

d.  $\epsilon$ ;  $u$ :— $u$ :;  $\epsilon$ :

*skeppe* (to scoop); *skoep*, *scoepen*; *skepen*.

e.  $\mathfrak{o}$ :;  $u\cdot\epsilon$ — $u\cdot\epsilon$ ;  $\mathfrak{o}$ :

*falle* (to fall); *foel*, *foelen*; *fallen*.

## Class VII

a. Infin.  $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{i}$  ( $\mathfrak{r}$ ); imperf.  $i\cdot\epsilon$ — $i\cdot\epsilon$ ; past p.  $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{i}$  ( $\mathfrak{r}$ ):

*hjitte* (to be called); *hiet*, *hieten*; *hjitten*.

*litte* (to let); *liet*, *lieten*; *litten*.

<sup>1</sup> Present tense: *ik liz*, *dou leist*, *hy leit*, *wy lizze*.

b. a (ə, o); o (ɔ:)—o (ɔ:); o :

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

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

*roppe* (to shout); rôp, rôpen; roppen.

c. ɔ:; ou—ou; ɔ:

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

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

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

So also: *gripe*, *knipe*.

*dûke* (to duck); doek\*, doeken\*; dûkt.

So also: *glûpe*, *krûpe*, *rûke*, *slûpe*, *strûpe*, *sûpe*.<sup>1</sup>

*stappe* (to step); stoep\*, stoepen\*; stapt.

*skouwe* (to shove); skau\*, skauwen\*; skoud.

*stouwe* (to raise dust); stau\*, stauwen\*; stoud.

249. The irregular verbs include in the first place the following preterite presents :

Infin.	Present				Imperfect	Past p.
<i>kinne</i> (to be able)	1. kin	2. kinst	3. kin	pl. kinne	koe, koenen	kinnen
<i>kenne</i> <sup>2</sup> (to know)	ken	kenst	ken	„ kenne	koe, koenen	kennen
<i>scille</i> (shall)	scil	scilst	scil	„ scille	scoe, scoenen	scillen
<i>meije</i> (may)	mei	meist	mei	„ meije	mocht, mochten	meijen (mocht)
<i>doare</i> (to dare)	doar	doarst	doar	„ doare	doarst, doarsten	doaren (doarst)
<i>witte</i> <sup>3</sup> (to know)	wit	wist	wit	„ witte	wist, wisten	witten
<i>moatte</i> (to be obliged)	moat	moast	moat	„ moatte	moast, moasten	moatten
<i>doge</i> (to be of use)	dooch	doochst	dooch(t)	pl. doge	doogde, doogden	doogd

250. Other anomalies are met with in :

Infin.	Present				Imperfect	Part p.
<i>bringe</i> (to bring)	1. bring	2. bringst	3. bringt	pl. bringe	brocht, brochten	brocht
<i>tinke</i> (to think)	tink	tinkst	tinkt	„ tinke	tocht, tochten	tocht
<i>keapje</i> (to buy)	keapje	keapest	keapet	„ keapje	kocht, <sup>4</sup> kochten <sup>4</sup>	kocht <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> But *lûke* (to draw); loek\*, loeken\*; litsen.

<sup>2</sup> Although the written forms of this verb differ from those of *kinne*, the pronunciation is the same.

<sup>3</sup> Also: *wite*; wyt, wist, wyt, wite; wist, wisten; witen.

<sup>4</sup> Sometimes yet: koft, koften, koft.

Infin.	Present				Imperfect	Past p.
<i>siikje</i> (to seek)	1. siikje	2. sikest	3. siket	pl. siikje	socht, sochten	socht
<i>pliiġje</i> (to practice)	pliiġje	pligest	pliget	„ pliiġje	plichte, plichten	—
<i>wolle</i> (to be willing)	wol	wolst	wol	„ wolle	woe, woenen	wollen
<i>ha(wve)</i> (to have)	ha(w)	hast	hat	„ ha(wve)	hie, hienen	hawn
<i>wêze</i> <sup>1</sup> (to be)	bin	bist	is	„ binne	wier, wieren	west
<i>dwaen</i> (to do)	doch	dochst	docht	„ dogge	die, dienen	dien
<i>jaen</i> (to give)	jow	jowst	jowt	„ jowe	joech, joegen	jown
<i>gean</i> <sup>2</sup> (to go)	gean	giest	giet	„ geane	gyng <sup>3</sup> , gyngen <sup>3</sup>	gien <sup>3</sup>
<i>stean</i> <sup>4</sup> (to stand)	stean	stiest	stiet	„ steane	stie <sup>5</sup> , stienen <sup>5</sup>	stien
<i>lizze</i> <sup>6</sup> (to lay)	liz	leist	leit	„ lizze	lei, leinen	lein
<i>sizze</i> <sup>6</sup> (to say)	siz	seist	seit	„ sizze	sei, seinen	sein

## II. THE INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH

### 1. ADVERBS

251. According to their meaning we may distinguish :

1. Adverbs of time, as *hjoed, moarn, jister, do, den, noch, yet, hwennear, honear*.

2. Adverbs of place, as *hġir(re), dêr(re), hwer(re), jinsen, earne, nearne*.

3. Adverbs of arrangement, as *earst, oard, twad, trêd*.

4. Adverbs of occurrence, as *ienris, twaris*.

5. Adverbs of manner, as *sa, ho*.

6. Adverbs of degree, as *tige, hast, folle, meast, to*.

7. Adverbs of cause and consequence, as *dêrtroch, dêrom, sadaende*.

8. Adverbs of affirmation and negation, as *ja, al, wol, fêst, siker, né, net, nea*.

252. According to their formation we may distinguish :

1. Simple adverbs which are not recognizable as being compound or derived, as *nou, do, sa, ho, to, ek, hġir, den*.

<sup>1</sup> Imperative : wêz.

<sup>2</sup> Imperative : gean.

<sup>3</sup> Also : gong, gongen ; gongen.

<sup>4</sup> Imperative : stean.

<sup>5</sup> In the written language also : stoe, stoenen.

<sup>6</sup> Imperative : liz, siz (sei).

2. Compound and derived adverbs. These are partly oblique cases of nouns, e. g. adverbial genitives, as *moarns, deis, wiles, nûs, hokkerdeis, ûnderweiges, ûnderhâns*; adverbial datives, as *torjuchte, tolânne, faken*; partly combinations of nouns and preceding adjectives, as *hieltyd, altyd*; of nouns and prepositions, as *bitiid, neitiid, foartiid, biside, tobek, thus*; of adverbs and prepositions, as *tonei, foarút, foardel*; of verbs with any other word, as *miskien, sabeare*; partly derivatives by means of the suffixes<sup>1</sup>:

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

-lings, as *krúslings, tydlings, roedlings*.

-kes, -(t)sjes, as *sêftkes, swietsjes, sûntsjes*.

As a rule adjectives may also be used as adverbs without any change.

253. According to their syntactical function there are also pronominal adverbs which fill the place of a pronoun preceded by a preposition, e. g. *dêrta* (to it), *dêrnei* (after that), *hjiirfen* (from this), *hjiirmei* (with it), *hwerút* (from what), *hweryn* (wherein), *hwetroch* (whereby). These adverbs consist of two other adverbs, of which the first is one of the words *dêr, hjiir, hwer*. The two parts are separable.

Examples—*Hwerta moat dat brûkt wurde?* also: *Hwer moat dat ta brûkt wurde?* (For what must that be used?).

254. Some adverbs admit of degrees of comparison. The suffixes are *-er* and *-est*.

Examples—

*gau, gauwer, gaust.*

*faek, faker, faekst.*

*fier, fierder, fierst.*

The superlative may be expressed by means of the definite article and the possessive pronoun, with or without preposition.

Examples—*Hy rint hirdst; hy rint it hirdst; hy roun syn bêst; hy skriuwt op syn moaist.*

Note the following irregular forms:

*goed (wol)—better—bêst.*

*folle (tige)—mear—meast.*

*graech (jerne)—ljeaver—ljeafst.*

*ier (bitiid)—earder—earst.*

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



## 2. PREPOSITIONS

**255.** The principal Frisian prepositions are the following: *achter*, *after*, *by*, *bihalven*, *binne(n)*, *boppe*, *bûte(n)*, *echter*, *efter*, *fen*, *foar*, *for*, *yn*, *jin*, *mank*, *mei*, *neffens*, *nei*, *neist*, *nêst*, *njunken*, *oan*, *oant*, *oer*, *ôf*, *om*, *op*, *sint*, *sont*, *sonder*, *ta*, *to*, *troch*, *tsjin*, *tusken*, *twisken*, *ûnder*, *út*.

Most of the above words are adverbs as well as prepositions.

**256.** The prepositions indicate in the first place relations of place, time, and causality. Ordinarily the same preposition may be used in more than one of these relations. Besides, they often occur in metaphorical relations after verbs, adjectives, and expressions denoting mostly a thought or feeling, e. g. *tinke oer*, *great mei*, *hoopje op*, *langst hawwe nei*.

Prepositions no longer govern cases in Frisian, the noun before which they are placed being always undeclined (see, however, § 197, A. 3, 4; B. 3).

## 3. CONJUNCTIONS

**257.** Co-ordinative conjunctions are :

1. Copulative : *en* (and), *sawol . . . as* (both . . . and), *net allinne . . . mar ek* (not only . . . but also).

2. Alternative : *of*, *ef* (or), *of . . . of* (either . . . or), *noch* (nor), *noch . . . noch* (neither . . . nor).

3. Adversative : *mar* (but).

4. Conclusive : *dus*, *dos* (so, thus).

5. Causal : *hwent* (for).

**258.** Subordinative :

1. Simple : *dat*, *det* (that), *oft*, *eft* (if).

2. Temporal : *do't* (when), *nei't* (after that), *ear't* (before that), *mei't* (immediately after that), *nou't* (now that).

3. Causal : *omdet*, *om't* (because), *trochdet* (because).

4. Conclusive : *det* (so), *sadet* (so that).

5. Conditional : *mits* (provided that).

6. Hypothetical : *oft*, *eft* (if), *as* (if).

7. Concessive : *howol* (though), *alhowol* (although).

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

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

Pronouns, adverbs, and even word-groups also become connective words or expressions when the conjunctions *det*, *eft*, and *as* are suffixed, e. g. *hwet eft*, *hwa eft*, *lyk as*, *sa as*, *for sa fier as*, *yn ho fier as*, *sa gau as*, *by hwennear eft (det)*.

The enclitical words *det* and *eft* are often reduced to simple 't, which in some cases may also be completely omitted, e. g. *do't*, *dêr't*, *dy't*, *ho't*, *wylst* ; *sont*, *mits*.

### III. COMPOSITION AND DERIVATION

260. In respect of the different relations in which the parts of compound words stand to each other, we may distinguish the following kinds of composition in Frisian :

1. **Co-ordinating composition**, when the parts are co-ordinated, as *fyftjin*, *doofstom*, *hûsfroufaem*, *prikstôk*, *sûdwest*, *ruilebûtsje*. In compound words of this kind the co-ordinative conjunction *en* (and) sometimes appears, as *ien-en-tweintich*, *hynder-en-wein*, *molke-en-wetter*, *ier-en-bitiid*, *slop-en-taei*, *smeule-en-dwaen*, *wech-ende-wear*, *helendal*.

2. **Subordinating composition**, when

a. The first part modifies the meaning of the second, as *leechlân*, *stedshûs*, *wirdboek*.

b. The second part modifies the meaning of the first, as *Setsljeaf*, *krûpyn*, *hânfol*, *deimennich*.

The former of these classes is the most common kind of composition in Frisian. See the following sections.

3. **Doubling composition**, which consists in the repetition of the same syllable, without or with vowel-difference, as *sa-sa*, *wier-wier*, *rykrak*, *hymphamp*, *wilewalje*.

*Note.* In this case the composition is alliterative. The rhyming form of composition may also be mentioned here, as *grodzemods* (dregs), *rikketiik*.

4. **Coupling composition**, when the relation is different from those above mentioned, as *togearre*, *ûtfenhûs*, *foartiid*, *miskien*, *foardet*.

261. The principal compound words belonging to the subordinating form of composition, in which the first part modifies or limits the meaning of the second, are :

1. **Compound nouns.** In this case the second part is naturally a noun ; the first is :

- a. A noun, as *skoalbern*, *kleankas*, *nutebeam*, *lânsman*.
- b. An adjective, as *lytsfeint*, *hegeskoalle*, *langskonk*<sup>1</sup>.
- c. A numeral, as *fjouwersprong*, *twastriid*, *trijekleur*<sup>1</sup>.
- d. A verb of which the second part may be the subject, as *spylman*, *draeihikke*, or the object, as *bakmoal*, or an adverbial adjunct, as *lêsboek*, *terskfljer*, *waskwetter*.
- e. An adverb, as *foardoar*.

2. Compound adjectives. The second part is an adjective; the first part is :

- a. A noun, as *sniewyt*, *spikerfêst*, *striemin*.
- b. An adverb, as *trochwiet*, *ynswiet*, *ljochtgrien*.

3. Compound verbs. The second part is a verb; the first is :

- a. A noun which may be the object of the second part, as *hûshâlde*, or an adverbial adjunct, as *hynsteride*.
- b. An adjective which qualifies the subject of the second part when that is an intransitive verb, as *deagean*, *frijlotsje*, or the object of the verb when it is transitive, as *losmeitsje*, *frijlitte*.
- c. An adverb, as *trochsette*, *omgean*, *oerjaen*, *weromkomme*, *misdwaen*.

262. When in the compound words mentioned in the preceding section the first part is a noun, it appears undeclined, as *skoalboek*, *stêdman*, or it shows a connecting letter, which is mostly a genitive or plural ending, as *bernsbern*, *nûtsdop*, *nutebeam*, *boekekas*.

When the first part is an adjective, it is undeclined, as *âldfaem*, or it ends in the termination *-e*, as *hegeskoalle*.

263. In compound verbs as treated in § 261 the component parts are always inseparable, as *hûshalde*, *toudownsje*, or they may be separated from each other. This is the case only in the present and imperfect tenses of principal sentences, as *Ik hâld lyk*, *ik houd lyk*, but *Ik leau*, *det ik lykhâld* (*lykhoud*), infinitive *lykhalde*, past participle *lykhâlden*.

264. Derivative nouns are formed by means of the prefixes :

- ant-* : as in *antwird*, *antlit*.
- oar-* : *oardeel*, *oarloch*.
- on-* : *onwaer*, *onrêst*.
- ge-* : *gemoed*, *genamt*, *gegei*, *geskrep*.

265. The principal noun suffixes are the following :

1. To denote male persons :

- er*, *-der* : *bakker*, *skriuwer*, *rinder*, *spylder*.

<sup>1</sup> Note these so-called possessive compounds and cf. *readhûd*, *swartrôk*.

- ert : *leffert, slúgert, lompert.*  
 -ner : *widner.*
2. To denote female persons :  
 -ster : *sjongster, tsjoenster, arbeidster.*  
 -inne : *boerinne, bakkerinne.*  
 -ske : *masterske, keapmanske.*
3. To denote origin (both male and female persons) :  
 -er : *Snitser, Dokkumer.*  
 -ster : *Grouster, Rypster.*  
 -mer : *Hegemer, Sleattemer.*
4. To denote instruments :  
 -sel : *hânsel.*  
 -er : *feger, bjinder.*  
 -el : *skoattel, betel, heakkel.*
5. To form material or collective nouns :  
 -sel : *styfsel, baksel.*  
 -te, -t : *beamte, fûgelt.*
6. To form abstract nouns :  
 -dom : *frijdom.*  
 -heid : *wierheid.*  
 -skip : *deilisskip, frjeonskip.*  
 -ens : *goedens, smoargens.*  
 -nis : *groetenis.*  
 -de : *kinde, ljeafde.*  
 -te : *djipte, waernte.*  
 -me : *brûkme, eangstme.*  
 -ing : *skieding, achting.*  
 -ij, -(d)erij : *bakkerij, foermanderij, boarterij.*  
 -aesje, -aezje : *ergewaesje, lekkaezje.*
7. To form diminutives :  
 -je : *boekje, eachje.*  
 -ke : *blomke, krúske, dokke, driepke, briefke, stúrke.*  
 -tsje : *fûgeltsje, hantsje, hoedtsje.*
266. Adjectives are formed by means of the prefixes :  
 ge- : as in *gelyk, gemien.*  
 on- : as in *onsljucht, ongeef, onbidich.*
267. The principal adjective suffixes are :  
 -achtich, (-aftich) : *bernachtich.*  
 -ich, -erich : *nidich, bloedderich.*  
 -er, -ster, -mer : *Snitser, Harns(d)er, Grouster, Hegemer.*

- sk, -s : *greatsk, steds(k), Frys(k), boers(k)*.
- en : *gouden, stiennen*.
- s : *lekkens, duffels*.
- ber : *earber, brükber*.
- loas, (-leas) : *achteloas, sinloas*.
- lik : *hearlik, noedlik, forjittlik*.
- sum : *iensum, brüksum*.
- el : *himmel, mütel, brükel*.
- en : *dimmen, skruten*.
- er : *wekker, dipper, kwikker, diger*.

268. Derivative verbs may have the following prefixes :

- bi-* : *biriede, bispylje*.
- for-* : *forsükje, foroarje*.
- ge-* : *gewirde, gebiede*.
- ont-* : *onthälde, ontnimme*.
- to-* : *tobrekke, toskoerre, tobite, toknieze*.
- wjer-* : *wjerhälde, wjerstean, wjerkögje*.

269. Verbs may be formed from nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and other verbs, by means of the suffixes :

- je : *eagje, iepenje, himmelje*.
- gje, -igje : *priizgje, tiergje, biskildigje*.
- sje, -zje : *wytsje, jachtsje, eidzje*.
- kje : *boerkje, driuwkje, gnyskje*.
- elje : *nestelje, kantelje, driuwkelje*.
- erje : *wynderje, snjitterje, uterje*.
- earje, -eare : *wirdearje, redeneare*.

## CHAPTER IV. SYNTAX

### 1. THE WORD-GROUP

**270.** The relations between words brought into connexion with each other are of two kinds : co-ordinative and subordinative.

**271.** The co-ordinative relation is :

1. Copulative, as in *hy en ik, it foar en tsjin, wiet noch droech, saend noch maend, it ien sawol as it oar.*

2. Alternative, as in *hy of ik, lipe of pipe.*

3. Adversative, as in *lyts mar krigel.*

**272.** The subordinative relation is :

1. Attributive, existing between a substantive word and a determining word or word-group (attributive adjunct), as in *moai hûs, de krante fen jister, de man sels, waer as side* (see § 287).

2. Adverbial, existing between a word or word-group which is not substantive (in the main a verb, an adjective, or an adverb) and another (adverbial adjunct), as *rjuchts hâlde, tige min, op bêd gean, tsiere as hingers* (see § 288).

3. Objective, i. e. between a verb and a direct or indirect object, as in *brief skriuwe, in oar sines jaen.*

4. Predicative, existing between a verb and a substantive word denoting in the main the doer of the action, the person or thing in (or coming into) the state expressed by the verb. The predicative relation is :

a. Direct, when the verb is in a finite form, as *De sinne skynt.*

b. Indirect, when the verb is in the infinitive (accusative and infinitive), as *Ik seach him rinnen.*

### 2. THE SENTENCE

**273.** When a finite verb is related to a substantive word as described in the preceding section, the grammatical whole built up in this manner is called a sentence, the two parts of which are the subject and the predicate. Each of these may be (1) a single word, or (2) a word-group, as has been said in § 271. Besides these, (3) adjuncts or objects (§ 272) may be added.

In the two latter cases the sentence is called enlarged.

274. The subject of a sentence is :

1. A noun, as *De fûgels sjonge*.
2. A substantive pronoun or numeral, as *Dat mei net. Alles is op en wei*.
3. Any other substantive word or expression, as *Myn ja is like goed as syn né*.
4. An infinitive (§ 236), as *Sizzen is neat, mar dwaen is in ding*.
5. A (substantive) clause, as *Hwet wier is, mei sein wirde*.

275. There are sentences without a subject. The principal are the imperative sentences in which as a general rule the subject is unexpressed. Example: *Gean dyn gong mar*. But the subject may also be expressed, as *Gean dou dyn gong mar. Skriem sy mar net mear! Doch Heit dat effen*. In this case it is a personal pronoun of the 2nd or 3rd person (§ 242), or a noun (§ 228).

When the verb stands in the passive voice, the subject is often omitted, as *Der wirdt sketten*.

A subject is impossible in sentences containing an impersonal passive voice (i. e. when an intransitive verb, on the analogy of transitive ones, is put in the passive voice), as *Der wirdt op 'e doar kloppe*.

276. The indefinite pronoun *it* is subject when the verb or the predicate denotes :

1. A natural phenomenon, as *It (reint. It friest. It is moai waer*.
2. A corporal or spiritual sensation or state, as *It stekt my yn 'e side. It brekt him op. It skimert my foar de eagen. It rint him troch*.
3. In such expressions as *It sit hjir goed. It wennet dêr moai. It rint hjir swier*.

277. The predicate consists of any finite verb, either single (simple predicate, as *De klok slacht*) or, when it is a verb of incomplete predication, accompanied by other words (complex predicate, as *Hy hat fallen. De loft is blau. Ik die de doar iepen*).

In the latter case the predicate has a complement, which may be subjective or objective.

278. A subjective complement stands :

1. With the auxiliaries of time *hanuwe, wêze, scille* (§ 243), and those of voice, *wirde, wêze* (§ 244). In this case the complement is naturally a past participle or an infinitive.
2. With the copulas *wêze, wirde, bliuwe, lykje, hjitte* (see § 279).

3. With other verbs of incomplete predication, as *kinne, meije, seille, moatte, wolle, doare, lykje, skine, blike, sitte, rinne, stean, gear, komme, reitsje, bigjinne, bliuwe, siükje, plüggje* (see §§ 280, 281).

279. In the case named under 2 in the preceding section the complement is :

1. A noun, as *Tiid is jild.*

2. A substantive pronoun, as *Ik bin it. Dat is uzes.*

3. An adjective or numeral, as *Hy waerd siik. Dat is to folle.*

4. A participle, as *Wy binne mei ús wirk dwaende. It wirk is dien.*

5. An infinitive, as *It is bigjinnen en ophalden.* Also with the preposition *to*, as *Dat wirk is net to dwaen. Heit-en-dy binne to melken.*

6. An adverb, as *It seil is del. De baes is foart.*

7. A prepositional expression (noun or infinitive with preposition) as *Dit hûs is to keep. Hy is oan 't wirk. De bern binne oan 't boartsjen.*

8. A clause, as *Hy bliuwt, hwet er is.*

280. When the predicate is one of the verbs *kinne, meije, seille, moatte, wolle, doare*, the complement is an infinitive without preposition and ending in *-e*, as *Hy kin tige leare. Hy mei komme. Hy doar it weagje.*

This infinitive is often omitted, when the sense is clear enough without it, as *Ik seil nei stêd. Hy doar alles. It moat en it kin net.*

281. The other verbs mentioned in § 278. 3 may take as complement an infinitive preceded by the preposition *to*, as *Hy liket wol net goed to wêzen. Hy sit to skriuwen. Hy rint to suteljen. Hy rekke to fallen. Hy bliuwt by ús to iten. Hy plichte hjir folle to kommen.*

282. An objective complement occurs with transitive or reciprocal verbs denoting a bringing into some state or a taking for something, as *Hy liet de houn los. Hy skept it fet fol. Hy wasket him skjin. Ik hâld him for dom. Dat neam ik falsk.*

It is possible for intransitive verbs to be similarly used in a transitive or reciprocal sense, as *Hy rint syn skoen bryk. Hy fall him sear.* Also for transitive verbs to change their signification in such a manner that they take another object from their usual one, as *Hy skriuwt syn fingers krom. Hy yt him sêd.*

283. The objective complement may be :



1. A noun, as *Hja neame hjar stiemmoer moeike*.
2. A noun preceded by a preposition or conjunction, as *Ik hâld him for de wirkmaster fen it stik*. *Men bineamde him ta tsjerkfoud*. *Wy hawwe him as lytsfeint woun*.
3. An adjective, as *Hy skept de bak leech*. *Dat achtsje ik forkeard*. Also preceded by a preposition, as *Ik hâld him for earlik*. *Hy fortelde it ús for wier*.
4. A participle, as *Ik haw it wirk dien*.
5. An infinitive, as *Dat neam ik hottiefyljen*.
6. An adverb, as *Dat rekkenje wy nou mar foarby*.

**284.** An indirect predicate, i. e. an infinitive dependent on an accusative, occurs with the verbs *sjen*, *hearre*, *harkje*, *fielc*, *hawwe*, *witte*, *litte*. Examples: *Ik sjuch him gean*. *Hark it ris waeijen*. *Hy fielt de koarts kommen*. *Hy hat hjir lân lizzen*. *Ik wit him net to wenjen* (with the prep. *to*). *Sy litte de bern mar rinne* (infinitive in *-e*).<sup>1</sup>

**285.** The direct object is :

1. A noun or substantive pronoun, as *It hynsder lûkt de wein*. *Hy wit it net rjucht near*.
2. Any other word or expression used substantively, as *Hy naem in wolkom-this for my mei*.
3. An infinitive, as *Hy leart fytsen*. *Ik hearde tikjen op 'e doar*.
4. A clause, as *Hy seit, det er it net wer dwaen scil*. *Nimmen wit, hwet er docht*.

**286.** The indirect object is :

1. A noun or substantive pronoun, as *Ik jow it myn frjeon*. *Ik jow him dat*. *Sjuch my dat ris oan!*
2. The same preceded by one of the prepositions *oan*, *for*, *tsjin*, *jin*, as *Ik joech it oan him*. *Hy keapet it for my*. *Hy seit it tsjin elk dy't it hearre wol*.
3. A clause, as *Dy't freget, jowe wy hwet*.

**287.** The attributive adjunct is :

1. Any adjective word (article, adjective, numeral, pronoun), as *De wyn draeit*. *Moai waer*. *Hy is jong stoarn*. *Trijc kear is skippers rjucht*. *De njuggende dei*. *Dy ljue*. *De man sels*.
2. A noun without case-ending or preposition (apposition), as *Gabe skroar, baes kûper, ús bûrman Jan, dou rakkert! in glês wetter, in poun tsiis, in snies aeijen, it seis-are-folk, in tredde-klas-wein*.

<sup>1</sup> The passive voice is also in use: *De bern wirde mar rinne litten*. The verb *litte* tends to become an auxiliary.

3. A noun in the genitive case, as *Memme skirte, hwet nijes*.

4. A noun or substantive pronoun in the periphrastic genitive, as *de pleats fen ús pake, de boer syn feint*.

5. A noun or substantive pronoun preceded by a preposition, as *in hoed mei fearren*. *Hy hat dêr for feint wenne*.

6. A noun preceded by the conjunction *as*, e. g. *Ik kom as frjeon*. *Hwet wierst as jonge in hântheijer*. *In kearel as in beam*.

7. A present or past participle, as *rinnend wetter, sjongende fûgels, getten izer, in bidoarn bern*.

8. An infinitive with the prep. *to*, *om to*, as *in net to sizzen blydskip, gûd om yn to jaen*.

9. An adverb, as *dy toer dêrre*; also with a preposition, as *de krante fen hjoed*.

10. A clause, as *it hûs, dat ik sette litten ha*.

288. As adverbial adjuncts serve :

1. Adverbs, as *Hy komt moarn*. *Hjir stiet it*.

2. Nouns or subst. pronouns, either without preposition, as *Hy bliuwt in dei*, *It jildt in goune*; or preceded by a preposition, as *Hy wennet yn 'e stêd*. *Hy wirdt ljeafst fen my tsjinne*. *It famke komt ôf de skoalle*. Sometimes an adverb follows, as *Hy giet it paed lâns*. *Hy roun by de dyk del*.

3. Nouns in the genitive case, as *Sneins wirdt dêr net arbeide*.

4. Infinitives preceded by a preposition, as *Hja hâldt fen pronkjen*. *Hy giet om dokter to heljen*. *Hy docht it om hwet to fortsjinjen*. *Hy sei it sonder der by to tinken*.

5. Present participles, as *kritende djûr, opheappende fol, oerrinnende fol, onwittende fier, springende lilke, fleanende drok*.

6. (Adverbial) clauses, as *As it reint, bliuwe wy thuis*. *Do't er it sein hie, spiet it him*. *Hy hat gelyk, tinkt my*.

289. Words standing outside of the sentence are :

1. Interjections, as *Hin, hwet is dat?*

2. Nouns in the vocative case, as *Heit, mei ik dat?*

3. The vocative form of the pers. pronoun of the 2nd person, *ju* (see § 227).

#### THE SENTENCE-GROUP

290. Sentences may be related to one another. The relation is either co-ordinative, when it exists between two or more independent sentences, or subordinative, when the group contains a principal sentence with one or more dependent clauses.

291. The co-ordinative relation is :

1. Copulative, as *It boek is wei en it bliuwt wei.*
2. Alternative, as *Hy wit it net, of hy wol it net sizze.*
3. Adversative or restrictive, as *De doar stie iepen, mar der wier gjin ien thús.*
4. Conclusive, as *Hy wier der net by, dos hy kin it net dien ha.*
5. Causal, as *Wy bliuwe thús, hwent it waer stiet ús net oan. Hy is siik, dêrom kin er net komme.*

292. Dependent or subordinate clauses are of three kinds : substantive, adjective, and adverbial.

Substantive clauses do duty as :

1. Subject, as *Dy't it wit, moat it sizze. Hwet er seit, is wier. It is jammer, det it forkeard ôfroun is. Ho't dat kin, is net útmakke.*
2. Direct object, as *Doch, hwet dy hjitten wirdt. Nimmen wit, hwer't er hinne gien is. Elk freget, oft it wier is. Hy sei: 'Ik scil it dwaen.' Hy sei, det er it dwaen scoe. Hy sei, hy scoe it dwaen. Ik wit, hy hat it dien.*
3. Indirect object, as *Hy jowt it (oan) hwa't der rjucht op hat. Dy sinen it is, scil ik it weromjaen.*

4. Attributive adjunct (apposition), as *Hy joech my de rie : doch dat net wer. Wy hienen de forhoping, det it better wirde scoe. Do kaem de fraech, ho't it oanlein wirde moast.*

5. Adverbial adjunct, as *Ik leau net oan hwet er seit. Der is folle wierheid yn hwet er sei. Hy wirdt skoudere om hwet er foartiid dien hat.*

293. Adjective clauses serve as attributive adjunct, as *It boek dat ik lêzen ha. It hús dêr't wy yn wenje. It plak dêr't er wei is. De tiid det wy lyts wieren. Dat is krekt sa'n boek as ik ha. It binne deselde ljue as dy't by uzes wieren.*

294. Adverbial clauses serve as adverbial adjunct, as *Ik doch it, omdet it net oars kin. Hy kaem, do't alles ôfroun wier. Sa't it is, scil it bliuwe. Hy rôp, det elk-en-ien it hearre koe. Oft it wier is, scil it der raer by stean. It is net sa slim, as wy tochten. Prate as hy docht, kin ik net. Hy wier der net by, det hy kin it ek net meidien ha. Al fortsjinnet er folle, hy kin alles op. Hwet er ek seit, it komt altyd oars út. Hy laket der om, hwet ik siz. Bist it dêr sêd, kom den hjir mar. Elk moat him sels rêdde, tinkt my.*

295. It often happens that sentences are incomplete. In this case they are :

1. Contracted, as *Hy giet hjoed foart en komt moarn werom. Hy leart for dokter en syn broer for domeny.*

2. Elliptical, as *Neat to rêdden. Ienkear en net wer. It hûs klear en de man dea.*

In comparison the word or word-group preceded by the comparative conjunction *as* may be regarded as an incomplete sentence, because they also occur in the complete form. Examples—*Hy is greater as ik. It is nou better slagge as lêsten.*

296. The co-ordinative and subordinative relations may be repeated in a sentence-group. Two or more dependent clauses may be co-ordinative to each other. In a dependent clause we may also have other subordinate clauses. Examples—*As 't net kin sa 't moat, den moat it mar sa 't kin. Hwet seil in oar sizze, as it bikend wirdt, hwet hjir foarfallden is? As wy it sa fier hienen, det dit klear wier, lieten wy den ris sjen, hwet wy fierder koenen.*

A particular form of sentence appears in the following examples, sometimes used in ordinary speaking, in which the same part belongs to two sentences: *Wy hienen do in famke út 'e stêd wier by us útfehnûs. It wier sa'n aerdich lyts húske stie dêr foartiid. It is sa'n moaije, heldere glâns leit dêr oer.*

In such sentences as *Dat binne dingen dy't ik wit det bard binne*, the demonstrative pronoun *dy*, though belonging to the second dependent clause, stands in the first and with the remains of the conjunction *det* acquires the function of a relative.

#### MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE DIFFERENT RELATIONS

297. The relations described in the preceding sections are expressed in the first place by means of the signification and the accent. It is apparent from the examples given above that the simple placing next each other suffices in many cases.

Besides this there are also the following means :

1. Prepositions (§§ 279. 5, 7 ; 281 ; 283. 2, 3 ; 284 ; 286. 2 ; 287. 4, 5, 8, 9 ; 288. 2, 4 ; 292. 3, 5).

2. Conjunctions (§§ 271 ; 283. 2 ; 287. 6 ; 291 ; 292. 1, 2, 4 ; 293 ; 294 ; 295).

3. Adverbs. The adverbs *sa, net sa, like, even, mear, minder* help to express the degrees of comparison. *Dêrom, dêrtroch* are used as connective words in the co-ordinative relation (§ 291. 5) ; *al* may introduce an adverbial clause (§ 294). Conjunctions are often formed from adverbs by suffixing *det, eft* (§§ 259 ; 292. 1, 2, 4).

4. Relative and interrogative pronouns (§§ 292. 1-5 ; 293 ; 294).

5. The inflexion of substantive and adjective words (see the sections relating to this in Chapter III).

6. The concord of the verb (see § 298).

7. Expletive parts of a sentence. The demonstrative pronoun is expletive in phrases as *Heit dy wol it net lije*. *Hwa't it sein hat, dy moat it wicr meitsje*. The personal pronoun *it* may be provisional subject or object, e. g. *It is goed, det it waer omslein is*. *Hy wit it, soks mei net wer barre*. Adverbs show the same use, e. g. *Moarn den scil ik wer oankomme*. *As ik kin, den scil ik dy helpe*. *Hy praet der fen, det er forfarre wol*.

### CONCORD

298. The principal kind of concord which still exists in Frisian is that of the verb, which as a general rule must have the same person and number as its subject. The following remarks must be made :

1. When the subject is a plural denoting a whole of some kind, the verb is singular, as *Fyftich goune is in bulte jild*. *Twa kear twa is fjouwer*.

2. The indefinite pronoun *men* sometimes takes the verb in the plural, as *Men scoenen sizze*.

3. In sentences as *It binne us âlden, Dat wieren goede dagen, Dit wirde us burljue*, the verb agrees with the complement instead of with the subject.<sup>1</sup>

4. In sentences as *It reinde appels fen de beam, It reinde lokwinsken op myn jierdei*, the original impersonal verb agrees with the indefinite pronoun and not with the plural noun which is properly the subject.

5. When two subjects in the singular are joined by the conjunction *en*, the verb is in the plural ; when one of the conjunctions *of, noch, sawol as, mar ek* is placed between them, the verb is in the singular.

6. But when the subjects joined by the conjunction *en* are treated as a whole, the verb is in the singular, as *Lyts en great moat der by wêze*.

### MODALITY

299. Modality (i. e. the particular kind of predicative relation according to the idea of the speaker) is expressed in different ways.

<sup>1</sup> Also : *Dit bin ik. Dat bistou. Cf. Ik bin it.*

To denote certainty, probability, possibility, affirmation, negation, desirability, a question, a wish, an order, and other shades of meaning, the following may be used :

1. Intonation, as *Scille wy mar gear?* (rising intonation in the interrogative sentence). *De stoarm hat gâns skea dien* (falling intonation in the communicative sentence).

2. Word-order, as *De rekken is bitelle. Is de rekken bitelle? In oar gelyk jaen docht er net. Moarn kom ik wer.* (See §§ 300-4.)

3. Adverbs, as *Kom mar yn. Hy komt net, al, grif, fêst, wol. Hast it soms, faeks, forgotten?*

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

5. Tenses and voices of the verb, as *Doch dyn plicht en lit de ljue rabje. Hie ik dat witten! Scoe it wier wêze? As wy sa fier wieren, lieten wy den ris wer sjen. Detst ek net wizer wierste. Hie dat ljeaver sa dien. Dêr wieren wy al!*

6. Adverbial clauses, as *tinkt my, tink ik, leau 'k, woe 'k ha, bin 'k bang, ha 'k soarch, sa 't liket, nei't se sizze.* Examples—*Dat koe wol oars, tinkt my. Dêr is neat oan to dwaen, sa 't liket.*

7. Interjections, as *Ei, doch dat effen! To, siz it my!*

#### ORDER OF WORDS

300. In the following paragraphs a survey is given of the principal rules of word-order in Frisian.

1. In communicative sentences the subject stands before the verb, as *Hy komt moarn by uzes.*

2. When, however, another part of the sentence by emphasis is placed first, the order of subject and predicate is inverted, as *Wier is it. Dat scoe ik net for kar nimme. Moarn komt er by uzes. In oar seit er alles en my neat. Jong is dat bern al bidoarn. Rinne kin men tsjinwirdich net mear. Do't er dat sein hie, gyng er by ús wei. Bisletten is it, dat wit ik klear.<sup>1</sup>*

3. To emphasize the verb standing in a simple tense, the auxiliary *dwaen* is necessary. Cf. *Hy skriuwt ús hast net mear* and *Skriuwe docht er ús hast net mear.*

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

<sup>1</sup> Observe the word-order in such sentences as *Praten hâld ik net fen. De âlde ljue wirdt net nei hârke. In nij stik klean kin men net oan ta komme.* In such sentences the emphatic word opening the sentence is separated from its preposition.

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

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

6. When the sentence contains an unrealizable wish, and when the exclamatory words *ho* and *hwet* open the sentence, the subject follows the predicate, as *Wieren wy mar thúsbleau. Hie ik dat carder witten! Ho koest der ek sa raer by komme! Hwet hat er syn bêst dien.*

7. This is also the case when the principal sentence is parenthetical or post-positive, especially when the verb is one of the words *sizze*, *roppe*, *tinke*, *leauwe*, *miene*, or their synonyms, as *Men moat, seit de Skrift, yens evenminske ljeaf hawwe.*<sup>1</sup>

301. As a rule the subject stands immediately before or after the predicate. Exceptions:

a. In cases of inversion adverbial adjuncts sometimes separate the subject and the predicate, as *Der komt hjir sneins net folle folk yn tsjerke. By uzes wirde alle dagen de blommen bigetten.*

b. Also in interrogative sentences other parts may be put between predicate and subject, as *Hat hjir jister ien oan 'e doar west?*

c. In dependent clauses, see § 304.

302. Subjective and objective complements, objects, and adverbial adjuncts, are as a rule put after the verb, when it is in a simple tense, and after the auxiliary, when the verb is in a compound tense.<sup>2</sup> They mostly precede the infinite verb. Examples—*De sinne giet jouns yn it westen ûnder. Wy binne mei inoar op reis gien. Ik scil him moarn syn jild weromjaen. Ik seach him de hân yn 'e bûse stekken.*

The indirect object stands before the direct object, except (1) when the latter is a personal pronoun, and (2) when the indirect

<sup>1</sup> In this case the sentence has the tendency to become an adverbial clause, because the original dependent clause contains the principal idea (§ 299. 6).

