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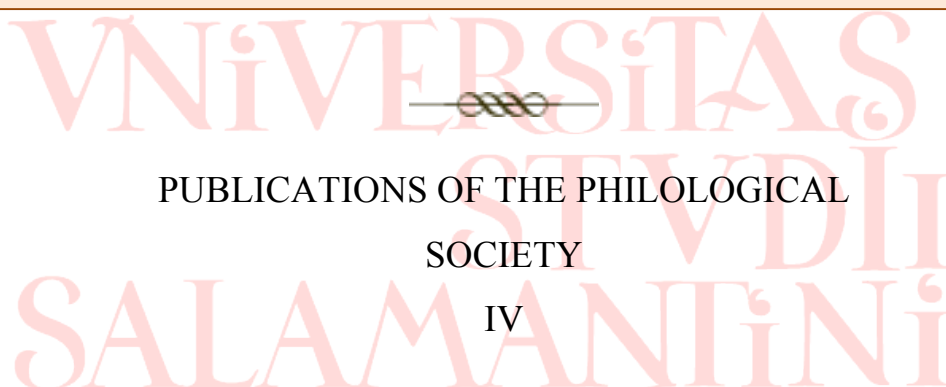
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IV

**THE DIALECT OF THE
NEW FOREST**

IN HAMPSHIRE

(AS SPOKEN IN THE VILLAGE OF BURLEY)

BY

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The Salamanca Corpus: The Dialect of the New Forest (1913)

[NP]

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INTRODUCTION

DURING two short visits to Burley, a quiet country village in the New Forest in Hampshire, I made some notes of the dialect, as spoken by the older residents, who had spent all their lives in the village. I have now put them together, in order to give some idea of the differences between that dialect and standard spoken English, in pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, and idiom. They are by no means exhaustive, but, so far as they go, I have tried to make them accurately represent the actual language still used by the present generation, the words and phrases having been noted down from the mouths of the people, not taken from books. In giving illustrative sentences (printed in bold type) I have written every word of the sentence as I understand an old resident of Burley would pronounce it, if he were speaking unthinkingly in his own mother-tongue.

I presume that the dialect of Burley may be taken as fairly typical of the speech of the New Forest, and as representing what remains of the language of the West Saxons. It has been interesting to me to compare it with my own native dialect, that of Perthshire, on the farthest-north boundary of English speech, where it has for centuries bordered on the Gaelic-speaking country north-west of the Grampians. That is a pure English dialect, descended no doubt from the language of our Angle ancestors. I hope soon to publish a more complete account of the Perthshire dialect, which will show that, where it differs from standard spoken English, the differences are often in an opposite direction from those noticeable in the dialect of the New Forest.

J. WILSON.

59 CADOGAN SQUARE, LONDON.

20 *November*, 1913.

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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>a.</i>	adjective.
<i>adv.</i>	adverb.
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary.
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction.
<i>dem.</i>	demonstrative.
E.	Standard English.
<i>i.</i>	intransitive.
<i>interj.</i>	interjection.
<i>n.</i>	noun.
N.F.	New Forest.
<i>num.</i>	numeral.
<i>p.</i>	past.
<i>p.p.</i>	past participle.
<i>pl.</i>	plural.
<i>prep.</i>	preposition.
<i>pres.</i>	present
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun.
<i>sing.</i>	singular.
<i>t.</i>	transitive.
<i>v.</i>	verb

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DIALECT OF THE NEW FOREST

SPELLING

THE system of spelling the sounds which I have adopted is based on two principles:
 (1) that the same sound should always be represented by the same letter or letters, and
 (2) that the letters employed should be those which will most readily suggest the different sounds to the reader of ordinary English.

CONSONANTS

The consonants have all the same sound as the most commonly have in English, but I have distinguished the two sounds which are both written *th* in English, by using **th** for

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the voiceless sound, as in *thin, thick, month, breath*, and **dh** for the voiced sound, as in *this, they, breathe, father* (**dhis, dhay, breedh, faadhur**). As in English, a doubled consonant has the same sound as a single consonant.