<sup>2</sup> For exceptions see §§ 300, 301. The direct object and the indirect object with the preposition also, though less frequently, follow the whole compound tense, as *Hy hat my sjen litten de priis dy't er woun hie. Earst hie er ôfbitelle de helt. Ik hie it ljeaver joun oan ien fen myn maten.*

object is preceded by a preposition. Examples—*Wy jowe elk hwet. Ontkrij him dat. Ik joech ús heit dat boek. Ik joech it him. Ik joech dat boek oan ús heit.*

303. Attributive adjuncts are placed partly before, partly after, the substantive word to which they belong (see § 287).

Some, however, are often put elsewhere in the sentence, as *sels, allinne, beide, togearre, allegearre*. Examples—*Hy sels hat it measte wirk dien. Hy hat it measte wirk sels dien.*

As a rule articles and adjective pronouns precede all other adjective words, but they stand after the numeral *al*, and the indefinite article follows the interrogative pronoun *hwet* and the adverbs *sa, ho*, as *al it jild, al ús bern, hwet in wille, sa 'n wirk, ho 'n boek*.

The adjective clause may be separated from the antecedent, e. g. *Ik ha him it boek werbrocht, dat er my liend hie.*

304. In dependent clauses beginning with a connective word the subject and the predicate are separated by the other parts, e. g. *Ik woe wol, det ik dit wirk mar bitsjen litte koe.*

But they have the word-order of the principal sentence (§ 300):

1. In quotations, as *Hy sei: 'Ik scil it noch mar ris weagje.' 'Kom gau ris werom!' waerd my taroppen.*

2. When in the principal sentence the predicate denotes an observation, a thought or sentiment, as *Ik seach, hy koe him allinne net rêdde. Hy sei, hyscoe it net werdwaen. Ik soargje, it scil wol wer mis wêze*. But with the conjunction: *Ik seach, det er him allinne net rêdde koe. Hy sei, det er it net werdwaen scoe. Ik soargje, det it wol wer mis wêze scil.*

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

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

5. When the adverb *al* opens the adverbial clause, as *Al is ús hûs hwet lyts, it is tige geryflik.*<sup>1</sup>

6. When the conjunction *of, ef* (not to be confused with *oft, eft*) opens a dependent clause, as *Hy komt hjir net lâns, of hy sjucht effen by ús yn. Ik wit net better, of hy hat it jister tsjin ús sein.*

<sup>1</sup> No inversion in the principal sentence.



## TEXTS

WEST FRISIAN WITH PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION

## TEXTS (ORDINARY SPELLING)

### 1. De liepe skieppedief.

(In âld folksteltsje)

Der wier ris in feint dy't jierren lang mei stellen oan 'e kost kommen wier. Hy wier sa liep, det nimmen hie him yet pakke kinnen. Mar op 't lêst bigoun er it dievelibben sêd to wirden, it stellen en taken wearzge him en hy woe wer in earlik man wirde.

Do gyng er fier foart en hy kaem op 't lêst by in boer dêr't er him as feint bistelde. Mar al stiel er net langer, hy koe it dochs net litte om tsjin syn boer oer syn liepens en oer de fiten dy't er úthelle hie to praten. Dy woe der lykwols neat fen leauwe : de feint wier sa earlik en bidaerd en hy die syn wirk sa goed, det it woe de boer net oan det der sokke flinken yn sieten. Hy sei, hy scoe den sa 'n liepe set wol ris fen him sjen wolle. En dat gyng njunkelytsen oan.

Op in dei kaem der in slachter dy't in fet skiep fen de boer koft. Do't er dêr mei nei hûs ta teach, sei de feint tsjin de boer, hy koe de man dat skiep wol ontstelle sonder det dy der hwet fen fornaem. De boer joech him dêr frij ta. Do naem er gau in pear skoen en roun de slachter, dy't troch in bosk hinne moast, efternei en in sydpaed lâns foarût. Midden op 'e wei smiet er do de iene skoech del en in ein fierder, in bocht om, de oare.

Do't de slachter mei syn skiep by de earste skoech kaem, krige er dy op en sei er yn him sels : Hwet in griis det de wjergeade dêr net by is, den scoe ik in pear goede skoen ha, mar mei ien kin ik neat bigjinne. En do smiet er de skoech wer foart. Mar do't er in hûndert trêd ef hwet fierder de oare foun, spiet it him det er de earste lizze litten hie. Hy boun it skiep oan in beam en do werom om dy to heljen. Dat wier it krekt hwet de feint tocht hie : hy it skiep los en dêrmei foart. En do't de slachter werom kaem, wier der gjin skiep mear to bikennen en moast er wol wer nei de boer ta om in oaren ien to keapjen. Dy die krekt eft er nuver opharke en forkoft it selde skiep wer.

## TEXTS (PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION)<sup>1</sup>

### 1. də li'əpə 'skirpədi'əv.

(ən ɔ:d 'folkstelt'sjə.)

dər vi'ə rəz ən faɪnt dit jɪrən ləŋ maɪ stɛ:lən ɔ'ən ə kɔst komən vi'ə. heɪ vi'ə sɑ li'əp, dət nɪmən hi'ə m jɪt pəkə kmən. mɑr ɔp t leɪst bə'gʊn ɛr ət 'di'əvəlɪbən sɛ:d tə vɔdən, ət stɛ:lən ən tɑ:kən ʊrəzɡə hɪm ən heɪ vu'ə vɛr ən rələk mən vɔdɛ.

du gɪŋ ɛr fi'ər fʊot ən heɪ kɑ:m ɔp t leɪst beɪ əm bu'ər det ɛr hɪm ɔs faɪnt bə'steldɛ. mɑr ɔl sti'əl ɛr net ləŋər, heɪ ku'ə t dɔɡz net litə ɔm tsjɪ sim bu'ər ʊə sɪ li'əpəz ən ʊə dɛ fitən dit ɛr 'yθelə hi'ə tɛ prɑ:tən. di vu'ə dər 'likvɔlz nrət fɔ liou'ə: dɛ faɪnt vi'ə sɑ rələk ɛm bə'dɑ:d ən heɪ di'ə sɪ vɔrk sɑ gu'əd, dət ət vu'ə dɛ bu'ər net ɔ'ən dət ɛr sokə flɪŋkən i si'ətən. heɪ saɪ, heɪ su'ə dən sɑ li'əpə sɛt vol rəs fən əm si'ɛ volə. ən dət gɪŋ nɪŋkə'litsən ɔ'ən.

ɔp ən dɑɪ kɑ:m dər ɛ slɔxtər dit ɛ fet ski'əp fən ə bu'ər kɔft. dʊt ɛr dɛr maɪ naɪ hus tɑ tr'æg, saɪ dɛ faɪnt tsjɪn ə bu'ər, heɪ ku'ə dɛ mən dət ski'əp vol ɔnt'stɛ:lə sɔndər dət (d)ɪ dər vɔt fɔ fə'nɑ:m. dɛ bu'ər juɡ əm dɛr frɛɪ tɑ. du nɑ:m ɛr gɔʊ əm pr'ɛr skʊon ɛ run dɛ slɔxtər, dit troɡ əm bosk hɪnə mɔɔst, ɛftər'naɪ ən ɛ 'sɪdɔ:d lɔ:z fɛr'yt. mɪdən ɔp ə vaɪ smi'ət ɛr du dɛ i'ənə sku:ɡ dɛl ən ən aɪ fiɪdər, əm bɔxt ɔm, dɛ ɔ'ərə.

dʊt (d)ə slɔxtər maɪ sɪ ski'əp beɪ dɛ rɛstə sku:x kɑ:m, krig ɛr di ɔp ɛ saɪ in əm sɛlz: vɔt ɛŋ gri:z dət (d)ə 'vi'ɛrgrɛdɛ dɛ net beɪ ɪz, dɔ su'ə k əm pr'ɛr gu'ədɛ skʊon hɑ, mɑr maɪ i'ən kɪn ɛk nrət bə'gɪnə. ən du smi'ət ɛr dɛ sku:ɡ vɛr fʊot. mɑr dʊt ɛr ən hundɛt trɛ:d ɔv vɔt fiɪdər dɛ ɔ'ərə fun, spi'ət ət hɪm dət ɛr dɛ rɛstə lɪzɛ litən hi'ə. heɪ bun ət ski'əp ɔ'ən əm brəm ən du vɛr'om ɔm di tɛ heljən. dət vi'ə t krekt vɔt (d)ə faɪnt tɔxt hi'ə: heɪ ət ski'əp los ən 'dɛrmaɪ fʊot. ən dʊt (d)ə slɔxtər vɛr'om kɑ:m, vi'ə dər gɪf ski'əp mɪ'ər tɛ bəkɪnən ɛm mɔɔst ɛr vol vɛr naɪ dɛ bu'ər tɑ ɔm ən ɔ'ərən i'ən tɛ krɛpjən. di di'ə krekt ət ɛr ny:vɛr 'ɔpharkə ɛ fə'kɔft ət sɛldɛ ski'əp vɛr.

<sup>1</sup> Note that the sound *ə* in diphthongs is very slight (§ 43), and that *al*, *em*, *en*, *er* are often reduced to syllabic consonants (§§ 142-8).

Nou, sei de feint, naem er oan om it de slachter for de twadde kear kwyt to meitsjen en de boer, dy't net bigripe koe, ho't de feint sa liep en de slachter sa sleau wêze koe, sei: eft er dat klear spile, den mocht er it bêste fette skiep for him sels út 'e keppel siikje. Do roun de feint sa hird as er koe it bosk wer yn en tichte by it sté dêr't it skiep weiwarden wier roun er ûnder de beammen troch en rôp: bê, bê, al mar oan. Dêr harke de slachter forheard fen op, mar hy wier dochs ek bliid, hwent hy tochte nou it skiep dat er kwyt wier wer to krijen. Dat er oan it tou hie waerd wer — en nou goed tocht him — oan in beam boun en do hy it lûd efternei dat er hearde. Mei in omwei roun de feint do nei it plak dêr't it skiep fêstboun wier, dat sa gau as 't koe los en do wer nei hûs ta.

In tocht letter kaem de slachter dêr. ek wer oan, lilck det er sa forrifele wier, hwent hy tocht nou net oars ef hy wier foar 't soaltsje hâlden. De boer lake tige, mar makke it do wer goed mei de man en de feint hie mei syn liepens in bêst fet skiep fortsjinne.

## 2. De koal.

(Yet in teltsje)

Der wieren ris in boer en in arbeider, dy wennen tichte by inoar. De boer hie fjirtich kij op stâl en al it oare wier dêr neffens en de arbeider hie oars neat as in geit en in pear bijekoerren, dy't ûnder in âld forfallen ôfdakje stienen. Hy hie ek in lyts lapke groun, in pear koarte smelle ekerkes en dy laeijen njunken in stik bou fen de boer dat greater wier as in moargen. Der wier mar in smelle fûrge twiskenbeiden.

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

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

noū, saī dē faint, nɑ:m ər oʻən om ət (d)ə slɑxtər fōd dē twodē  
 krʻər kwit tē maītsjən en dē buʻər, dit net bə'gripə kuʻə, hut (d)ə faīnt  
 sɑ liʻəp en dē slɑxtər sɑ sliou vɑ:zə kuʻə, saī : ət ər dət klrʻər spilə,  
 dɑm moxt ər ət bɛ:stə fetə skiʻəp fōər əm selz yt ə kepəl si:kjə.  
 du run dē faint sɑ hōd ɔz ər kuʻə ət bosk vər in en tɪxtə bēi ət  
 ste: det ət skiʻəp 'vɑiʋōdən viʻə run ər undər ə biēmən trox  
 ɛ rə:p : bɛ:, bɛ:, ɔl mɑr oʻən. der harkə dē slɑxtər fər'hrəd fən op,  
 mɑr hēi viʻə dɔgʒ ek bli:d, vɔnt hēi tɔxtə noū ət skiʻəp dət ər  
 kwit viʻə vər tē krsiən. dət ər oʻən ət təu hiʻə vɑ:r vər—en  
 noū guʻəd tɔxt əm—oʻən əm bɪʻəm bun en du hēi ət lud eftər'nai  
 dət ər hīedə. maī ən 'omvɑi run dē faint du nai t plək det ət  
 skiʻəp 'fɛ:stbun viʻə, dət sɑ gəu ɔs t kuʻə los en du vər nai hus tɑ.

ən tɔxt letər kɑ:m dē slɑxtər der ek vər oʻən, lɪlk dət ər sɑ  
 fərifələ viʻə, vɔnt hēi tɔxt noū net oʻəz ɔf hēi viʻə fōd t  
 sɔʻəltsjə hɑ:dən. dē buʻər lɑ:kə tigə, mɑr makə ət (d)u vər guʻəd maī  
 dē mən en dē faint hiʻə maī sī liʻəpəz əm bɛ:st fet skiʻəp fə'tsi:nə.

## 2. dē kəʻəl.

(jrt ən teltsjə)

dər viʻəp rɛz əm buʻər en ən 'ɑrbaīdər, di venən tɪxtə bēi  
 ənɔr. dē buʻər hiʻə firtəg kēi op stɔ:l en ɔl ət oʻərə viʻə dē  
 nefəz en dē 'ɑrbaīdər hiʻə oʻəz nrət ɔz ɛp gait en əm prʻər 'bɛi-  
 kūrən, dit undər ən ɔ:dʒ fə'fɔ:lən 'ɔʻədakjə stiʻəp. hēi hiʻə ek ɛ  
 lits lɔpkə grun, əm prʻər kɔətə smelə 'ɛ:kərkəz en di laīən  
 nɔŋkən ɛ strik bəu fən ə buʻər dət grōtər viʻə ɔz ən mōargən.  
 dər viʻə mɑr ɛ smelə fūorgə twɪskən'baīdən.

vət vuʻə noū t gə'fəl? dər stiʻə ɛp grōuə vitə kəʻəl op ə  
 'ɑrbaīdər siŋ gə'rɔxtəxhaīd en di hoŋ sɑ frʻər uʻər ə fūorgə hne  
 dət ər mrʻər ɔz hrʻəl bopə dē buʻər sī lɔ:n viʻə. en du krigen mi  
 di twɑ: dē grōstə ru:zjə, vɑ: siŋ kəʻəl dət noū 'aīləks viʻə. dē  
 buʻər saī : doū hast mi ɔl sɑ fɑ:k bə'stɛ:lən, dət (d)ou krigəst dit  
 krʻər noū rɛz giŋ gə'lik. en dē 'ɑrbaīdər saī : ət ɪz mɑr sɑ, ət fet  
 vol 'ɔltiɔ bopə driuwə ɛ 'vɛiliō matə ɔltiɔ dē mī:stə vɑ:zə.  
 mɑr der slɑxt (d)ə dōʻələ trox, ɪk jəu noū rɛz nət tɑ. giŋ iʻən vuʻə  
 sin aīn slupə litə, ət run op t lɛ:st sɑ hɔl, dət sə vɑ:rən 'fi-  
 slɔxs dailəz ɛ sə viʻəp mə'koʻər hast 'oʻəflaīn.

du saī dē buʻər: vɪstə vət, vi sɪlə t sɔndər kriouən ɛ

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

Dy bigoun: Dou moast witte, ús pake, âlde Gjalt Sweitses, wier boer lyk as ik. Mar hy hie gans hwet greater bislach as mines. Syn rigele kij dêr wier de ein fen wei. Saun jier op 'e kop ôf hie er wirk om se to tellen en hwet it frjemdste wier, hy koe se allegearre by de namme. Alde Ale is eris as lytsfeint bigoun mei de gruppe op to striken en do't er amperoan dien hie, moast er der by wei, hwent do wier it lottersdei en hy moast hird rinne om op it gritenijhûs to kommen, hwent hy hie do de jierren ek det er lotsje moast. En ús pake wier in man, dy triek him alles sa oan. Op in dei stoar de ûnderste kou en do wier er suver fen 'e wize.

Nou, sei de arbeider dêrop, dat kin heel sa wol wêze. Mar ús pake dy hie in bijestâl, dat wier sa 'n greaten ien as der sont net wer west hat. Dêr stienen safolle bijekoerren yn, det hy hie saun jier wirk om se to tellen. En dochs koe er alle bijen by de namme. En as der hwet miskearre, den triek er him dat sa oan, det den wier er alheel fen 'e wize. It mei my tinke, det der ris ien fen syn bijen wei wier. Pake mirk it al ridlik gau, hwent hy wier mear by syn lyts fé as yn 'e hûs. Do waerd ik der op út stjurd om it forlerne skiep wer to siikjen. Nou, dat wier in hei-krewel. Ik gyng by alle hynste- en skieppeblommen lâns, mar ik foun him net. Hele fjilden koalsied en reade klaver socht ik ôf, it joech neat. En sadwaende dwaelde ik mar oan en mar wei, dêr gyngen wiken mei hinne en ik rekke altyd mar fierder fen hûs ôf. Do kaem ik om Alderheljen hinne by in greate boerepleats, ik koe net sizze det ik dêr earder west hie. Om to sizzen sa't it wier, ik wier it paed bjuster. De bûthúsdoar stie iepen en ik seach in rigele kij, sa lang, sa lang, ja wol hûndert kear sa lang as Berltsum. De feint wier dwaende en striek de gruppe op. Hy hie in gol en blier wêzen, ik tochte: kom, ik gean der effen yn, licht kin dy my to-rjuchte wize. En sjuch je wol, de ûnderste stâl wier leech, mar ik seach dochs dalik, det dêr ús bijke stâld wier. It hie in nijachtich hoarntou om. Ik houd my lyk eft ik fen neat wiste en sei tsjin de feint: Goede goant, hwet is dat, det jimme dêr sa'n frjemd beest op stâl ha. — Ei ju, sei er, dêr ha 'k sa'n fortriet fen; dou moast witte, dat hat myn boer, dy âlde nepert fen in Gjalt Sweitses, yn 't hôf oantroffen en do hat er it mar nadere en op 'e ienichste lege stâl set dy't der noch wier. Hy koe fêst oars neat

sonðar slá:n 'ytmaitsjə. vi sılə dər om li:gə en dit ət bə:st li:gə  
kɪn, di sıl də kə:əl hɑ. dət vı:ə də 'arbaıdər gu:əd; heı saı, də  
bu:ər surə dəm mar rə:st.

di bə'gun : doü mast vıtə, ys pa:kə, ə:də \*gıəlt \*swaitšəz, vrə  
bu:ər lik əz ık. mar heı hi:ə gđ:z vət grötər bə'slɑx əz minəz.  
sı rigələ keı der vı:ə d aı fđ vaı. sđ: jı:ər op ə kəp ə:ə hi:ə  
ər vörk om zə tə telən ẽ vət ət frıemstə vı:ə, heı ku:ə zə  
'ələgıerə beı də namə. ə:də \*a:lə ız ərəz əz 'litsfaınt bə'gun maı  
də gropə op tə strikən en dut ər 'ampərə:ən dı:ən hi:ə, möast ər dər  
beı vaı, vənt du vı:ə t 'lötəzdaı en heı möast höd rı:nə om op ət  
grıtə'neıhys tə komən, vənt heı hi:ə du də jı:rən ek dət ər lətsjə  
möast. en ys pa:kə vı:ə n mən, di trı:ək əm ələs sa ə:ən. op  
ən daı stə:ər də undəstə kou en du vı:ə ər sy:vər fən ə vı:zə.

noü, saı də 'arbaıdər der'op, dət kın heı sa vol vı:zə. mar ys  
pa:kə di hi:ə əm 'beıəstə:l, dət vı:ə saı grötən i:ən əz dər sont net  
vər vėst hat. der stı:əı 'safələ 'beıəküorən in, dət heı hi:ə sđ:  
jı:ər vörk om zə tə telən. en dəxs ku:ə r ələ beı:ən beı də namə.  
en əz dər vət mıs'kıerə, dən trı:ək ər əm dət sa ə:ən, dət dđ  
vı:ə r əl'heı: fən ə vı:zə. ət maı mi tııkə, dət ər əz i:ən fđ  
sim beı:ən vaı vı:ə. pa:kə mörk ət əl rı:lək xəü, vənt heı vı:ə  
mr:ər beı sı lıts fe: əz in ə hu:z. du va:r ık tər op yt stju:əd  
om ət fə'lenə skı:əp vər tə sı:kjən. noü, dət vı:ə n 'haı-kre:vaı.  
ık xıı beı ələ hı:stə- ẽ 'skı:ıpəblomən lö:z, mar ık fun əm  
net. he:lə fıılden 'köalsı:əd ẽ rr:ədə klə:vər səxt ək ə:ə, ət jug nr:ət.  
ẽ sa'dwa:ndə dwa:ıdə k mar ə:ən em mar vaı, der gıı:ən vı:kən  
maı hı:nə en ık rəkə 'əltıđ mar fııder fən hu:z ə:ə. du ka:m ək  
om əldər'heljən hı:nə beı əı grötə bu:ərə'plı:rəts, ık ku:ə net sı:zə dət  
ək der ıedər vėst hi:ə. om tə sı:zən sat ət vı:ə, ık vı:ə t pa:d  
bı:östər. də butyz'də:ər stı:ə i:əpən en ık sı:rəđ ẽ rigələ keı, sa  
lɑı, sa lɑı, ja vol hundət krər sa lɑı əz bəlsəm. də faınt  
vı:ə dwa:ndə ẽ strı:ək də gropə op. heı hi:ə əı gol em blı:ər  
vı:zən, ık təxtə: kom, ık xı:rən dər əfən in, lıxt kın di mi tə-  
'rı:əxtə vı:zə. ẽ sı:ö jə vol, də undəstə stə:l vı:ə le:g, mar ık  
sı:rəđ dəđz də:lək, dət (d)er yz beı:kə stə:ıđ vı:ə. ət hi:ə ən 'neıəx-  
təđ 'höəntəü om. ık höüd mi lik ət ək fən nr:ət vı:stə ẽ saı  
tsjın ə faınt: gu:ədə göənt, vət ız dət, dət jı:mə der sđ  
frıemđ bə:st op stə:l hɑ.—aı jö, saı ər, der hɑ k sđ fə'trı:ət fən;  
doü mast vıtə, dət hat mim bu:ər, di ə:də ne:pət fən əı \*gıəlt  
\*swaitšəz, in t hə:v 'ə:əntrofən en du hat ər ət mar nɑ:dərə en op ə  
ıı:nəxtə le:gə stə:l set dıt ər nəđ vı:ə. heı ku:ə fe:st ə:əz nr:ət

mear fine, hwent dit hele skoandere bislach fé, dêr't hast gjin trochkommens ein oan is, hat er by inoar stellen. . . .

Dat lygste, sei de boer, dy't him al lang bidimme moatten hie, mar it nou dochs net langer úthâlde koe.

Den haw ik it woun, sei de arbeider, de koal is mines.

### 3. Waersiik.

Jilke siet yn 'e hûs mei de hân oan 'e holle en in gesicht as in Turk. Ja, dat siz ik nou al, mar ik ha by myn witten noait in Turk sjoen, libben noch dea. De miening is det er swart seach, sa swart as in toerre; dat ding kin men yen foarstelle. Nimmen koe him hwet nei 't sin dwaen, it wiif net, de faem net, nimmen net. En for goede wirden krigen de húsgenoaten sims in hounsk biskie werom. De frou socht him to troaijen en del to bêdzjen; hja wier tige goedlik, hja wist syn skeel wol en rekkene det der ridlik gau betterskip komme scoe, as . . .

Mar de faem briek hjar de holle net mei 't gefal. Dy sei yn hjar sels: Ik tsjuch it my net oan, hear! As de boer likl wêze wol, lit him den mar likl wêze. En wol er wer goed wirde, den moat er mar wer goed wirde; oars bliuwt er mar likl. Ik ha de man neat gjin omkromte bylein. En hja helle ris fiks fleurich op.

De boer wier onreedlik en dat kaem foart út syn kwael: it gyng him as Sije, hy wier waersiik. Dy kwael iepenbiere him net yn 't krús ef de teannen, it waer doogde net for syn holle, it wier him lang net nei 't sin, al yn dagen net. Mei boerkerij hie dat lykwols neat út to stean. De faem neamde him wol boer, mar dat gyng sa út âlder wenst. Jilke wier boer-rintenier, hy hie de skiepkas op it droege. Hy hie lang en kras boerke en de foardielige tiid tige mei hawn; sadwaende siet er der nou fiks waerm by. Hy biwenne in kreas hûs, dat er sels sette litten hie, in eintsje bûten de bûren. De frou houd in faem, dat mocht hjar wol barre en it kaem hjar ek wol ta: it minske hie net fen fierren stien yn 'e dagen do't der for 't frouljuesfolk by de boer mear to dwaen foel as tsjinwirdich. Dy ljuwe hiene dos eigentlik de wrâld op in boerdtsje. De man stie ek net bikend for sa dwers en koartkearich; elk koe 't ornaris skoan mei him birinne, mar nou net. Nou hie er hast in heale wike op kop en earen yn 'e hûs sitte moatten, hwent it wier dei oan dei sa bidroefde onlijch, det it kaem oan in kuijerke net ta. Dêr waerd er swiersettich ûnder.



mr̄er fin̄e, v̄ont dit he:l̄e sk̄o'end̄er̄e b̄e'slax̄ fe:, det hast ḡim  
'trokom̄ēz̄ āin o'ən iz, hat ər bēi ̄en̄ior st̄e:l̄en . . .

d̄ot lix̄st̄e, sāi d̄e bu'ər, dit ̄em ̄əl laŋ b̄e'dim̄e mat̄en hi'ə,  
mar ət noū d̄oġz̄ net laŋar 'yth̄o:d̄e ku'ə.

d̄ən hav ik ət vun, sāi d̄e 'arbāid̄er, d̄e ko'el iz min̄es.

### 3. 'va:rsi:k.

\*jilk̄e si'et in ̄e hu:z̄ māi d̄e h̄o:n o'ən ̄ə hol̄e en ̄əŋ ḡe'six̄t ̄əz ̄ən  
t̄örk. ja:, d̄ot siz̄ ̄ək noū ̄əl, mar ik h̄a bēi m̄i v̄it̄en no'it ̄ən  
t̄örk sju'ən, lib̄en n̄əġ dr̄ə. d̄e mi'ən̄əŋ iz d̄ot ər swat si'r̄eġ,  
s̄a swat ̄əz ̄ən t̄üor̄e: d̄ot d̄iŋ kim̄ m̄ē j̄i 'f̄oast̄el̄e. nim̄en  
ku'ə m̄ v̄ot nāi t̄ sin̄ d̄wa:n, ət vi:v̄ net, d̄e fa:m̄ net, nim̄en  
net. ̄ē f̄ōa gu'əd̄e v̄öd̄en krigen̄ d̄e 'hyz̄gen̄o'et̄en s̄emz̄ ̄ən h̄ü:sk̄  
b̄e'ski'ə ver'om. d̄e fr̄oū s̄əxt̄ ̄em̄ t̄ə tr̄o'i'en en̄ d̄el̄ t̄ə b̄e:dz̄j̄en;  
h̄īa vi'ə ti:ḡe ḡüodl̄ek, h̄īa v̄ist̄ s̄i ske:l̄ vol̄ ̄ē rek̄n̄e d̄ot  
ər ril̄ek x̄əū 'bet̄erskip̄ kom̄e su'ə, ̄əz . . .

mar d̄e fa:m̄ bri'ek̄ har d̄e hol̄e net māi t̄ ḡef̄ol. di sāi in  
har sel̄z̄: ik tsj̄oġ ət mi net o'ən, jer! ̄əz d̄e bu'ər lilk̄ v̄e:z̄e  
vol, lit̄ ̄em̄ d̄əm̄ mar lilk̄ v̄e:z̄e. ̄ē vol̄ ər v̄er gu'əd̄ v̄öd̄e, d̄ən  
mat̄ ər mar v̄er gu'əd̄ v̄öd̄e; o'ez̄ bliuwt̄ ər mar lilk̄. ik h̄a d̄e  
m̄ən nr̄ət ḡim̄ 'omkrom̄t̄e 'bēil̄ain. ̄ē h̄īa he:l̄e r̄es̄ fiks̄ fl̄o'ər̄eḡ op.

d̄e bu'ər vi'ə ̄ō're:d̄l̄ek en̄ d̄ot ka:m̄ füot̄ yt̄ siŋ kw̄a:l̄: ət x̄iŋ  
̄em̄ ̄əs̄ \*sēīe, hēi vi'ə 'va:rsi:k. di kw̄a:l̄ i'ep̄m̄/bi'ər̄e h̄im̄ net in̄ t̄  
krys̄ ̄əv̄ d̄e t̄ien̄en, ət va:r̄ d̄o:gd̄e net f̄ōa sin̄ hol̄e, ət vi'ə ̄em̄  
laŋ net nāi t̄ sin̄, ̄əl in̄ d̄a:gen̄ net. māi b̄üork̄e'r̄ēi hi'ə d̄ot 'lik̄vol̄z̄  
nr̄ət yt̄ t̄ə str̄en. d̄e fa:m̄ nr̄əmd̄e m̄ vol̄ bu'ər, mar d̄ot x̄iŋ  
sā yt̄ ̄ə:d̄er v̄ē:st. \*jilk̄e vi'ə bu'ər-rint̄e/n̄i'ər, hēi hi'ə d̄e sk̄i'p̄k̄ēz̄  
op ət dr̄uge. hēi hi'ə laŋ ̄əŋ kr̄əs̄ b̄üork̄e en̄ d̄e f̄e'di'el̄oḡe ti:ġ  
ti:ḡe māi h̄o:n; sa'd̄wa:nd̄e si'et ər d̄er noū fiks̄ va:rm̄ bēi. hēi  
b̄e'ven̄e ̄əŋ kr̄e'z̄ hu:z̄, d̄ot ər s̄els̄ s̄st̄e l̄it̄en hi'ə, ̄ən āints̄j̄e but̄en  
d̄e b̄üor̄en. d̄e fr̄oū h̄äud̄ ̄ē fa:m̄, d̄ot moxt̄ har vol̄ bar̄e en̄ ət  
ka:m̄ har ̄ek vol̄ ta: ət m̄i:sk̄e hi'ə net f̄ō f̄i'r̄en st̄i'ən in̄ ̄ə  
d̄a:gen̄ dut̄ ər f̄ōa t̄ 'fr̄o:l̄j̄esfolk̄ bēi d̄e bu'ər mr̄er̄ t̄ə d̄w̄ä fu'əl  
̄əs̄ tsj̄i'v̄örḡ. di lioūe hi'əp̄ d̄ös̄ 'aiḡentl̄ek̄ d̄e vr̄o:ġ op ̄em̄  
b̄üots̄j̄e. d̄e m̄ō st̄i'ə ̄ek̄ net b̄e'kind̄ f̄ōa sā d̄wes̄ ̄əŋ k̄oat-  
'kr̄ər̄eġ; ̄elk̄ ku'ə t̄ o'na:r̄es̄ sk̄o'ən māi ̄em̄ b̄e'r̄in̄e, mar noū net.  
noū hi'ə ər hast̄ en̄ h̄r̄el̄e vik̄e op̄ k̄öp en̄ r̄ər̄en in̄ ̄ə hu:s̄ sit̄e  
mat̄en, v̄ont ət vi'ə d̄ai o'ən d̄ai sā b̄e'dru:v̄d̄e ̄ō'lēis̄eġ, d̄ot  
ət ka:m̄ o'ən ̄əŋ k̄ōer̄k̄e net ta. d̄er va:d̄ ər swi'ər'set̄eḡ und̄er.

Hy wier mei de tiid forlegen, hy roun de fröuljue om 'e hânnen en him sels yn 'e wei. It wier slim.

Mar dat giet dochs ek hwet fier, tinke jimme, sa forkeard en onpesjintich to wêzen, allinne omdat it waer yen net noasket. Ik mien it ek. Dy't him net leart to skikken nei 't waer, dy hellet him sels al in aeklik lot op 'e hals, hwent it waer skikt him grif net nei ús. Jilke scoe forstandich dien hawwe, as er hwet bitocht hie om binnendoar oanslach to finen op tiden det er bûten net bankje koa. Mar binne der dochs net in boel minsken, dy't in aerdsje fen de man syn kwael beet hawwe? C. WIELSMA.

#### 4. Baes Piktried.

Jimme hawwe wol ris heard fen in kearel as Karst, en det Karst in kearel as in stikelbosk wier? Nou, sa'n kearel as Karst wier baes Piktried ek, to sizzen: stiek in fikse ju de earm út, den koe hy der sahwet likernôch sonder kantroeren ûnder troch rinne; hy wier dêrby sa meager as in range, hy hie in kleur as in skylfisk en in lûd as in pikelhjerring. Sa'n mantsje wier baes Piktried; in spjirring wier 't, mar hy hie gâns smoar nei det it in beest wier, en gjin amerij hie baes Piktried rêst. Syn pokdebbige troanje, dêr't de noas mei in optik ta útstiek, en syn griis hier, sweefden altyd hinne en wer; syn lytse eagen flikkeren oan ien wei rjuchts en lofts. Der ontkaem him gjin ding, hy hie rounom hwet op to lekskoaijen, en hy wist it altyd bêst. As er oer 'e bûrren gong, den slingere en sloech er mei syn earmen, krekt efter mei beide hânnen roun to siedzjen, en ienkear pompte er in faem dy wetter tôle sa tsjin de iene amer oan, det hy der sels fen bipoezze rekke. 'Ezelskyn!' rôp er, wylst er him ôfskodde as in wetterhoun, 'kœest den net sjen, det ik dy fen efteren ynkaem?'—Op in oar tiid rekke er der net better ôf: do sloech er yn syn iver krekt yn in tine fen in eide, dy't op in ierdkarre laei, det it bloed der nei roun. 'Men scoe nou den ek by mooglikheid sizze, ho kinne se sa'n ding sa mids yn 't paed stean litte,' sei er, 'men kin ommers de bûrren langer net ongeskansearre lâns komme!'

Hy wier in skoenmakker fen syn hantwîrk, en as er arbeide, den helle er de tried sa fûleindich út, det er elk dy't net fierder-nôch fen him ôfbleau, de fûst jin 't liif oan sloech. Gjin feint bleau langer as in moanne by him, hwent hy hie op it bêste wîrk altyd yet hwet te sizzen. Den wieren de stekken net egael, den

heĩ vi·ə maĩ də ti:ɔ̃ fə'le:gən, heĩ run də frə:ljə om ə hənən en əm selz in ə vaĩ. et vi·ə slim.

mar .dət χirt dəɔ̃ɔ̃ ek vət fi·ər, tɪŋkə jɪmə, sa fə'krəɔ̃ en ompə'sjɪntəχ tə vɛ:zən, ə'li:nə om'dət et va:r jɪn net nɔ̃askət. ɪk mi·ən et ek. dit əm net li·ət tə skɪkən naĩ t va:r, di helet əm selz əl ən a:klək lət op ə həlɔ̃, vənt et va:r skɪkt əm grɪf net naĩ ys. jɪlkə su·ə fə'stəndəɔ̃ di·ən havə, əz ər vət bə'təχt hi·ə om bi·nən'də·ər 'o·əsləχ tə fi·nən op ti:dən dət ər butən net bəŋkjə ku·ə. mar bi·nə dər dəɔ̃ɔ̃ net əm bu·əl mi:skən, dit ən a:tsjə fən də mɔ̃ siŋ kwa:l bɛ:t havə ? se: 'vi·əlsma.

#### 4. ba:s \*'piktri·əɔ̃.

jɪmə havə vol rəɔ̃ hɪəd fən əŋ kr·ərəl əs \*kast, en dət \*kast əŋ kr·ərəl əz ən 'stikəlbosk vi·ə? nou, saŋ kr·ərəl əs \*kast vi·ə ba:s \*'piktri·əɔ̃ ek, tə sɪzən : sti·ək ə fiksə jə də r·ərɪm yt, dəŋ ku·ə heĩ dər 'savət likər'nə:ɔ̃ sɔndər kəntru·ərən undər trəɔ̃ rɪnə ; heĩ vi·ə der'bei sa mi·əgər əz ə rəŋə, heĩ hi·ə əŋ klə·ər əz ə 'skil·fisk en ə lu:d əz ən 'pikəlhi·erəŋ. sam məntsʃə vi·ə ba:s \*'piktri·əɔ̃ ; ə spi·rən vi·ə t, mar heĩ hi·ə gɔ̃:s smə·ər naĩ dət et əm be:st vi·ə, əŋ gɪm əmə'reĩ hi·ə ba:s \*'piktri·əɔ̃ rɛ:st. sim 'pəkdbəgə trəɔ̃nə, det (d)ə nə·əɔ̃ maĩ ən 'optik tə 'ytsti·ək, ə siŋ gri:ɔ̃ hi·ər, swɛ:vdən 'əltiɔ̃ hi·nə ə vɛ:r ; si litə r·əgən fi·kərən o·ən i·ə vaĩ rɔ̃χs ə lofts. dər ont'ka:m əm gɪm dɪŋ, heĩ hi·ə 'runom vət op tə 'lekskə·iən, en heĩ vɪst et 'əltiɔ̃ be:st. əz ər u·ər ə bɪərən gəŋ, dɔ̃ sli·ŋərə ə slu:g ər maĩ si ɪ·ermən, krɛkt et ər maĩ baĩdə hənən run tə siɔ̃dzjən, en 'i·əŋkr·ərə pɔmptə r ə fə:m di vɛtər tə:gə sa tsjɪn də i·ənə ə·mər o·ən, dət heĩ dər sɛls fən bə'pɔ̃zə rɛkə. 'e:zəlskin!' rə:p ər, vɪst ər əm 'ə·əskədə əz ə 'vɛtərhun, 'ku·əst (d)ən net si·ən, dət ək ti fən eftərən 'iŋka:m?'— op ən o·ər ti:ɔ̃ rɛkə r dər net bɛtər ə·ə : du slu:g ər i sin i·vər krɛkt in ən ti·nə fən ən aĩdə, dit op ə 'ɪt·kərə laĩ, dət et blu·əɔ̃ dər naĩ run. 'mə su·ə nou dən ek bei 'mɔ:gləkhəiɔ̃ sɪzə, hu ki·nə zə san dɪŋ sa miɔ̃ɔ̃ in t pə:ɔ̃ str·ə litə, saĩ ər, 'məŋ ki·nə oməɔ̃ də bɪərən ləŋər net ŋgəskɔ̃'zi·ərə lɔ̃:ɔ̃ kɔmɛ !'

heĩ vi·ə ə 'skɪo(m)məkər fɔ̃ sin 'həntvɔ̃rk, en əz ər 'arbaĩdə, dən helə r də tri·əɔ̃ sa ful'aĩndəɔ̃ yt, dət ər elk dit net 'fiɔ̃dər·nə:χ fən əm 'ə·əbli·ə, də fust jɪn t li:v o·ən slu:g. giĩ faĩnt bli·ə ləŋər əz ən mɔ̃ənə bei hi·m, vənt heĩ hi·ə op et be:stə vɔ̃rk 'əltiɔ̃ jɪt vət tə sɪzən. dɔ̃ vi·əŋ də stɛkən net e'gə:l, dɔ̃

wier de iene skoech langer as de oare, den wieren de hakken ongelike heech, den wier it lear net genôch kloppe, altyd wier der hwet. En as se hjar fordigenje woene, den rôp er: 'Sa't ik siz, sa is 't, en tsjinpraten wol 'k net ha: hwet net goed is, kin 'k ek net goed neame, en 'k scoe my skamje, as ik it yn 'e sliep wei net better meitsje koe!' H. S. SYTSTRA.

### 5. Utfenhûs by de boer.

#### De moarntiid.

It ljocht brekt troch de griene gerdyntsjes. De klok slacht healwei fiven. De wylde fûgels tsjirmje oer 't fjild. De hoanne kraeit en de ljipkes liepe yn 'e finne. De protters kwele en tsjotterje op it ûleboerd en de skoárstien. De earrebarre klaphalzet. De ljurken sjonge oer 'e skûrre. De âlde mem heart de klok: Bouk! seit se, dou moast der ôf komme, fanke! en roppe Hidde en de feint, den kin de âld boer yet hwet lizzen bliuwe.— Goed, seit Bouk, en wriuw eris yn 'e eagen en strykt oer de reade rounne wangen. Se skout oer 'e bedsplanke, klaeit hjar oan en ropt Hidde en de feint.

Dêrmei is alles yn 't spier. De feint jowt de kij earst in lyts jeft hea en Hidde bigjint to mjuksjen. Bijke, dy't de hele nacht op de âld boer syn broek lein hat, rekt him út en de bûthúsdoar útgeande, snuffelt er op it hiem om en siket de ongânzen op. Bouk set nou fjûr oan en hinget it tsjernwetter oer: mar wy moatte ek hwet ljocht ha, seit se, en skout it ramt op en smyt de finsters iepen, det se tsjin 'e mûrre stuitsje. Nou stekt se hjar tsjeppe troanje yn 'e loft en sjucht mei in pear frjeonlike eagen oeral yn 'e blide dage om. It ljochte grien fen 'e simmerkrite skimert troch de tsjûke dauwe. It jonggûd haffelt yn 'e lizen om. De ropeintsjes wraggelje nei hjar ta en langhalzje om in hânfol beane. De âlde mem lit it molken yn 'e tine rinne. Se is in minske fen sechstich jier en dochs tilt se de tine mei op, det hjar de lidden knieze en set him op 'e tsjerne en lit it molken der út rinne, det it brúst. Dêrmei wirdt de spatskûtel der op lein, it tsjernlid fêstkile, de pols oanslein. De âlde loaije bûnte wirdt fen 'e stâl helle en bigjint to tsjernjen, det it hûs dreunt en de bynten kreakje.

Nou it oar folk sit to melken bigjint de âld boer him ek to rissen. Hy stiet op en klaeit him oan en snijt for it folk elkmes in tsjûk

vīə də i'ənə sku:ġ laŋər əz də o'ərə, dʒ vī'əŋ də həkən  
 'oŋgəlīkə he:ġ, dʒ vī'ə t lɪ'ər net gə'nə:χ kləpə, 'əltīd vī'ə dər  
 vət. en əs sə har fə'di:gənʒə vu'əŋ, dʒ rə:p ər: 'sət ɪk sɪz,  
 sɑ ɪs t, en 'tsjɪmprətən vo k net hɑ: vət net χu'əd ɪz, kɪŋ k ek  
 net χu'əd nrəmə, eŋ k su mi skəmʒə, ə k ət in ə sli'əp vɑɪ net  
 bətər maɪtsʒə ku'ə!' ha: es 'sɪstrɑ.

### 5. ytfən'hu:ž beɪ də bu'ər.

də 'mɔəntīd.

ət līəxt brekt tro də grī'ənə gə'dɪntsʒə. də klək sləxt  
 'hīelvi fɪ:vən. də vɪldə fugəlʒ tsjɪrmʒə u'ə t fɪrlīd. də hōənə  
 kra'it en də lɪpkəž lī'əpə in ə fɪnə. də protəs kwe:lə en  
 tsjətərʒə op ət 'uləbu'əd en də skɔəsʒən. də 'fɛrəbərə 'kləp-  
 həlzət. də lɪörkən sɪŋə u'ər ə sküörə. də ə:də mem hɪət (d)ə  
 klək. \*bəük! saɪt sə, doü məst ər ə'ə komə, fəŋkə, ɛ rəpə  
 \*hɪdə en də faɪnt, dəŋ kɪn də ə'əd bu'ər jɪt vət lɪzən blīuwə.  
 gu'əd, saɪt \*bəük, ɛ vrīuwt ərəž in ə rəgən ɛ strikt u'ə də rrədə  
 runə vəŋən. sə skoüt u'ər ə bɛts'pləŋkə, klə'it har ə'n ɛ  
 ropt \*hɪdə en də faɪnt.

'dermaɪ ɪz ələz in t spī'ər. də faɪnt jəüt (d)ə keɪ rəst ə lɪts  
 jeft hɪ'ə en \*hɪdə bə'gɪnt tə mɪöksʒən. \*beɪkə, dɪt (d)ə he:lə nəxt  
 op ə ə:d bu'ər sɪm bru:k laɪn hət, rekt əm yt en də butyz'do'ər  
 yt'χrəndə, snöfəlt ər op ət hɪ'əm om ɛ sɪkət də 'oŋgō:zən op.  
 \*bəük set noü fju'ər ə'n en hɪŋət ət 'tsjēvetər u'ər; mər veɪ  
 mətə ek vət līəxt hɑ, saɪt sə, ɛ skoüt ət rəmt op ɛ smɪt (d)ə  
 fɪ:stəz i'əpən, dət sə tsjɪn ə müörə stəɪtsʒə. noü stekt sə har  
 tsjɛpə tröŋpə in ə loft ɛ sɪəxt maɪ əm pr'ər frø'ələkə rəgən  
 'u'ərəl in ə bli:də dɑ:ge om. ət līəxtə grī'ən fən ə 'sɪmər-  
 krɪtə skɪmərt tro də tsjukə də'üə. ət 'jɔŋgüod hafəlt in  
 ə lɪzən om. də 'ropəɪntsʒəž vrəgəlʒə naɪ har tɑ ɛ 'lɑŋ-  
 həlzʒə om ən hō:fol br'ənə. də ə:də mem lɪt ət molkən in ə tsjɛnə  
 rɪnə. sə ɪz ən mɪ:skə fō sekstəg jɪ'ər ən dəgž tɪlt sə də tɪnə  
 maɪ op, dət har də lɪdən kni'əzə ɛ set əm op ə tsjɛnə ɛ lɪt ət  
 molkən dər yt rɪnə, dət ət bru:st. 'dermaɪ vət (d)ə 'spɔtskutəl dər  
 op laɪn, ət tsjē'ɪd 'fɛ:stkilə, də polz 'ə'slɑɪn. də ə:də lo'ɪə buntə  
 vət fən ə stə:l helə əm bəgɪnt tə tsjɛpən, dət ət hu:ž drø:nt en  
 də bɪntən krɪ'əkʒə.

noü ət ə'ər folk sɪt tə melkən bə'gɪnt(d)ə ə:d bu'ər hɪm ek tə rɪsən.  
 heɪ stɪrt op eŋ klə'it əm ə'n ɛ sneɪt föər ət folk elkməz ən tsjuk

stik brea. As dat dien is, faget er it mēs ôf en stekt it yn 'e skie. Hy nimt de bril út it finsterbank en bigjint to lêzen yn de reis nei it himelske Jeruzalem.

It melken is dien. It folk komt by de hird. De âlde man nimt syn roun-breed-skade hoedtsje ôf en bidt. De feint gobbet efter de hoed wei en giizjende tsjin Bouk trapet er hjar ûnderwiles op 'e teannen, det se it laitsjen ek net ynhâlde kin. Elk nimt syn stik brea, leit it op 'e knibbel en yt der fen. De âlde mem is bang det it waer foroarje seil, sa hat it hjar jisterjoun yn 't krús stitsen. De âld boer klaget ek, oer jicht en de slimme tiid. Hy biskrobbet it jongfolk, det se sa oerdwealsk net wêze moatte, hwent det hjar de earen yet wol bikôge wirde kinne. Dêrmei, as de kopkes en pântsjes opbirgen binne, birêdde de frouljue de tsjerne en bjinne de tinen en aden út. De manljue geane oan 't seadriden ef leukje de simmerdykjes op. De âld man bliuwt yn 'e hirdshoeke om de fûken to lapjen en bisjucht de kobbe mei de bril op 'e noas . . .

J. H. HALBERTSMA.

## 6. De sliep.

't Is joun. Stil is 't rounom. De nacht komt en lûkt syn tsjustere gerdinen gear om 'e ierde, en alles makket him klear om syn soan, de ingel fen de sliep, wolkom to hjitten. Dy sweeft nou de ierde oer, en alles hwer't er syn wjukken oer útslacht, forjit de droktme fen 'e dei yn swiete slomme. —

Mar net alles, net allegearre meije hjar forbliidzje yn in bisiik fen dy woldwaende ingel. 't Is wier, mannich earme bodder, dy't de deis yn it swit fen syn antlit it brea for syn wiif en berntsjes fortsjinne, hat er bileanne mei in swiete rêst, mannich brave libbet de lokkichste ûren fen syn wolbisteld libben yetris troch yn nochlike dreamen, mar. . . . Der binne filantropen, dy't it hjar plicht achtsje yn it lijen en de earmoed fen hjar meiminsken to foarsjen, mar ho follen — en ho follen dy't hjar help faek it nedichst wieren — wirde troch hjar foarbygien. Sa'n filantroop scoe men de sliep ek hast neame kinne, hwent in bulte jowt er rêst, mar ek in bulte dy't forgees langhalzje nei syn komste. 't Is as wol er net roppen wirde. As er in hert hat, dy ingel fen 'e sliep, den is it hird as in stien; hwent ho mannich earme stumper, dy't op syn siikbêd kreunt fen pine, lit er ongetreast yn syn smert, en ho follen, dy't de wrâld en it needlot

strik brɪə. əz dət di'ən ɪz, fɑ:gət ɛr ət me:s ɔ'ə ẽ stekt ət in ə ski'ə. heɪ nɪmt (d)ə brɪl yt ət 'fi:stərbənk em bə'gɪnt tə le:zən in də raɪz nɑɪ ət 'himəls(k)ə jə'ryzəlem.

ət melkən ɪz di'ən. ət folk komt bei də hød. də ɔ:də mən nɪmt sɪ run-bre:t-skɑ:də hūotsjə ɔ'ə em brɪ. də faɪnt gobət eftər də hu'əd vɑɪ ɛj gi:zjəndə tsjɪm \*bøuk trɑ:pət ɛr har undər'viləz op ə ti'enən, dət sə t laɪtsjən ek net 'inhɑ:də kɪn. elk nɪmt sɪ stɪk brɪə, laɪt ət op ə knɪbəl en it ɛr fən. də ɔ:də mem ɪz bɑŋ dət ət vɑ:r fər'ɔ'ərjə sɪl, sɑ hat ət har jöstər'jun in t kry:s stötsən. də ɔ:d bu'ər klɑ:gət ek, u'ər jɪxt en də slɪmə ti:d. heɪ bə'skrøbət ət 'jɔŋfolk, dət sə sɑ u'ədwr'əls(k) net vɛ:zə matə, vønt dət har də rərən jɪt vol bə'kɑ:gə vødə kɪnə. 'dermaɪ, əz də kopkəz em pɑ:ntsjez 'o(b)börgən bɪnə, bə're:də də frəl:ljə də tsjənə em bɪnə də tɪnən en ɑ:dən yt. də mð:lje grənə ɔ'ən t 'sjɛ:drɪ:dən əv laɪkjə də 'sɪmɛrdɪkjəz op. də ɔ:d mən blɪuwt in ə hødʒ'hukə om də fukən tə lapjən em bə'sɔxt (d)ə kə'bə maɪ də brɪl op ə nɔ'əz.

je: ha: 'hølbetsma.

## 6. də sli'əp.

t ɪz jun. stɪl ɪs t runom. də nɑxt komt ẽ lukt sin tsjöstərə gə'dɪnən gr'ər om ə i'ədə, en ələz makət əm klɪ'ər om sɪ sɔ'ən, də ɪŋəl fən də sli'əp, 'volkom tə hɪtən. di sweft noʊ də i'ədə u'ər, en ələz vet ɛr sɪ vöökən u'ər 'ytslɑxt, fə'jɪt (d)ə droktmə fən ə daɪ ɪ swi'ətə slomə.—

mar net ələz, net ələ'gɪsərə maɪə har fə'blɪ:dzjə in əm bə'si:k fən di 'voldwɑ:ndə ɪŋəl. t ɪz vi'ər, mənəg r'ərmə bodər, dit (d)ə daɪz in ət swɪt fɔ sin 'ɔntlɪt ət brɪ'ə fɔɑ sɪ 'vi:v em bentsjəs fə'tsɪnə, hat ɛr bə'li'enə maɪ ẽ swi'ətə rest, mənəg brɑ:və lɪbət (d)ə lokəxtə u'ərən fɔ sɪ 'volbesteld libən jɪtrəs trog in nofləkə dr'rəmən, mar . . . dər bɪnə filən'tro:pən, dit ət har plɪxt ɑxtsjə in ət leɪən en də 'fɛrmu'əd fən har 'maɪ-mɪ:skən tə fə'si'en, mar hu folən—en hu folən dit har help fɑ:k ət ne:dəxt vi'ərən—vødə trog har fə'beɪgɪrən. sɑ filən'tro:p su'ə mən də sli'əp ek hast nr'əmə kɪnə, vønt əm bølte jøut ɛr rest, mar ek əm bølte dit fə'ge:z 'lɑŋhɔlzjə nɑɪ sɪŋ komstə. t ɪz əz vol ɛr net ropən vødə. əz ɛr ən het hat, di ɪŋəl fən ə sli'əp, dən ɪz ət hød əz ẽ stɪ'ən; vønt hu mənəg r'ərmə stömpər, dit op sɪ 'sɪkbe:d krønt fəm pinə, lɪt ɛr 'ɔŋgə-trr'ɛst ɪ sɪ smet, en hu folən, dit (d)ə vrø:d en ət 'nɛrdlöt

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

O. H. SYTSTRA.

### 7. Wintersinneopgong.

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

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

O dy pracht fen it sinne-opkommen, simmers great en great by 't winter! O dy liifdracht fen 'e dage, simmers goud en winters poarper, simmers read en winters reader! O dat wiken fen it nachtskaed, simmers swart en winters swarter, foar de sinne' goudne pylken!

Loaits! de romte tynt, nou't it easten ljocht jiet yn syn donkere djipten, sa't se tynt as me út in delte it dún bikliuwt en, kliuwende, omsjucht!

Loaits! de wrâld wirdt great en greater, nou't syn breid hjar poarte ontskoattelt, bûtendoar komt yn hjar breidspronk, en hjar earmen for him iepent! Hastich, rêd en rêdder, riist er út nachts fierten hjar tomiette, oer it tapyt fen sinnestrielen dat hja foar syn fiet útróllet! Langst nei ljeafde is yn syn haestjen, langst nei rêsten oan hjar herte!

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

J. J. Hof.



jimər dwes vi·əp, lit ər maī i·əpənə r·əgən in ə tsjöstərə  
 naxt sīen, sōndər zə him i·'əŋkr·ər tə slytən en ī līəxtə 'drr·əm-  
 bildən him dət tsjöstər fə'jitə tə litən. ē vöt ər fō sokən  
 net mr·əst 'o·'əropən? o: ha: 'sitstra.

### 7. vintər'sinəopxoŋ.

ē frō·əstəgə 'vintərdaī dā:gət u·ər ə \*sydər'se: en də r·gən dit ər  
 bə'spi·əlt.

də le:gə bəŋk, dit in t r·əstən maī sī swatŋz ski·ədəŋ  
 makət twiskən ət ski·ərə skimərjən fən ə loft en ət grunəg  
 gri·ən 'opja:n fən ət dipənədə vi·ət, krigət ē līəxtə rə:nə. əl  
 bre:dər em bre:dər, əl blüodrəgər em blüodrəgər vöt ər. dəm brəkt  
 in i·ənən də 'vintərgrötə sinə hrəl bopə dət 'blu·ədgədin yt ē  
 stju·ət siŋ kiəldrəg r·r·ədə 'vi·eskin naī t v·stən, maī də vrəgən  
 dit fən ə 'frō·əstkø:nəŋ sī sikən tsjūn ə stīmən br·ər fən ət  
 \*krabəz'gət o·'əja:gə vödə. də 'i·ələkəz fən dət vi:də 'v·stər-  
 fiŋd dēt əl·ən ē fə'li·əst 'grəndəvāi siŋ grī:zən.

oū di praχt fən ət 'sinə-opkomən, simez grō·ət eŋ grō·ət bēi  
 t vmtər! oū di 'li:vdrəχt fən ə dā:gə, simez gəūd ē vintəs  
 pōarpər, simez r·r·əd ē vintəz r·r·ədə! oū dət vi:kən fən ət  
 'naxtska:g, simez swat ē vintəs swatər, fō də sinə  
 gəūdŋə pilkən!

lo'its! də romtə tint, noūt ət r·əstən līəxt jrt ī sin  
 donkərə djiptən, sat sə tint əz m(ə) yt en deltə ət dyn bə'kliuw t en,  
 kliuwəndə, 'omsioχt!

lo'its! də vrə:g vöt grō·ət eŋ grötər, noūt sim braīd har  
 pōatə ont'skōatəlt, butə'do·ər komt in har 'braīdžprəŋk, en har  
 ɣermən föör him i·əpənt! hastəg, rē:d ē rē:dər, rist ər yt naxts  
 firten har tə'mi:tə, u·ər ət tə'pit fō 'sinəstri·ələn dət hīə fōə  
 sī firət 'ytrō:lət! ləŋst naī lr·əvdə rz ī sin ha:sjən, ləŋst  
 naī rē:stən o·ən har hətə!

lo'its! də se:, də ō'viten vildə; lo'its! ət 'braīru·ər, brī:z-  
 gjəŋd mō:stər, dət (d)ə skripən brəkt em bri:zəlt, dyn en dik tə'miəlt  
 o·əm brōkən; lo'its! də se:, də vu·əstə, u·ər'stju·ərə, vā:t nin tr·əmə  
 hət, nəχ hēltər, drə:χt (d)ə 'vi·eskin fən ə dā:gə, drə:χt har  
 pōarpər op sī vrəgən, drə:χt (d)ə mōū:žbraīd op sī skōūdəz;  
 jōūt əm op, sa se:ft, sa me:lən, sat ən haīt əm se:ftkəz 'opjōūt  
 under t lr·əvlək bə:n dət 'hōəsrit op sī rē:g, en ət me:lən  
 'fūo(t)drə:χt! je: je: hōf.

## 8. It Moaije.

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

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

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

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

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

## 8. et mo'ie.

hin! et mo'ie iz ə(l)'lik et nət dət mə maɪ et tsjef in et səu skept. də 'arbaider skodət et səu en et tsjef fə'stoūt föa də uin, mar et gu'ə'nət folet (d)ə sekən.

jitrəz iz et mo'ie ə(l)'lik ə rugə dia'mənt, dit fən ə döldəz in 'i'ədriks 'ingəvənt fū: vət. en də döldəs siogə net, nög vitə net, vənt (d)ə dia'mənt iz ruχ en əj kōastə modər sɪt ər om'hinə. mar də vəskər vəskət en də slipər slipət; dō vət (d)ə dia'mənt əz də 'jū:stier dit o'ən ə loft blikert en də mɪ:sken bə'gaiə sim prəχt ẽ sizə: dər iz ə skot fun in et 'i'ədrik en də nəχt hat et liəχt bənə dət i sɪ sketə vi'ə!

ə'vəro'ən iz et mo'ie ə(l)'lik 'si'əkəlɲ dit fən et fugəlt fö:lə lɪtən vödə in ə fə'gətən hentsjə. vənt (d)ə 'maɪtɪd̥ komt en də smə patət (d)ət hentsjə, dət (d)ə 'si'əkəlɲ vərɪm̥ vödə en ta 'vəksdom komə. en də mildə 'smərəvɪntsjes strəkjə et lɪbən dət (d)ə i'ədə ont'χɪrt, dət ər lənst naɪ 'meməvɪlə ont'stɪrt in ə kli'ənə stə:lən ẽ frəχt tint in har bu:gəndə i'ərən. dō sɪl di 'nəɪsɪməʒ gəüd vɪrəgjə op tət fə'gətən hentsjə, en et ripe nət sɪl ropə om də mən dit (d)ə rɪspəŋ bə'rɛ:t.

en 'aɪlənʒ en tē le:stən iz et mo'ie ə(l)'lik et 'gu'əvəən hrə, dət mə sɪmər'daɪ in ə sküorə rɪ:t. et bə'sakət in ə golən, mar vət net vaɪ; et bruɪt, mar et bə:nt net, nəχ fə'li'rəst sɪn helm, vənt (d)ə bruɪ iz lɪχt, omt et hr'ə vəən iz, dut (d)ə lɪərək he:χ kliou en də sɪnə ombə'hɪndərə sɪ stri'ələn v'ər et mə:ɟ grət. en əz də dɑ:gən komə, dət et grötə rəg̊ fən ə i'ədə ə'rə siəχt en də smə har bɛ:n skəüdərt; əz də ska:dən ləŋ bliuwə en də stöpəl net vɛr 'ytrɪnt; əz də 'biəmtukə hɪnət, mar net fö frəχt; et mə:ɟ vit iz, mar net fən də'üə, dō sɪl et sɪn nət dwa:n. dō sɪl də 'hyzmən də səɪnə pri:zgjə dit fən ə mi'ər in ə swɪnə hoŋən iz, en də ha'ɪər grötəsk vɛ:zə op et il i sɪn hənən, əz ər də rɪuwə twɪskən ə 'tɛkspɪrən lɪzən siəχt. vənt ən hi'əl bə'slɑg̊ bɪs(t)ən tat op ə frəχt fən har 'flitəg̊z̥ ẽ vət sɛ:ɟ.

vɛz dən op tin i'əpəst, dət nɪ swɪm dɪn rəg̊ ont'komt, nög nɪŋ kləŋk dɪn r'ər fə'beɪg̊ɪrt. swɪljə gr'ər əl vət föa dɪ fi'ət laɪt em bə'vərjə t in ə sküorən fən dɪn ont'hə:d, dət (d)ɪm mɪ'rəɟ net töər vət en dɪn hɛtə tɛ nɪntər tɪ:d om tɪzən fə'le:gən vɛ:zə maɪ, nög dɪm mulə om vödən. vənt (d)ə dɑ:gən komə dət (d)ə sɪrdər net rɪspjə sɪl, dət (d)ə mi'ər net mɪ'rənt, nög

de haeijer net haeit, en it ierdryk syn skerte ta hâldt. Den scitte dyn each seinje om't it opmirk en dyn ear om't it harke.

J. J. HoF.

9. Matth. 7, 1-5.

1. Oardeel net, det jimme net oardeeld wirde.

2. Hwent mei it oardeel dêr't jimme mei oardele, scille jimme wer oardeeld wirde, en mei de selde miette dêr't jimme mei útmiette, scil jimme wer tametten wirde.

3. Hwet dochs sjuchstou de splinter dy't yn dyn broers each sit, en merkste de balke net yn dyn eigen ?

4. Ef ho kinste oan dyn broer sizze : Lit my de splinter út dyn each helje, en hin, dêr is in balke yn dyn eigen ?

5. Dou skynhillige, lûk earst de balke út dyn eigen each, en sjuch den hoste de splinter út dyn broers each helje scilste.

10. Matth. 22, 34-40.

34. De Farisieuwen nou hearrende, det er de Saddusieuwen de mûle snoerre hie, kamen by inoar :

35. En ien fen hjarren, in wetgelearde, frege, him tantsjende en sizzende :

36. Master, hwet is it greatste gebod yn 'e wet ?

37. Jezus nou sei tsjin him : Dou scilste God ljeaf hawwe mei heel dyn hert, en mei heel dyn siele, en mei heel dyn forstân.

38. Dat is it earste en it greate gebod.

39. En it twadde, dêroan gelyk, is : Dou scilste dyn evenminske ljeaf hawwe as dy sels.

40. Oan dy twa geboaden hinget de hele wet en de profeten.

11. Matth. 25, 31-40.

31. As de soan fen de minske kommen is yn syn hearlikheid en al de hillige ingels mei him, den scil er sitte op 'e troan fen syn hearlikheid.

32. En alle naesjes fen 'e ierde scille foar him by inoar komme, en hy scil hjar fen inoar skiede lyk as de harder de skiep skiedt fen de bokken.

də ha'ɪər net ha'ɪt, en ət 'i:ədri:k sɪ sketə tə hɔ:t. dɔ sɪtə  
din rɛx saɪnə omt ət 'ɔpmɔ:rk en din rɪər omt ət hɔ:kə.

je: je: hɔ:f.

9. \*ma'te:əʒ sɔ:n, fɛs i'ɛn ɔ'ɛnt fi:v̆.

1. 'ɔ:ədə:l net, dɔt jɪmə net 'ɔ:ədə:lɔ vɔdə.
2. vɔnt maɪ ət 'ɔ:ədə:l det jɪmə maɪ 'ɔ:ədə:lə, sɪlə jɪmə  
vɛr 'ɔ:ədə:lɔ vɔdə, en maɪ də sɛldə mɪrtə det jɪmə maɪ  
'ɪtmɪrtə, sɪl jɪmə vɛr 'tɔmɛtən vɔdə.
3. vɔt dɔgʒ 'sɪɔxstou də splɪntər dit in din brʊ:əz rɛx sɪt,  
en mɛrkstə də bɔlkə net in din aɪgən ?
4. ɔf hu kɪ'stə ɔ'ɛn din brʊ:ər sɪzə : lɪt mi də splɪntər ɪt din  
rɛg̃ hɛljə en hɪn, dər ɪz ɛn bɔlkə in din aɪgən ?
5. doʊ skɪn'hɪləgə, luk rɛst də bɔlkə ɪt din aɪgən rɛg̃, ɛ  
sɪɔg̃ dən hustə də splɪntər ɪt din brʊ:əz rɛg̃ hɛljə sɪstə.

10. \*ma'te:əʒ 22, 34-40.

34. də fari'si:əʊən noʊ 'hɪərɛndə dɔt ər də 'sɔdɪsi:əʊən də  
mulə snʊɔrə hi:ə, kɑ:mən bɛɪ ɛnʊɔr :
35. en i'ə fɔn hərən, ɛn 'vɛtgəl:rədə, frɛ:gə, hɪm 'tɔntsʒəndə ɛ  
'sɪzəndə :
36. mɑstər, vɔt ɪz ət grɔstə gə'bɔd̃ in ə vɛt ?
37. je:zəʒ noʊ saɪ tsɪm hɪm : doʊ sɪstə gɔd lɪrəv̆ hɔvə  
maɪ he:l din het, en maɪ he:l dɪ sɪ:ələ, en maɪ he:l dɪ  
fə'stɔ:n.
38. dɔt ɪz ət rɛstə en ət grɔtə gə'bɔd̃.
39. en ət twadə, 'dɛrɔ'ɛn gə'lik, ɪz : doʊ sɪstə din 'e:vɛnmɪ:skə  
lɪrəv̆ hɔvə ɔz di sɛlʒ.
40. ɔ'ɛn di twa gə'bo:ədən hɪjət də he:lə vɛt en də prɔ'fɛ:tən.

11. \*ma'te:əʒ 25, 31-40.

31. ɔz də sɔ'ɛn fɔn də mɪ:skə kɔmən ɪz ɪ sɪn 'hr:ɛrlɛkhaɪd̃  
en ɔl də hɪləgə ɪjəlʒ maɪ hɪm, dɔ sɪl ər sɪtə ɔp ə trɔ'ɛn fɔ  
sɪn 'hr:ɛrlɛkhaɪd̃.
32. en ɔlə nɑ:sʒəʒ fɔn ə i'ədə sɪlə fɔər hɪm bɛɪ ɛnʊɔr kɔmə,  
en heɪ sɪl hɔr fɔn ɛnʊɔr skɪ:ədə lɪk ɔz ɛn hɔdər də skɪ:əp skɪ:ət  
fɔn də bɔkən.

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

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

35. Hwent ik hie honger, en jimme hawwe my iten jown ; ik hie toarst, en jimme hawwe my drinke litten ; ik wier frjemd, en jimme hawwe my opnommen.

36. Neaken wier 'k, en jimme hawwe my klaeid ; ik wier siik, en jimme hawwe op my tasjoen ; ik siet finzen, en jimme hawwe my forsocht.

37. Den scille de rjuchtfirdigen him anderje, sizzende : Honear seagen wy jo hongerjen en joegen jo iten, ef toarstich en lieten jo drinke ?

38. Honear dochs seagen wy jo as frjemdling, en namen jo op ? Ef neaken, en klaeijden jo ?

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

40. En de kening scil anderje en tsjin hjar sizze : Sikersonk siz ik jimme, sa hwet jimme dien hawwe oan ien fen dizze myn lytste broerren, dat hawwe jimme my dien.

## 12. Simmermoarn.

Hwet bistou ljeafflik  
 Rizende Simmermoarn !  
 't Opgeande sintsje  
 Laket my oan.  
 't Hoantsje kræit : kûkelû !  
 't Douke ropt : rûkûkû !  
 Ik wol ek sjonge  
 Fleurich fen toan.

Alles hwet libbet  
 Docht der nou sines by :  
 Fôltsjes en kealtsjes,  
 Hynsders en kij ;  
 Goeskes dy snetterje,  
 Skiepkjes dy bletterje,  
 Lamkes dy springe  
 Nuvere blij.

33. en də ski·əp sıl ər skikə o·ə sī 'rīoxtərhə:n, mar də boken o·ə sī loftər.

34. dō sıl də kō:nəŋ dit o·ə sī 'rīoxtərhə:n strənə sizə : kom hərən, sainən fən min haīt, ərvejə ət 'kō:nəŋkrik dət jimə fən ə 'grūlizəŋ fən ə vrə:d̥ 'tatəxt iz.

35. vənt ik hi·ə hoŋər, ẽ jimə havə mi itən jun; ik hi·ə to·əst, ẽ jimə havə mi drɪŋkə litən; ik vi·ə frīsm̩d̩, ẽ jimə havə mi 'opnomən.

36. nr·əkən vi·ə k, ẽ jimə havə mi kla:ɪd̩; ik vi·ə si:k, ẽ jimə havə op mi 'tasju·ən; ik si·ət frī:zən, ẽ jimə havə mi fə'səxt.

37. dō sılə də rīoxt'födəgən him əndərjə, sizəndə: hu'nrər srəgən vi jōū hoŋərjən ẽ jugən jōū itən, əf to·əstəg̩ ẽ li·ətən jōū drɪŋkə?

38. hu'nrər dəg̩z srəgən vi jōū əs 'frīəmdlɪŋ, en nɑ:mən jōū op? əv nr·əkən, ɛŋ kla:ɪdən jōū?

39. hu'nrər dəg̩z srəgən vi jōū si:k əv in ə 'frī:zənɪsə en havə jōū fə'səxt?

40. en də kō:nəŋ sıl əndərjə en tsjɪn har sizə : sikər'soŋk siz ik jimə, sɑ vət jimə di·ən havə o·ən i·ən fən dɪzə mī listə brūərən, dət havə jimə məi di·ən.

## 12. 'simərmə·ən.

'vət bistoū 'lɪ·əvlək

'rī:zəndə 'simərmə·ən!

t 'opxɪ·əndə 'sɪntsje

'lɑ:kət mi 'o·ən.

t 'höantsje krɑ:it : 'kukəlu:!

t 'doŭkə ropt : 'rukuku:!

'ik vol ek 'sioŋə

'flø·ərəg̩ fən 'to·ən.

'ələz vət 'lɪbət

'doxt ər noŭ 'sinez beɪ :

'fɑ:ltsjəz ɛŋ 'kiəltjsjəz,

'hindəz ɛŋ 'keɪ ;

'güoskəz di 'snətərjə,

'skɪrpkəz di 'blətərjə,

'lɑmkəz di 'sprɪŋə

'ny:vərə 'bleɪ.

't Ljurkje yn 'e wolken,  
 't Eintsje yn 't lizich wiet,  
 't Moskje en 't swealtsje,  
 Elk sjongt syn liet.  
 Eabarren klapperje,  
 Ljipkes wjukwapperje,  
 Skries, op 'e hikke,  
 Ropt: grito-griet!  
 'k Woe for gjin goune  
 Det 'k yet to sliepen laei:  
 't Is my sa noflik  
 Ier op 'e dei.  
 Protters dy tsjotterje,  
 Eksters dy skotterje,  
 Alles is fleurich  
 Ik bin it mei.

W. DYKSTRA.

### 13. Skipperssankje.

Forjit my net, as bolle wyntsjes waeije  
 En ik oan 't roer myn sankje sjong;  
 As kroeze weagen 't glédde skip omaeije;  
 Forjit, forjit my net!

Forjit my net, as millioenen stjerren  
 En 't frjeonlik moantsje my biskynt,  
 En dou swietdream hast yn 'e sêfte fearren;  
 Forjit, forjit my net!

Forjit my net, as wylde touwerfleagen  
 My slingerje dêr't God it wol;  
 As ik ompolskje mei de dea foar eagen;  
 Forjit, forjit my net!

Forjit my net, as wreed de stoarmen bylje,  
 En 't libben hinget oan in tried;  
 As wy forslein oan 't needtou ride en fylje;  
 Forjit, forjit my net!

Forjit my net, as swarte tommelweagen  
 Oertruzelje it warleas skip,  
 En alle eleminten tsjin ús teagen;  
 Forjit, forjit my net!



t 'liörkj(ə) in ə 'volkən,  
 t 'aĩntsʃə in t 'li:zəg vi·ət,  
 t 'moskjə en t 'sweltsʃə,  
 'elk siont si 'li·ət.  
 'iebarən 'kləpərjə,  
 'li:pkez viök'vəpərjə,  
 'skri·əz op ə 'hikə  
 'ropt : gritou·'gri·ət !  
 k 'vu·ə föar gi:nj 'gu:nə  
 'də k jɪt tə 'sli·əpən lai :  
 t 'ɪz mi sɑ 'noflək  
 'i·ər op ə 'dai.  
 'protəz di 'tsjətərjə,  
 'ektəz di 'skötərjə  
 'ələz ɪs 'flø·ərəg  
 'ɪg bi:n ət 'mai.

ve: 'dikstra.

### 13. 'skipə(s)sanjkjə.

fər'jit mi 'net, əz 'bole 'vintsjəz 'va·iə  
 en 'ɪk o·ən t 'ru·ər mi 'sanjkjə 'si:nj ;  
 əs 'kru:zə 'vr·əgən t 'gle:də 'skip om'a·iə ;  
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi 'net !  
 fər'jit mi 'net, əz mili'u·ənən 'stierən  
 en t 'frø·ələk 'mōantsjə 'mei bə'skint,  
 en 'doü swi·ə(t)dr·rəm hast in ə 'seftə 'fierən ;  
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi 'net !  
 fər'jit mi 'net, əz 'vildə 'təüər'fl·r·əgən  
 mei 'sli:nərjə det 'gød ət 'vol ;  
 əz ɪk 'ompolskjə mai də 'dr·ə föar 'r·əgən ;  
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi net !  
 fər'jit mi 'net, əz 'vre:d də 'stōarmən 'biljə,  
 en t 'libən 'hijət o·ən ən 'tri·əd ;  
 əz vei fə'slain o·ən t 'ne:(d)təü 'ri:d(ə) ẽ 'filjə ;  
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi 'net !  
 fər'jit mi 'net, əs 'swatə 'toməl'vr·əgən  
 u·ər'try:zəlje ət 'vurlr·əs 'skip,  
 en 'ələ e·lə'mintən 'tsjin ys 'tr·əgən ;  
 fər'jit, fər'jit mi 'net !

Forjit my net, as we einlings yet forsinke,  
 En teare yn 'e djippe sé:  
 Wol den mei triennen oan my tinke;  
 Forjit, forjit my net!

E. HALBERTSMA.

#### 14. Winternocht.

Oer hûs, oer klûs, oer finne  
 Leit leeljeblank en wyt  
 Wer winters snietapyt,  
 Hweroer Gods goudne sinne  
 Mei bliere strielen glydt;  
 Mei speeglich iis bifloerre  
 Is mar en poel en wiel;  
 Oan tûken, toer en skûrre  
 Blinkt eptich iisjuwiel.  
 Hwer't oars de weagen geane,  
 Swiet wiggelje op en del,  
 By riten rou en fel  
 Nei 't swirk opstouwe en fleane,  
 Dêr rinkelt slide en bel.  
 Dêr riidt nou kreaze Sytske,  
 In faem as molke en bloed,  
 Op 't holtsje in tillich kypske,  
 Sa swierich mei hjar Sjoerd.  
 Hwa tinkt om tersk, om tsjerne?  
 It iis dat is sa moai!  
 Hwa sit nou klomsk en loai  
 To stinnen yn hirdsherne?  
 Elkien giet oan 'e goai.  
 't Is nocht yn greidhoek, wâlden,  
 Yn boukant, wetterlân,  
 Gjiniën is thús to hâlden,  
 De skeaf boarst út 'e bân.  
 Aldgroun! wêz jamk bifêrzen,  
 Swaei, rûge Jûkelbird,  
 Al d' ieuwen roun jou swird,  
 Tsjoen blommen op ús glêzen,  
 Tsjoen blommen oan ús hird;

fər'jɪt mi 'net, ɔz v(ə) 'aɪlɪŋz jɪt fə'sɪŋkə  
 ɛn 'tr-ərə in ə 'dʒɪpə 'se: :  
 vol 'dɔn maɪ 'trɪnən oʊn mi 'tɪŋkə ;  
 fər'jɪt, fər'jɪt mi 'net!

e: 'hɔlbɔtsma.

#### 14. 'vɪntərnoxt.

u-ər 'hu:z, u-ər 'klu:z, u-ər 'fɪnə  
 laɪt 'le:lʃə/blɔŋk ɛ 'vɪt  
 vɛr 'vɪntəs 'sni-ətə'pɪt,  
 vɛr'u-ər gɔdʒ 'gɔʊdnə 'sɪnə  
 maɪ 'bli-ərə 'stri-ələn 'glɪt ;  
 maɪ 'spe:glɔg 'i:z bə'flʊərə  
 ɪz 'mɑr ɛm 'pu-əl ɛ 'vi-əl ;  
 oʊn 'tʊkən, 'tu-ər ɛ 'skʊərə  
 blɪŋkt 'ɛptɔg 'i:zjəvi-əl.  
 vɛt 'o-əz də 'u-rəgən 'grənə,  
 swi-ət 'vɪgəlʃ(ə) 'op ɛn 'dɛl,  
 bɛɪ 'rɪtən 'rəʊ ɛ 'fɛl  
 nɑɪ t 'swɔrk ɔp'stoʊ(ə) ɛ 'fl-ənə,  
 dɛr 'rɪŋkɔlt 'slɪd(ə) ɛm 'bɛl.  
 dɛr 'rɪt noʊ 'kɪr-əzə \*'sɪtskə,  
 ɛ 'fɑ:m ɔz 'mɔlk(ə) ɛm 'blu-əð,  
 ɔp t 'hɔltsj(ə) ɛn 'tɪlɔx 'kɪpskə,  
 sɑ 'swi-ərəg maɪ hɑr \*'sju-əð.  
 vɑ: 'tɪŋkt ɔm 'tɛsk, ɔm 'tsjɛnə ?  
 ət 'i:z dɔt ɪs sɑ 'mɔ-i !  
 vɑ: sɪt noʊ 'klɔmsk ɛ 'lɔ-i  
 tɔ 'stɪnən in hɔdʒ'hɛnə ?  
 'ɛlki-ən gɪrt oʊn ə 'gɔ-i.  
 t ɪz 'noxt ɪŋ 'grɑɪdhʊk, 'vɔ:dɔn,  
 ɪm 'bɔʊkɔnt, 'vɛtɛrlɔ:n,  
 gɪn'i-ən ɪs 'tɪs tɔ 'hɔ:dən,  
 dɔ 'skr-əv bɑst ɪt ə 'bɔ:n.  
 ɔ:d'grun ! vɛ:z 'jɑmk bə'fɛ:zən,  
 swɑ-i, 'rʊgə 'jʊkɔlbɔd,  
 'ɔl d i-ʊən 'rʊn jɔʊ 'swɔd,  
 tsjʊ-ən 'blɔmən ɔp ɪz 'glɛ:zən,  
 tsjʊ-ən 'blɔmən oʊn ɪs 'hɔd ;

Hear Fryske boikes praten  
 Oer frouljue, waer en wyn,  
 En tapje frjeon en maten  
 Jou 'boerekofje' yn!