VOWELS

In representing vowel-sounds, I have thought it, on the whole, less confusing to the ordinary English reader to adopt the some what clumsy expedient of using combinations of vowels to represent different vowel-sounds, instead of using diacritical marks. In such cases it must be remembered that, as in English, two or more letters often represent a single simple vowel-sound. The spelling employed is as follows:

Spelling

Sound as in the E. word

a	man, hat
aa	far (faar), last (laast), father (faadhur)
ae	A lengthened sound of e below.
ai or ay	maid, sail, day, may
au or aw	haul, awe (aw), paw
e	hen, pet, best

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Spelling

Sound as in the E. word

ee	feet, deed, see, me (mee)
ei	Not found in English: like the Dutch <i>ei</i> o <i>ij</i> .

Common in the pronunciation by a Scotchman of such

English words as mine, night, tile (mein, neit, teil).

i	pin, mist, mill
ii	I (ii), eye (ii), my (mii), die (dii), mine (miin)
o	hot, fond, lost
oa	road, go (goa), roll (roal)
oi or oy	oil, boy, moist
oo	food, cool, would (wood)
ou or ow	our, house, how, cow

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u	sun, but, must
ui	Not found in English: similar to the French <i>eu</i> , or German <i>ö</i> .

NOTE. In order to show more clearly the sounds indicated by the spelling, and the difference between the New Forest dialect and standard English as spoken, I have in many cases given, along with the written word, the standard spelled in italics according to the system I have adopted.

PRONUNCIATION

NOTE. For convenience sake, I sometimes use such expressions as that the English vowel is ‘changed into’ some other, or that a consonant is ‘added to’ or ‘dropped from’ an English word. I do not, of course, mean to imply that the New Forest dialect is derived from standard English, but merely that it differs from it in these respects.

CONSONANTS

CHANGE OF THE CONSONANTAL SOUNDS.

As compared with standard English, one of the most marked characteristics of the New Forest dialect is its tendency to substitute voiced consonants for voiceless ones, especially at the beginning of a word, as **z** for **s**, **zh** for **sh**, **v** for **f**, **dh** for **th**, **b** for **p**, **g** for **k**, **d** for **t**.

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PRONUNTIATION*

Examples — z for s:

English		New Forest	English		New Forest
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
sea	<i>see</i>	zay	salt	<i>sault</i>	zault
say	<i>say</i>	zay	sell	<i>sell</i>	zell
see	<i>see</i>	zee	same	<i>saim</i>	zaeem
so	<i>soa</i>	zoo	side	<i>siid</i>	zoid
sun	<i>sun</i>	zun	slow	<i>sloa</i>	zloo
sit	<i>sit</i>	zit	scythe	<i>siith</i>	zoiv
set	<i>set</i>	zet	seek	<i>seek</i>	zaik
sow, n.	<i>sow</i>	zow	sold	<i>soald</i>	zooud

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sow, v.	<i>soa</i>	zoa	certain	<i>sartin</i>	zertin
six	<i>six</i>	zix	silver	<i>silver</i>	zilvur
seven	<i>sevn</i>	zevn	saucer	<i>sauser</i>	zaasur
south	<i>south</i>	zouth	cider	<i>siider</i>	zoidur
sing	<i>sing</i>	zing	see-saw	<i>see-saw</i>	zee-zaw
said	<i>sed</i>	zed	summer	<i>summer</i>	zummur
such	<i>such</i>	zich	scissors	<i>sizurz</i>	zizurz
sight	<i>siit</i>	zeit	spider	<i>spider</i>	zbeidur
some	<i>sum</i>	zum	Sunday	<i>Sunday</i>	Zunday
something	<i>sumthing</i>	zummit	Saturday	<i>Saturday</i>	Zaturday

buskin *buskin* **buzgin (gaiter)**
 v for f: E. N.F. E. N.F.

	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
fire	<i>fir</i>	veier	fat	<i>fat</i>	vat
four	<i>foar</i>	vouer	fly	<i>flü</i>	vloi
five	<i>fiiv</i>	veiv	fall	<i>faul</i>	vaul
furze	<i>furz</i>	vuz	fell	<i>fell</i>	vell
fern	<i>fern</i>	vuirn	find	<i>fiind</i>	veind
few	<i>fyoo</i>	vyoo	found	<i>found</i>	vound
fine	<i>fiin</i>	vein	feast	<i>feest</i>	vaist
far	<i>faar</i>	ver	frog	<i>frog</i>	vrog
field	<i>feeld</i>	veeld	full	<i>fool</i>	vool
foal	<i>foal</i>	voal	fox	<i>fox</i>	vox
fir	<i>fir</i>	vur	Friday	<i>Friiday</i>	Vreiday
foot	<i>foot</i>	voot	fourteen	<i>foarten</i>	voarten
feet	<i>feet</i>	veet	forty	<i>forti</i>	vaartay
from	<i>from</i>	vrom	fifteen	<i>fifteen</i>	vifteen
first	<i>furst</i>	vust	fifty	<i>fifti</i>	viftay
for	<i>for</i>	vur	faggot	<i>faggot</i>	vaagit
fork	<i>fork</i>	vaark	father	<i>faadher</i>	vaidhur