L. C. MURRAY BAKKER.

### 15. De Bernewrâld.

De bernewrâld, sa tear, sa fyn,  
 Dêr leit de hele takomst yn.  
 De lytse berntsjes, gol en blier,  
 It binne bledtsjes wyt pompier;  
 Dêr skriuwt men op, al hwet men wol,  
 It hele wite bledtsje fol;  
 En ho't men letter triuwt en wriuwt,  
 It wol net út: it measte bliuwt.

Us jonges, manljue yn 'e dop,  
 Us famkes, frouljue yn 'e knop,  
 Wirdt gau hjar lytse wrâld to nau,  
 Den slagge hja de wynsels ou!  
 Den draegt it soantsje heite pak,  
 Sit memme pop op memme plak,  
 En — wirde wy al stram en âld —  
 Sa hâlde wy in nije wrâld.

O, ljeave berntsjes fen ús Lân!  
 Hâld jimme ús âlde eare yn stân.  
 Biskamje nea ús hope net:  
 Bliuw Frysk fen holle en Frysk fen hert!

W. FABER.

### 16. Swellesang.

Wjuk, wjuk, troch de loft,  
 Meitsje neat gjin geroft,  
 Doch in swaai en in swier  
 As in flitse sa flink,  
 Fljuch nou ritsdy en swink,  
 Nim sa rêd wer in gier,  
 Snap in michje yn 'e flecht,  
 Den in swier en in swaai,  
 Mei in gier en in draei  
 Op 'e goate wer del  
 En sjong dêr den de sang fen de swel:

hīer 'fris(k)ə 'böaikəs 'pra:tən  
 u·ər 'frø:ljə, 'va:r ẽ 'vin,  
 en 'tapjə 'frö·ən em 'ma:tən  
 jöu bu·ərə'kofjə in!

el se: möre: bakər.

### 15. də 'benəvrə:d.

də 'benə'vrə:d, sa 'tr·ər, sa 'fin,  
 de(r) lait (d)ə 'he:lə 'takomst in.  
 də 'litse 'bentsjəz, 'gol en 'bli·ər,  
 et 'bine bletsjəz 'vit pom'pi·ər ;  
 de(r) 'skriuw't mən op, 'əl vət mē 'vol,  
 et 'he:lə 'vitə 'blətsjə 'fol ;  
 en 'hut mē 'letər 'triuw't ẽ 'vriuw't,  
 et vol 'net yt : et 'mr·əstə 'bliuw't.  
 yz 'jəŋəz, 'mō:ljə in ə 'dəp,  
 ys 'fəmkəz, 'frø:ljə in ə 'knəp,  
 vət 'χəu har 'litse 'vrət tə 'nəu,  
 dō 'sləgə hīa də 'vī:səlz 'əu !  
 dən 'dra:xt et 'söantsjə 'haitə 'pək,  
 srt 'memə 'pəp op 'memə 'plək,  
 en—'vödə 'vei əl 'stram en 'ə:d—  
 'sa hō:də vei ən 'neie 'vrə:d.  
 öu, 'lr·əvə 'bentsjəs fən yz 'lə:n !  
 hō:d 'jim(ə) yz 'ə:də 'r·ər(ə) i 'stə:n.  
 bə'skamjə 'nr·ə ys 'hə:pə 'net :  
 bliuw 'fris(k) fən 'hol(ə) ẽ 'fris(k) fən 'het !

ve: fə:bər.

### 16. 'sweləsən.

vöök, 'vööök, tro də 'loft,  
 maitsjə 'nr·ət gi:nj gə'roft,  
 dog ẽ 'swa·i en ẽ 'swi·ər  
 əz ẽ 'flitse sa 'flinjk,  
 flöög nöu 'ritsti ẽ 'swinjk,  
 nim sa 're:d ver ənj 'gi·ər,  
 snəp ən 'mɪxj(ə) in ə 'fləxt,  
 dən ẽ 'swi·ər en ẽ s'wa·i,  
 maī ənj 'gi·ər en ən 'dra·i  
 op ə 'gə·ətə ver 'døl  
 ẽ siən 'der dən də 'sən fən ə 'swel :

‘Forline jier,  
Do’t ik hjir wier,  
Wier dit fek fol,  
En dat fek fol,

En nou is ’t allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch.’<sup>1</sup>

As it gaeike ús tsjilpet : It nestke moat klear,  
Den tsjugge w’ er flitich mienskiplik oer gear,  
Wy wietsje en wy knetsje hwet liem en hwet klaei,  
En foegje ’t en loegje ’t mei ’n strieke ef in raei,  
En strike ’t en plakke ’t, nei foechsum bistek,  
Goe sljuchte torjuchte mei poatsjes en bek.  
As ’t mitseljen dien is, biklaeije w’ op ’t lêst  
Mei moas en mei plomkes de boaijem fen ’t nêst.  
Sa sitt’ wy by nachttiid, by onwaer ef wyn,  
Den koeskes en smoutsjes mei ’t wyfke dêryn,  
En hawwe, as ús seis-, sauntal berntsjes yet komt,  
Wy for útfenhuzers noch gasten gjin romt’.  
Jin ’e tsjerke oan dêr wenje wy bêst nei ús sin,  
Det ek in goe wird ús birikke yet kin.  
Boppe al, stiet in freedlik from man it ús ta,  
Wolle w’ ûnder syn hústek ús wente graech ha.  
Doch oars, as it hjirsa noch dêrsa net wol,  
Jaen w’ ek ûnder tillen en brêggen ús dol.  
Hast’, bûrman, in klútsje? jow dat mar oan my,  
Ik ha hjir hwet rúchte, dat ’s gading for dy :  
As ien sa hwet oer hat, in oar hwet to koart,  
Wy helpe mankoaren bûrskiplik mei foart ;  
Sa reitsje wy handich mei ’t nestke op stel,  
En sjonge ris froalik de sang fen de swel :

‘Forline jier,  
Do’t ik hjir wier,  
Wier dit fek fol,  
En dat fek fol,

En nou is ’t allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch.’

Komt in mosk op ús ta,  
Om it nêst, dat wy ha,  
Us skelmsk as in kaper t’ ontsetten,

<sup>1</sup> Sa, seit it sizke, sjonge de swellen.

fə'line 'ji·ər,  
 dut 'ɪk hɪr 'vi·ə(r),  
 vi·ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,  
 en 'dɒt fɛk 'fol,

en 'noʊ ɪs t 'ɒləgiərə ti·ərə li·ərə li·ərə li·ərə 'le:ġ.<sup>1</sup>

oz et 'ga:ɪkə ys 'tsjɪlpət: et 'nɛskə mət 'klɪ·ər,  
 dɒn 'tsjogə v ər 'flitəġ mi·ə'skiplək urə 'gr·ər,  
 vi 'vɪrtsj(ə) ɛ vi 'knɛtsjə vət 'li·əm ɛ vət 'kla·i,  
 ɛ 'fu:gjə t ɛ 'lu:gjə t maɪ ə 'stri·ək(ə) əv ə 'ra·i,  
 ɛ 'strike t em pləkə t; naɪ 'fu:ɣsəm bə'stek,  
 gu·ə 'slioxtə tərɪoxtə maɪ 'pɔ·ətsjəz em 'bɛk.  
 ɔs t 'mitsəlʒən 'di·ən ɪz, bə'kla·iə v op t 'lɛ:st  
 maɪ 'mɔ·əz em maɪ 'plɒmkəʒ də 'bɒɑ·iəm fən t 'nɛ:st.  
 sɑ 'sɪt vi bɛɪ 'nɑɣ(t)ti:ɟ, bɛɪ 'ɔvɑ:r əv 'vi:n,  
 dɒŋ 'kuskəz ɛ 'smɔʊtsjəʒ maɪ t 'vɪfkə dər'in,  
 en 'hɑv(ə), ɔz ys 'saɪs-, 'sɔ:ntəl 'bɛntsjəz jɪt 'kɒmt,  
 vɛɪ fɔɑr ytfən/hu:zəʒ nəġ ɡɒstən 'ɡɪɪ 'romt.  
 jɪn ə 'tsjɛrk(ə) o·ən dər 'vɛpə vɛɪ 'bɛ:st naɪ ys 'sɪn,  
 dɒt 'ɛk əŋ gu·ə 'vɔd yz bə'ri:kə jɪt 'kɪn.  
 bop(ə) 'ɔl, stɪrt ə 'frɛ:dlek frɒm 'mɒn et ys 'tɑ,  
 vɔ v 'ʊndər sɪn 'hɪstɛk yz 'vɛntə ɡrɑ:ġ 'hɑ.  
 dɒg 'o·əʒ, ɔz et 'hɪsɑ nəġ 'dɛsɑ nɛt 'vɔl,  
 jɑ: v 'ɛk ʊndər 'tɪlən em 'brɛ:gən yz 'dɒl.  
 hɑst, 'bʊɔrmən, əŋ 'klytsjə? jəʊ 'dɒt mɑr o·əm 'mɛɪ,  
 'ɪk hɑ hɪr vət 'ruɣtə, dɑ z 'ɡɑ:dəŋ fɔɑ 'dɛɪ:  
 ɔz 'i·ə sɑ vət 'u·ər hɑt, ən 'o·ər vət tə 'kɔɑt,  
 vɛɪ 'hɛlpə mən'kɔ·ərən bu·ə'skiplək maɪ 'fɔɑt;  
 sɑ 'raɪtsjə vi 'hɒndəġ maɪ t 'nɛskə op 'stɛl,  
 ɛ 'sɪŋjə rɛs 'frɔ·əlɛk də 'sɑŋ fən ə 'swɛl:

fə'line 'ji·ər,  
 dut 'ɪk hɪr 'vi·ə(r),  
 vi·ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,  
 en 'dɒt fɛk 'fol,

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

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

<sup>1</sup> sɑ, saɪt et sɪskə, sɪŋjə dɑ swɛlən.

Elk fen ús docht mei,  
 Wy fit'rje him wei,  
 En witte 't him wol to biletten.

As in wikel ef earn  
 Ef in hauk it birstean',  
 Op it oare frij fûgelt to loeren,  
 Den kitelt ús bloed,  
 Wy flink en fol moed,  
 Us krije se net yn hjar kloeren.

Ha w' in seinrop earst jown  
 Oan de fûgels yn 't roun,  
 En glûpe de hinnen biside,  
 Den wy der op yn  
 Sa rêd as de wyn,  
 Wy doare de skobbert bistride.

Jow him hommels in pjuk,  
 En den gau wer wjuk-wjuk,  
 Dy ropsek kin lang ús net krije ;  
 En ha wy oerwoun,  
 Strykt er ôf foar ús boun,  
 Den kin it in sankje wer lije :

' Forline jier,  
 Do't ik hjir wier,  
 Wier dit fek fol,  
 En dat fek fol,

En nou is 't allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch.

Hat it wyfke ús nestje fol aikes lein,  
 Den briede wy trou om bar,  
 En habbe wy pykjies, o den wirdt der flein,  
 Den stelle w' ús wakker to war ;  
 Den giet der by beide nin tiid forlern,  
 Hwent hongrige bouterkes binne de bern.

Sa wekket de swel for goed en bloed,  
 En wykt for syn plichten net wei,  
 En teant er jamk, hwet flinkens en moed,  
 As me 't mei inoar hâldt, formei.

Doch sonder geroft  
 Pilet hy troch de loft,



'elk fən yz doxt 'maï,  
 veï fitrjə hım 'vaï,  
 ẽ 'vitə t hım 'vol tə bə'letən.

oz ẽ 'vikəl əv 'rən  
 əv ən 'həük ət bə'strən,  
 op ət 'əərə freï 'fugəlt tə 'luərən,  
 dən 'kitəlt yz 'bluəd,  
 veï 'flɪŋk ẽ fol 'muəd,  
 ys 'kreïə zə 'nət in hār 'kluərən.

ha v ẽ 'saïrop rəst 'jun  
 ɔən də 'fugəlz in t 'run,  
 en 'glupə də 'hımən bə'sidə,  
 dō 'veï dər op 'in  
 sa 'rə:d əz də 'vin,  
 'veï dərərə də 'skobət bə'stridə.

jöü əm 'homəlɪ əm 'piök,  
 en dən 'gəü ver vïök-vïök,  
 di 'rəpsək kï 'lən yz net 'kreïə;  
 en 'ha vi uər'vun,  
 strikt ər 'əərə föör yz 'bun,  
 'dən kın ət ẽ 'sənkjə ver 'leïə:

fə'linə 'ji:ər,  
 dut 'ik hırr 'viə(r),  
 viə 'drt fek 'fol,  
 en 'dət fek 'fol,

en 'noü is t 'ələgiərə ti:ərə li:ərə li:ərə li:ərə 'le:g.

hat ət 'vifkə yz 'nesjə fol 'aikəz 'lain,  
 dən 'bri:ədə vi 'tröü om 'bär,  
 en 'həbə vi 'pikjəz, öü 'dō vöt ər 'flain,  
 dō 'stele v yz 'vəkər tə var;  
 dən 'gürt ər beï 'baïdə nın 'ti:d fə'len,  
 vönt 'honrəgə 'böütərkəz 'binə də 'ben.

sa 'vəkət (d)ə 'swel föör 'guəd əm 'bluəd,  
 ẽ 'vikt föö sim 'plıxtən net 'vaï,  
 en 'trənt ər 'jamk, vöt 'flɪŋkəz əm 'muəd,  
 oz mə t 'maï ənör 'hə:t, fə'maï.  
 dəx 'sondər gə'roft  
 'pilət heï tro də 'loft,

En saeit mei in swier  
 As in blits hinne en wer,  
 Snapt hjir en der  
 In michje yn sa'n gier ;  
 Den docht er in swaei  
 Mei in linige draei  
 Op 'e goate wer del,  
 En kweelt by syn gaei  
 D' ienfâldige sang fen de swel :

'Forline jier,  
 Do't ik hjir wier,  
 Wier dit fek fol,  
 En dat fek fol,

En nou is 't allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch.'

H. S. SYTSTRA.

#### 17. Maerteblommen.

Dit is in hânfol Maerteblommen,  
 De foarjiersberntsjes fen myn hert,  
 Dy't earst in lange, lange set  
 Yn 't kâlde winterwaer forklommen ;  
 Mar dy't op d' earste foarjiersdei,  
 Do't mylde bolle wyntsjes rûzden,  
 Troch 't hirde wynsel hinne brûzden  
 En kipen út hjar herntsjes wei.

De Maerteblom is fyn en tear,  
 En doar him hast net bûten weagje ;  
 As dêr de kâlde stoarmen reagje,  
 Den falt er ôf en is net mear.  
 Mar as der mylde siichjes waeije,  
 Dy't him it prûze kopke aeije,  
 Den driuwt er widzjend op 'e wyn  
 En liedt de simmer laitsjend yn.

De Maerteblom is wyt en kein,  
 De deakleur leit him op 'e wangen ;  
 Hy stjert foar d' earste fûgelsangen,  
 Hy bloeit mar koart yn snie en rein.

ẽ 'sa:ɪt maɪ ẽ 'swi:ər  
 əz əm 'blɪts hɪn(ə) ẽ 'vɛr,  
 snɑpt 'hɪr en 'dɛr  
 əm 'mɪxj(ə) ɪ sɑŋ 'gi:ər ;  
 dən 'dɔxt ər ẽ 'swa:ɪ  
 maɪ ẽ 'lɪnəgə 'dra:ɪ  
 ɒp ə 'go:ətə vɛr 'dɛl,  
 ɛŋ 'kwɛɪlt bɛɪ sɪŋ 'ga:ɪ  
 d i-ʔfə:dəgə 'sɑŋ fən ə 'swɛl:

fə'lɪnə 'ji:ər,  
 dʊt 'ɪk hɪr 'vi:ə(r),  
 vi:ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fɒl,  
 en 'dɒt fɛk 'fɒl,

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

hɑ: ɛs 'sɪstrɑ.

### 17. 'mɑ:təblomən.

'dɪt ɪz ən 'hɔ:fol 'mɑ:tə'blomən,  
 də 'fɔərji:əz'bentsjəz̃ fəm mɪn 'hɛt,  
 dɪt 'ræst ẽ 'lɑŋə, 'lɑŋə 'sɛt  
 ɪn t 'kɔ:də 'vɪntər'vɑ:r fə'klomən ;  
 mɑr dɪt ɒp d 'ræstə 'fɔərji:əzdɑɪ,  
 dʊt 'mɪldə 'bɒlə 'vɪntsʃjəz̃ 'ru:zdən,  
 trɔx t 'hɔdə 'vɪ:səl 'hɪnə 'bruzdən  
 en 'kɪpən yt hɑr 'hentsʃjəz̃ vɑɪ.

də 'mɑ:təblom ɪs 'fɪn en 'tr:ər,  
 en 'dɔ:ər əm 'hɑst nɛt 'bʊtən 'vr:ægjə ;  
 əz 'dɛr də 'kɔ:də 'stɔərmən 'rɪ:ægjə,  
 dɔz̃ 'fɒlt ər 'ə:ə en 'ɪz nɛt 'mɪr:ər.  
 mɑr əz dɛr 'mɪldə 'si:xjəz̃ 'vɑ:ɪə,  
 dɪt hɪm ət 'pruzə 'kɒpkə 'ɑ:ɪə,  
 dən dri:uwt ər 'vɪdzjəŋd̃ ɒp ə 'vɪn  
 en 'li:ət (d)ə 'sɪmər 'laɪtsjənd̃ 'ɪn.

də 'mɑ:təblom ɪz 'vɪt ɛŋ 'kaɪn,  
 də 'dɪɛklɔ:ər 'laɪt əm ɒp ə 'vɑrjən ;  
 hɛɪ stɪɛt fɔə d 'ræstə 'fugəlsɑŋən,  
 hɛɪ 'bluɪt mɑr 'kɔət̃ ɪ 'sni:ə ẽ 'raɪn.

Dochs lit er blier syn klokjes klinke  
 En sjongt syn simmer-profecy,  
 En makket mannich herte blij,  
 Al kin er 't sels net witte ef tinke.  
 Wol, Maertebloimmen fen myn hert,  
 Den ek for oare herten bloeije,  
 Lit dêr wer foarjiersglânzen gloeije,  
 Lit wike d'âlde wintersmert.  
 Wol dêr wer nije hope bringe  
 En den — forwylje en stjer den wei;  
 De Pinksterbloimmen scill' tonei  
 Blier laitsjend út 'e knoppen springe.

P. J. TROELSTRA.

### 18. It Heitelân.

Dêr't de dyk it lân omklammet,  
 Lyk in memme-earm hjar bern,  
 Dêr't de wylde sé jamk flammet  
 Op in hap út Friso's hern',  
 Dêr't de Stiennen-man syn eagen  
 Stoarje lit oer fjild en strân,  
 Dêr't men eanget fen gjin weagen,  
 Dêr is 't ljeave Heitelân!  
 Dêr 't Reaklif sa swietkes lonket  
 Yn de jountiids-sinneskyn,  
 Dêr't it bokweitblomke pronket  
 Twisken heide en beamgûd yn,  
 Dêr't de Aldehou syn brommen  
 Uren fier sims dreunt yn 't roun,  
 Dêr't it tilt fen fé en bloimmen,  
 Dêr is 't oeral Fryske groun!  
 Dêr't hjar froed de geaën spriede  
 Twisken Lauwers, Linde en Flie,  
 Rêstich drôgjend, oft 't op ierde  
 Rounom noft en frede wie';  
 Dêr't de groun de soargen leannet  
 Fen der minsken warbre hân,  
 Dêr't men frij en feilich wennet,  
 Dêr is 't ynljeaf Heitelân!

'dǫǫž lrt ər 'bli·ər sij 'klǫkjəs 'klmj̥kə  
 ẽ 'sioŋt sī 'simər·profə'sei,  
 en 'mækət 'manəǫǫ 'hetə 'blei,  
 ǫl 'kɪn ər t 'selž net 'vit(ə) ǫf 'tɪŋkə.

vol, 'mɑ:tə'blomən fəm min 'het,  
 dən 'ek fǫar 'o·ərə 'hetən 'bluiə,  
 lrt '(d)ər vər 'fǫarji·əzǫlǫ:zən 'gluiə,  
 lrt 'vikə d 'ǫ:də 'vintərsmet.

vol 'der vər 'neiə 'ho:pə 'brɪŋə  
 en 'dɔn—fə'viljə ẽ 'stier dǫ 'vai;  
 də 'pɪŋkstərblo·mən sɪl tə'nai  
 bli·ər 'laitsjend̥ yt ə 'knəpən 'sprɪŋə.

pe: je: 'tru·əlstrɑ.

### 18. ət 'hɑitələ:n.

det (d)ə 'dik ət 'lə:n om'klamət,  
 'lik ən 'memə·'iərm hɑr 'ben,  
 det (d)ə 'vildə 'se: jɑmk 'flamət  
 ǫp ən 'hɑp yt 'frizo:ž 'hen,

det (d)ə stɪnən·mən sin 'rægən  
 'stǫarjə lrt u·ər 'fɪld ẽ 'strɔ:n,  
 det mən 'rəŋət fəŋ ǫf 'vi·ægən,  
 'der is t 'lɪ·rəvə 'hɑitələ:n.

der t rɪ·ə'klɪf sɑ 'swi·ətkəz 'lɔŋkət  
 in də 'juntɪ:dž 'sɪnəskin,  
 det ət 'bɔkvit'blomkə 'prɔŋkət  
 twɪskən 'hɑid(ə) en biəmgǫd ɪn,  
 det (d)ə 'ǫ:dəhəi sin 'brɔmən  
 'u·ərən 'fi·ər səmz 'drø:nt in t 'run,  
 dēt ət 'tɪlt fǫ 'fe: en 'blomən,  
 der is t 'u·ərəl 'fris(kə) 'grun.

det hɑr 'fru·əǫ də 'gr·ə·ən 'sprɪ·ədə  
 twɪskən lə·üəž, 'lɪnd(ə) ẽ flɪ·ə,  
 'rə:stəǫ 'drɔ:ǫjend̥, ǫf(t) t ǫp 'i·ədə  
 'runom 'noft ẽ 'frɪ:də 'vi·ə,  
 det (d)ə 'grun də 'sǫarɣən 'liənət  
 fən dər mɪ:skən 'vɑrbɪə 'hɔ:n,  
 det mə 'frɪi ẽ 'fai·ləǫ 'venət,  
 'der is t 'ɪl·rəv̥ 'hɑitələ:n!

Lit ús tinke oan âlde tiden :  
 Ieuwen fol fen lêst en noed,  
 Kriich tsjin frjemdfolk, fjuchtsjen, striden,  
 Wrakseljen mei wetterfloed.  
 Dêr't Dy 't âlde folk biwarre,  
 Dreech tsjin stoarm en twingerij,  
 Dêr scill' wy, as Friezen, swarre :  
 'Aldfaers erf, wy weitsje oer Dy !'

J. L. VAN DER BURG.

### 19. Simmerjounsbyld.

Nij hea rûkt oer it wide glêdde wetter,  
 Abeeljebeammen rûze oan jinse kant  
 Op 't boerehiem, hwer't d'eintsjes slûgje, hwent  
 Hja binne wirch fen 't dûken en gesnetter.

It westerrea forblikt; it wirdt al letter  
 En 't blau tapyt mei gouden stjerren spant  
 Oer alles hinne: fûgel, fé en plant  
 't Sliapt alles; eltse klank en sang forstjert der.

In greate tsjalk komt swart fen seil oandriuwen,  
 In twjirke dounset oan en brekt it byld  
 Fen boerepleats en beamte yn 't glânzich wiet.

It byld trill't lang, om einlings dochs to bliuwen,  
 De weachjes glide oan d' ich en — fol en myld  
 Sjongt op de tsjalk de frou in widzeliet.

J. B. SCHEPERS.

### 20. Tsjuster.

Swart, aeklik swart is nou de nacht: gjin brân  
 Fen sinnefjûr, noch 't sâfte moantsje jiet  
 In wite striel oer 't stille gea; men wit  
 Fen bou noch greide of mar, fen sé noch strân.

It bern is bang by tsjuster, 't knypt de hân  
 Fen heit, dy mei him 't stille fjild trochgiet;  
 It skрил't for 't beamke dat dêr ienlik stiet  
 By 't wetter, oan 'e kant fen 't flakke lân.

lit ys 'tɪŋk(ə) o·ən 'o:də 'ti:dən :  
 'i:rəʊən 'fol fɔ̃ 'lɛ:st en 'nu·əd,  
 'kri:ğ tsjm 'fri:mdfolk, 'fi:ɔxtsjən, 'stri:dən,  
 'vrøksəlʝən maɪ 'vɛtərflu·əd.  
 det (d)ɛɪ t 'o:də 'folk bə'vərə,  
 'dre:ğ tsjɪ 'stöarm en twɪŋjərɛɪ,  
 der sɪ 'vɛɪ, əs 'fri·əzən, 'swərə :  
 'o:ɖfa:z 'ɛrf, vɛɪ 'vaitsjə u·ə 'dɛɪ !

je: el fən dər bərg.

### 19. 'smərjü:z'bild.

nɛɪ 'hrə rukt u·ər ət 'vi:də 'glɛ:də 'vɛtər,  
 ə'be:lʝəbɛmən 'ru:z(ə) o·ə 'jɪ:sə 'kənt  
 op t bu·ərə'hi·əm, vɛt d(ə) 'aɪntsjəs 'slugjə, 'vənt  
 hɪə 'bɪnə 'vörɣ fən t 'dukən ɛŋ gə'snɛtər.

ət 'vɛstə(r)rɪrə fə'blikt ; ət vöt əl 'lɛtər  
 en t 'bləʊ tə'pit maɪ 'gəʊdən 'stɪərən 'spənt  
 u·ər 'ələz 'hɪnə : 'fugəl, 'fe: em 'plənt  
 t 'slɪrpt 'ələz ; 'ɛltə 'kləŋk ɛ 'səŋ fə'stɪət ər.

ɛŋ 'grötə 'tsjɔlk komt 'swat fɔ̃ 'sail 'o·ændriuwən,  
 ən 'twɪrkə 'dū:sət 'o·ən em 'brɛkt ət 'bild  
 fən bu·ərə'plɪrəts en 'bɛmɛnt(ə) in t 'glö:zəğ 'vi·ət.

ət 'bild trɪlt 'ləŋ, om 'aɪlɪŋz dəgʒ tə 'bliuwən,  
 də 'vr·əɣjəz 'gli:də o·ən ə 'ɪɣ en—'fol en 'mild  
 sɪɔŋt op də 'tsjɔlk də 'frəʊ ən 'vɪdzəli·ət.

je: be: ske:pəz.

### 20. tsjöstər.

swat, 'a:klɛk 'swat ɪz noʊ də 'nəxt ; gɪɪm 'brə:n  
 fɔ̃ 'sməfju·ər, nəɣ t 'sɛ:ftə 'möantsjə 'jɪt  
 ən 'vɪtə 'stri·əl u·ə t 'stɪlə 'grə ; mə 'vɪt  
 fən 'bəʊ nəɣ 'grɑɪd(ə) əv 'mər, fɔ̃ 'sɛ: nəɣ 'strə:n.

ət 'be:n ɪz 'bəŋ bɛɪ 'tsjöstər, t 'knipt (d)ə 'hə:n  
 fən 'hɑɪt, di 'maɪ hɪm t 'stɪlə 'fɪɪld tro(x) 'gɪɪt ;  
 ət 'skrɪlt fəə t 'bɛmɛkə dət (d)ɛr 'r·ələk 'stɪrt  
 bɛɪ t 'vɛtər, o·ən ə 'kənt fən t 'fləkə 'lə:n.

Sa is 't yn 't sombre, kâlde deafet nacht,  
Hweryn de dragers ienkear sakje litte,  
Dy't skriljend wike moast foar Dea syn kracht.

Den scil, hwaens siele skaette, net mear witte  
Fen nacht en tsjuster, moanne of sinnepracht,  
En fljucht de geest it iiw'ge ljocht tomiette.

P. SIPMA.



'sə ɪs tɪn t̪ 'sɒmbɹə, 'kə:də 'di:fet 'nɑxt,  
 vɛr'in də 'drʊ:gəz 'i:əŋkrɛr 'sʌkjə 'lɪtə  
 dɪt 'skrɪljɛŋd̪ 'vɪkə 'mʊɔst fʊə 'drə sɪŋ 'krɑxt.

'dʒ sɪl, vɑ:z̪ 'sɪrələ 'skɑ:tə, 'net mɪrər 'vɪtə  
 fən 'nɑxt en 'tʃjʊstər, 'mʊɔnə əv 'sɪnɛprɑxt  
 ɛ flɪɔxt (d)ə 'ge:st ət 'i:vɡə 'lɪɔxt tə'mɪr̪tə.

pe: 'sɪpmɑ.

## GLOSSARY

The order is strictly alphabetical (**â = a**; **é, ê = e**; **ô = o**; **ú, û = u**; **y = i**).

Phonetic transcription in [ ].

Abbreviations :

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

The others need no explanation.

Masculine and feminine are not indicated (see §§ 188, 189).

The ordinary numerals after a word refer to the paragraphs in the Grammar.

The Roman numbers after *sv.* indicate the classes of the strong verbs in the Grammar (§ 247).

### A

**abeeljebeam** [a'be:ljəbr'əm] *s.*  
abele-tree, white poplar.

**acht** [axt] *num.* eight.

**acht** [axt] *s.* attention.

**achteloas** [ʼaxtəlo'əz] *adj.* care-  
less.

**achter** [axtər] *adv. prep.* 113.  
behind, after.

**achting** [axtən] *s.* esteem, regard,  
respect.

**achtjin** [axtjən] *num.* eighteen.

**achtsje** [axtsjə] *vv.* to esteem;  
to think.

**achtslaen** [ʼaxtslɑ:n] *sv.* VI, a.  
to pay attention.

**achtste** [axstə] *num.* eighth.

**aed** [ɑ:d] *sn.* milk-basin.

**aei** [a'i] *sn.* egg.

**aeije** [a'ie] *vv.* to stroke.

**æklik** [ɑ:klək] *adj.* dismal,  
dreary.

**aerd** [ɑ:d] *sn.* nature, kind.

**aerdich** [ɑ:dəg] *adj.* nice, pretty.

**âffaers** [ʼɑ:fa:z] *s.* 195. ancestors.

**afysje** [a'fisjə] *sn.* 138. place,  
post, berth.

**after** [aftər] *adv. prep.* 113. be-  
hind, after.

**aikje** [aikjə] *vv.* to stroke.

**al** [əl] *adv.* already.

**al, alle** [əl, ələ] *num.* all.

**âld** [ɑ:d] *adj.* old.

**Aldehou** [ʼɑ:dəhəu] *pn.* a tower  
at Ljouwert (Leeuwarden).

**âlder** [ɑ:dər] *s.* parent.

**âldfaem** [ɑ:d'fa:m] *s.* old maid.

**âldfaers** [ʼɑ:d'fa:z] *s.* ancestors.

**Ale** [ɑ:lə] *mn.*

**âlf, âlve** [əl'v, əlvə] *num.* eleven.

**âlfte** [əlftə] *num.* eleventh.

**alhœl** [əl'he:l] *adv.* wholly, quite.

**alhowol** [əlhu'vol] *conj.* although.

**allegearre** [ələ'gierə] *num.* alto-  
gether.

**allerhande** [ʼələr'həndə] *adj.*  
sundry.

allerlei [ˈɔlərleɪ] *adj.* sundry.  
 alles [ɔləz] *ind. pr.* all, every-  
 thing.  
 allyk [ɔ'lik] *adj.* alike.  
 allinne, allinnich [ɔ'linə,  
 ɔ'linəg̃] *adv.* alone, lonely, by  
 oneself.  
 aloan [ɔl'ɔən] *adv.* continually.  
 altyd [ɔltid] *adv.* always.  
 alweroan [ɔl'vɛrɔən] *adv.* again.  
 amer [ɑ:mər] *s.* pail.  
 amerij [ɑ'mɛ'rei] *sn.* moment.  
 amperoan [ɑmpɛrɔən] *adv.*  
 nearly.  
 anderje [ɔndɛrjɛ] *vv.* to answer.  
 anker [ɑŋkɛr] *sn.* anchor.  
 Ankje [ɑŋkjɛ] *fn.*  
 Anne [ɔ'nɛ] *mn.*  
 antlit [ɔntlit] *sn.* face.  
 antwird [ɔntvɔd] *sn.* answer.  
 antwirdzje [ɔntvɔdzjɛ] *vv.* to  
 answer.  
 appel [ɔpɛl] *s.* apple.  
 arbeid [ɔrbaɪd] *s.* labour, work.  
 arbeider [ɔrbaɪdɛr] *s.* labourer,  
 labouring-man.  
 arbeidster [ɔrbaɪstɛr] *s.* char-  
 woman.  
 arbeidsum [ɑr'baɪtsəm] *adj.*  
 laborious.  
 arbeidzje [ɔrbaɪdzjɛ] *vv.* to  
 labour.  
 as [ɔz] *conj.* as, when.  
 au! [ɑu] *int.* oh!  
 aveseare [ɑvɛ'srɛərə] *vv.* to ad-  
 vance, to hurry up.

## B

baen [bɑ:n] *s.* way, road.  
 baes [bɑ:s] *s.* master, boss.  
 bak [bɑk] *s.* bowl, basin.  
 bakker [bɑkɛr] *s.* baker.  
 bakkerinne [bɑkɛ'rɪnɛ] *s.*  
 baker's wife.  
 bakkerij [bɑkɛ'rei] *s.* bake-  
 house.

bakmoal [ˈbɑkmoːəl] *sn.* baking-  
 meal.  
 baksel [bɑksɛl] *sn.* batch.  
 bal [bəl] *s.* ball.  
 balke [bɑlkɛ] *s.* beam, joist.  
 bân [bɑ:n] *s.* band, tie.  
 bang [bɑŋ] *adj.* afraid; timid;  
 concerned.  
 bank [bɑŋk] *s.* bench.  
 bankje [bɑŋkjɛ] *vv.* to hold out.  
 bar [bɑr] *s.* turn.  
 barm [bɑrm] *s.* 152. berm.  
 barne [bɑnɛ, bɑ'nɛ] *vv.* to burn,  
 to be on fire.  
 barre [bɑrɛ, bɑ'rɛ] *vv.* to happen;  
 to receive.  
 beage [brɛgɛ] *s.* 160. hame (of  
 a draught-horse).  
 beaken [brɛkɛn] *sn.* 160. beacon.  
 bealich [brɛləg̃, bɔ'ɛləg̃] *s.* 165.  
 body.  
 bealigje [brɛləgjɛ, bɔ'ɛləgjɛ]  
*vv.* 165. to toil.  
 beam [brɛm] *s.* tree.  
 beamgûd [ˈbiɛmgüd] *sn.* trees.  
 beamte [biɛmtɛ] *sn.* trees, clump  
 of trees.  
 beamtûke [ˈbiɛmtukɛ] *s.* bough,  
 branch.  
 beane [brɛnɛ] *s.* 192. bean.  
 bear [brɛr] *s.* bear; boar; dam.  
 bêd [bɛ:d] *sn.* bed.  
 bêdsplanke [bɛts'plɑŋkɛ] *s.*  
 slide.  
 beest [be:st] *sn.* 192. beast; cow.  
 beet hawwe [be:t hɑvɛ] *iv.* 250.  
 to get hold.  
 beide [baɪdɛ] *num.* both.  
 beitel [baɪtɛl] *s.* 162. chisel.  
 bek [bɛk] *s.* bill, beak, mouth.  
 bel [bɛl] *s.* bell.  
 beppe [bɛpɛ] *s.* grandmother.  
 berch [bɛrg] *s.* mount, mountain.  
 bergje [bɛrgjɛ] *vv.* to pack up.  
 Berltsum [bɛlsəm] *gn.* village  
 in Friesland.  
 berm [bɛrm, be:rɪm] *s.* 142 n.  
 berm.

- bern [bɛn, bɛ:n] *sn.* child.  
 bernachtich [ˈbɛnɑxtəŋ] *adj.*  
 childish.  
 berne [bɛnə] *past. part.* born.  
 bernewrâld [ˈbɛnɛvrɔ:d] *s.* the  
 young.  
 bernsbarn [ˈbɛ:zɛn] *sn.* grand-  
 child.  
 bernsk [bɛ:sk] *adj.* doting.  
 bernskens [ˈbɛ:skɛz] *s.* second  
 childhood, dotage.  
 bêst [bɛ:st] *adj.* best.  
 betel [bɛ:tɛl] *s.* 162. chisel.  
 better [bɛtər] *adj.* better.  
 betterskip [ˈbɛtərskip] *s.* ame-  
 lioration.  
 beu [bø:] *adj.* tired, disgusted.  
 beuke [bø:kə] *vv.* to beat.  
 by [bɛi] *adv. prep.* at, near,  
 with.  
 bibel [bi:bɛl, bibɛl] *s.* bible.  
 bidaerd [bɛˈdɑ:d] *adj.* calm,  
 sedate.  
 bidde [bɪdɛ] *sv.* II, b. to pray.  
 bidimme [bɛˈdɪmɛ] *vv.* to calm,  
 to smooth down.  
 bidjerre [bɛˈdʒɛrɛ] *sv.* III, c. to  
 corrupt, to deprave.  
 bidriuw [bɛˈdriuw] *sn.* action,  
 deed; trade; act.  
 bidroefd [bɛˈdru:vɔd, bɛˈdru:ŋd] *adj.*  
 113. sad, pitiful.  
 biede [biːɛdɛ] *sv.* II, a. to offer,  
 to bid.  
 bien [biːɛn] *sn.* bone.  
 bier [biːər] *sn.* beer.  
 biezem [biːzɛm] *s.* broom,  
 besom.  
 bifinge [bɛˈfɪŋɛ] *sv.* III, d. to be  
 taken with cold.  
 bifloerje [bɛˈfliɔrjɛ] *vv.* to floor,  
 to pave.  
 bifrieze [bɛˈfriːzɛ] *sv.* II, a. to  
 freeze.  
 bigeije [bɛˈgɑiɛ] *vv.* to cry.  
 bigge [bigɛ] *s.* pig.  
 bigjinne [bɛˈgɪmɛ] *sv.* III, a. to  
 begin.  
 bigripe [bɛˈgriɛ] *sv.* I, b (*p. p.*  
 bigrepen) to understand, to  
 comprehend.  
 bihalven [bɛˈhɔlvɛn] *prep.* ex-  
 cept, besides.  
 bikeare [bɛˈkiːrɛrɛ] *vv.* to con-  
 vert, to reclaim.  
 bikearling [bɛˈkiːrɛrlɪŋ] *s.* con-  
 vert.  
 bikend [bɛˈkind] *adj.* known,  
 acquainted.  
 bikenne [bɛˈkinɛ] *iv.* 249. to  
 see.  
 biklaeije [bɛˈklaɪɛ] *vv.* to clothe.  
 bikliuwe [bɛˈkliuwɛ] *sv.* I, c. to  
 ascend, to climb.  
 bikôgje [bɛˈkɔ:gjɛ] *vv.* 246. to  
 chew. De earen wirde him  
 bikôge: he learns by hard  
 experience.  
 bij [bɛi] *s.* bee.  
 bijekoer [ˈbɛiːkøuːr] *s.* bee-hive.  
 bijestâl [ˈbɛiːɛstɔ:l] *s.* bee-shed.  
 Bijke [bɛikɛ] *pn.* dog's name.  
 byld [bilɔd] *sn.* image.  
 bileanje [bɛˈliːɛnjɛ] *vv.* to re-  
 munerate.  
 bilette [bɛˈlɛtɛ] *vv.* to prevent.  
 bylje [biljɛ] *vv.* to roar; to  
 bark.  
 bine [binɛ] *sv.* III, a. to bind,  
 to tie.  
 bineame [bɛˈnrɛmɛ] *vv.* to  
 appoint, to nominate.  
 binne(n) [binɛ, binɛn] *adv. prep.*  
 in, within, inside.  
 binnendoar [binɛnˈdøːər] *adv.*  
 in the house.  
 bynster [biːstɛr] *sf.* binder, tier.  
 bynt [bɪnt] *sn.* joist.  
 bipoezje [bɛˈpøuzjɛ] *vv.* to spill  
 upon, to splash.  
 bird [bɔd] *sn.* beard.  
 birêdde [bɛˈrɛ:dɛ] *vv.* to arrange,  
 to manage.  
 biriede [bɛˈriːɛdɛ] *vv.* 246. to  
 consult, to confer.  
 birikke [bɛˈri:kɛ] *vv.* to reach.