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folk	<i>foak</i>	voag	fortnight	<i>fortniit</i>	vaartneit
fish	<i>fish</i>	veesh	farthing	<i>faardhing</i>	vaardin
fog	<i>fog</i>	vog			
		sofa	<i>soafa</i>	zoavur	

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dh for th:

	E.		N.F.		E.		N.F.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
think	<i>think</i>	dhink		thousand	<i>thousand</i>	dhouzun	
thatch	<i>thach</i>	dhetz		thirteen	<i>thirteen</i>	dhirteen	
thing	<i>thing</i>	dhing	Thursday	<i>Thurzday</i>	Dhurzday		
thumb	<i>thum</i>	dhum	thirty	<i>thirti</i>	dhirtay		
thick	<i>thik</i>	dhik	thimble	<i>thimbul</i>	dhimbul		
thin	<i>thin</i>	dheen	thief	<i>theef</i>	dhaiuf		
thought	<i>thaut</i>	dhaut					
		without	<i>without</i>	idhout			
		with thee	<i>with dhee</i>	widhee			

When followed by r, **th** becomes **d**:

	E.		N.F.		E.		N.F.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
three	<i>three</i>	dree		throw	<i>throa</i>	droa	
throat	<i>throat</i>	droat		thresh	<i>thrash</i>	draash	
through	<i>throo</i>	droo		thrush	<i>thrush</i>	drush	

Other instances of a voiced consonant taking the place of voiceless one. Examples:

	E		N.F.		Change of consonant
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>			
kettle		<i>kettul</i>	kiddil		d for t
might		<i>miit</i>	mid		d for t
spider		<i>spider</i>	zbeidur		b for p
buskin		<i>buskin</i>	buzgin (gaiter)		g for k
seythe		<i>siith</i>	zoiv		v for th

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athwart	<i>athwart</i>	adhurt (across)	dh for th
		avert (across)	v for th
cuckoo	<i>cookoo</i>	gookoo	g for k

Other instances of change of consonantal sounds:

One of the commonest changes is that the nasalized guttural sound at the end of words, represented in English by the spelling **ng**, is, except in the case of monosyllables, changed in the New Forest into a simple **n**. A similar change takes place in Lowland Scotch and in most English dialects. Thus all present participles, which in English end in *ing*, end in in both in the New Forest and in most Scotch dialects. Examples:

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E.		N.F.	Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
thinking	<i>thinking</i>	dhinkin	thinkin
saying	<i>saying</i>	zayin	sayin
blessing	<i>blessing</i>	blessin	blessin
living	<i>living</i>	livin	livin
hiding	<i>hiiding</i>	heidin	heidin

Examples of non-participles:

E.		N.F.	Scotch
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
shilling	<i>shilling</i>	shillin	shullin
gelding	<i>gelding</i>	geldin	geldin
morning	<i>morning</i>	maarnin	moarnin
starling	<i>staarling</i>	staarlin	sturlin
pudding	<i>pooding</i>	poodin	puddin
stocking	<i>stocking</i>	stockin	stoakin
nothing	<i>nuthing</i>	nudhin	naithing

Other changes of the consonantal sounds:

E.	N.F.	Change of the Consonant
----	------	-------------------------

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<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
chimney	<i>chimnay</i>	chimnlay	l for n
		chimblay	l for n
tremendous	<i>tremendus</i>	tremenjus	j for d

DROPPING OF CONSONANTAL SOUNDS.

H.

In Perthshire Scotch the pronunciation or non-pronunciation of an aspirate h at the beginning of a word is, with hardly a single exception, the same as in standard English. Words spelled with **wh** are pronounced with a distinct aspirate *before* the w sound, and should be written **hw**. In the New Forest dialect the h sound in such words is omitted. Examples:

	E.		N. F.		Perthshire Scotch
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>			
S	when	<i>wen</i>	wen		hwaan
	what	<i>loot</i>	wot		hwaat
	where	<i>wair</i>	wair		hwaur

The New Forest does not, like the Cockney dialect, put an h before a word which begins with a vowel-sound in English, and does not drop the h of English nearly so often as in the Cockney

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dialect, though there is some tendency in that direction. I have noticed the following instances:

	E.		N.F.		E.		N.F.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>			<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
	have	<i>hav</i>	av		head	<i>hed</i>	id
	had	<i>had</i>	ad		horse	<i>hors</i>	oss
	home	<i>hoam</i>	oam		he	<i>hee</i>	ee
	half	<i>haaf</i>	aaf		hardly	<i>haardli</i>	aardlay
	hope	<i>hoap</i>	oap		hound	<i>hound</i>	oun
	house	<i>hous</i>	ous		health	<i>helth</i>	elth

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hear	<i>heer</i>	eer	higher	<i>hiier</i>	 Eier
heard	<i>herd</i>	eerd	perhaps	<i>perhaps</i>	praps
holly	<i>holli</i>	ollay			

Examples:

N.F.

E.

Ee'z not at oam.

He's not at home.

Wee zez 'a dhetzhd ous'.

We say 'a thatched house'.

In some of these words, however, the **h** is often heard. Examples:

Oi'm az hungri 'z a haas.

I'm as hungry as a horse.

Oi'm az hungri 'z a houn.

I'm as hungry as a hound.

T.

There is a tendency to drop **t** where it comes after another consonant at the end of a word. Examples:

	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
kept		<i>kept</i>	kep
must		<i>must</i>	muss
art (thou)		<i>aart</i>	s (for ist)
insect		<i>insekt</i>	insek

and all auxiliary verbs in the second person singular followed by *not*:

	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>		<i>Spoken</i>	
wast not		<i>wost not</i>	woz'n
canst not		<i>canst not</i>	caas'n
wouldst not		<i>woodst not</i>	woos'n
dost not		<i>dust not</i>	dus'n
couldst not		<i>coodst not</i>	coos'n
hast not		<i>haast not</i>	haas'n
art not		<i>aart not</i>	bis'n (for bist not)
shalt not		<i>shaalt not</i>	shaat'n
didst not		<i>didst not</i>	dis'n

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Also when the word *not* follows other persons of the auxiliary verb. Examples:

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E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
isn't	<i>iznt</i>	id'n	mightn't	<i>miitnt</i>	mid'n
hadn't	<i>hadnt</i>	ad'n	wouldn't	<i>woodnt</i>	wood'n
mustn't	<i>musnt</i>	muss'n	shouldn't	<i>shoodnt</i>	shood'n

D.

d is sometimes dropped, especially when it follows an **n** at the end of a word.

Examples:

E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
and	<i>and</i>	an	wouldst	<i>woodst</i>	woots
hound	<i>hound</i>	oun	Wednesday	<i>Wednzday</i>	Wenzday
ground	<i>ground</i>	groun	thousand	<i>thouzand</i>	dhouzun
husband	<i>huzbund</i>	huzbun			

R.

r is often dropped, especially before **s** or **z**. Examples:

E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
burst	<i>burst</i>	bust	horse	<i>hors</i>	haas
first	<i>furst</i>	vust	furze	<i>furz</i>	vuz
purse	<i>purs</i>	puss	worth	<i>wurth</i>	wuth
worse	<i>wurs</i>	wuss	girl	<i>girl</i>	gel
worst	<i>wurst</i>	wust	February	<i>Febroouri</i>	Feboouray
nurse	<i>nurs</i>	nuss			

W.

There is a tendency to drop an initial **w**, especially when followed by **oo**. Examples:

E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
wood	<i>wood</i>	ood
wool	<i>wool</i>	oold: compare <i>Sc. oo.</i>

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woollen	<i>woolen</i>	oolen
woman	<i>woomun</i>	oomun
one	<i>wun</i>	un
without	<i>widhout</i>	idhout

Other consonants are sometimes dropped. Examples:

E.	N.F.		E.	N.F.	
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
	L			L	
cold	<i>coald</i>	cooud	old	<i>oald</i>	wooud
told	<i>toald</i>	tooud	shalt	<i>shalt</i>	shaat
sold	<i>soald</i>	zooud	wilt	<i>wilt</i>	wit
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E.	N.F.		E.	N.F.	
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
	K			N	
ask	<i>aask</i>	aess	acorn	<i>aicorn</i>	yaeker
	Dh			V	
them	<i>dhem</i>	em	of	<i>ov</i>	oa
with	<i>widh</i>	wi	give	<i>giv</i>	gi
			haven't	<i>havnt</i>	haant