- birinne** [bə'rinə] *sv.* III, a. to overtake. It is wol mei him to birinnen: he is not a disagreeable person.  
**bisakje** [bə'sakjə] *wv.* to sink down.  
**biside** [bə'sidə] *adv.* beside; *hid.*  
**bisiik** [bə'si:k] *sn.* visit, call.  
**bisite** [bə'zitə] *s.* 138. visit, call.  
**bisjen** [bə'sien] *sv.* II, c. to look at.  
**biskaefd** [bə'ska:vd] *adj.* polite, civilized.  
**biskie** [bə'ski:ə] *sn.* answer; information.  
**biskildigje** [bə'skildəgjə] *wv.* to accuse.  
**biskine** [bə'skinə] *wv.* to shine upon.  
**biskrobje** [bə'skrobjə] *wv.* to chide.  
**bislach** [bə'slɑx] *sn.* the live stock (of cattle).  
**bislute** [bə'slytə] *sv.* II, b. to resolve.  
**bispile** [bə'spi:lə] *wv.* to wash.  
**bispylje** [bə'spiljə] *wv.* to playon.  
**bistean** [bə'stɛ:ən] *iv.* 250. to venture.  
**bistek** [bə'stek] *sn.* plan.  
**bistelle** [bə'stɛlə] *wv.* to order, to appoint.  
**bistelle** [bə'stɛ:lə] *sv.* V, a. to steal.  
**bistride** [bə'stri:də, bə'stridə] *sv.* I, a. to fight, to combat.  
**bite** [bitə] *sv.* I, b. to bite.  
**bitiid** [bə'ti:d] *adv. adj.* early, betimes.  
**bitsjen litte** [bə'tsjen litə] *sv.* II, c. VII. to stop, to omit.  
**biwarje** [bə'varjə] *wv.* to keep; to preserve, to protect.  
**biwenje** [bə'vɛnə] *wv.* to inhabit.  
**bjinder** [bimdər] *s.* scrubbing-brush.  
**bjinne** [bimə] *wv.* to scrub.  
**bjist** [bi:st] *s.* beast, beestings.
- bjuster** [bi:stər] *adj.* at sea, confused.  
**blank** [blɑŋk] *adj.* bright.  
**blau** [blə:ü, bləü] *adj.* blue.  
**blêd** [blɛ:d] *sn.* leaf.  
**blêdside** [blɛtsidə] *s.* page.  
**bleek** [ble:k] *s.* bleach-field.  
**bleek** [ble:k] *adj.* pale.  
**blein** [blaɪn] *sn.* 137. baleen.  
**bletterje** [blɛtərjə] *wv.* to bleat.  
**bleu** [blø:] *adj.* timid.  
**blydskip** [blitskrɪp] *s.* gladness.  
**bliede** [bli:ədə] *wv.* 246. to bleed.  
**blier** [bli:ər] *adj.* merry.  
**bliid** [bli:d] *adj.* glad.  
**blij** [blɛi] *adj.* glad.  
**blykber** [blikbər] *adj.* apparent.  
**blike** [blikə] *swv.* 248. to appear.  
**blikerje** [blikərjə] *wv.* to sparkle.  
**blyn** [blin] *adj.* blind.  
**blinens** [blinnɛ] *s.* blindness.  
**blinke** [blɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to shine, to glitter.  
**blits** [blɪts] *s.* lightning.  
**bliuwe** [bliu:wə] *sv.* I, c. to remain.  
**bloed** [blu:əd] *sn.* blood.  
**bloedderich** [blüodrɛg] *adj.* bloody.  
**bloei** [blui] *s.* blossom, flower.  
**bloeije** [bluiə] *wv.* to bloom; to flourish.  
**bloeisel** [bluisəl] *sn.* blossom.  
**bloetiid** [bluiti:d] *s.* time of flowering.  
**blom** [blom] *s.* flower.  
**boaijem** [böɑ'iəm] *s.* bottom.  
**board** [bö:əd] *s.* collar.  
**board** [bö:əd] *sn.* board, brim, seam.  
**boarre** [böɑrə] *s.* tom-cat.  
**boarste** [böstə, böastə] *wv.* to burst.  
**boarterij** [böɑtərɛi] *s.* play.  
**boartsje** [böɑtsjə] *wv.* to play.  
**boat** [bö:ət] *sn.* boat.  
**boat** [bö:ət] *sm.* steamboat.

**bocht** [bɔxt] *s.* bend.  
**bodder** [bɔdər] *s.* toiler.  
**bodzje** [bɔdzjə] *vv.* to toil.  
**boek** [bu:k, buk] *sn.* book.  
**boekekas** [ˈbukəkəs] *s.* book-case.  
**boel** [buːəl] *s.* crowd, a great many.  
**boer** [buːər] *s.* farmer.  
**boerd** [buːəd] *sn.* board. **Hy hat de wrâld op in boerdsje:** he is in clover.  
**boerehiem** [buːərəˈhiːəm] *sn.* farm-yard.  
**boerekofje** [buːərəˈkofjə] *s.* hot beer with brandy, nutmeg, and sugar.  
**boerepleats** [buːərəˈplrəts] *s.* farmer's house; farm.  
**boerinne** [buːəˈrɪnə] *s.* farmer's wife.  
**boerkje** [bœorkjə] *vv.* to farm.  
**boers(k)** [buːəʒ, buːəsk] *adj.* rustic.  
**bôge** [bɔːgə] *s.* bow; arch.  
**boi** [bœi] *s.* boy.  
**bok** [bok] *s.* he-goat.  
**bokweit** [ˈbɔkwiːt] *s.* buck-wheat.  
**bol** [bɔl] *adj.* soft, chubby.  
**bont** [bɔnt] *adj.* 155. motley.  
**boppe** [bɔpə] *prep. adv.* above; on high, upstairs.  
**bosk** [bosk] *s.* 190. wood.  
**bosk** [bosk] *sn.* bundle.  
**bou** [bœu] *s.* plough-land.  
**Bouk** [bœuk] *fn.*  
**boukant** [ˈbœukənt] *s.* farming-district.  
**boun** [bun] *sn.* 156. league, alliance.  
**bout** [bœüt] *s.* bolt, pin.  
**bout** [bœüt] *sn.* leg of a sheep or a calf, drumstick of fowl.  
**bouterke** [ˈbœütərkə] *sn.* baby, little darling.  
**braef** [bræːf] *adj.* honest.  
**brân** [brɔ:n] *s.* fire.  
**brânje** [brɔːnjə] *s.* fuel.

**brea** [brɪə] *sn.* bread.  
**breed** [brɛːd] *adj.* broad, large, wide.  
**brêge** [brɛːgə] *s.* bridge.  
**breid** [brɛːd] *s.* bride.  
**breidspronk** [ˈbrɛːdʒprɔŋk] *s.* wedding-dress.  
**breinroer** [ˈbrɛːruːər] *adj.* furious.  
**brække** [brɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to break.  
**bretael** [brɛːtɛ:l] *adj.* 136. pert, rude.  
**briede** [brɪːədə] *vv.* 246. to roast, to fry.  
**brief** [brɪːəf] *sn.* letter.  
**bryk** [brɪk] *adj.* wry, slanting.  
**bril** [brɪl, bröl] *s.* spectacles.  
**brilloft** [ˈbrölɔft] *s.* wedding.  
**bringe** [brɪŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring.  
**brinzgje** [brɪːzgjə] *vv.* to roar.  
**brizelje** [ˈbrɪːzəljə] *vv.* to crush, to split.  
**broei** [brœi] *s.* heating (as hay).  
**broeije** [brœiə] *vv.* to get warm or hot.  
**broek** [bru:k, bruk] *s.* trousers.  
**broer** [bruːər] *s.* brother.  
**brok** [brɔk] *sn.* piece.  
**bromme** [brɔmə] *vv.* to growl.  
**bruije** [brœiə] *vv.* to drub.  
**brûkber** [brukbər] *adj.* useful.  
**brûke** [brukə] *vv.* to use.  
**brûkel** [brukəl] *adj.* annoyed, vexed.  
**brûkme** [brukmə] *sn.* use, usage, custom.  
**brûksum** [bruksəm] *adj.* tractable.  
**brún** [brɪn] *adj.* brown.  
**brûze** [bruːzə] *vv.* to foam, to fizz.  
**bûge** [buːgə] *vv.* to bend, to bow.  
**bûgel** [buːgəl] *s.* metal ring.  
**bui** [bœi, bœi] *s.* shower.  
**bûk** [buk] *s.* belly.  
**bult(e)** [bölt, böltə] *s.* a great many.

**bûnt** [bunt] *adj.* 155. motley.  
**bûrman** [ˈbœormən] *s.* neighbour.  
**bûrren** [bœorən] *s.* village.  
**bûrskiplik** [buːəˈskiplək] *adj.*  
 obliging as good neighbours.  
**bûse** [busə] *s.* pocket.  
**bûsgat** [ˈbusχət] *sn.* pocket-opening.  
**bûte(n)** [butə, butən] *adv.*  
*prep.* outside, without, besides, except.  
**bûtendoar** [butənˈdœːər] *adv.*  
 out of doors.  
**bûtentiids** [butənˈti:ðz] *adv.* at  
 an unusual time.  
**bûthús** [ˈbuthys, ˈbutyʒ] *sn.*  
 cow-house.

## D

**dæi** [daːi] *sn.* dough.  
**dægje** [dɑ:ɡjə] *vv.* to dawn.  
**dage** [dɑ:gə] *s.* dawn.  
**dalik** [dɑ:lək] *adv.* immediately.  
**dan** [dɑn] *adv.* then.  
**dangelje** [ˈdɑŋəljə] *vv.* to dangle.  
**dat** [dɑt] *dem. and rel. pr.* that,  
 which.  
**datjinge** [dɑtˈjɪŋə] *dem. pr.* that  
**dauwe** [dœːuə] *s.* dew.  
**dē** [dē] *art.* the.  
**dea(d)** [drə, drəd] *s.* 128.  
 death.  
**dea(d)** [drə, drəd] *adj.* 128.  
 dead.  
**deafet** [ˈdiefet] *sn.* coffin.  
**deagean** [ˈdrœgrən] *iv.* 250. to  
 die.  
**deakleur** [ˈdrœklœːər, ˈdiēklœːər]  
*s.* colour of death.  
**deale** [drələ, dœːələ] *s.* 165. devil.  
**deales** [drələʒ, dœːələʒ] *int.* 165.  
 zounds! the deuce!  
**deastil** [drœstɪl] *adj.* still as  
 death.  
**deel** [de:l] *sn.* 163. part.  
**dei** [dai] *s.* day.

**deihier** [daːˈhiːər] *s.* 192. day's  
 wages.  
**dēije** [dēiə] *vv.* to kill.  
**dēilis** [dailəʒ] *adv.* disagreeing,  
 at odds.  
**deilisskip** [ˈdailəskɪp] *s.* discord,  
 disagreement.  
**deimennich** [ˈdaimenɪç] *s.* some  
 days.  
**dēizen** [dailzən] *s. plur.* bacon-  
 laths before the chimney.  
**dēkke** [dekə] *sv.* IV, a. to cover.  
**dēlbēdzje** [ˈdɛlbɛ:dzjə] *vv.* to  
 hush.  
**dēle** [dɛ:lə] *vv.* 163. to divide.  
**dēljaen** [ˈdɛljɑ:n] *iv.* 250. **yen**  
**dēljaen**: to lay oneself down.  
**dēlsette** [ˈdɛlsetə] *vv.* to set  
 down.  
**dēlte** [dɛltə] *s.* low place, dell.  
**dēn** [dɛn] *adv.* then.  
**dēr** [dɛr, dɛr] *adv.* there.  
**dēr** [dɛr] *rel. pr.* 230. who, that.  
**dēr(rē)** [dɛr, dɛ:rə] *adv.* 94. there.  
**dērmei** [ˈdɛ(r)mɛi] *adv.* 253.  
 with it; then.  
**dērnei** [ˈdɛ(r)nɛi] *adv.* 253. after  
 that.  
**dēroan** [ˈdɛrœːən] *adv.* 253. by  
 that.  
**dērom** [ˈdɛrom] *adv.* 253. there-  
 fore.  
**dērop** [ˈdɛrop] *adv.* 253. upon  
 that, after that.  
**dērsa** [ˈdɛ(r)sɑ] *adv.* there.  
**dēr't** [dɛt] *adv.* 259. where.  
**dērtā** [ˈdɛ(r)tɑ] *adv.* 253. to it,  
 for it.  
**dērtroch** [ˈdɛ(r)tɒχ] *adv.* 253.  
 by that means, hence.  
**dēt** [dɛt] *conj.* that.  
**dēugd** [dœ:ɡd] *s.* virtue, good  
 quality; service.  
**dēun** [dœ:n] *adj.* economic, chary.  
**diamant** [diɑːmɑnt] *s.* diamond.  
**dý** [di] *dem. pr.* that, those.  
**dichter** [dɪχtər] *s.* poet.  
**die(d)** [diːə, diːəd] *s.* 128. deed.

**dief** [di·əv̄] *s.* thief.  
**diel** [di·əl] *sn.* 163. part.  
**diele** [di·ələ] *vv.* 163. to divide.  
**diger** [di:gər] *adj.* sparing.  
**dyk** [dik] *s.* dike.  
**dije** [deiə] *vv.* to prosper; to expand.  
**dyjinge** [di'jinə] *dem. pr.* he, she.  
**dimmen** [dimən] *adj.* modest.  
**dyn** [din] *poss. pr.* thy, your.  
**ding** [din] *sn.* thing.  
**dynje** [dinə] *vv.* to swell.  
**dipper** [dipər] *adj.* industrious.  
**dit(tə)** [dit, döt, ditə, dötə] *dem. pr.* 94. this.  
**dy't** [dit] *rel. pr.* that, who.  
**divel** [di:vəl] *s.* devil.  
**dizze** [dizə] *dem. pr.* this, these.  
**djerre** [dʒərə] *s.* yolk.  
**djip** [djip] *adj.* 129. deep.  
**djipte** [dʒiptə] *s.* 129. depth.  
**djoeije** [dju:ə] *vv.* 129. to frisk, to run up and down.  
**djûr** [dju·ər] *adj.* 129. dear, costly.  
**do** [du] *adv.* then.  
**doar** [dɔ·ər] *s.* door.  
**doare** [dɔ·ərə] *iv.* 249. to dare.  
**doarp** [dɔərp] *sn.* village.  
**dobbe** [dɔ·bə] *s.* water-hole, pool of water.  
**doch** [dɔχ] *adv.* but.  
**dochs** [dɔχs, dɔg̊z̊] *adv.* yet, though, notwithstanding.  
**dochter** [dɔχtər] *s.* daughter.  
**doek** [du:k, duk] *s.* linen.  
**dof** [dɔf] *adj.* dull, dead, faint.  
**doge** [dɔ:gə] *iv.* 249. to be good, to be worth.  
**dogge** [dogə] *s.* bulldog.  
**dokich** [dɔ·kəg̊] *adj.* hazy.  
**Dokkum** [dɔkəm] *gn.* town in Friesland.  
**dokter** [dɔktər] *s.* doctor.  
**dol** [dɔl] *adv.* down.  
**dolder** [dɔldər] *s.* digger.  
**dolle** [dɔlə] *vv.* to dig.  
**dom** [dom] *adj.* stupid.

**domeny** [ˈdɔ:məni] *s.* minister.  
**dommens** [doməz̊] *s.* stupidity.  
**dong** [dɔŋ] *s.* dung.  
**donker** [dɔŋkər] *adj. adv.* dark, obscure, dusky, gloomy, cloudy.  
**doofstom** [dɔ:fˈstom] *adv.* deaf-mute.  
**doop** [dɔ:p] *s.* baptism.  
**dop** [dɔp] *s.* shell.  
**dope** [dɔ:pə] *vv.* to baptize.  
**dos** [dɔs] *adv.* thus.  
**do't** [dɔt] *conj.* when.  
**dou** [dɔu] *s.* dove.  
**dou** [dɔu] *pres. pr.* 228. thou, you.  
**dounsje** [dū:sjə] *vv.* to dance.  
**dozyn** [dɔ'zin] *sn.* dozen.  
**draei** [dra'i] *s.* turn.  
**draeihikke** [ˈdra:iɦikə] *s.* turn stile.  
**draeije** [dra:iə] *vv.* to turn.  
**drage** [dra:gə] *sv.* VI, a. to bear, to wear.  
**drager** [dra:gər] *s.* bearer.  
**drave** [dra:və] *vv.* to trot.  
**dream** [dri:rəm] *s.* dream.  
**dreambyld** [ˈdri:rəmbild] *s.* vision.  
**dreech** [dre:g̊] *adj.* strong, solid.  
**dreune** [dri:nə] *vv.* to rumble, to resound.  
**drinke** [driŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to drink.  
**drip** [dri:p] *s.* drop.  
**driuwe** [dri:uə] *sv.* I, c. to drive; to float.  
**driuwkêlje** [ˈdri:uwkəlʒə] *vv.* to float softly.  
**driuwkje** [dri:uwkjə] *vv.* to float softly.  
**droeck** [druχ] *adj.* dry.  
**drôgje** [drɔ:gjə] *vv.* to dream.  
**drok** [dɔk] *adj.* busy.  
**drokte** [dɔktə] *s.* business; stir, noise.  
**droktme** [dɔktmə] *s.* stir, noise.  
**drúf** [dry:v̄] *s.* grape.  
**druije** [dri:ə] *vv.* to dry.



dûbel [dubəl] *adj. adv.* double, twice.  
 duffels [dɔfəlʒ] *adj.* duffel.  
 dûke [dukə] *svv.* 248. to dive.  
 dún [dʏn] *sn.* dune, hillock.  
 dúnsk [dʏ:sk] *adj.* ruttish (cow).  
 dūr [durər] *s.* duration; **op en dūr**: in the long run.  
 dūrje [dūrjə] *svv.* to last.  
 dus [dɔs] *adv.* thus.  
 dúst [dʏst] *s.* dust.  
 dwaen [dwa:n, dwan] *iv.* 250. to do.  
 dwale [dwa:lə] *svv.* to err, to wander.  
 dwars [dwɑs] *adj. adv.* 152. cross; wrong-headed; across.  
 dwers [dwɛs] *adj. adv.* 152. cross; wrong-headed; across.  
 dwylje [dwiljə] *svv.* to rave.

## E

'e [ə] *art.* 105. the.  
 eabarre [ʔiebarə] *s.* stork.  
 each [rəġ] *sn.* 160. 161. eye.  
 eægje [rəġjə] *svv.* 160. 161. to eye.  
 eang [rəŋ] *adj.* anxious.  
 eangens [rəŋġ] *s.* anxiety.  
 eangje [rəŋjə] *svv.* to fear.  
 eangstme [rəŋstmə] *s.* anxiety.  
 ear [rər] *sn.* ear.  
 ear(ə) [rər, rərə] *s.* honour.  
 earber [rərbər] *adj.* respectable.  
 earder [ʔedər] *adv.* sooner, rather.  
 earlik [rələk] *adj.* honest, fair.  
 earm [rərm, ʔerm] *s.* 143. arm.  
 earm [rərm] *adj.* 143. poor.  
 earmoed [ʔərmuəd] *s.* poverty.  
 earmoedich [ʔərmuədəġ] *adj.* poor, needy.  
 earn [rən] *s.* eagle.  
 earne [rənə] *adv.* anywhere.  
 earnen [ʔenn, ʔern] *adj.* of copper.  
 earrebarre [ʔirəbarə] *s.* stork.  
 earst [rəst] *num. adv.* first.  
 ear't [ʔet] *conj.* before.

eart [ʔet] *sn.* offal.  
 earte [ʔetə] *s.* 192. pea.  
 easkje [rəskjə] *svv.* to require.  
 east [rəst] *adj. adv.* east.  
 easten [rəstən] *sn.* east.  
 eat [rət] *ind. pr.* anything.  
 eaze [rəzə] *svv.* to scoop.  
 ebbe [ɛbə] *s.* ebb.  
 echter [ɛxtər] *adv. prep.* 113. behind, after.  
 ef [ɔf, əv] *conj.* or.  
 effen [ɛfən] *adj. adv.* smooth; just.  
 eft [ət] *conj.* if, when.  
 efter [ɛftər] *adv. prep.* 113. behind, after.  
 efterhâlden [ɛftər'hɑ:dən] *adj.* reserved, close.  
 efternei [ɛftər'naɪ] *adv.* after, behind.  
 egael [e'gɑ:l] *adj.* equal.  
 ei! [ai] *int.* ah!  
 eide [aidə] *s.* harrow.  
 eidzje [aidzjə] *svv.* to harrow.  
 eigen [aɪgən] *adj.* own.  
 eigentlik [ʔaɪgəntlək] *adj. adv.* properly.  
 ein [ain] *s.* duck.  
 ein [ain] *s.* end, extremity.  
 ein [ain] *sn.* part, stick, distance.  
 einliks [aɪləks] *adv.* properly.  
 einlings [ʔaɪlɪŋʒ] *adv.* at last.  
 ek [ɛk, lk] *adv.* also, too, as well.  
 eker [ɛkər] *s.* field.  
 ekster [ɛkstər] *s.* magpie.  
 elemint [elə'mɪnt] *sn.* element.  
 elk [ɛlk] *ind. pr.* every, each.  
 elk-en-ien [ɛlkən'iən] *ind. pr.* every one.  
 elkoar [ɛlk'oər, ɛlk'ɔər] *rec. pr.* each other.  
 en [ɛn, ɪn] *conj.* and.  
 eptich [ɛptəġ] *adj.* neat.  
 er [ər] *pers. pr.* 227. he.  
 er [ər] *adv.* there.  
 erf [ɛrv] *sn.* inheritance.  
 ergewæsje [ɛrgə'vɑ:sjə] *s.* vexation, annoyance.

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

## F

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

fēn [fən] *prep.* of, by.  
 fersk [fəsk] *adj.* 152. fresh.  
 ferve [fərvə] *s.* 152. paint, dye.  
 ferver [fərvər] *s.* painter.  
 ferve [fərvjə] *vv.* to paint, to dye.  
 fēst [fə:st] *adj. adv.* fast, regular, fixed, steady, surely.  
 fēstbine [fə:stbinə] *sv.* III, a. to bind (tie) fast.  
 fet [fət] *sn.* vat, vessel.  
 fet [fət] *sn.* fat.  
 fiele [fi'ələ] *vv.* to feel.  
 fiem [fi'əm] *s.* fathom.  
 fier [fi'r] *adj. adv.* far.  
 fierte [fi:tə] *s.* distance.  
 fifel [fi:fəl] *num.* four and a half.  
 fyft [fi:ft] *num. adv.* fifth.  
 fyfteheal [fi:ftə'hri:l] *num.* four and a half.  
 fyftich [fi:ftəŋ] *num.* fifty.  
 fyftjin [fi:ftjən] *num.* fifteen.  
 fiich [fi:ŋ] *s.* fig.  
 fiif [fi:v] *num.* five.  
 fiks [fiks] *adj. adv.* clever(ly).  
 filantroop [filən'tro:p] *s.* philanthropist.  
 fylje [filjə] *vv.* to file; to swing  
 fyn [fin] *adj.* fine.  
 fine [finə] *sv.* III, a. to find.  
 finger [fiŋər] *s.* finger.  
 finne [finə] *s.* pasturage, grazing-ground.  
 finster [fi:stər] *sn.* window.  
 finsterbank [fi:stərbəŋk] *sn.* window-seat.  
 finzen [fi:zən] *past. part.* VII, b. captive.  
 finzenisse [fi:zənɪsə] *s.* prison.  
 fisk [fisk] *s.* fish.  
 fiskerman [fiskərmən] *s.* fisherman.  
 fyt [fi:t] *s.* trick.  
 fiterje [fi:tə:rjə] *vv.* to drive on.  
 fyts [fi:ts] *s.* bicycle.  
 fytse [fi:tsə] *vv.* to bicycle.  
 fiver [fi:vər] *s.* pond.  
 fjild [fi:lð] *sn.* field.

**fjird** [fird] *num. adv.* fourth.  
**fjirdehal** [firdə'hr̥əl] *num.* three and a half.  
**fjirdel** [firdəl] *num.* three and a half.  
**fjirtich** [firtəg̊] *num.* forty.  
**fjirtjin** [firtjən] *num.* fourteen.  
**fjouwer** [fjōwər] *num.* four.  
**fjouwersprong** [fjōwərsprɔŋ] *s.* cross-road.  
**fjuchte, fjuchtsje** [fjochtə, fjochtʃə] *sv.* III, d. to fight.  
**fjûr** [fju·ər] *sn.* fire.  
**fjurje** [fjörjə] *vv.* to fire.  
**fjurslachs** [fjösłaxs] *adv.* vehemently, sharply.  
**flaeks** [flɑ:ks] *sn.* flax.  
**flagge** [flægə, flɑ:gə] *s.* flag.  
**flak** [flɑk] *adj.* flat.  
**flamje** [flamjə] *vv.* to flame; to yearn for.  
**flau** [fləu] *adj.* faint.  
**fleane** [flr̥ənə] *sv.* II, c. to fly.  
**flecht** [flɛxt] *s.* flock; flight.  
**fleis** [flaiʒ] *sn.* flesh, meat.  
**fleurich** [flö·ərəg̊] *adj.* blooming, lively.  
**fibe** [flibə] *s.* spittle.  
**Flie** [fli·ə] *gn.* strait between Vlieland and Terschelling.  
**flier** [fli·ər] *s.* floor.  
**flikkerje** [flikərjə] *vv.* to flicker, to glitter.  
**flink** [flɪŋk] *adj.* clever.  
**finken** [flɪŋkən] *s. plur.* caprices.  
**finkens** [flɪŋkəŋ] *s.* cleverness.  
**flyt** [flit] *s.* diligence.  
**flitich** [flitəg̊] *adj.* diligent.  
**flitigens** [flitəgəŋ] *s.* diligence.  
**flitse** [flitsə] *s.* arrow.  
**floerje** [flüörjə] *vv.* to floor.  
**flues** [fly·əʒ] *sn.* fleece, film.  
**foar** [föär] *adv. prep.* before.  
**foarby** [fə'bei] *adv.* past, beyond.  
**foardeel, foardiel** [fö·ədə:l, 'fö·ədi·əl] *sn.* profit.  
**foardel** [föä'del] *adv.* down.

**foardelich, foardielich** [fö'de:ləg̊, fə'di·ələg̊] *adj.* profitable.  
**foardet** [föä'dət] *conj.* before.  
**foardoar** [föä'do·ər] *s.* front-door.  
**foarfalle** [fö·ərɸələ] *sv.* VI, e. to happen.  
**foarjaen** [fö·ərjɑ:n, föä:jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to give an advantage.  
**foarm** [föärm] *s.* form.  
**foarsjen** [fə'siən] *sv.* II, c. to provide.  
**foarst** [fö·əst] *num. adv.* first.  
**foarstelle** [fö·əstələ] *vv.* to propose; to imagine.  
**foart** [füt, föät] *adv.* forth; away.  
**foartbanne** [fütbənə] *vv.* to drive away.  
**foartdrage** [füo(t)drɑ:gə] *sv.* VI, a. to carry away (further).  
**foarthelpe** [fütəhəlpə] *sv.* III, d. to help forward.  
**foartiid** [föäti:d] *adv.* formerly.  
**foartkomme** [fütökmə] *sv.* IV, b. to get on; to come forth.  
**foarút** [fər'yt] *adv.* beforehand.  
**foechsum** [fu:χsəm] *adj.* suitable.  
**foegje** [fu:gjə] *vv.* to join; to suit.  
**foerman** [füörmən] *s.* coachman; carrier.  
**foermanderij** [füörmändə'rei] *s.* coachman's trade.  
**foet** [fu·ət] *s.* foot.  
**fol** [fɔl] *adj.* full.  
**föle** [fö:lə] *s.* foal.  
**folje** [fɔljə] *vv.* to fill.  
**folk** [fɔlk] *sn.* folk; relatives.  
**folksteltje** [fɔlksteltʃə] *sn.* folk-tale.  
**folle** [fɔlə] *num.* much, many.  
**for** [föär] *prep.* for.  
**forbliidzje** [fə'bli:dzjə] *vv.* to gladden.  
**forblikke** [fə'blikə] *vv.* to grow pale.

- forbolgen** [fə'bolgən] *adj.* indignant.  
**fordeald** [fə'dr̥əld, fə'dö·əld] *adj. int.* 165. devilish; the devil!  
**fordigenje** [fə'di:gənjə] *vv.* to defend.  
**fordjerre** [fə'djērə] *sv.* III, c. to corrupt, to spoil.  
**fordwine** [fə'dwinə] *sv.* III, a. to disappear.  
**forfallen** [fə'fələn] *adj.* crazy.  
**forfarre** [fə'fərə, fə'fərə] *sv.* VI, b. to remove.  
**forgees** [fə'ge:ʒ] *adv.* in vain.  
**forginne** [fə'gönə] *vv.* to envy, to grudge.  
**forgrime** [fə'grimə] *adj.* wrathful.  
**forheard** [fə'hr̥əd] *adj.* amazed.  
**forhoping** [fə'ho:pəŋ] *s.* hope, expectation.  
**forjaen** [fə'jə:n, fə'jə:n] *iv.* 250. to forgive; to poison.  
**forjitlik** [fə'jitlək] *adj.* forgetful.  
**forjitte** [fə'jitə, fə'jitə] *sv.* II, b. to forget.  
**forkeap** [fə'kr̥əp] *s.* sale.  
**forkeapje** [fə'kr̥əpjə] *iv.* 250. to sell.  
**forkeard** [fə'kr̥əd] *adj.* wrong, bad.  
**forklomje** [fə'klomjə] *vv.* to be benumbed with cold.  
**forkomme** [fə'komə] *sv.* IV, b. to come to nothing.  
**forlegen** [fə'le:gən] *adj.* embarrassed, perplexed.  
**forlern** [fə'lɛn] *adj.* lost.  
**forlibje** [fə'libjə] *vv.* to overlive.  
**forliden** [fə'lidən] *adj.* last.  
**forlieze** [fə'li:zə] *sv.* II, a. to loose.  
**forlyn** [fə'lin] *adj.* past; last.  
**formeije** [fə'maiə] *iv.* 249. to be able.
- fornimme** [fə'nimə] *sv.* IV, b. to perceive; to learn; to inquire.  
**foroarje** [fə'r̥o'ərjə] *vv.* to alter.  
**forrifelje** [fə'rifəljə] *vv.* to cheat.  
**forrin** [fə'r̥in] *s.* expiration.  
**forsiikje** [fə'si:kje] *iv.* 250. to visit; to request.  
**forsinke** [fə'sɪnkə] *sv.* III, d. to sink down.  
**forskate** [fə'skɑ:tə] *num.* several.  
**forslein** [fə'slɑ:n] *adj.* dismayed.  
**forstān** [fə'stə:n] *sn.* intellect.  
**forstandich** [fə'stəndəŋ] *adj.* intelligent.  
**forstjerre** [fə'stjērə] *sv.* III, c. to die.  
**forstouwe** [fə'stoʊə] *svv.* 248. to fly away.  
**fortelle** [fə'tɛ:lə] *vv.* to tell.  
**fortriet** [fə'tri:t] *sn.* sorrow.  
**fortrietlik** [fə'tri:tlik] *adj.* annoyed.  
**fortriette** [fə'tri:tə] *vv.* 246. to vex.  
**fortrouwen** [fə'trəʊən] *sn.* trust.  
**fortsjinje** [fə'tsi:njə] *vv.* to gain; to deserve.  
**forwylje** [fə'viljə] *vv.* to wither.  
**fraech** [fr̥ɑ:ŋ] *s.* question.  
**frage** [fr̥ɑ:gə] *s.* question.  
**franje** [fr̥ɑ:njə] *s.* fringe.  
**frede** [fr̥e:də] *s.* peace.  
**freedlik** [fr̥e:dlək] *adj.* peaceful.  
**freegje** [fr̥e:gjə] *vv.* to ask.  
**frette** [fr̥ɛtə] *sv.* V, a. to eat (animals); to gorge (persons).  
**Fries** [fri:ʒ] *pn.* Frisian.  
**frieze** [fri:zə] *sv.* II, a. to freeze.  
**frij** [fr̥ei] *adj.* free.  
**frijdom** [fr̥e:ɪdom] *s.* freedom.  
**frijlitte** [fr̥e:ɪlitə] *sv.* VII, a. to release.  
**Frys(k)** [fr̥isk, fr̥is] *adj.* Frisian.  
**Fryslân** [fr̥is:lɔ:n] *gn.* Friesland.  
**Friso** [fr̥izou] *pn.* the pretended ancestor of the Frisians.

frissel [frɪsəl] *s.* braid.  
 frjemd [frɪɛmɔ̃] *adj.* strange ;  
 foreign.  
 frjemdfolk [ˈfrɪɛmtfɔlk] *sn.*  
 foreigners.  
 frjemdling [ˈfrɪɛmdlɪŋ] *s.*  
 foreigner.  
 Frjentsjer [frɪɛntsɟɛr] *gn.*  
 Franeker, a town in Friesland.  
 frjeon [frɔ̃ɔn] *s.* friend.  
 frjeonlik [frɔ̃ɔlɛk] *adj. adv.*  
 kind(ly).  
 frjeonskip [ˈfrɔ̃ɔskɪp] *s.* friend-  
 ship.  
 frjeonskiplik [frɔ̃ɔˈskɪplɛk] *adj.*  
 friendly.  
 froalik [frɔ̃ɔlɛk] *adj.* merry.  
 froast [frɔ̃ɔst] *s.* frost.  
 froastich [frɔ̃ɔstɛg] *adj.* freez-  
 ing.  
 froed [frɔ̃ɔɔ] *adj.* modest.  
 from [frɔm] *adj.* pious.  
 frommis [frɔmɛz] *sn.* woman.  
 frou [frɔ̃] *s.* mistress.  
 frouljue [ˈfrɔ̃:liə] *s. plur.* women.  
 froumske [ˈfrɔmɛskə] *sn.*  
 woman.  
 frucht [frɔxt] *s.* fruit.  
 fûgel [fugəl] *s.* bird.  
 fûgelt [fugəlt] *sn.* fowl.  
 fûke [fukə] *s.* bow-net.  
 fûl [ful] *adj.* violent ; stingy.  
 fûleindich [fulˈaɪndɛg] *adj. adv.*  
 violent(ly).  
 fûrge [fûorgə] *s.* furrow.  
 fûst [fust] *s.* list.

## G

Gabe [gɑ:bə] *mn.*  
 gading [gɑ:dəŋ] *s.* choice.  
 gaei [gɑ:i] *s.* mate.  
 gaeike [gɑ:ikə] *sn.* mate.  
 galm [gɔlm] *s.* sound.  
 gâns [gɔ:z] *adv.* very.  
 garje [gɑrjə] *vv.* to collect, to  
 gather.  
 gast [gɔst] *s.* guest.  
 gat [gɔt] *sn.* hole, opening.

gau [gəu] *adv.* quickly.  
 gavel [gɑ:vəl] *s.* fork.  
 gea [gɑ:ə] *sn.* region.  
 gean [gɑ:ən] *iv.* 250. to go.  
 geandewei [ˈgɑ:əndəvɑi] *adv.* by  
 little and little.  
 gear [gɑ:r] *adv.* der oer gear  
 wêze: to be about.  
 gebiede [gəˈbi:ədə] *sv. II, a.* to  
 command.  
 gebyt [gəˈbit] *sn.* set of teeth.  
 gebod [gəˈbɔd] *sn.* order.  
 gebrûk [gəˈbruk] *sn.* use.  
 geel [ge:l] *adj.* 163. yellow.  
 geest [ge:st] *s.* spirit.  
 gefal [gəˈfɔl] *sn.* case, event.  
 gegei [gəˈgɑi] *sn.* weeping.  
 geit [gɑit] *s.* goat.  
 geklei [gəˈklaɪ] *sn.* lamenting.  
 gelyk [gəˈlik] *adj.* alike, right,  
 equal, similar.  
 gelok [gəˈlok] *sn.* luck, happiness,  
 fortune.  
 gemien [gəˈmi:ən] *adj.* common ;  
 low, vulgar.  
 gemeente [gəˈme:ntə] *s.* muni-  
 cipality.  
 gemoed [gəˈmu:əd] *sn.* mind.  
 genamt [gəˈnɑmt] *s.* namesake.  
 genier [gəˈni:ər] *s.* market-  
 gardener.  
 genôch [gəˈnɔ:g] *num.* enough.  
 gerdyn [gəˈdin] *sn.* blind, cur-  
 tain.  
 geriif [gəˈri:v] *sn.* accommodation.  
 geryflik [gəˈriflɛk] *adj.* com-  
 fortable.  
 gerjuchtichheid [gəˈriɔxtɛx-  
 haid] *s.* ground, domain.  
 gerocht [gəˈrɔxt] *sn.* 113.  
 rumour.  
 geroft [gəˈroft] *sn.* 113. rumour.  
 gêrs [gɛ:z] *sn.* grass.  
 gesicht [gəˈsɪxt] *sn.* sight ; view.  
 geskrep [gəˈskrɛp] *sn.* stir,  
 fuss.  
 gesnetter [gəˈsnɛtər] *sn.* chatter-  
 ing.

geur [gö·ər] *s.* scent, odour.  
 gewirde litte [gə'vödə litə] *sv.*  
 VII, a. Lit him gewirde :  
 let him have his way.  
 gib [gib] *s.* wild-pigeon.  
 giel [gi·əl] *adj.* 163. yellow.  
 gier [gi·ər] *s.* turn, swing.  
 giizje [gi:zjə] *vv.* to sneer, to  
 laugh jeeringly.  
 ginne [gönə] *vv.* not to grudge,  
 to allow.  
 ginst [gö:st] *s.* favour.  
 girdle [gölä] *s.* girdle.  
 Gjalt [gi·əlt] *mn.*  
 gjin [gin] *pron. num.* none, no.  
 gjirrich [gi·rəç] *adj.* avaricious.  
 glâns [glö:z] *s.* lustre, glance,  
 glitter.  
 glânzich [glö:zəç] *adj.* glitter-  
 ing.  
 glêd [glē:d] *adj.* slippery.  
 glei [glai] *adj.* swollen.  
 gleon [glö·ən] *adj.* glowing, red-  
 hot.  
 glês [glē:z] *sn.* glass; pane.  
 glide [gli:də, glidə] *sv.* I, a. to  
 glide, to slide.  
 glimme [glimə] *sv.* III, d. to  
 glimmer, to glow.  
 gloeije [glu·iə] *vv.* to glow.  
 glûpe [glupə] *svv.* 248. to sneak.  
 gnauwe [gnə·uə] *vv.* to gnaw.  
 gnyskje [gniskjə] *vv.* to grin  
 slightly.  
 gnize [gni:zə] *vv.* to grin.  
 gnoarje [gnö·ərjə] *vv.* to growl,  
 to grumble.  
 gnob [gnob] *sn.* trifles, small  
 things.  
 gnuve [gny:və] *vv.* to peer, spy.  
 goai [go·i] *s.* oan 'e goai : in  
 train.  
 goaije [go·iə] *vv.* to throw.  
 goant! [göant] *int.* Laws!  
 goate, goatte [go·ətə, göatə] *s.*  
 gutter.  
 gobje [gobjə] *vv.* to jest, to joke.  
 God [gød] *s.* God.

goe(d) [gu·əd, gu·ə] *adj.* good,  
 well; net goed : ill.  
 goe(d) [gu·əd, gu·ə] *sn.* good(s).  
 goedens [gu·əd·z] *s.* goodness,  
 good-nature, clemency.  
 goederjowsk [gu·ədər'jəusk]  
*adj.* liberal.  
 goedlik [gü·dlək] *adj.* good-  
 natured.  
 goedmeitsje ['gu·ədmaitsjə] *vv.*  
 246. to retrieve.  
 goedmoeds [gu·əd'mu·ədž] *adv.*  
 not in a passion.  
 goes [gu·əz] *s.* goose.  
 gol [gol] *adj.* frank, open-hearted.  
 golle [golə] *s.* hay-mow.  
 gong [gɔŋ] *s.* gait; course; pas-  
 sage; corridor.  
 goud [göüd] *sn.* gold.  
 gouden [göü·dən] *adj.* gold,  
 golden.  
 goune [gu:nə] *s.* guilden.  
 graech [grə:ç] *adv. adj.* will-  
 ingly; eager, hungry.  
 grave [grə:və] *sv.* VI, a. to dig.  
 great [grö·ət, grø:t] *adj.* 165.  
 great.  
 greatheid ['grö·əthaid] *s.* great-  
 ness.  
 greatsk [grötsk] *adj.* proud.  
 greau [gröu] *s.* greaves, refusefat.  
 grêft [grē:ft, grēft] *s.* 152. moat.  
 greide [graidə] *s.* grass-land.  
 greidhoek ['graidhuk] *s.* pasture  
 district.  
 greppel, grippel [grəpəl, gripəl]  
*s.* trench.  
 grien [grī·ən] *adj.* green.  
 grif [grif] *adv.* positively.  
 griis [grī:z] *adj.* grey.  
 grins [grī:z] *s.* frontier.  
 gripe [gripə] *svv.* 248. to  
 catch.  
 gripe [gripə] *s.* fork.  
 grypsjes [gripsjəz] *s.* 195. foolish  
 ideas.  
 grysjes [grīsjəz] *s.* 195. foolish  
 gestures.

gritenij [gritə'nei] *s.* municipality.  
 gritenijhús [gritə'neihs] *sn.* municipal house.  
 gritsen [gritsən] *s.* 195. whims.  
 Grytsje [gritsjə] *fn.* Maggie.  
 groat [grə'ət] *sn.* 168. groats.  
 grodzemods [ˈgrodzəmodz̥] *sn.* dregs.  
 groei [gruɪ] *s.* growth.  
 groeije [gruɪə] *vv.* to grow.  
 groeisum [gruɪsəm] *adj.* helping growth (of weather).  
 groetenis [ˈgruət(ə)nɛz̥] *s.* salutation, regards.  
 gruppe [gropə] *s.* stable-trench.  
 grôt [grət] *sn.* 168. groats.  
 grou [gru] *adj.* big; coarse.  
 Grou [gru] *gn.* village in Friesland.  
 groun [grun] *s.* ground.  
 grounich [grunəŋ] *adj. adv.* opaque.  
 grounlizzing [ˈgruɫizəŋ] *s.* foundation.  
 grouwelich [gruʋ've:ləŋ] *adj.* excessive.  
 grús [grys] *sn.* grit.  
 gûd [gud] *sn.* things; texture.  
 gûdden [güødən] *ind. pr.* some.  
 guds [göd̥z̥] *s.* horse.  
 gûds [güød̥z̥] *ind. pr.* some.  
 gûle [gu:lə] *vv.* to cry.  
 gûnzje [gü:zjə] *vv.* to hum.

## H

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

haloazje [hɑ'lo'əzjə] *sn.* watch.  
 hals [hɑl̥z̥] *s.* neck.  
 hân [hɑ:n] *s.* hand.  
 handelje [ˈhɑndəljə] *vv.* to act; to behave; to trade.  
 handich [hɑndəŋ] *adj. adv.* handy; quickly.  
 hânfol [ˈhɑ:fol] *sn.* handfml.  
 hânsel [hɑ:səl] *sn.* handle.  
 hânsum [hɑ:səm] *adj.* fit, easy, tractable.  
 hantwirk [ˈhɑntvœrk] *sn.* trade.  
 hap [hɑp] *s.* bite, bit.  
 harder [hɑdər] *s.* shepherd.  
 harkje [hɑrkjə] *vv.* to listen.  
 Harns [hɑ:z̥] *gn.* Harlingen, a town in Friesland.  
 harren! [hɑrən] *int.* hither.  
 harsens [hɑsəz̥] *s.* 195. 152. brain.  
 hart(e) [hɑt, hɑtə] *sn.* 152. heart.  
 hast [hɑst] *adv.* almost, nearly, soon.  
 hastich [hɑstəŋ] *adj.* hasty.  
 hauk [hɑuk] *s.* hawk.  
 hazze [hɑzə] *s.* hare.  
 hea [hɪ:ə] *sn.* hay.  
 heafek [ˈhɪfɛk] *sn.* hay-mow.  
 heak [hɪ:ək] *s.* 160. hook.  
 heakkel [hɪkəl, hɛkəl] *s.* 124. rake to clean ditches.  
 heakkelje [hɪkəljə, hɛkəljə] *vv.* 124. to rake out ditches.  
 heal [hɪ:əl] *adj.* half.  
 healwei [ˈhɪɛlvi] *adj.* half-way.  
 hear(e) [hɪ:ər, hɪ:ərə] *s.* lord.  
 heare [hɪ:ərə] *vv.* 97. to hear.  
 hearlik [hɪ:ərɫɛk] *adj.* brilliant; delicious.  
 hearlikheid [ˈhɪ:ərɫɛkhaɪd] *s.* magnificence.  
 hearre [hɪ:ərə] *vv.* 97. to hear.  
 heas [hɪ:əz̥] *adj.* hoarse.  
 heech [he:ŋ] *adj.* high.  
 Heech [he:ŋ] *gn.* village in Friesland.  
 heel [he:l] *adj.* 163. whole.  
 heelje [he:ljə] *vv.* to heal.

- hegeskoalle** [heːgəˈsködlə] *s.* university.  
**heide** [haidə] *s.* heath.  
**hei-krewei** [ˈhaikrəvai] *s.* toil.  
**heine** [haïne] *vv.* to catch.  
**heislik** [haislök] *adj. adv.* horrible, horribly.  
**heit** [hait] *s.* father.  
**heitelân** [ˈhaitələ:n] *sn.* father-land.  
**helder** [heldər] *adj.* bright, clear.  
**helendal** [heˈlənˈdöl] *adv.* entirely.  
**helje** [heljə] *vv.* to fetch.  
**helm** [hɛlm] *s.* strength, force.  
**help** [hɛlp] *s.* help.  
**helpe** [hɛlpə] *sv.* III, d. to help.  
**helt(e)** [hɛlt, hɛltə] *s.* half.  
**helter** [hɛltər] *sn.* halter.  
**herberge** [ˈherbergə] *s.* 152. inn.  
**hern(e)** [hɛn, hɛnə] *s.* 152. corner.  
**hersens** [hesɛz̥] *s.* 152. 195. brain.  
**hert(e)** [hɛt, hɛtə] *sn.* 152. heart.  
**hy** [hɛi] *pers. pr.* he.  
**hichte** [hɪxtə] *s.* height.  
**Hidde** [hɪdə] *mn.*  
**hiel** [hiːl] *adj.* 163. whole.  
**hieltyd** [ˈhiltiɔ̯] *adv.* continually.  
**hiem** [hiːm] *sn.* premises, farm-yard.  
**hier** [hiːər] *sn.* hair.  
**hier** [hiːər] *s.* hire, rent.  
**hiere** [hiːərə] *vv.* to hire, to let, to rent.  
**hikke** [hɪkə] *s.* railing.  
**hilde** [höldə] *s.* homage.  
**hillich** [hɪlɔ̯g] *adj.* holy.  
**himd** [hɪmɔ̯] *sn.* shirt.  
**himel** [himəl] *s.* heaven.  
**himelsk** [himələsk] *adj.* heavenly.  
**himmel** [himəl] *adj.* clean.  
**himmeljê** [himəlʝə] *vv.* to clean.  
**hymphamp** [ˈhimphamp] *s.* medley.  
**hin** [hɪn] *s.* hen.
- hin!** [hɪn] *int.* see!  
**hinger** [hɪŋər] *s.* hangman.  
**hingje** [hɪŋjə] *sv.* III, d. to hang.  
**hinkjê** [hɪŋkjə] *sv.* III, d. to limp.  
**hinne** [hɪnə] *adv.* away.  
**hinnegean** [ˈhɪnəgrɛn] *iv.* 250. to go away; to pass.  
**hynsder** [hɪndər, hiːzder] *sn.* horse.  
**hynst** [hɪːst] *s.* stallion.  
**hynstebloom** [ˈhɪːstɛblom] *s.* dandelion.  
**hynsteride** [ˈhɪːstəriːdə] *sv.* I, a. to ride a horse.  
**hird** [höd] *s.* hearth.  
**hird** [höd] *adj. adv.* hard(ly); quick(ly).  
**hirdsherne** [hödʒ̥ˈhɛnə] *s.* fire-side.  
**hirdshoekje** [hödʒ̥ˈhukə] *s.* fire-side.  
**hise** [hisə] *vv.* to hoist.  
**hja** [hɪɑ̯, jɑ̯] *pers. pr.* she; they.  
**hjar** [hɑ̯r] *poss. pr.* her; their.  
**hjelt** [jɛlt] *s.* handle, hilt.  
**hjerst** [hɪɛst] *s.* autumn.  
**hjerstmis** [ˈhɪɛsmɛʒ̥] *adv.* in autumn.  
**hjidde** [hɪɪdə] *s.* flax-fibres, hards.  
**hjir(re)** [hɪr, hɪrə] *adv.* here.  
**hjirfen** [ˈhɪrfɛn] *adv.* 253. of this, hereof.  
**hjirmei** [ˈhɪrmaɪ] *adv.* 253. with this.  
**hjirsa** [ˈhɪrɪsɑ̯] *adv.* here.  
**hjitte** [hɪɪtə] *sv.* VII, a. to name, to call; to order.  
**hjoed** [juːɔ̯d] *adv.* to-day.  
**hjouwer** [jɔ̯uər] *s.* oats.  
**ho** [hu] *adv.* how.  
**hoanne** [hɔ̯ɔnə] *s.* cock.  
**hoarn** [hɔ̯ːən] *s.* horn.  
**hoarntou** [ˈhɔ̯ɔntou] *sn.* horn-ropes.  
**hoarsride** [ˈhɔ̯ɔsriːdə] *sv.* I, a. to ride a horse.



**hoarte** [hōatə] *vv.* to jolt.  
**hoas** [hō'əz̥] *s.* stocking.  
**hoastje** [hōasjə] *vv.* to cough.  
**hoed** [hu'əd̥] *s.* hat.  
**hoeden** [hu'ədən] *adj.* 104, 3. cautious.  
**hoef** [hu:v̥] *s.* hoof.  
**hoege** [hugə] *vv.* 113. to want, to need.  
**hoek(ə)** [huk, hukə] *s.* corner, hook.  
**hoekebak** ['hukəbək] *int.* (used in lifting a child).  
**hoep** [hup] *s.* hoop.  
**hoeve** [hu:və] *vv.* 113. to want, to need.  
**hōf** [hō:v̥] *sn.* garden; court.  
**hok** [høk] *sn.* kennel.  
**hok, hokker** [høk, høkər] *int.* *pr.* what.  
**hokkerdeis** [høkər'daiž̥] *adv.* the other day, lately.  
**hol** [həl] *adj. adv.* hollow; violently.  
**holle** [holə] *s.* head.  
**hommels** [homəlž̥] *adv.* suddenly.  
**ho'n** [hun] *int. pr.* what.  
**hondert** [hondət] *num.* 155. hundred.  
**honear** [hu'nr̥ər] *adv.* when, at what time.  
**honger** [hoŋər] *s.* hunger.  
**hongerich** ['hoŋərəġ] *adj.* hungry.  
**hongerje** ['hoŋərjə] *vv.* to suffer hunger.  
**hoopje** [hō:pjə] *vv.* to hope.  
**hope** [hō:pə] *s.* hope.  
**hottefylje** ['hotəfiljə] *vv.* to carp.  
**hou!** [hoü] *int.* ho! stop! way!  
**houn** [hun] *s.* dog.  
**hounsk** [hū:sk] *adj. adv.* doggish, dogged(ly).  
**hout** [hōüt] *sn.* wood.  
**houwe** [hōüə] *vv.* to hew.  
**howol** [hu'vo:l] *conj.* though.  
**hûd** [hu:d̥] *s.* hide.

**húl** [hyl] *s.* shell.  
**hûnderst** [hundəst] *num.* hundredth.  
**hûndert** [hundət] *num.* 155. hundred.  
**hune** [hynə] *vv.* to tease, to nag.  
**húnlik** [h̥y:lək] *adj.* aggravating.  
**hûntheijer** ['hunthaɪər] *s.* noisy child.  
**hûs** [hu:ž̥] *sn.* house.  
**húsfroufaem** [hysfr̥oüs'fa:m] *s.* cook-housekeeper.  
**húsgenoat** ['hysχenə'ət] *s.* inmate.  
**húshâlde** ['hyshə'də] *sv.* VII, c. to keep house.  
**húsman** ['hyzmən] *s.* husband-man.  
**hústek** ['hystek] *sn.* roof.  
**hutte** [hötə] *s.* cabin.  
**hwa** [uə:] *int. pr.* who.  
**hwennear** [uə'nr̥ər] *adv.* when.  
**hwent** [vənt] *conj.* for.  
**hwer(re)** [vər, vər̥ə] *adv.* where.  
**hweryn** [vər'in] *adv.* 253. wherein.  
**hweroer** [vər'u'ər] *adv.* 253. about what.  
**hwertroch** [və'trōġ] *adv.* 253. by what.  
**hwerút** [vər'yt] *adv.* 253. whence.  
**hwet(te)** [vət, vətə] *ind. and int. pr.* what.

## I

**ich** [ix] *s.* edge, margin.  
**ider** [idər] *ind. pr.* every one.  
**ider-en-ien** ['idərən'iən] *ind. pr.* everybody.  
**ien** [i'ən] *num. ind. pr.* one, somebody.  
**yen** [jm] *refl. pr.* 234. oneself.  
**ien-en-tweintich** ['jɪnəntwain-təġ] *num.* twenty-one.  
**ienfâld** ['i'əfə:d̥] *s.* naturalness, simplicity.  
**ienfâldich** [i'ə'fə:dəġ] *adj.* simple, humble.

- ien(n)ichst** [i·ənəχst, jɪnəχst] *adj.* only.  
**ienkear** [i·ənkr̥ər] *adv.* once.  
**ienlik** [i·ələk, jilək] *adj.* alone.  
**ienmel** [i·əməl] *adv.* once.  
**ienris** [i·ər̥əz̥] *adv.* once.  
**iens** [i·əz̥] *adv.* once; of one accord.  
**iensum** [i·əsəm] *adj.* solitary.  
**iepen** [i·əpən] *adj.* open.  
**iepenbier** [i·əpəm'bi·ər] *adj.* public.  
**iepenbierje** [i·əpəm'bi·ərjə] *vv.* to publish; to disclose.  
**iepenje** [i·əpənjə] *vv.* to open.  
**ier** [i·ər] *s.* ear.  
**ier** [i·ər] *s.* vein.  
**ier** [i·ər] *adj. adv.* early.  
**ierde** [i·ədə] *s.* earth.  
**ierdkarre** [i·jɪtkərə] *s.* cart.  
**ierdryk** [i·ədrik] *sn.* the earth.  
**yeske** [jiskə] *s.* ashes.  
**yet(tə)** [jit, jɪtə] *adv.* yet.  
**yet(tə)ris** [jɪtr̥əz̥] *adv.* once more.  
**yettik** [jɪtək] *s.* vinegar.  
**ieu** [i·ü] *s.* century.  
**iis** [i·iz̥] *sn.* ice.  
**ik** [ik] *pers. pr.* I.  
**yl** [il] *sn.* callosity.  
**immen** [ɪmən] *ind. pr.* somebody.  
**in** [ən] *art.* a.  
**yn** [in] *adv. prep.* in.  
**yngean** [iŋgr̥ən] *iv.* 250. to enter, to walk in.  
**ingel** [ɪŋəl] *s.* angel.  
**Ingelân** [iŋələ:n] *gn.* England.  
**yngewant** [iŋgəvənt] *sn.* ent-  
 trails.  
**ynhâlde** [iŋhədə] *sv.* VII, c. to  
 contain; to restrain.  
**ynhâlden** [iŋhədən] *s.* 195.  
 frame, constitution.  
**ynheakje** [iŋhiskjə] *vv.* to hook  
 in, to hitch.  
**ynhiere** [iŋhi·ərə] *vv.* to hire  
 again.  
**ynhouten** [iŋhəütən] *s.* 195.  
 frame-timbers.
- yn-ienen** [in'i·ənən] *adv.* im-  
 mediately.  
**ynjaen** [i·jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to ad-  
 minister; to suggest.  
**inkel** [ɪŋkəl] *adj. num.* single.  
**inket** [ɪŋkət] *s.* ink.  
**ynkomme** [iŋkomə] *sv.* IV, b.  
 to enter.  
**ynljeaf** [i·lɪr̥əv̥] *adj.* dear, beloved.  
**ynlik** [ilək] *adj.* inner; cordial.  
**ynlizze** [i·lɪzə] *iv.* 250. to lay in;  
 to preserve.  
**inoar** [ə'nūər] *rec. pr.* each other.  
**ynpakke** [iŋpakə] *vv.* to pack  
 in.  
**ynswart** [i·swat] *adj.* very  
 black.  
**ynswiet** [i·swi·ət] *adj.* very  
 sweet.  
**ystermint** [ɪstr̥'mɪnt] *sn.* instru-  
 ment.  
**it** [ət] *art.* the.  
**it** [ət] *pers. and ind. pr.* it.  
**ite** [itə] *sv.* I, b. to eat.  
**iten** [itən] *sn.* meal; food.  
**itjinge** [ət'jɪŋə] *dem. pr.* what.  
**ytlike** [i·tləkə] *num.* several.  
**iver** [i·vər] *s.* diligence.  
**iwich** [i·vəŋg] *adj.* eternal.  
**iwichheid** [i·vəŋhaid̥] *s.* eter-  
 nity.  
**izer** [i·zər, i·zɔər] *sn.* iron.  
**izeren** [i·zərən] *adj.* iron.
- J**
- ja** [jɑ, jɑ:] *adv.* yes.  
**jachtsje** [jɑχtsjə] *vv.* to run up  
 and down.  
**jaen** [jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to give.  
**jak** [jɑk] *sn.* jacket.  
**jamk** [jamk] *adv.* often.  
**jammer** [jamər] *s.* It is jammer:  
 it is a pity.  
**Jan** [jɑn] *mn.* John.  
**jarre** [jɑrə] *s.* dung-water.  
**jas** [jɑs] *s.* coat.  
**jeft(e)** [jeft, jeftə] *s.* gift.

jeije [jaɪə] *vv.* 246. to hunt.  
 jelne [jɛlnə, jɛln] *s.* ell.  
 jern [jɛn] *sn.* yarn.  
 jerne [jɛnə] *adv.* willingly.  
 Jeruzalem [jə'ryzələm] *gn.*  
 Jerusalem.  
 jewiel [jə'vi:əl] *sn.* jewel.  
 Jezus [je:zəʒ] *pn.* Jesus.  
 jy [jə, joʊ] *pers. pr.* 228. you (ye).  
 jicht [jɪχt] *s.* gout.  
 jier [ji:ər] *sn.* year.  
 jierdei ['jɪdi] *s.* birthday.  
 jierrich [jɪrəʒ] *adj.* aged.  
 jiers [ji:əʒ] *adv.* yearly.  
 jiette [jɪtə] *sv.* II, b. to pour.  
 jiffer [jɪfər, jɔfər] *s.* 158. miss.  
 jild [jɪld] *sn.* money.  
 jilde [jɪldə] *sv.* III, d. to cost; to regard.  
 Jilke [jɪlkə] *mn.*  
 jimme [jɪmə] *pers. pr.* you.  
 jimme [jɪmə] *poss. pr.* your.  
 jimmer [jɪmər] *adv.* ever.  
 jin [jɪn] *adv. prep.* against, to.  
 jinder [jɪndər] *adv.* yonder.  
 jins [jɪ:ʒ] *poss. pr.* 233. your.  
 jinse [jɪ:sə] *adj.* yon.  
 jinsen [jɪ:sən] *adv.* yonder.  
 jinter [jɪntər] *adv.* yonder.  
 jister [jɔstər] *adv.* yesterday.  
 jo [joʊ] *pers. pr.* 228. you.  
 jok [jɔk] *sn.* 155. yoke.  
 jokje [jɔkjə] *vv.* 155. to itch.  
 jong [joŋ] *adj.* young.  
 jongfolk ['joŋfɔlk] *sn.* youth.  
 jonggûd ['joŋgʊd] *sn.* young cattle.  
 jou [joʊ] *poss. pr.* your.  
 joun [jun] *s.* evening.  
 jouns [jũ:ʒ] *adv.* in the evening.  
 jounstjer [jũ:stɪər] *s.* evening-star.  
 jountiid ['juntɪd] *s.* evening-hour, evenfall.  
 ju [jɔ] *pers. pr.* 227.  
 ju [jɔ] *s.* in fikse ju: a stalwart fellow.  
 jui [jœɪ] *s.* debauch.

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

## K

kachel [kɑχəl] *s.* stove.  
 kaei [ka'i] *s.* key.  
 kaem [kɑ:m] *s.* comb.  
 kâld [kɑ:d] *adj.* cold.  
 kammenet [kɑmənət] *sn.* cabinet.  
 kannē [kənə] *s.* jug.  
 kant [kɑnt] *s.* border, side.  
 kantelje ['kɑntəljə] *vv.* to topple over.  
 kaper [kɑ:pər] *s.* privateer.  
 kar [kɑr] *s.* choice.  
 karre [kɑrə] *s.* cart.  
 Karst [kɑst] *mn.*  
 kas [kɑs] ° cupboard; wardrobe.  
 kastlein [kɑs'lain] *s.* innkeeper.  
 kat [kɑt] *s.* cat.  
 keal [kr'əl] *sn.* calf.  
 keal [kr'əl] *adj.* bald, callow.  
 keakelje [krəkəljə] *vv.* 165. to cackle.  
 keap [kr'əp] *s.* 160. 161. purchase.  
 keapje [krəpjə] *iv.* 160. 161. 250. to buy, to purchase.  
 keapman ['kiəpmən] *s.* merchant.  
 keapmanske ['kiəpmɔskə] *sn.* merchant-woman.  
 kear [kr'ər] *s.* turn, time.  
 kearel [kr'ərəl] *s.* fellow.  
 keatling ['kiətɪŋ, 'ketɪŋ] *sn.* 124. chain.  
 keel [ke:l] *s.* 163. throat.  
 kein [kaɪn] *adj.* proper, nice.  
 kel [kəl] *adj.* 124. kel wirde: to be startled.  
 kelyn [kə'lin] *sn.* cornelian.  
 kenin [kə'nin, knin] *s.* rabbit.  
 kening [kə:nəŋ] *s.* king.

**keninkryk** [ˈkø:nøŋkrik] *sn.* kingdom.  
**kenne** [kinə] *iv.* 249. to know.  
**keppel** [kɛpəl] *s.* herd, flock.  
**kerl** [kɛl] *s.* grain.  
**kern** [kɛn] *s.* 152. notch.  
**kertier** [kəˈtiər] *sn.* quarter.  
**kerve** [kɛrvə] *sv.* III, b. to notch, to carve.  
**kesiten** [kəˈzitən] *sn.* so much hay as a cow eats in a winter.  
**kiel** [kiːəl] *s.* 163. throat.  
**kies** [kiːəʒ] *s.* grinder.  
**kieze** [kiːəzə] *sv.* II, a. to choose.  
**kile** [kilə] *s.* wedge.  
**kylje** [kiljə] *vv.* to wedge.  
**kinde** [kɔ̃ndə] *s.* knowledge.  
**kinne** [kinə] *iv.* 249. can, may, to be able.  
**kinst** [køːst] *s.* art.  
**kypje** [kipjə] *vv.* to look.  
**kyps** [kips] *s.* woman's hat.  
**kiste** [kistə] *s.* chest.  
**kitelje** [ˈkiteljə] *vv.* to tickle.  
**kiuw** [kiuw] *s.* gill.  
**kjel** [kiɛl, kɛl] *adj.* 124. *See* kel.  
**kjeld** [kiɛld] *s.* cold.  
**kjelderich** [ˈkiɛldərɛŋ] *adj. adv.* cold(ly).  
**klabats** [kləˈbɔts] *s.* riding-whip.  
**klaei** [klaːi] *s.* clay.  
**klam** [kləm] *s.* 152. catch; stress.  
**klank** [klɔŋk] *s.* sound.  
**klaphalzje** [ˈklaphɔlzjə] *vv.* to clack the bill.  
**klapperje** [ˈklapɛrjə] *vv.* to clap, to rattle.  
**klas** [klɔs] *s.* class.  
**klaver** [klɑːvər] *s.* clover.  
**klauwe** [kləːuə] *vv.* to scratch, to scrawl.  
**klean** [klɪːən] *s.* 195. clothes.  
**kleankas** [ˈklɪːəŋkɔs] *s.* wardrobe.  
**klear** [klɪːər] *adj. adv.* clear(ly), pure(ly), evident(ly), ready.  
**kleaune** [kləːəne] *s.* clew.  
**kledaeze** [kleˈdæzjə] *s.* dress.

**kleije** [klaːiə] *vv.* 246. to complain.  
**kleur** [kløːər] *s.* colour.  
**klippe** [klɪbə] *s.* a large block or pile (e.g. of hay or peat).  
**kliber** [kliːbər] *s.* heap, crowd, troop.  
**klien** [kliːən] *adj.* slender, slim.  
**klimme** [klɪmə] *sv.* III, d. to climb.  
**klinke** [klɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to clink.  
**kliuwe** [kliuwe] *sv.* I, c. to climb.  
**kloek** [kluːk, kluk] *adj.* sparing, economic.  
**kloer** [kluːər] *s.* claw.  
**klok** [klɔk] *s.* clock.  
**klomsk** [klɔmsk] *adj.* chilly.  
**klopje** [klɔpjə] *vv.* to knock.  
**klots** [klɔts] *s.* cap, barret.  
**klucht** [kløxt] *s.* 113. farce, fun.  
**kluchtich** [kløxtəŋ] *adj.* 113. funny.  
**kluft** [kløft] *s.* 113. farce, fun.  
**kluftich** [kløftəŋ] *adj.* 113. funny.  
**klúnje** [klypə] *vv.* to walk on skates off the ice.  
**klûs** [kluːʒ] *s.* hermitage; cottage; cell.  
**klute** [klytə] *s.* clod.  
**knarse** [knasə] *vv.* 152. to gnash.  
**knerse** [knesə] *vv.* 152. to gnash.  
**knetsje** [knetsjə] *vv.* to knead.  
**knibbel** [knɪbəl] *s.* knee.  
**knieze** [kniːzə] *vv.* to bruise.  
**knipe** [knipə] *sv.* 248. to pinch.  
**knoop** [knoːp] *s.* lie; button.  
**knop** [knɔp] *s.* knob, knop, bud.  
**koai** [kɔːi] *s.* nest-egg.  
**koaije** [koːiə] *vv.* 246. to chew.  
**koaitsje** [koːitsjə] *vv.* 246. to cook, to boil.  
**koal** [koːəl] *s.* cabbage.  
**koalsied** [ˈkɔ̃lsiːəð] *sn.* coleseed.

- koarste** [kōastə] *s.* crust.  
**koart** [kōat] *adj.* short.  
**koartkearich** [kōat'ki·ərəġ] *adj.* surly.  
**koarts** [ko·əts] *s.* fever.  
**kobbe** [ko·bə] *s.* fishing-net.  
**koel** [ku·əl] *adj.* cool, fresh.  
**koelje** [kūoljə] *vv.* to cool.  
**koer** [ku·ər] *s.* basket.  
**koes(kes)** [kus, kuskəz̄] *adv.* quietly, sheltered.  
**kōgje** [kō:gjə] *vv.* 246. to chew.  
**komfoar** [kō'fō·ər] *s.* 138. chafing-dish.  
**komme** [komə] *s.* IV, b. to come.  
**kommedeare** [komə'dr·ərə] *vv.* 165. to command.  
**komst(e)** [komst, komstə] *s.* coming.  
**kop** [kōp] *s.* pate; **op 'e kop ôf:** exactly.  
**kop** [kōp] *s.* litre.  
**kost** [kōst] *s.* meat, food; board.  
**kosten** [kōstən] *s.* 195. costs.  
**kou** [koū] *s.* cow.  
**kracht** [krōxt] *s.* 113. strength, force.  
**kracht** [krōxt] *s.* 113. water-bottle.  
**kraeb** [krə:b] *s.* crab.  
**kraech** [krə:ġ] *s.* collar, cape.  
**kræije** [krə'iə] *vv.* to crow.  
**kraft** [kraft] *s.* 113. water-bottle, caraffe.  
**krante** [krāntə] *s.* newspaper.  
**kras** [krəs] *adj. adv.* hale, clever; bold.  
**kreakje** [kri·əkjə] *vv.* 160. to crack, to creak.  
**cream** [kri·əm] *s.* stall, stand; child-bed.  
**kreas** [kri·əz̄] *adj. adv.* neat(ly), clean(ly).  
**kreauwe** [krīoūə] *vv.* to quarrel.  
**kreazens** [kri·əz̄z̄] *s.* neatness.  
**krēbbe** [krə:bə] *s.* crib.  
**krēft** [krē:ft] *s.* 113. strength, force.
- krēftich** [krēftəġ] *adj.* strong.  
**krekt** [krekt] *adj. adv.* exact(ly).  
**kreune** [krø:nə] *vv.* to croon, to groan.  
**krigel** [kri:gəl] *adj.* cross.  
**kriich** [kri:ġ] *s.* fight, competition.  
**krije** [krēiə] *vv.* 246. to obtain, to acquire.  
**krimpe** [krimpə] *sv.* III, d. to crimp, to shrink.  
**kringe** [krɪŋə] *sv.* III, d. to throng, to crowd.  
**krite** [kritə] *sv.* I, b. to cry, to weep.  
**krite** [kritə] *s.* region, district.  
**kroade** [krō·ədə] *s.* wheel-barrow.  
**kroan** [krō·ən] *s.* crown; chandelier.  
**krob** [krob] *s.* beetle.  
**krōdde** [krō·də] *s.* field-mustard.  
**kroes** [kru:z̄] *adj.* curly, wrinkled.  
**krom** [krom] *adj.* 155. curved.  
**krūd** [kru:d] *sn.* herb; gunpowder.  
**krûm** [krum] *adj.* 155. curved.  
**krûpe** [krupə] *sv.* 248. to creep, to crawl.  
**krûpyn** [krup'in] *sn.* cot.  
**krús** [krys] *sn.* cross; small of the back.  
**krúse** [krysə] *vv.* to cross; to cruise; to crucify.  
**krúslings** ['kryslɪŋz̄] *adj.* cross-wise.  
**kuche** [kōxə] *vv.* to cough.  
**kuer** [ky·ər] *s.* whim, caprice.  
**kuijer** [kœiər] *s.* stroll.  
**kûper** [kuper] *s.* cooper.  
**kwael** [kwə:l] *s.* complaint, disease.  
**kwea** [kwri·ə] *adj.* bad.  
**kwealik** [kwri·ələk] *adj. adv.* wrong(ly), scarcely.  
**kwele** [kwei:lə] *vv.* to warble.  
**kwikker** [kwikər] *adj.* neat.  
**kwyt** [kwit] *adj.* lost.

## L

- laed [lɑ:d] *sn.* drawer.  
 laem [lɑ:m] *sn.* lamb.  
 laitsje [laitsjə] *vw.* 246. to laugh.  
 lân [lɑ:n] *sn.* land, field.  
 lang [lɑŋ] *adj.* long.  
 langhalzje [ˈlɑŋhɑlzjə] *vw.* to long.  
 langskonk [ˈlɑŋskɔŋk] *s.* gnat.  
 langst [lɑŋst] *s.* longing.  
 langsum [lɑŋsəm] *adj.* slow.  
 lâns [lɑ:z] *adv.* along.  
 lânsman [ˈlɑ:zmɑn] *s.* native.  
 lape [lɑ:pə] *s.* patch.  
 lapje [lɑpjə] *vw.* to patch.  
 latte [lɔtə] *s.* lath.  
 Lauwers [lɑːwəz] *gn.* a small river in Friesland.  
 lavearje [lɑːvɛrjə] *vw.* to tack.  
 lea [lɛː] *s.* 195. body.  
 lean [lɛːn] *sn.* wages.  
 leane [lɛːnə] *s.* lane.  
 leanje [liɛnjə] *vw.* to reward.  
 lear [lɛːr] *s.* doctrine.  
 lear [lɛːr] *sn.* leather.  
 leare [lɛːrə] *vw.* to teach; to learn.  
 lears [lɛːrɔz] *s.* boot.  
 leauwe [liouwə] *vw.* to believe.  
 leech [le:ç] *adj.* low.  
 leech [le:ç] *adj.* empty.  
 leechlân [ˈle:çlɑ:n] *sn.* lowland.  
 leed [le:d] *sn.* grief.  
 leelje [le:ljə] *s.* lily.  
 leep [le:p] *s.* peewit.  
 lef [lɛf] *adj.* cowardly.  
 leffert [lɛfət] *s.* coward.  
 leije [lɑːiə] *s.* small and shallow ditch.  
 leikje [laikjə] *vw.* to dredge.  
 lekkage [lɛːkɑ:zjə] *s.* leakage.  
 lekkens [lɛkɛz] *adj.* cloth.  
 lekskoaije [ˈlɛkskɔːiə] *vw.* to find fault.  
 leppel [lɛpəl] *s.* spoon.  
 les [lɛs] *s.* lesson.
- lêsbboek [ˈlɛ:zbuk] *sn.* reading-book.  
 lêst [lɛ:st] *s.* load, burden.  
 lêsten [lɛ:sn] *adv.* lately.  
 lêstich [lɛstɛç] *adj.* troublesome.  
 let [lɛt] *adj.* late.  
 lêze [lɛ:zə] *sv.* V, a. to read.  
 libben [lɛbən] *sn.* life.  
 libben [lɛbən] *adj.* alive, lively.  
 libje [lɛbjə] *vw.* to live.  
 licht [lɛçt] *adj.* *adv.* light(ly), easy, easily.  
 lid [lɛd] *sn.* limb; member; joint.  
 lid [lɛd] *sn.* cover, lid.  
 liede [liːədə] *vw.* 246. to lead.  
 liede [liːədə] *vw.* 246. to ring.  
 liem [liːəm] *sn.* loam.  
 liep [liːp] *adj.* cunning, sly.  
 liepe [liːpə] *vw.* to cry.  
 liepens [liːpɛz] *s.* slyness.  
 liet [liːət] *sn.* song.  
 lige [li:gə] *sv.* II, a. to lie, tell lies.  
 liif [li:v] *sn.* body, belly.  
 liifdracht [ˈli:vdrɑçt] *s.* wearing apparel.  
 liis [li:z] *s.* flag, water-flag.  
 lij [lei] *adj.* lee, sheltered.  
 lije [liɛə] *vw.* 246. to endure; to tolerate.  
 lijen [liɛn] *sn.* suffering.  
 lyk [lik] *adj.* equal.  
 like [likə] *adv.* like, equally.  
 likernôch [ˈlikɛrnɔ:ç] *adv.* almost.  
 lykhâlde [ˈlikhɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. neither win nor lose.  
 lykje [likjə] *vw.* to resemble.  
 lykwols [ˈlikvɔlz] *adv.* however.  
 lilk [lɛlk] *adj.* ugly; angry.  
 lilkens [lɛlkɛz] *s.* ugliness; anger.  
 Linde [lɛndə] *gn.* a river in Friesland.  
 line [linə] *s.* line, string.  
 linich [linɛç] *adj.* supple.  
 linker [lɛŋkər] *adj.* left.  
 linnen [lɛnən] *sn.* linen.

**lins** [lĩ:ž] *adj.* empty.  
**līpe** [lipə] *vv.* to cry.  
**lippe** [lipə] *s.* lip.  
**lyts** [lits] *adj.* little, small.  
**lytsens** [litsəž] *s.* littleness, smallness.  
**lytsfeint** [ˈlitsfaɪnt] *s.* second servant.  
**litte** [lɪtə] *sv.* VII, a. to let.  
**lizze** [lizə] *sv.* VI, a. to lie.  
**lizze** [lizə] *iv.* 250. to lay.  
**liuw** [liuw] *s.* lion.  
**lizich** [li:zəg] *adj.* grown with flags.  
**ljeaf** [lɪrəv] *adj.* dear.  
**ljeafde** [lɪrəvdə] *s.* love.  
**ljeaflik** [lɪrəvlək] *adj.* lovely.  
**ljedder** [liədər] *s.* ladder.  
**ljeppe** [liəpə] *vv.* to spring with a pole.  
**ljip** [liip] *s.* peewit.  
**ljirre** [liirə] *s.* smoked beef.  
**ljisk** [liisk] *s.* groin.  
**ljocht** [liəxt] *sn.* light.  
**ljochtblau** [liəxtbləu] *adj.* light blue.  
**ljochtgrien** [liəxtgri:ən] *adj.* light green.  
**Ljouwert** [liəüt] *gn.* town in Friesland (*Dutch:* Leeuwarden).  
**ljue** [liö] *s.* 195. people, folk.  
**ljurk** [liörk] *s.* lark.  
**ljuwe** [liuwə, liuö] *s.* people, folk.  
**loai** [lo'i] *adj.* lazy.  
**loaikje** [löaikjə] *vv.* to be lazy, to idle.  
**loaitsje** [lo'itsjə] *vv.* 246. to look.  
**loane** [lo:ənə] *s.* loan.  
**locht** [loxt] *s.* sky.  
**lochts** [loxts, loxs] *adv.* to the left.  
**loegje, loeije** [lu:gjə, lu'ie] *vv.* 246. to pile up.  
**loere** [lu:ərə] *vv.* to watch, to spy.  
**lof** [lof] *sn.* leaves.

**loft** [loft] *s.* sky.  
**lofter** [loftər] *adj.* left.  
**lofts** [lofts] *adv.* to the left.  
**lôge** [lɔ:gə] *s.* flame, blaze.  
**lok** [lok] *sn.* luck, happiness.  
**lokkich** [lokəg] *adj.* happy.  
**lokwinsk** [ˈlokuʃ:sk] *s.* congratulation.  
**lompert** [lompət] *s.* rude fellow.  
**longe** [loŋə] *s.* lung.  
**lonkje** [loŋkjə] *vv.* to ogle.  
**loom** [lo:m] *adj.* heavy, slow.  
**los** [los, lɔs] *adj.* loose.  
**losmeitsje** [ˈlosmäitsjə] *vv.* 246. to loose.  
**lot** [lot] *sn.* fate, lot; ticket.  
**lotsje** [lotsjə] *vv.* to draw lots; to draw for the conscription.  
**lottersdei** [ˈlɔtəzdaɪ] *s.* day of drawing for the conscription.  
**lûd** [lu:d] *sn.* sound.  
**lûd** [lu:d] *adj.* loud.  
**lûke** [lukə] *svv.* 248. to draw.

## M

**Maeije** [mä:ie] *s.* May; the 12th of May.  
**Maert** [mɑ:t] *s.* March.  
**maertebloom** [ˈmɑ:təblom] *s.* snowdrop.  
**maet** [mɑ:t] *s.* comrade, mate.  
**mage** [mɑ:gə] *s.* stomach.  
**maitiid** [ˈmäitid] *s.* may-time.  
**mâl** [mɑ:l] *adj.* foolish, mad.  
**malkoar** [mäl'ko:ər, mäl'kōar] *rec. pr.* each other.  
**man** [mən] *s.* man; husband.  
**mank** [mənjk] *prep.* among.  
**manljue** [mɔ:lɪə] *s. plur.* men-folk.  
**mannich** [mənəg] *num.* many, several.  
**mannich-ien** [ˈmənəgi:ən] *ind. pr.* many a man.  
**mânsk** [mɔ:sk] *adj.* strong, powerful.  
**mar** [mɑr] *s.* mere, lake.

- mar** [mɑr] *adv. conj.* but, only.  
**marse** [mɑsə] *s.* pedlar's pack.  
**masine** [mɑ'sinə] *s.* engine, machine.  
**master** [mɑstər] *s.* master, teacher.  
**master(s)ke** [mɑstərəkə, mɑst-  
təkə] *s.* mistress.  
**me** [mə] *ind. pr.* one, man, people.  
**meager** [mr'ægər] *adj.* meagre.  
**meale, mealle** [mr'ələ, miələ] *vv.* to grind.  
**meane** [mr'ənə] *vv.* to mow.  
**near** [mr'ər] *adv.* more.  
**meast** [mr'əst] *adv.* most.  
**meastentiids** ['mr'əstənti:dz] *adv.* generally.  
**mêd** [mɛ:d] *sn.* mowing-land.  
**mei** [mɛi] *adv. prep.* with.  
**meidet** ['mɛidət] *conj.* with that.  
**meidwaen** ['mɛidwɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to join, to help in doing.  
**meije** [mɛiə] *iv.* 249. may, to be allowed; to fancy.  
**meiminske** ['mɛimɪnskə] *s.* fellow man.  
**mei't** [mɛit] *conj.* with that.  
**meitsje** [mɛitsjə] *vv.* 246. to make.  
**mekeare** [mɛ'kr'ərə] *vv.* to fail.  
**mekoar** [mɛ'ko'ər] *rec. pr.* each other.  
**melke** [mɛlkə] *sv.* III, d. to milk.  
**mem** [mɛm] *s.* mother.  
**memmewille** ['mɛmɛvɪlə] *s.* maternal joy.  
**men** [mɛn] *ind. pr.* one, man, people.  
**mennich** [mɛnəŋ] *num.* many, several.  
**merke** [mɛrkə] *sv.* III, b. to mark; to observe.  
**merke** [mɛrkə] *s.* fair.  
**mês** [mɛ:s] *sn.* knife.  
**mesk** [mɛsk] *s.* mesh.  
**mêst** [mɛ:st] *s.* mast.
- mestelbank** [ˈmɛsəlbank] *s.* mast-step.  
**mette** [mɛtə] *vv.* 246. to meet.  
**mich** [mɪχ] *s.* gnat, midge.  
**middei** [ˈmɪdi] *s.* midday, noon.  
**midden** [mɪdɛn] *sn.* middle.  
**mids** [mɪdʒ] *adv.* amidst.  
**miede** [mi'ədə] *s.* meadow.  
**miene** [mi'ənə] *vv.* to mean, to suppose.  
**miening** [mi'ənɪŋ] *s.* meaning, opinion.  
**mienskiplik** [mi'ɛ'skiplɛk] *adj.* common.  
**mier** [mi'ər] *s.* mower.  
**miette** [mɪtə] *sv.* II, b. to measure.  
**miette** [mɪtə] *s.* measure.  
**mije** [mɛiə] *vv.* to avoid.  
**mijen** [mɛiən] *adj.* timid.  
**mil** [mɔl] *s.* waist.  
**myld** [mɪld] *adj.* lenient, soft.  
**myldens** [mɪldɛz, mɪldɛz] *s.* softness.  
**miljoen** [mɔl'ju:ən] *num.* million.  
**min** [mɪn] *adj.* little, mean.  
**myn** [mɪn] *poss. pr.* my.  
**minder** [mɪndər] *adv.* less, inferior.  
**minge** [mɪŋə] *sv.* III, d. to mix, to mingle.  
**mynhear** [mɛn'hr'ər] *s.* Sir.  
**minskə** [mɪnskə] *s.* man, human being.  
**minskə** [mɪnskə] *sn.* woman.  
**minst** [mɪ:st] *adv.* least.  
**mint** [mɪnt, mɔnt] *s.* mint.  
**mird** [mɔd] *s.* polecat.  
**mis** [mɪs] *adj.* miss, wrong.  
**misdwaen** [mɪz'dwɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to do wrong.  
**miskearje** [mɪs'kɛrjə] *vv.* to fail.  
**miskien** [mɔ'skin] *adv.* perhaps.  
**miskomme** [mɪs'komə] *sv.* IV, b. to inconvenience.  
**misse** [mɪsə] *vv.* to miss, to fail.



missizze [mɪs'sɪzə] *iv.* 250. to give cause for offence.  
mits [mits] *conj.* provided that.  
mitselje [mitsəlʲə] *vv.* to set bricks.  
miuw [mjuw] *s.* sea-gull.  
mjuks [mjöks] *s.* dung.  
mjuksje [mjöksjə] *vv.* to dung.  
moai [mo'i] *adj.* beautiful, nice.  
moaijens [mɔɑiʒ] *s.* beauty.  
moal [mo'al] *sn.* meal.  
moandei ['mɑndi] *s.* Monday.  
moanne [mɔɑnə] *s.* moon.  
moanne [mɔɑnə] *s.* month.  
moargen [mɔɑrgən] *sn.* land measure.  
moarn [mo'ən] *s.* morning.  
moarn [mo'ən] *adv.* to-morrow.  
moarnier [mɔɑ'ni'ər] *adv.* early to-morrow morning.  
moarns [mɔɑ:ʒ] *adv.* in the morning, every morning.  
moarntiid ['mɔɑntid] *s.* early morning.  
moas [mo'əʒ] *sn.* moss.  
moatte [mɔɑtə] *iv.* 249. must, to be obliged.  
modder [modər] *s.* mud.  
moed [mu'əd] *sn.* mind.  
moed [mu'əd] *s.* courage.  
moeije [mjuoiə] *vv.* to be sorry, to pity, to trouble.  
moeike [mjuoikə] *s.* aunt.  
moeite [mjuoitə] *s.* trouble.  
moete [mu'ətə] *vv.* 246. to meet.  
mogelikheid ['mo:gləkhaɪd] *s.* possibility.  
molke [mɔlkə] *s.* milk.  
molken [mɔlkən] *sn.* milk to be churned.  
mooglik [mo:glək] *adj.* possible.  
mosk [mosk] *s.* sparrow.  
moude [mɔudə] *s.* mould.  
mouwe [mɔ'ʊə] *s.* sleeve.  
mûle [mulə] *s.* mouth.  
munster [mø:stər] *sn.* monster.  
mûnts [mjuonts] *s.* monk.  
mûrre [mjuərə] *s.* wall.

mûs [mu:ʒ] *s.* mouse.  
mûske [myskə] *sn.* rogue, urchin.  
mûtel [mutəl] *adj.* chubby.  
mûtse [mutʂə] *s.* cap.

## N

nacht [naxt] *s.* night.  
nachtskaed ['naxtskɑ:d] *sn.* shade of night.  
naderje [nɑ:dərjə] *vv.* to seize.  
naesje [nɑ:sjə] *s.* nation.  
namme [nɑmə] *s.* name.  
narje [nɑrjə] *vv.* to tease, to vex.  
natuer [nə'ty'ər] *s.* nature.  
nau [nɔu] *adj.* narrow.  
naule [nɔ:lə] *s.* navel.  
né [ne:] *int.* nay, no.  
neə [ni'ə] *adv.* never.  
neaken [ni'ækən] *adj.* naked.  
neame [ni'æmə] *vv.* to name, to call.  
nearne [ni'ənə] *adv.* nowhere.  
neat [ni'ət] *ind. pr.* nothing.  
nedich [ne:dəg] *adj.* necessary.  
need [ne:d] *s.* need.  
needlot ['ne:dlɔt] *sn.* fate.  
neffens [nefəʒ] *prep.* according to.  
nei [nai] *adv. prep.* near, after, behind.  
neidet [nai'dɔt] *conj.* after that.  
neigean ['naigrən] *iv.* 250. to trace, to follow.  
neisimmer ['naɪsɪmər] *s.* a mild autumn.  
neist [naɪst] *prep.* next, nearest.  
nei't [naɪt] *conj.* after that.  
neitiid ['naɪtid] *adv.* afterwards.  
nepert [ne:pət] *s.* niggard.  
nêst [ne:st] *sn.* nest.  
nêst [ne:st] *prep.* before, ago.  
nestelje [nessəlʲə] *vv.* to nestle.  
net [net] *sn.* net.  
net [net] *adv.* not.  
nicht [nixt] *s.* cousin.  
nidich [nidəg] *adj.* angry.  
nidle [nilə, nɔlə] *s.* needle.

**nift** [nɪft] *s.* cousin.  
**nij** [neɪ] *adj.* new.  
**nijachtich** [ˈneɪɑxtəg] *adj.* a little new.  
**nijsgierrich** [neɪsˈkiɪrəg] *adj.* curious.  
**niid** [ni:d] *s.* envy.  
**niis** [ni:z] *adv.* just now.  
**nimme** [nimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take.  
**nimmen** [nimən] *ind.pr.* nobody.  
**nin** [nim, nən] *art.* 203. no.  
**ninter** [nɪntər] *adj.* to ninter **tiid**: never.  
**njirre** [nɪrə] *s.* adder, viper.  
**nju** [nið] *s.* joy.  
**njuet** [ny:ət] *adj.* tame.  
**njuggen** [nɪogən] *num.* nine.  
**njuggende** [ˈnɪogəndə] *num.* ninth.  
**njuggentich** [ˈnɪogəntəg] *num.* ninety.  
**njuggentjin** [ˈnɪogəntjən] *num.* nineteen.  
**njunken** [nɪŋkən] *adv. prep.* next, beside.  
**noadich** [noːədəg] *adj.* necessary.  
**noait** [noːit] *adv.* never.  
**noas** [noːəz] *s.* nose.  
**noaskje** [noaskjə] *vw.* to please.  
**noat** [noːət] *sn.* grain.  
**noch** [nɔx] *adv.* yet, still, besides.  
**noch** [nɔx] *conj.* neither, nor.  
**nôch** [nɔ:g] *adv.* enough.  
**nôch** [nɔ:g] *adj.* done, cooked.  
**nochlik** [noxlək] *adj.* agreeable.  
**nocht** [noxt] *s.* joy.  
**nochteren** [ˈnoxtərən] *adj.* empty, sober.  
**noed** [nuːəd] *s.* care.  
**noedlik** [nɔdlək] *adj.* precarious.  
**noflik** [noflək] *adj.* agreeable.  
**nofteren** [noftərən] *adj.* empty, sober.  
**nôt** [nɔ:t] *sn.* grain.  
**nou** [nou] *adv.* now.  
**nou't** [noüt] *conj.* now that.

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

## O

**oan** [oːən] *adv. prep.* on, to, at, in.  
**oanbiede** [ˈoːəmbiːədə] *sv.* II, a. to offer.  
**oandriuwe** [ˈoːəndriuwə] *sv.* I, c. to drive on.  
**oanflean** [ˈoːənfliːənə] *sv.* II, c. to fly at.  
**oangean** [ˈoːəŋgiːən] *iv.* 250. to happen.  
**oanhâlde** [ˈoːənhɔ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to continue.  
**oanheare** [ˈoːənhɪ:rə] *vw.* to hear, to listen to.  
**oanhearre** [ˈoːəhɪ:rə] *vw.* to hear, to listen to.  
**oankomme** [ˈoːəŋkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to arrive.  
**oanlaitsje** [ˈoːəlaitsjə] *vw.* 246. to smile at.  
**oanlizze** [ˈoːəlizə] *iv.* 250. to stop; to manage.  
**oanmeitsje** [ˈoːəmmaitsjə] *vw.* 246. to make haste.  
**oannimme** [ˈoːənnimə] *sv.* IV, b. to accept, to admit.  
**oanpiele** [ˈoːəmpiːlə] *vw.* to be careful of.  
**oanprange** [ˈoːəmprɔŋə] *vw.* to push.  
**oanroppe** [ˈoːəropə] *sv.* VII, b. to call, to invoke.  
**oanslach** [ˈoːəslɑx] *s.* attempt; occupation.  
**oanslaen** [ˈoːəslɔ:n] *sv.* VI, a. to fasten.  
**oanslaggen** [ˈoːəslɔgən] *s.* 195. caprices.

- oanstean** ['o:əstrən] *iv.* 250. to please.  
**oanstekke** ['o:əstəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to put in; to fire.  
**oant** [o:ənt] *prep.* to, till.  
**oantrekke** ['o:əntrekə] *sv.* IV, a. to take to heart.  
**oantsjen** ['o:əntsjen] *sv.* II, c. to draw, to put on.  
**oar** [o:ər] *adj.* other.  
**oard** [o:əd] *num.* second.  
**oardeel** ['o:əde:l] *sn.* judgement, opinion.  
**oardehal, oardel** ['o:ədəhr:əl, o:ədəl] *num.* one and a half.  
**oardele** ['o:əde:lə] *vv.* to judge.  
**oarloch** ['o:əlɔχ] *s.* war.  
**oars** [o:əz] *adv.* otherwise, different, else.  
**oer** [o:ər] *prep. adv.* over.  
**oeral** ['u:ərəl, u:ər'əl] *adv.* everywhere.  
**oerbliid** [u:ər'bli:d] *adj.* very glad.  
**oerbolgen** [u:ər'bolgən] *adj.* incensed.  
**oerdwaen** ['u:ə(r)dwa:n] *iv.* 250. to do over.  
**oerdwealsk** [u:ə'dwi:r:əlsk, u:ə'dwi:r:əlz] *adj.* rash, headlong.  
**oerginst** ['u:ərgj:st] *s.* envy.  
**oergrime** [u:ər'grimə] *adj.* angry, wrathful.  
**oerhawwe** ['u:ər:həvə] *iv.* 250. to have to spare.  
**oerjaen** ['u:ərjɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to hand.  
**oerkomme** ['u:ərkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to overcome; to arrive.  
**oerlibje** [u:ər'libjə] *vv.* to overlive.  
**oerrinne** ['u:ərrinə] *sv.* III, a. to run over.  
**oerstjūr** [u:ə'stju:ər] *adj.* disconcerted.  
**oertruzelje** [u:ə'try:zəljə] *vv.* to flood.
- oerwinne** ['u:ərvinə] *sv.* III, a. to save money.  
**oerwinne** [u:ər'vinə] *sv.* III, a. to conquer.  
**of** [ɔf] *conj.* or.  
**ôf** [ɔ:f, ɔ:ə] *prep. adv.* off.  
**ôfbitelje** ['ɔ:bətəljə] *vv.* to pay off.  
**ôfdak** ['ɔ:ədɔk] *sn.* shed.  
**ôffalle** ['ɔ:əfɔ:lə] *sv.* VI, e. to fall down; to go off.  
**ôffeije** ['ɔ:əfaiə] *vv.* 246. to wipe, to dust.  
**ôfgean** ['ɔ:əgrən] *iv.* 250. to go away.  
**ôfrie** ['ɔ:əri:ədə] *vv.* 246. to dissuade.  
**ôfrinne** ['ɔ:ərinə] *sv.* III, a. to run away; to expire.  
**ôfskodzje** ['ɔ:əskodzjə] *vv.* to shake off.  
**ôfstrike** ['ɔ:əstri:kə] *sv.* IV, a. to strike off; to flee.  
**oft** [ɔt] *conj.* if.  
**okse** [oksə] *s.* ox.  
**om** [ɔm] *prep.* round, for, at.  
**omaeije** [ɔm'a:iə] *vv.* to stroke.  
**omdet** [ɔm'dɔt] *conj.* because.  
**omgean** ['ɔmgrən] *iv.* 250. to go round; to frequent.  
**omke** [ɔmkə] *s.* uncle.  
**omklamje** [ɔm'klamjə] *vv.* to pinion.  
**omkromte** ['ɔmkromtə] *s.* trouble. **omkromte bylizze**, to put to inconvenience.  
**ommers** [ɔməz] *adv.* indeed, for.  
**ompolskje** ['ɔmpolskjə] *vv.* to drive round.  
**omsjen** ['ɔmsjən] *sv.* II, c. to look round (back).  
**omslaen** ['ɔmslɑ:n] *sv.* VI, a. to beat down; to turn over.  
**om't** [ɔmt] *conj.* because.  
**omwei** ['ɔmvaɪ] *s.* circuitous way.  
**onbidich** [ɔm'bi:dəŋ] *adj.* extravagant.

- onbihindere** [ombə'hindərə] *adj.* unhindered.
- onbrûksum** [om'bruksəm] *adj.* unmanageable.
- onforstandich** [ɔfə'stəndəŋ] *adj.* ill-judged.
- ongâns** [ʼɔŋgɔ̃:ŋ] *sn.* garbage.
- ongeeft** [ɔŋ'ge:ʋ] *adj.* unsound, weak.
- ongelyk** [ɔŋgə'lik] *adj.* unlike, unequal.
- ongemaklik** [ɔŋgə'maklək] *adj.* uncomfortable, uneasy; morose.
- ongeskansarre** [ɔŋgəskə'zɪərə] *adj.* whole.
- ongetrest** [ɔŋgə'trɪ-əst] *adj.* unconsoled.
- onlijich** [ɔ'leɪəŋ] *adj.* rainy and stormy.
- onmacht** [ʼommaxt] *s.* impotence.
- onpesjintich** [ompə'sɪntəŋ] *adj.* impatient.
- onreedlik** [ɔ're:dlək] *adj.* unreasonable.
- onrêst** [ɔ're:st] *s.* unrest.
- onrêstich** [ɔ're:stəŋ] *adj.* restless.
- ons** [ɔ:ŋ] *sn.* ounce.
- onsjuch** [ɔ'siɔx] *adj.* unsightly, ugly.
- onsljucht** [ɔ'sliɔxt] *adj.* uneven.
- ontank** [ʼontəŋk] *s.* ingratitude.
- ontankber** [on'təŋkbər] *adj.* thankless.
- ontgean** [ont'χɪ-ən] *iv.* 250. to appear.
- onthâld** [ont'hɔ:d] *sn.* memory.
- onthâlde** [ont'hɔ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to remember.
- ontjaen** [ont'jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to open, to expand.
- ontkomme** [ont'komə] *sv.* IV, b. to escape.
- ontkrije** [ont'krɪə] *vv.* 246. to take away.
- ontnimme** [ont'nimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take away, to deprive.
- ontsette** [ont'setə] *vv.* to relieve.
- ontskoattelje** [ont'skɔətəljə] *vv.* to unbolt.
- ontstean** [ont'strɪ-ən] *iv.* 250. to arise; to stay away.
- ontstelle** [ont'stɛ'lə] *sv.* V, a. to rob.
- onwaer** [ʼɔvɑ:r] *sn.* thunder-storm.
- onwaerje** [ʼɔvɑ:rjə] *vv.* to thunder.
- onwiten** [ɔ'vitən] *adj.* gigantic.
- op** [op] *adv. prep.* on, upon, up.
- opbod** [ʼobbɔd] *sn.* auction.
- opdyk** [ʼobdik] *s.* byway.
- opdwaen** [ʼobdwa:n] *iv.* 250. to open; to obtain.
- opgean** [ʼopχɪ-ən, ʼobgrɪ-ən] *iv.* 250. to go up, to rise.
- opgong** [ʼopχɔŋ, ʼobgɔŋ] *s.* rise.
- ophâlde** [ʼophɔ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to hold up; to stop.
- opharkje** [ʼopharkjə] *vv.* to be surprised.
- opheapje** [ʼophɛəpjə] *vv.* to heap up.
- ophelje** [ʼophɛljə] *vv.* to draw up; to sing.
- opjaen** [ʼopjɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to give up, to raise.
- opjaen** [ʼopjɑ:n] *sn.* raising.
- opkomme** [ʼopkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to come up, to rise.
- opkrije** [ʼopkrɪə] *vv.* 246. to pick up.
- opmerke** [ʼopmerkə] *sv.* III, b. to observe.
- opnimme** [ʼopnimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take up.
- opskouwe** [ʼopskoʊə] *svv.* 248. to push up.
- opstean** [ʼopstrɪ-ən] *iv.* 250. to stand up, to rise.
- opstrike** [ʼopstriəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to stroke up.
- optik** [ʼoptɪk] *s.* tip.
- ornaris** [o'nɑ:rɛŋ] *adv.* ordinarily.
- ou** [ɔʊ] *prep. adv.* off, down.
- oun** [oʊn, u:n] *s.* oven.

## P

- paed [pɑ:d] *sn.* path.  
 pak [pɑ:k] *sn.* pack, suit.  
 pake [pɑ:kə] *s.* grandfather.  
 pāntsje [pɑ:ntsje] *sn.* saucer.  
 par [pɑ:] *s.* pear.  
 parse [pɑ:sə] *s.* press.  
 partij [pɑ:'teɪ] *s.* party.  
 passe [pɑ:sə] *vv.* to suit.  
 patsje [pɑ:tsje] *vv.* to kiss.  
 peal [pɪ'æl] *s.* pole, pile.  
 pear [pɪ'ər] *sn.* pair.  
 perk [pɜ:k] *sn.* park.  
 perse [pɜ:sə] *s.* press.  
 Pier [pɪ'ər] *mn.*  
 piip [pi:p] *s.* pipe.  
 pyk [pɪ:k] *s.* chicken.  
 pikelhearing [ˈpɪkəlhiərɪŋ] *s.*  
 pickled herring.  
 pikswart [pɪkswɑ:t] *adj.* black  
 as pitch.  
 piktried [ˈpɪktri:əd] *sn.* wax-end.  
 pylje [pɪljə] *vv.* to dart.  
 pylk [pɪlk] *s.* arrow, flash.  
 pine [paɪnə] *s.* pain.  
 pinksterblom [ˈpɪŋkstərblo:m]  
*s.* cardamine.  
 pipe [paɪp] *vv.* to pipe.  
 piuwe [piu:wə] *vv.* to mock.  
 pjuk [piök] *s.* pike; stab.  
 plak [plɑ:k] *sn.* place, stain.  
 plakke [plɑ:kə] *vv.* to paste, to  
 glue.  
 planke [plɑ:ŋkə] *s.* plank, platter.  
 plant [plɑ:nt] *s.* plant.  
 pleagje [plɪ'ægje] *vv.* to tease.  
 pleats [plɪ'æts] *s.* farm(-house).  
 plicht [plɪxt] *s.* duty.  
 pliigje [pli:gje] *iv.* 250. to be  
 accustomed.  
 ploaitsje [plo:'ɪtsje] *vv.* 246. to  
 pluck.  
 ploegje [plu:gje] *s.* plough.  
 ploegje [plu:gje] *vv.* 246. to  
 plough.  
 ploeijsje [plu:'ɪə] *vv.* 246. to  
 plough.
- ploffe [plɒfə] *vv.* to bounce.  
 plōkje [plɔ:kje] *vv.* 246. to  
 pluck.  
 plom [plɒm] *s.* plume.  
 plūm [plu:m] *s.* plume.  
 poanne [pɔ:nə] *s.* cap with  
 plume.  
 poarper [pɔ:rpɜ:] *sn.* purple.  
 poarte [pɔ:tə] *s.* gate.  
 poat [pɔ:'æt] *s.* leg.  
 poat [pɔ:'æt] *s.* pot.  
 poel [pu:'əl] *s.* pool.  
 poes [pus] *s.* puss.  
 pokdobbich [ˈpɔkdɔbɔɪç] *adj.*  
 pock-marked.  
 pols [pɔ:lz] *s.* pulse.  
 pols [pɔ:lz] *s.* pole for springing.  
 pompe [pɒmpə] *vv.* to pump; to  
 thrust.  
 pompier [pəm'pi:ər] *sn.* paper.  
 pong [pɒŋ] *s.* purse.  
 pop [pɒp] *s.* doll.  
 pôt [pɔ:t] *s.* pot.  
 poun [paun] *s.* pound.  
 pracht [prɑxt] *s.* magnificence.  
 prate [prɑ:tə] *vv.* to talk.  
 priis [pri:z] *s.* price.  
 priizgje [pri:zge] *vv.* to praise.  
 prikstōk [ˈpɪkstɔ:k] *s.* dry  
 branch.  
 prinses [prɪ'ssɪs] *s.* princess.  
 priuwe [priu:wə] *sv.* I, c. to  
 taste.  
 profecy [prɒf'e:sɪ] *s.* prophecy.  
 profet [prɒ'fɛ:t] *s.* prophet.  
 prōlle [prɔ:lə] *s.* kidney.  
 prom [prɒm] *s.* plum.  
 pronk [prɒŋk] *s.* show; Sunday  
 best.  
 pronkje [prɒŋkje] *vv.* to make  
 a great show, to parade.  
 protter [prɒtɜ:] *s.* starling.  
 prûm [pru:m] *s.* plum.  
 prûs [pru:z] *adj.* charming.  
 pûl [pul, pu:əl] *s.* pod.  
 putheak [ˈpøθræk, pøtæk] *s.*  
 pole of a well.  
 putte [pøtə] *vv.* to draw water.

## R

**rabje** [rɑbʲə] *vv.* to backbite.  
**rache** [rɑxə] *vv.* to scold.  
**raei** [ra'i] *s.* grass-stalk.  
**raenjen** [ra:nən] *s.* 195. freaks.  
**raer** [rɑ:r] *adj.* strange, queer.  
**rakkert** [rakət] *s.* urchin.  
**rame** [rɑ:mə] *vv.* to thrust, to butt.  
**ramt** [rɑmt] *sn.* window.  
**rane** [rɑ:nə] *vv.* to melt.  
**range** [rɑŋə] *s.* branch, twig.  
**rânne** [rɑ:nə] *s.* brim, edge, border.  
**raze** [rɑ:zə] *vv.* to rage, to rave.  
**rea(d)** [rɪ'ɑd, rɪ'ə] *adj.* red.  
**readhûd** [rɪ'ɑdhu:d] *s.* red skin.  
**reagje** [rɪ'ɑgʲə] *vv.* to sweep away cobwebs, to sweep the chimney.  
**reak** [rɪ'æk] *s.* hayrick.  
**Reaklif** [rɪ'ɑ'klɪf] *gn.* cliff near Stavoren.  
**reamme** [rɪemə] *s.* cream.  
**reau** [rɪou] *sn.* tools; horse and carriage.  
**rêch** [rɛ:ç] *s.* back, ridge.  
**rêd** [rɛ:d] *sn.* wheel.  
**rêd** [rɛ:d] *adj.* nimble, swlft.  
**rêdde** [rɛ:də] *vv.* (*p. p.* rêdden) to save.  
**redeneare** [rɛdə'nɪ'ərə] *vv.* to reason.  
**rêdsum** [rɛ:tsəm] *adj.* handy, adroit.  
**reed** [rɛ:d] *s.* 192. skate (for ice).  
**reed** [rɛ:d] *s.* ride.  
**reek** [rɛ:k] *s.* smoke.  
**regear** [rə'grɛr, rə'grɛr] *sn.* reign, government.  
**reid** [raɪd] *sn.* reed.  
**rein** [raɪn] *s.* rain.  
**reine** [raɪnə] *vv.* to rain.  
**reis** [raɪz] *s.* journey, voyage.  
**reitsje** [raɪtsjə] *vv.* 246. to touch; to get.

**reizgje** [raɪzgʲə] *vv.* to travel.  
**rek** [rɛk] *s.* a long time.  
**rekke** [rɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to extend, to lengthen.  
**rekken** [rɛkən] *s.* bill, reckoning.  
**rekkenje** [rɛkənʲə] *vv.* to count, to reckon.  
**rêst** [rɛ:st] *s.* rest.  
**rêste** [rɛ:stə] *vv.* to rest.  
**rêstich** [rɛ:stəç] *adj.* quiet.  
**ribbe** [rɪbə] *s.* rib.  
**richel** [rɪxəl] *s.* border, edge.  
**ride** [rɪ:də, rɪdə] *sv.* I, a. to ride, to skate.  
**ridlik** [rɪlɛk] *adj. adv.* tolerable, pretty.  
**rie(d)** [rɪ'ɑd, rɪ'ə] *s.* advice.  
**riere** [rɪ'ərə] *vv.* to stir.  
**rigele** [rɪgələ] *s.* row.  
**rij** [rɛi] *adj.* prodigal.  
**rijens** [rɛiʒz] *s.* prodigality.  
**ryk** [rɪk] *adj.* rich.  
**rikeljue** [rɪkəlɪö] *s.* wealthy people.  
**rikje** [rɪkʲə] *vv.* to smoke.  
**rikke** [rɪkə] *vv.* to reach.  
**rykrak** [rɪkrɛk] *sn.* something old and worn.  
**rinder** [rɪndər] *s.* runner, huckster.  
**ring** [rɪŋ] *s.* ring.  
**rinkelje** [rɪŋkəlʲə] *vv.* to rattle.  
**rinne** [rɪnə] *sv.* III, a. to run.  
**rintenier** [rɪntə'nɪ'ərə] *s.* retired tradesman.  
**ryp** [rɪp] *adj.* ripe.  
**Ryp (De)** [də'rɪp] *gn.* village in Friesland.  
**ris** [rɛs, rɛz] *adv.* once.  
**rys** [rɪs] *s.* rice.  
**risping** [rɪspɪŋ] *s.* harvest, crop.  
**rispje** [rɪspjə] *vv.* to harvest, to gather the crops.  
**risse** [rɪsə] *vv.* to equip.  
**rite** [rɪtə] *s.* while.  
**ritsdi** [rɪtsdi] *int.*  
**riuwe** [rɪuwə] *sv.* I, c. to tag, to string.

riuwe [riuwə] *s.* rake.  
 rize [ri:zə] *vv.* to rise.  
 rju [riō] *adj.* rife.  
 rjucht [riox̥t] *adj.* right.  
 rjucht [riox̥t] *sn.* right.  
 rjuchter [riox̥tər] *s.* judge.  
 rjuchterhân [riox̥tər'hœ:n] *s.*  
 right hand.  
 rjuchtfirdich [riox̥t'födæg] *adj.*  
 just, righteous.  
 rjuchts [riox̥ts, riox̥s] *adv.* to  
 the right.  
 roaije [ro:iə] *vv.* to aim.  
 roas [ro'æz̥] *s.* rose.  
 roedlings [ru'œdləŋz̥] *adv.* close  
 to.  
 roeije [ru:iə] *vv.* to row.  
 roeikje [ruikjə, ruoikjə] *vv.* to  
 rock.  
 roer [ru'ær] *sn.* rudder.  
 roer [ru'ær] *s.* stir.  
 roet [ru'œt, rüot] *sn.* soot.  
 rogge [rogə] *s.* rye.  
 rôk [rø:k] *s.* underskirt, petti-  
 coat, kirtle.  
 rôle [rø:lə] *s.* roll.  
 rôlje [rø:ljə] *vv.* to roll.  
 rom [rom] *adj.* wide, large,  
 spacious.  
 romer [ro:mær] *s.* rummer.  
 romte [romtə] *s.* room, abun-  
 dance.  
 rook [ro:k] *s.* scent, smell.  
 ropein ['ropain] *s.* kind of duck.  
 roppe [ropə] *sv.* VII, b. to call,  
 to cry.  
 ropsek ['ropsek] *s.* glutton.  
 rôt [rø:t] *s.* rat.  
 rou [rou] *adj.* raw, uncooked.  
 roun [run] *adj.* round.  
 rounom ['runom] *adv.* on all  
 sides, everywhere.  
 rouwe [rø'üə] *vv.* to mourn, to  
 rue.  
 rûch [ruχ] *adj.* shaggy, hairy ;  
 rough.  
 rûchte [ruχtə] *s.* shagginess.  
 rude [rydə] *s.* scabies.

Ruerd [ry'œd] *mn.*  
 ruilebûtsje ['rœilœbutsjə] *vv.*  
 to exchange.  
 ruilje [rœiljə] *vv.* to exchange.  
 rûke [rukə] *svv.* 248. to smell.  
 rûm [rum] *adj.* wide, large,  
 spacious.  
 rûp [rup] *s.* caterpillar.  
 rûze [ru:zə] *vv.* to rustle.  
 rûzje [ru:zjə] *vv.* quarrel.

## S

sa [sɑ] *adv.* so.  
 sa-sa [sɑ'sɑ] *adv.* nearly, just ;  
 so-so, passable.  
 sabeare [sə'br'ærə] *adv.* quasi.  
 Saddusieu [sɑd'y'si'ü] *s.* Saddu-  
 cean.  
 sadwaende [sɑ'dwɑ:ndə] *adv.*  
 thus, in that manner.  
 saed [sɑ:d] *s.* well.  
 sakje [sɑkjə] *vv.* to sink.  
 sält [sø:t] *sn.* salt.  
 sälte [sø:tə] *vv.* to salt, to pickle.  
 sa'n [sɑn] *adv.* such.  
 sân [sɑ:n] *sn.* sand.  
 sang [sɑŋ] *s.* song.  
 sa't [sɑt] *conj.* as.  
 saun [sɑ:n] *num.* seven.  
 saunde [sɑ:ndə] *num.* seventh.  
 sauntal ['sɑ:ntɑl] *sn.* (number of)  
 seven.  
 sauntich [sɑntəg̊] *num.* seventy.  
 sauntjin [sɑntjən] *num.* seven-  
 teen.  
 sawol . . as [sɑ'vol . . ɑz] *conj.* as  
 well as.  
 scille [silə] *iv.* 249. (*pr.* scil,  
 scilst, scil, scille ; *imp.* scoe,  
 scoenen ; *p. p.* scillen) shall,  
 will.  
 se [sə] *pers. pr.* she, they.  
 sé [se:] *s.* sea.  
 sead [si:ɔ̊] *s.* sod.  
 seage [si'ægə] *s.* saw.  
 seagje [si'ægjə] *vv.* to saw.  
 seame [si'æmə] *s.* seam, bottom.

sear [sɪ·ər] *adj.* sore, painful.  
 sechel [sɛχəl] *num.* five and a half.  
 sechstē [sɛkstē] *num.* sixth.  
 sechsteheal [sɛkstē'ɦr̥əl] *num.* five and a half.  
 sechstich [sɛkstəg̊] *num.* sixty.  
 sechstjin [sɛkstjən] *num.* sixteen.  
 sêd [sɛ:d] *adj.* satiated.  
 sédyk [sɛ:'dik] *s.* sea-dike.  
 sêft [sɛ:ft] *adj.* soft.  
 sêftkes [sɛ:ftkɛz̥] *adv.* softly.  
 seil [sail] *sn.* sail.  
 seine [sainə] *s.* scythe.  
 seinje [sainjə] *vw.* to bless.  
 seinrop ['sainrɔp] *s.* signal.  
 seis [saiz̥] *num.* six.  
 seistal ['saištɔl] *sn.* (number of) six.  
 sek [sɛk] *s.* sack, bag.  
 selde [sɛldə] *adj.* same.  
 sels [sɛlz̥] *dem. pr.* self.  
 séman ['sɛ:mən] *s.* seaman.  
 set [sɛt] *s.* trick.  
 sette [sɛtə] *vw.* to set, to place; to build.  
 sy [sɛi] *pers. pr.* she, they.  
 side [sidə] *s.* side.  
 side [sidə] *s.* silk.  
 sydpaed ['sidpɑ:d] *sn.* side-path.  
 sie(d) [si·əd, si·ə] *sn.* seed.  
 siedder [sirdər] *s.* sower.  
 siedding [sirdɪŋ] *s.* sowed land.  
 siede [si·ədə] *sv.* II, a. to seethe.  
 siedzje [sirdzjə] *vw.* to sow.  
 siekêrl ['si·əkɛl] *s.* grain of seed.  
 siel(ə) [si·ələ, si·əl] *s.* soul.  
 sigē [si:gə] *vw.* to filter. **It siigt hjir:** there is a draught here.  
 sigen [si:gən] *s.* draught.  
 siichje [si:χjə] *sn.* soft wind.  
 siik [si:k, sik] *adj.* sick, ill.  
 siikbêd ['sikkbɛ:d] *sn.* sick-bed.  
 siikje [si:kjə, sikjə] *iv.* 250. to seek.  
 Sije [sɛjə] *mn.*  
 sike [sikə] *s.* breath.

siker [sikər] *adv.* positively.  
 sikersonk [sikərɔŋk] *adv.* indeed.  
 sykte [siktə] *s.* illness, malady.  
 syl [sil] *s.* lock, sluice.  
 sile [silə] *vw.* to sail.  
 silver [sɔlvər] *sn.* silver.  
 simmer [simər] *s.* summer.  
 simmerdyk ['simərdik] *s.* low weir, serviceable in summer.  
 simmerjoun ['simərjun] *s.* summer evening.  
 simmerkrite ['simərkrite] *s.* hay-meadow liable to flooding in winter.  
 simmermoarn ['simərmo·ən] *s.* summer morning.  
 simmers [siməz̥] *adv.* in summer.  
 sims [səmz̥] *adv.* sometimes.  
 sin [sɪn] *sn.* humour, temper, longing.  
 sin [sɪn] *s.* signification, phrase.  
 syn [sɪn] *poss. pr.* his, its.  
 sinke [sɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to sink.  
 sinloas ['sɪlɔ·əz̥] *adj.* out of one's senses.  
 sinne [sinə] *s.* sun.  
 sinneskyn ['sinɛskin] *s.* sunshine.  
 sinnestriel ['smɛstri·əl] *s.* sunbeam.  
 sint [sɪnt] *adv.* since.  
 sister [sɔstər] *s.* sister.  
 Sytse [sitsə] *mn.*  
 Sytske [sitskə] *fn.*  
 sitte [sitə] *sv.* V, a. to sit.  
 sizze [sizə] *iv.* 250. to say.  
 sjen [sien] *sv.* II, c. to see.  
 sjippe [sɪrpə] *s.* soap.  
 sjitte [sɪtə] *sv.* II, b. to shoot.  
 Sjoerd [sju·əd] *mn.*  
 sjonge [sɔŋjə] *sv.* III, d. to sing.  
 sjongster [sɔŋstər] *s.* songstress.  
 Sjoukje [sju·kjə] *fn.*  
 sjuch [sɔɔχ] *adj.* nice.  
 sjud [si·öd] *s.* flax-brakings.  
 skaed [skɑ:d] *sn.* shade.  
 skaffe [skafə] *vw.* to procure.



- skamje** (yən) [jĩ skəmjə] *vv.* to be ashamed.  
**skansearje** [skš'zĩrjə] *vv.* to damage.  
**skar, sker** [skor, sker] *sn.* share in a common grazing-ground.  
**skat** [skot] *s.* treasure.  
**skatterje** [skotərjə] *vv.* to laugh aloud.  
**skea** [skr'ə] *s.* damage.  
**skeaf** [skr'əv] *s.* sheaf.  
**skeel** [ske:l] *sn.* complaint.  
**skelf** [skelv] *adj.* oblique.  
**skelle, skille** [skelə, skilə] *s.* bell.  
**skelms(k)** [skelmsk, skelmz] *adj.* roguish.  
**skeppe** [skɛpə] *sv.* VI, d. to scoop.  
**skerm** [ske:rm] *sn.* screen.  
**skerte** [sketə] *s.* lap.  
**skie** [ski'ə] *s.* sheath.  
**skiede** [ski'ədə] *vv.* 246. to separate.  
**skieding** [ski'ədɔŋ] *s.* separation.  
**skielik** [ski'əlɛk] *adv.* in a short time.  
**skiep** [ski'ɛp] *sn.* sheep.  
**skieppeblom** ['skĩrɛpblom] *s.* Dutch clover.  
**skier** [ski'ər] *adj.* grey.  
**skikke** [skikə] *vv.* to arrange; to send.  
**skild** [sköld] *s.* guilt, debt.  
**skylfisk** ['skilfisk] *s.* haddock.  
**skimer** [skimər] *s.* twilight, dusk.  
**skimerje** [skimərjə] *vv.* to glimmer; to get dark or light.  
**skyn** [skin] *s.* shine; appearance.  
**skine** [skinə] *vv.* to shine; to seem.  
**skynhillich** [skin'hiləŋ] *adj.* hypocritical.  
**skinke** [skĩnkə] *sv.* III, d. to present; to retail, to pour out.
- skip** [skɪp] *sn.* ship.  
**skipper** [skɪpər] *s.* ship-captain, ship-owner.  
**skirte** [skötə] *s.* lap.  
**skjin** [skɪn] *adj.* clean, pure.  
**skjirre** [skĩrə] *s.* scissors.  
**skoalbern** ['sköalben] *sn.* school-child.  
**skoalboek** ['sköalbuk] *sn.* school-book.  
**skoalle** [sköalə] *s.* school.  
**skoaltiid** ['sköaltid] *s.* school-time.  
**skoan** [skö'an] *adj. adv.* excellent, very good.  
**skoander** [skö'ændər] *adj.* excellent.  
**skoarstien** [sköasjən] *s.* chimney  
**skoattel** [sköatəl] *s.* bolt.  
**skob** [skob] *s.* scale.  
**skobbert** [skobət] *s.* scamp.  
**skocht** [skoxt] *sn.* while, part of a day.  
**schoech** [sku:ŋ] *s.* shoe.  
**schoenmakker** [skö(m)məkər] *s.* shoemaker.  
**schoerre** [sköörə] *vv.* to tear.  
**skoft** [skoft] *sn.* while, part of a day.  
**skom** [skom] *sn.* scum.  
**skonk** [skonk] *s.* leg.  
**skoppe** [skopə] *vv.* to kick.  
**skouder** [sköüdə] *sn.* shoulder.  
**skouderje** [sköüdəjə] *vv.* to give the cold shoulder.  
**skouwe** [sköüə] *sv.* 248. to push.  
**skreauwe** [skriöüə] *vv.* to cry, to clamour.  
**skreppe** [skrɛpə] *vv.* to make haste.  
**skrieme** [skri'əmə] *vv.* to weep, to cry.  
**skries** [skri'əz] *s.* black-tailed godwit.  
**Skrift** [skrift] *s.* Holy Writ.  
**skrift** [skrift] *sn.* writing, writing-book.

- skriften** [skriftən] *s.* 195. works.  
**skrilje** [skriljə] *vv.* to be alarmed.  
**skrippe** [skripə] *vv.* to make haste.  
**skriuwe** [skriuwə] *sv.* I, c. to write.  
**skriuwer** [skriuwər] *s.* writer.  
**skroar** [skrɔər] *s.* tailor, needle-woman.  
**skroarje** [skrɔərjə] *vv.* to make clothes, to do sewing-work.  
**skroeije** [skruïə] *vv.* to scorch.  
**skuile** [skœilə] *vv.* to slide; to play at ducks and drakes.  
**skrute** [skrytə] *vv.* to be frightened.  
**skruten** [skrytən] *adj.* easily frightened.  
**skúf** [sky:v̆] *s.* move; slide.  
**skûrre** [sküorə] *s.* barn.  
**skûtel** [skutəl] *s.* plate, dish.  
**slach** [slɑχ] *s.* blow, loss; clap; battle; kind.  
**slachter** [slɑχtər] *s.* butcher.  
**slaeb** [slɑ:b] *s.* baby's feeder, napkin.  
**slaen** [slɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to beat.  
**slagje** [slɑgjə] *vv.* to succeed.  
**sleat** [slr̥ət] *s.* ditch.  
**Sleat** [slr̥ət] *gn.* town in Friesland.  
**sleau** [sliou] *adj.* indolent, sluggish.  
**slide** [slidə] *s.* sledge.  
**sliiep** [sli:əp] *s.* sleep; temple.  
**sliepe** [sli:əpə] *vv.* 246. to sleep.  
**slim** [slɪm] *adj.* bad, evil.  
**slingerje** [slɪjərjə] *vv.* to sling, to swing.  
**slinke** [slɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to diminish.  
**sliper** [slipər] *s.* grinder, polisher.  
**slypje** [slipjə] *vv.* to sharpen, to grind.  
**slite** [slitə] *sv.* I, b. to wear away; to retail.
- sljucht** [sliɔχt] *adj.* smooth; simple.  
**sljuchtsje** [sliɔχtsjə] *vv.* to smoothe, to level.  
**sljurkje** [sliörkjə] *vv.* to slide.  
**slomje** [slɔmjə] *vv.* to slumber.  
**slomme** [slɔmə] *s.* slumber.  
**slop** [slɔp] *adj.* slack, limp.  
**slûch** [sluχ] *adj.* sleepy; sluggish.  
**sluere** [sly:ərə] *vv.* to slide.  
**slûgens** [slugəŋ] *s.* sleepiness.  
**slûgert** [slugət] *s.* sleepy-head.  
**slûgje** [slugjə] *vv.* to slumber.  
**slûpe** [slupə] *svv.* 248. to steal along or away.  
**slute** [slytə] *sv.* II, b. to close, to lock.  
**smarre** [smərə, smərərə] *vv.* to grease.  
**smeitsje** [smaitsjə] *vv.* 246. to taste, to savour.  
**smel** [smel] *adj.* narrow.  
**smert(e)** [smetə, smet] *s.* sorrow, smart.  
**smoule** [smø:lə] *vv.* to scorn.  
**smite** [smitə] *sv.* I, b. to throw.  
**smoar** [smɔər] *sn.* grease.  
**smoarch** [smɔərç] *adj.* dirty.  
**smoargens** [smɔərçəŋ] *s.* dirtiness.  
**smoke** [smo:kə] *vv.* to smoke.  
**smout** [sməüt] *adj.* sheltered.  
**smoutsjes** [sməütsjəŋ] *adv.* under the lee.  
**snappe** [snɑpə] *vv.* to catch.  
**snauwe** [snəüə, snə:üə] *vv.* to snarl.  
**Snein** [snaɪn] *s.* Sunday.  
**snetterje** [snetərjə] *vv.* to chatter.  
**snie** [sni:ə] *s.* snow.  
**snieflok** [ˈsni:flok] *s.* flake of snow.  
**snies** [sni:əŋ] *sn.* score (twenty).  
**sniewyt** [sni:əvit] *adj.* snow-white.  
**snije** [sneïə] *sv.* I, d. to cut.  
**snije** [sneïə] *vv.* to snow.

- Snits** [snits] *gn.* town in Friesland (in Dutch, Sneek).
- Snjeon** [snö·ən] *s.* Saturday.
- snjitte** [snitə] *vv.* to sprinkle.
- snjitterje** [snitərjə] *vv.* to sprinkle.
- snoerje** [snöörjə] *vv.* to shut up (a person).
- snuffelje** [snöfəljə] *vv.* to sniff.
- snuve** [sny:və] *vv.* to sniff.
- soal** [so·əl] *s.* sole.
- soal** [so·əl] *sn.* navigable lane in ice.
- soaltsje** [so·altsjə] *sn.* In the phrase for 't soaltsje hâlde, to make fun of (a person).
- soan** [so·ən] *s.* son.
- soarch** [söarġ] *s.* care, trouble.
- soargje** [söargjə] *vv.* to take care; to be afraid.
- sobkje** [sobkjə] *vv.* to suck.
- sok** [sok] *dem. pr.* such.
- soks** [soks] *dem. pr.* such a thing.
- somber** [sombər] *adj.* dark, sombre.
- somlike** [sömləkə] *num.* some.
- sommige** [sömægə] *num.* some.
- soms** [sömz] *adv.* sometimes.
- sonder** [söndər] *prep.* without.
- sonder det** [söndər dət] *conj.* without.
- sont** [sont] *adv. prep.* since.
- sont det** [sont dət] *conj.* since.
- sou** [söü] *sn.* sieve.
- soun** [sun] *adj.* sound, hearty; wholesome.
- spanne** [spənə] *vv.* to stretch, to put to.
- spatte** [spötə] *vv.* to spurt, splash.
- speeglich** [spe:glög] *adj.* reflecting.
- spegel** [spe:gəl] *s.* looking-glass.
- spiele** [spi·ələ] *vv.* to rinse, to wash up.
- spier** [spi·ər] *s.* rafter.
- spier** [spi·ər] *sn.* In the phrase yn 't spier, at work.
- spierring** [spiirəŋ] *s.* smelt.
- spije** [speiə] *sv.* I, d. to spit.
- spiker** [spikər] *s.* nail.
- spikerfêst** ['spikərfe:st] *adj.* clinched and riveted.
- spil** [spöl] *sn.* game, play; quarrel.
- spyder** [spildər] *s.* player.
- spylje** [spiljə] *vv.* to play.
- spylman** ['spilmən] *s.* fiddler, bandsman.
- spinne** [spinə] *sv.* III, a. to spin; to purr.
- spitsen** [spitsən] *s.* 195. comrades.
- spjucht** [spioxt] *s.* woodpecker.
- spjuchtich** [spioxtəġ] *adj.* lanky.
- splinter** [splintər] *s.* splinter.
- splite** [splitə] *sv.* I, b. to cleave, to split.
- spoen** [spöon] *s.* chip.
- sprekke** [sprekə] *sv.* IV, a. to speak; to boast.
- spriede** [spri·ədə] *vv.* 246. to spread.
- springe** [sprinjə] *s.* III, d. to spring.
- stadich** [stɑ:dəġ] *adj.* slow.
- stâl** [stɑ:l] *s.* stable.
- stâlde** [stɑ:lə] *vv.* to stable, to house.
- stâlde** [stɑ:lə] *s.* stem, stalk, helve.
- stân** [stɑ:n] *s.* position; yn stân hâlde, to keep up.
- stappe** [stapə] *svv.* 248. to step.
- stean** [str·ən] *iv.* 250. to stand.
- sté, steed** [ste:, ste:d] *sn.* place.
- stêd** [ste:d] *s.* town.
- stêdman** ['stêdmən] *s.* inhabitant of a town.
- stêdshûs** [stêdʒ'hu:z] *sn.* town-hall.
- stêds(k)** [stetsk, stets] *adj.* municipal, townish.
- steger** [stegər] *s.* scaffolding.
- stek** [stek] *sn.* railing.
- stek** [stek] *s.* stitch.

**stekke** [stekə] *sv.* IV, a. to prick.  
**stel** [stɛl] *sn.* In phr. **op stel**, in order; **út stel**, indisposed.  
**stelle** [ste:lə] *sv.* V, a. to steal.  
**sterk** [sterk] *adj.* strong.  
**steure** [stø'ərə] *ww.* to disturb, to care about.  
**stichtsje** [stɪχtsjə] *ww.* to found; to edify.  
**stiel** [sti'əl] *sn.* steel.  
**stiemmoer** ['sti(m)mu'ər] *s.* step-mother.  
**stien** [sti'ən] *s.* stone.  
**stiennen** [stīmən] *adj.* (of) stone.  
**Stiennen-man** [stīmən'mən] *gn.* statue near Harlingen.  
**stysfel** [stisɛl] *s.* starch.  
**stiftsje** [stiftsjə] *ww.* to found; to edify.  
**stiif** [sti:v̥] *adj.* stiff.  
**stiiffêst** [sti:ffɛ:st] *adj. adv.* steady, without exception.  
**stiivje** [sti:vjə] *ww.* to starch.  
**stik** [stɪk] *sn.* piece, part.  
**stikel** [stikəl] *s.* prickle; thistle.  
**stikelbosk** ['stikəlbosk] *sn.* thistle.  
**stil** [stil] *adj.* still, quiet.  
**stinne** [stɪnə] *ww.* to groan.  
**stins** [stɪ:z̥] *s.* castle.  
**stirt** [stöt] *s.* tail.  
**stjer** [stjɛr] *s.* star.  
**stjerre** [stjɛrə] *sv.* III, c. to die.  
**stjitte** [stjɪtə] *ww.* 246. to thrust.  
**stjonke** [stjɔŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to stink.  
**stjonken** [stjɔŋkən] *adj.* stinking.  
**stjûre** [stju'ərə] *ww.* to steer; to send.  
**stoarje** [støarjə] *ww.* to look.  
**stoarm** [støarm] *s.* storm.  
**stobbe** [støbə] *s.* stump.  
**stoel** [stu'əl] *s.* chair.  
**stof** [stɔf] *s.* matter, texture.  
**stof** [stɔf] *sn.* dust.  
**stôk** [stɔ:k] *s.* stick, cane.

**stôkblyn** [stɔ:kblɪn] *adj.* stone-blind.  
**stoomboat** ['stombɔ'ət] *s.* steam-boat.  
**stoppel** [stɔpəl] *s.* stubble.  
**stove** [stɔ:və] *s.* stove, foot-warmer.  
**stouwe** [stouə] *swv.* 248. to be dusty.  
**straffe** [strɔfə] *ww.* to punish.  
**stram** [strɔm] *adj.* stiff.  
**strân** [strɔ:n] *sn.* beach, strand.  
**streakje** [strɛ'ækjə] *ww.* to stroke.  
**stride** [stri:də, stridə] *sv.* I, a. to fight.  
**strie** [stri'ə] *sn.* straw.  
**striel** [stri'əl] *s.* ray, beam.  
**striemin** [stri'əmin] *adj.* very bad (ill).  
**strike** [stri:kə] *sv.* IV, a. to strike; to iron; to stroke.  
**strjitte** [stri:tə] *s.* street.  
**strôt** [strɔ:t] *s.* throat.  
**strou** [stroʊ] *s.* pancake.  
**struije** [stro'ejə] *ww.* to strew.  
**strûpe** [strupə] *swv.* 248. to strip, to skin.  
**stuit** [stœit] *s.* rebound.  
**stuit** [stœit] *sn.* moment.  
**stuitsje** [stœitsjə] *ww.* to rebound.  
**stumper** [stɔmpər] *s.* poor fellow.  
**stûr** [stu'ər] *s.* penny.  
**sûch** [su:g̊] *s.* sow.  
**súd** [syd] *adj.* south.  
**Sudersé** [sydər'se:] *gn.* Zuider-zee.  
**sûge** [su:gə] *ww.* to suck.  
**sûnder** [sundər] *prep.* without.  
**sûnt** [sunt] *adv. prep.* since.  
**sûntsjes** [syntsjes̥] *adv.* softly, steady.  
**sûpe** [supə] *swv.* 248. to tope.  
**sûr** [su'ər] *adj.* sour.  
**sutelje** [sy'teljə] *ww.* to retail, to peddle.  
**suver** [sy:vər] *adj.* pure.  
**suze** [sy:zə] *ww.* to buzz.

**súzje** [sy:zjə] *vv.* to buzz.  
**swaēi** [swa'i] *s.* swing, turn.  
**swaēije** [swa'iə] *vv.* to swing.  
**swan** [swən] *s.* swan.  
**swarre** [swarə] *vv.* to swear.  
**swart** [swat] *adj.* black.  
**swartens** [swatnɛ] *s.* blackness.  
**swartrók** [swatrək] *s.* black-coat.  
**swé** [swe:] *sn.* swath.  
**sweal** [swi'əl] *s.* swallow.  
**swealtsje** [sweltsjə] *sn.* swallow.  
**swel** [swəl] *s.* swallow.  
**swerve** [swervə] *sv.* III, b. to wander.  
**sweve** [swe:və] *vv.* to float in the air.  
**swichte** [swixtə] *vv.* to yield, to give in.  
**swier** [swi'ər] *s.* swing.  
**swier** [swi'ər] *adj.* heavy.  
**swierich** [swi'ərəŋ] *adj.* elegant.  
**swiersettich** [swi'ər'setəŋ] *adj.* gloomy.  
**swiet** [swi'ət] *adj.* sweet.  
**swietkes** [swi'ətkeɛ] *adv.* softly.  
**swietsjes** [swi'ətsjəɛ] *adv.* softly.  
**swifte** [swiftə] *vv.* to yield, to give in.  
**swije** [sweiə] *svv.* I, d. 248. to be silent.  
**swylje** [swiljə] *vv.* to rake (hay).  
**swym** [swim] *s.* semblance; **nin swym**, nothing.  
**swimme** [swimə] *sv.* III, d. to swim.  
**swinge** [swinjə] *s.* cross-beam.  
**swinke** [swɪnkə] *vv.* to turn.  
**swird** [swöd] *sn.* sword.  
**swirk** [swörk] *sn.* welkin.  
**swit** [swit] *sn.* sweat.

## T

**ta** [ta] *adv.* to, towards; shut.  
**tachtich** [taɛtəŋ] *num.* eighty.  
**tai** [ta'i] *adj.* tough.  
**tael** [ta:l] *s.* speech, language.

**tahälde** [təhə:də] *sv.* VII, c. to keep shut.  
**tajaan** [təjə:n] *iv.* 250. to grant.  
**take** [tə:kə] *vv.* to steal.  
**takomme** [təkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to have a right to; to obtain.  
**takomst** [təkomst] *s.* future.  
**tamiette** [təmitə] *sv.* II, b. to allot.  
**tantsje** [təntsje] *vv.* to sound.  
**tapje** [təpjə] *vv.* to tap.  
**taroppe** [təropə] *sv.* VII, b. to cry to.  
**tarre** [tərə, tərə] *vv.* to spend, to consume.  
**tasjen** [təsiən] *sv.* II, c. to look on, to watch.  
**tastean** [təstrən] *iv.* 250. to allow.  
**tatinkə** [tətɪnkə] *iv.* 250. to destine.  
**team(e)** [trəmə, trəm] *s.* bridle; brood.  
**tean** [trən] *s.* toe.  
**teane** [trənə] *vv.* to show.  
**tear** [trər] *s.* fold.  
**tear** [trər] *adj.* tender.  
**teare** [trərə] *vv.* to fold; to turn turtle.  
**teije** [taiə] *vv.* to thaw.  
**teiken** [taikən] *sn.* token, sign.  
**teikenje** [taikənje] *vv.* to sign, to draw.  
**tek** [tek] *sn.* covering, thatch.  
**tøken** [tøkən] *sn.* token, sign.  
**tøkenje** [tøkənje] *vv.* to sign, to draw.  
**tekspier** [təkspi'ər] *s.* rafter.  
**telle** [telə] *vv.* to count.  
**teltsje** [teltsjə] *sn.* tale.  
**tepyt** [tə'pit] *sn.* carpet.  
**terp** [tərp] *s.* mound, terp.  
**tersk** [tesk] *s.* thrashing.  
**terskflier** [təskfli'ər] *s.* thrashing-floor.  
**tørskje** [təskjə] *vv.* to thrash.  
**thé** [te:] *s.* tea.  
**thús** [tys] *adv.* at home.

- tichelje [tɪxəljə] *vv.* to make bricks.
- ticht [tɪxt] *adj.* close, dense.
- ticht(ə) [tɪxtə, tɪxt] *adv.* near.
- tichthús [ˈtɪxtʰys] *sn.* prison.
- tydlik [tidlɔk] *adj.* temporal, timely.
- tydlings [ˈtidlɔŋz] *adv.* at times.
- tiergje [tɪirgjə] *vv.* to tear, to rave.
- tige [ti:gə, tigə] *adv.* very.
- tiid [ti:d] *s.* time.
- Tiisdei [ˈti:zdi] *s.* Tuesday.
- tikje [tikjə] *vv.* to tick.
- tiksel [tiksel] *s.* shaft.
- tille [tilə] *vv.* to lift.
- tille [tilə] *s.* small fixed bridge.
- tillich [tilɛg] *adj.* erect.
- timmerman [ˈtimərmən] *s.* carpenter.
- tin [tin] *adj.* thin.
- tine [tinə] *s.* milk-basin.
- tine [tinə] *s.* tine.
- tine [tinə] *vv.* to swell.
- tinke [tɪnkə] *iv.* 250. to think.
- tins [tɪnz] *s.* thought.
- tjems [tjemz] *s.* hair-sieve.
- tjilling [tɪilɔŋ] *s.* teal.
- to [tə] *adv.* too.
- to [tə] *prep.* to, at.
- toaije [toːiə] *vv.* 246. to carry (heavy burdens).
- toalf, toalve [tolv, tolvə] *num.* twelve.
- toalfte [tolftə] *num.* twelfth.
- toan [toːən] *s.* tone.
- toar [tɔar] *adj.* dry, barren.
- toarst [toːəst] *s.* thirst.
- toarstich [toːəstɛg] *adj.* thirsty.
- tobbe [toːbə] *s.* tub.
- tobek [təːbek] *adv.* backward.
- tobite [təːbitə] *sv.* I, b. to bite.
- tobrekke [təːbrəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to break.
- tocht [tɔxt] *sn.* while.
- toer [tuːər] *s.* tower, steeple.
- toerre [tɔərə] *s.* beetle.
- tofreden [təːfreːdɛn] *adj.* content.
- togearre [təːgɛrə] *adv.* both, between them.
- togoede [təːguːədə] *adv.* to the good.
- tôgje [təːgje] *vv.* 246. to carry (heavy burdens).
- tokke [tokə] *s.* branch.
- toknieze [təːkniːzə] *vv.* to bruise.
- tokoart [təːkɔart] *sn.* shortage.
- tomealle [təːmiələ] *vv.* to grind.
- tomiette [təːmiɪtə] *adv.* In phr. **tomiette komme**, to come to meet.
- tomme [tomə] *s.* thumb.
- tommelje [toməlje] *vv.* to tumble.
- tonei [təːnai] *adv.* afterwards.
- tonge [tonɛ] *s.* tongue.
- tonger [tonɛr] *s.* thunder.
- tongerje [tonɛrjə] *vv.* to thunder.
- Tongersdei [ˈtɔnzdi] *s.* Thursday.
- tonne [tonə] *s.* tun, ton.
- torjuchte [təːriɔxtə] *adv.* In phr. **torjuchte wize**, to inform.
- tosk [tosk] *s.* tooth, tusk.
- toskoerre [təːskɔərə] *vv.* to tear to pieces.
- tou [tɔu] *sn.* string, end, rope, tow.
- toudounsje [ˈtɔudũ:sjə] *vv.* to skip.
- touwerfleach [ˈtɔuərflɛg] *s.* gust of wind.
- traepje [trɛ:pjə] *vv.* to tread.
- tréd [trɛ:d] *s.* tread.
- tréd [trɛ:d] *num.* third.
- tréddeheal [trɛ:dəˈhɛl] *num.* two and a half.
- trédde [trɛ:dəl] *num.* two and a half.
- tréddelei [trɛ:dərˈlai] *adj.* of three sorts.

- treffe [trɛfə] *sv.* III, d. to hit.  
 trekke [trɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to pull,  
 to draw.  
 trettjin [trɛtjən] *num.* thirteen.  
 trettjinde [trɛtjəndə] *num.* thir-  
 teenth.  
 trie(d) [tri·əd, tri·ə] *s.* thread.  
 trien [tri·ən] *s.* tear.  
 trije [trɛjə] *num.* three.  
 trijekleur [ˈtrɛjək-lø·ər] *s.* tri-  
 colour.  
 trilje [triljə] *vv.* to tremble.  
 trime [trimə] *s.* rung.  
 Tryn, Tryntsje [trin, trintsjə]  
*fn.*  
 tritich [tritəg] *num.* thirty.  
 triuwe [triuwə] *sv.* I, c. to  
 push.  
 troaije [tro·iə] *vv.* to lead softly;  
 to caress.  
 troan [tro·ən] *s.* throne.  
 troanje [trɔŋjə] *s.* face.  
 troch [troχ] *adv. prep.* through.  
 trochdet [tro·dət] *conj.* because.  
 troch de wei det [tro də vai dət]  
*conj.* because.  
 trochdriuwe [ˈtro(ɡ)drɪuwə] *sv.*  
 I, c. to drive through.  
 trochkomme [ˈtro(χ)komə] *sv.*  
 IV, b. to get through.  
 trochreed [ˈtro(χ)re:d] *s.* pas-  
 sage.  
 trochsette [ˈtro(χ)setə] *vv.* to  
 push on.  
 trochwiet [tro(ɡ)vi·ət] *adj.* wet  
 through.  
 tromme [tromə] *s.* drum.  
 trou [trəu] *adj.* true, trusty.  
 trouwe [trə·uə] *vv.* to marry.  
 trouwers [trə·uəz] *s.* 195. wed-  
 ding pair.  
 tsien [tsi·ən] *num.* ten.  
 tsiende [tsi·əndə] *num.* tenth.  
 tsiere [tsi·ərə] *vv.* to quarrel.  
 tsiis [tsi:z] *s.* cheese.  
 tsjalk [tsjɔlk] *s.* tjalk (kind of  
 ship).  
 tsjef [tsjɛf] *sn.* chaff.
- tsjen [tsiən] *sv.* II, c. to march,  
 to go.  
 tsjep [tsjɛp] *adj.* comely.  
 tsjeppens [tsjɛpəz] *s.* grace.  
 tsjerke [tsjɛrkə] *s.* church.  
 tsjerkfoud [ˈtsjɛrkfouəd] *s.*  
 churchwarden.  
 tsjerkhôf [ˈtsjɛrkɦɔf] *sn.* church-  
 yard.  
 tsjerne [tsjɛnə] *s.* churn.  
 tsjernje [tsjɛjnə] *vv.* to churn.  
 tsjilpje [tsjilpjə] *vv.* to chirp.  
 tsjin [tsim] *adv. prep.* against.  
 tsjinje [tsiɪnə] *vv.* to serve.  
 tsjinprate [ˈtsimprɑ:tə] *vv.* to  
 contradict.  
 tsjinst [tsiɪst] *s.* service.  
 tsjinwirdich [tsiɪˈvødəg, tsɪ-  
 ˈvørg] *adv.* at present.  
 tsjirmje [tsiɪrmjə] *vv.* to cry, to  
 moan.  
 tsjoed [tsju·əd] *adj.* bad, ill.  
 tsjoene [tsju·ənə] *vv.* to over-  
 look, to bewitch.  
 tsjoenster [tsju·əstər] *s.* witch.  
 tsjok [tsjɔk] *adj.* thick.  
 tsjoksəl [tsjɔksəl] *s.* kind of  
 axe.  
 tsjotterje [tsjɔtərjə] *vv.* to  
 chirp.  
 tsjûk [tsjuk] *adj.* thick.  
 tsjuster [tsjöstər] *adj.* dark.  
 tûch [ty:ç] *sn.* rigging, harness.  
 tûch [tyχ] *sn.* trash, dust, weed.  
 tuge [ty:gə] *vv.* to rig; to  
 harness.  
 tûke [tukə] *s.* branch.  
 tule [tylə] *s.* gauze.  
 tûme [tumə] *s.* thumb.  
 tûmelje [tuməljə] *vv.* to tumble.  
 tûn [tyn] *s.* garden.  
 tûne [tunə] *s.* tun, ton.  
 Turk [tɔrk] *pn.* Turk.  
 tusken [tɔskən] *adv. prep.* be-  
 tween.  
 tûzen [tu:zən] *num.* thousand.  
 twa [twɑ:] *num.* two.  
 twadde [twadə] *num.* second.

twastriid ['twastri:d] *s.* indecision.  
 tweintich [twaintəg] *num.* twenty.  
 tweintichste [twaintəxstə] *num.* twentieth.  
 twer [twɛr] *adj.* loath, loathing.  
 twiebak ['tw(i)rbək] *s.* biscuit.  
 twiich [twi:g] *s.* twig.  
 twinge [twiŋə] *sv.* III, d. to force.  
 twingerij [twiŋə'rei] *s.* tyranny.  
 twjilling [tw(i)lɪŋ] *s.* twin.  
 twjirre [tw(i)ɪrə] *s.* whirlwind.  
 twisken [twiskən] *adv. prep.* between.  
 twiskenbeiden [twiskən'baɪdɛn] *adv.* now and then; passable.

## U

ûle [ulə] *s.* owl.  
 ûleboerd ['uləbuɛd] *sn.* triangular end-board on the ridge of a barn.  
 ûnder [undɛr] *adv. prep.* under, down, among.  
 ûnderhâns [undɛr'hɑ:z] *adv.* by private contract.  
 ûnderskate [undɛr'skɑ:tə] *adj.* different, various.  
 ûnderst [undɛst] *adj.* In phr. *de ûnderste kou*, the first from the outer door.  
 ûnderwiles [undɛr'viləz] *adv.* meanwhile.  
 ûnt- [unt]. *See* ont-.  
 ûre [u-ɛrə] *s.* hour.  
 ûs [yz] *poss. pr.* our.  
 út [yt] *adv. prep.* out, from.  
 útboeid ['ydbuɛd] *adj.* bandy-legged.  
 útbringe ['ydbriŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring out.  
 út-doar ['y(d)də-ɛr] *s.* outer door.  
 uterje [ytɛrjə] *ww.* to utter.

uterlik [ytɛrlək] *adv.* outward, to all appearance.  
 útfenhûs [ytfən'hu:z] *adv.* (= from home), as a guest or visitor.  
 útfenhûzer [ytfən'hu:zɛr] *s.* guest.  
 útfenhûzje [ytfən'hu:zjə] *ww.* to stay as a guest.  
 útgean ['ytχɪ-ən] *iv.* 250. to go out.  
 úthâlde ['ythɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to suffer, to hold out; to maintain.  
 úthelje ['ytheljə] *ww.* to play (pranks).  
 útkomme ['ytkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to come out.  
 útmeitsje ['ytmɛitsjə] *ww.* 246. to make out; to finish; to scold.  
 útmiette ['ytmɛitə] *sv.* II, b. to mete out.  
 útrekke ['ytrɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to stretch out.  
 útrolje ['ytrɔ:ljə] *ww.* to unroll.  
 útslaen ['ytslɑ:n] *sv.* VI, a. to beat out.  
 útstean ['ytstr-ən] *iv.* 250. to endure; to have to do with.

## W

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



- wâl** [vø:l] *s.* water-side.  
**wâld** [vø:d] *sn.* wood, forest.  
**Wâlden** [vø:dən] *gn.* wooded districts in the east of Friesland.  
**walgje** [vølgjə] *vv.* to disgust, to loathe.  
**wan** [vøn] *adj.* wrong.  
**wang** [vøn] *sn.* cheek.  
**war** [vør] *s.* In phr. **yen to war stelle**, to offer resistance.  
**warber** [vørbər] *adj.* diligent.  
**warleas** [ˈvørli:rəz] *adj.* helpless.  
**warre (yen)** [jĩ vørə] *vv.* to do one's best.  
**wart** [vøt] *s.* wart.  
**wasker** [vøskər] *s.* washer.  
**waskje** [vøskjə] *sv.* VII, b. to wash.  
**weach** [vørəġ] *s.* wall, back-wall of the bed.  
**weach** [vørəġ] *s.* wave.  
**weage** [vørəgə] *sv.* VI, a. to weigh.  
**weagje** [vørəgjə] *vv.* to wave.  
**weagje** [vørəgjə] *vv.* to venture, to risk.  
**weak** [vørək] *adj.* soft.  
**weakje** [vørəkjə] *vv.* to soak.  
**wearzje** [vørəzgjə] *vv.* to disgust, to loathe.  
**wedzje** [vødzjə] *vv.* to lay a wager.  
**weet** [vøet] *s.* wheat.  
**wegerje** [vø:gərjə] *vv.* to refuse.  
**wei** [vøi] *s.* way.  
**wei** [vøi] *adv.* away, lost.  
**weifiterje** [ˈvøi:fitərjə] *vv.* to drive off.  
**wein** [vøin] *s.* wain, waggon.  
**weitsje** [vøitsjə] *vv.* 248. to watch.  
**weiwirde** [ˈvøi:vødə] *sv.* III, e. to get away.  
**wekker** [vøkər] *adj.* awake.  
**wenje** [vønjə] *vv.* to live, to reside.  
**wenne** [vønə] *vv.* to accustom.
- wenst** [vø:st] *s.* custom.  
**went(e)** [vøntə, vønt] *s.* house.  
**wer** [vør] *adv.* again, back.  
**werbringe** [ˈvø:(r)brinjə] *iv.* 250. to bring back.  
**werdwaen** [ˈvø:(r)dwa:n] *iv.* 250. to do once more.  
**werjaen** [ˈvø:(r)jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to return, to restore.  
**weromjaen** [vørˈomjɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to give back.  
**werom** [vørˈom] *adv.* back.  
**weromkomme** [vørˈomkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to return.  
**werpe** [vørpə] *sv.* III, b. to cast, to throw.  
**westen** [vøstən] *sn.* west.  
**westerra(d)** [ˈvøstərrɑ:(d)] *sn.* evening sky.  
**wet** [vøt] *s.* law.  
**wetgelearde** [ˈvøtgəlrədə] *s.* lawyer.  
**wetter** [vøtər] *sn.* water.  
**wetterfloed** [ˈvøtərfluəd] *s.* inundation.  
**Wetterlân** [ˈvøtərlɑ:n] *gn.* watery districts in Friesland.  
**weve** [vø:və] *vv.* to weave.  
**wêze** [vø:zə] *iv.* 250. to be.  
**wêzen** [vø:zən] *sn.* existence.  
**wy** [vøi, vi] *pers. pr.* we.  
**widdou** [ˈvøidoʊ] *s.* widow.  
**widner** [vødnər] *s.* widower.  
**widze** [vødzə] *s.* cradle.  
**widzeliët** [ˈvødzəli·ət] *sn.* cradle-song.  
**widzje** [vødzjə] *vv.* to cradle.  
**wiel** [vørəl] *s.* pool.  
**wier** [vør] *adj.* true.  
**wierheid** [ˈvøirraɦd] *s.* truth.  
**wiet** [vøi·ət] *adj.* wet.  
**wiette** [vøitə] *s.* wetness.  
**wif** [vøif] *adj.* unstable, uncertain.  
**wyfke** [vøfkə] *sn.* female.  
**wiggelje** [vøgəljə] *vv.* to rock.  
**wiid** [vøid] *adj.* wide.  
**wiif** [vøi:v] *sn.* woman, wife.

- wiis** [vi:z̥] *adj.* wise.  
**wije** [vɛiə] *vv.* to devote.  
**wike** [vikə] *s.* week.  
**wike** [vikə] *vv.* to retire, to retreat.  
**wikel** [vikəl] *s.* kestrel.  
**wyks** [viks] *adv.* weekly.  
**wyld** [vild] *adj.* wild.  
**wiles** [viləz̥] *adv.* meanwhile.  
**wilewalje** [ˈviləvdaljə] *vv.* to wiggle-waggle.  
**wille** [vɪlə] *s.* pleasure.  
**wylst** [vɪst] *conj.* whilst.  
**wyn** [vin] *s.* wine.  
**wyn** [vin] *s.* wind.  
**wynderje** [ˈvɪndərjə] *vv.* to make wind.  
**wine** [vinə] *sv.* III, a. to wind, to turn.  
**winke** [vɪnkə] *sv.* III, d. to wink.  
**winne** [vinə] *sv.* III, a. to win.  
**wynsel** [vɪnsəl] *sn.* bandage.  
**wynsk** [vɪnsk] *adj.* wry.  
**winter** [vɪntər] *s.* winter.  
**winterdei** [ˈvɪntərdaɪ] *s.* winter day.  
**winterdei** [vɪntərˈdaɪ] *adv.* in winter.  
**wirch** [vɔ̃rg̃] *adj.* worth; tired, weary.  
**wird** [vɔ̃d] *sn.* word.  
**wirdboek** [ˈvɔ̃dbuk] *sn.* dictionary.  
**wirde** [vɔ̃də, vɔ̃rə] *sv.* III, e. to become.  
**wirdearje** [vəˈdɛərjə] *vv.* to value.  
**wirdich** [vɔ̃dəg̃] *adj.* worth.  
**wirk** [vɔ̃rk] *sn.* work.  
**wirkje** [vɔ̃rkjə] *vv.* to work.  
**wirkmaster** [ˈvɔ̃rkmɑstər] *s.* agent, doer.  
**wyt** [vit] *adj.* white.  
**wite** [vitə] *iv.* 249. to know.  
**wite** [vitə] *sv.* I, b. to blame.  
**witnis** [vitnəz̥] *s.* knowledge.
- wytsje** [vitsjə] *vv.* to white-wash.  
**witte** [vitə] *iv.* 249. to know.  
**wize** [vi:zə] *s.* tune; *fen 'e wize wêze*, to be flurried.  
**wize** [vi:zə] *vv.* to show.  
**wjergeade** [ˈvɛrgr̥ədə] *s.* equal.  
**wjerhâlde** [vɛrˈhɔ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to refrain.  
**wjerkoaije** [ˈvɛrkoːiə] *vv.* 246. to ruminate.  
**wjerljocht** [ˈvɛlɪɔxt] *s.* lightning.  
**wjerskyn** [ˈvɛ(r)skin] *s.* reflection.  
**wjerstean** [vɛ(r)ˈstr̥ən] *iv.* 250. to resist.  
**wjirje** [vɪrjə] *vv.* to (expose to the) air.  
**wjirm** [vɪrm] *s.* worm.  
**wjudde** [vɔ̃də] *vv.* to weed.  
**wjuk** [vɔ̃k] *s.* wing.  
**wjuk** [vɔ̃k] *int.*  
**wjukkelje** [vɔ̃kəljə] *vv.* to flutter.  
**wjukwapperje** [ˈvɔ̃kwapərjə] *vv.* to flap the wings.  
**Woansdei** [vɔ̃:zdi] *s.* Wednesday.  
**woartel** [vɔ̃təl] *s.* root; carrot.  
**woast** [vɔ̃-əst] *adj.* desolate, waste.  
**woelje** [vɔ̃ljə] *vv.* to wind round.  
**wol** [vɔ̃l] *s.* wool.  
**wol** [vɔ̃l] *adv.* well.  
**wolbisteld** [ˈvɔ̃lbɛstɛld̥] *adj.* well-used.  
**wolf** [vɔ̃lf, vɔ̃lv̥] *s.* wolf.  
**wolfeart** [ˈvɔ̃lfr̥ət] *s.* welfare.  
**wolk(en)** [vɔ̃lkən, vɔ̃lk] *s.* cloud.  
**wolkom** [ˈvɔ̃lkom] *adj.* welcome.  
**wolle** [vɔ̃lə] *iv.* 250. to be willing.  
**wolmienend** [vɔ̃lˈmi-ənənd̥] *adj.* well-meaning.  
**wonder** [vɔ̃ndər] *sn.* wonder.

<b>wraggelje</b> [vragəlʲə]	<i>vv.</i> to	<b>wreed</b> [vɾe:d] <i>adj.</i> cruel; rough.
wobble.		<b>wrine</b> [vɾinə] <i>s.</i> coverlet.
<b>wrak</b> [vɾak]	<i>sn.</i> wreck.	<b>wringe</b> [vɾɪŋə] <i>sv.</i> III, d. to
<b>wrak</b> [vɾak]	<i>adj.</i> shaky.	wring.
<b>wrakselje</b> [vɾaksəlʲə]	<i>vv.</i> to	<b>wriuwe</b> [vɾiʉwə] <i>sv.</i> I, c. to
wrestle.		rub.
<b>wrâld</b> [vɾə:d]	<i>s.</i> world.	<b>wûnder</b> [vundər] <i>sn.</i> wonder.

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