ADDITION OF THE CONSONANTAL SOUNDS.

w is sometimes prefixed to a word beginning in English with **oa**, and **y** to a word beginning with **ai** or **ee**. Examples:

E.	N.F.		E.	N.F.	
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
oak	<i>oak</i>	woak	apron	<i>aiprun</i>	yaiprun
old	<i>oald</i>	woald	acorn	<i>aicorn</i>	yaeker
		wooud			
oats	<i>oats</i>	wuts	ear	<i>eer</i>	yeer

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April *Aipril* **Yaipril** here *heer* **yeer**

r is generally added at the end of a word ending in the vowel-sound **a**, **oa**, or **u**; and sometimes inside a word. Examples:

E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
sofa	<i>soafa</i>	zoavur	pillow	<i>pilloa</i>	pillur
umbrella	<i>umbrella</i>	umbrellur	hollow	<i>holloa</i>	haalur
value	<i>valyoo</i>	vaalur	furrow	<i>furroa</i>	vurrur
awkward	<i>awkwurd</i>	aarkurd	barrow	<i>baarooa</i>	baarur
daughter	<i>dautur</i>	daartur	meadow	<i>meddoa</i>	meddur
fellow	<i>felloa</i>	vellur	bellow	<i>belloa</i>	bellur
yellow	<i>yelloa</i>	yaalur	to-morrow	<i>toomorroa</i>	tomoorrur
window	<i>windoa</i>	windur			

Examples of other consonants added are:

E.	N.F.	Consonant added
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
cud	<i>cud</i>	qwid (quid) w
notch	<i>noch</i>	snoch s

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TRANSPOSITION OF CONSONANTS.

In a few words the consonants are transposed. Examples:

E.	N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>
great	<i>grait</i> girt
wasp	<i>wosp</i> wops
children	<i>children</i> childern chillern
hundred	<i>hundred</i> hunderd

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CHANGE OF VOWEL SOUNDS.

A short.

The short **a** sound, so common in standard English, is generally lengthened into a sound like that of the **a** in *far*, *father*, *fast* (not quite so long as the long **aa** in Scotch).

Examples:

E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
man	<i>man</i>	maan
back	<i>bak</i>	baak
hand	<i>hand</i>	haand
rabbit	<i>rabbit</i>	raabit

English short **a** sometimes becomes short **e**. Examples:

E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
thatch	<i>thach</i>	dhetzh
thank	<i>thank</i>	dhenk
sat	<i>sat</i>	zet

Sometimes it becomes **ai**. Examples:

E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
bad	<i>bad</i>	baid
glad	<i>glad</i>	glaid
bladder	<i>bladder</i>	blaidur
extra	<i>extra</i>	extray
contrary	<i>contrary</i>	contrairay

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Aa long.

Long **aa** in standard English often becomes **e**. Examples:

E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
half	<i>haaf</i>	hef	hard	<i>haard</i>	herd
can't	<i>caant</i>	ken't	far	<i>faar</i>	ver
ass	<i>aas</i>	ess	hearth	<i>haarth</i>	herth
glass	<i>glaas</i>	gless	larch	<i>laarch</i>	lerch

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grass	<i>graas</i>	gress	martin	<i>maartin</i>	mertin
ask	<i>aask</i>	aess	smart	<i>smaart</i>	smert
basket	<i>baaskit</i>	beskit	Charlie	<i>chaarly</i>	cherlay
nasty	<i>naasty</i>	nestay	harvest	<i>haarvist</i>	hervist
arm	<i>aarm</i>	erm			

Sometimes long **aa** becomes **ai**. Examples:

E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
master	<i>maaster</i>	maistur
father	<i>faadher</i>	vaidhur
	Ai.	

ai in English generally becomes a long diphthong, like a drawled **ii** (as in eye), best represented by **aa-ee**. It resembles the Cockney **ii** in similar words, but is longer and more of a diphthong. Examples:

E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
may	<i>may</i>	maae	cake	<i>caik</i>	caaeek
hay	<i>hay</i>	haae	same	<i>saim</i>	zaaeem
maid	<i>maid</i>	maaeed	hail	<i>hail</i>	haaeel
make	<i>maik</i>	maaeek	snail	<i>snail</i>	snaaeel
eight	<i>ait</i>	aaeet	lady	<i>laidy</i>	laaeedee
rain	<i>rain</i>	raaeen	away	<i>away</i>	awaae
train	<i>train</i>	traaeen	ale	<i>ail</i>	aaeel
rake	<i>raik</i>	raaeek	take	<i>taik</i>	taaeek
air	<i>air</i>	aaeer	gate	<i>gait</i>	gaaeet
pair	<i>pair</i>	paaeer	weight	<i>wait</i>	waaeet
way	<i>way</i>	waaee	tail	<i>tail</i>	taaeel
drain	<i>drain</i>	draaeen	afraid	<i>afraid</i>	afraaeed
paint	<i>paint</i>	paaeent	nation	<i>naishun</i>	naaeeshun
play	<i>play</i>	plaaee	station	<i>staishun</i>	staaeeshun

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Sometimes the English **ai** becomes **e**, short or long, or a sound between the English **e** and **ii**, which I spell **ae**. Examples: —

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E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
place	<i>plais</i>	plaes	table	<i>taibul</i>	taebul
gape	<i>gaip</i>	gaep	bacon	<i>baicun</i>	baecun
paper	<i>paiper</i>	paepur	shade	<i>shaid</i>	shaed
face	<i>fais</i>	vaes or vaaees	lane	<i>lain</i>	laeun
			acorn	<i>aicorn</i>	yaeker

NOTE. *Plague* (*plaig*) is pronounced **plag**.

E.

For the short e in English a number of words have i. Examples:

E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
hen	<i>hen</i>	hin	hemp	<i>hemp</i>	himp
head	<i>hed</i>	hid	kettle	<i>kettul</i>	kiddil
then	<i>dhen</i>	dhin	bellows	<i>belloaz</i>	billis
hedge	<i>hej</i>	hij	cellar	<i>sellur</i>	sillir
get	<i>get</i>	git	engine	<i>enjin</i>	injin
lead	<i>led</i>	lid	memory	<i>memory</i>	mimray
went	<i>went</i>	wint			

Other words have a or aa for English short e. Examples:

E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
egg	<i>eg</i>	agg	web	<i>web</i>	wab
beg	<i>beg</i>	bagg	twelve	<i>twelve</i>	twaalv
beggar	<i>begur</i>	baggur	well	<i>well</i>	waal
peg	<i>peg</i>	pag	yes	<i>yes</i>	yaas
vetch	<i>vech</i>	vaach	yellow	<i>yelloa</i>	yaalur
stretch	<i>strech</i>	straach	terrible	<i>terribil</i>	taarbul

Sometimes it becomes ai. Examples:

E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
bed	<i>bed</i>	baid	bread	<i>bred</i>	braid

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dead	<i>ded</i>	daid	leg	<i>leg</i>	laig
edge	<i>ej</i>	aij	chestnut	<i>chesnut</i>	chaisnut
nest	<i>nest</i>	naist			

NOTE. *Very* is pronounced **vurray**.

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Ee.

In a large number of common words, **ee** of standard English becomes **ai**. Examples:

E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
tea	<i>tee</i>	tay	cheek	<i>cheek</i>	chaik
eat	<i>eet</i>	ait	feast	<i>feest</i>	vaist
east	<i>eest</i>	aist	beast	<i>beest</i>	baist
seat	<i>seet</i>	sait	key	<i>kee</i>	kay
meat	<i>meet</i>	mait	beard	<i>beerd</i>	baird
wheat	<i>weet</i>	wait	teach	<i>teech</i>	taich
pea	<i>pee</i>	pai	cream	<i>creem</i>	craim
sea	<i>see</i>	zay	swede	<i>sweed</i>	swaid
seek	<i>seek</i>	zaik	leaf	<i>leaf</i>	laif
reap	<i>reep</i>	raip	sweet	<i>sweet</i>	swait
beer	<i>beer</i>	bair	speak	<i>speek</i>	spaik
beat	<i>beet</i>	bait	bean	<i>been</i>	bain
beef	<i>beef</i>	baif	seem	<i>seem</i>	zaim
leave	<i>leev</i>	laiv	beetle	<i>beetul</i>	baitul
believe	<i>beleev</i>	belaiiv	queer	<i>queer</i>	quair
please	<i>pleez</i>	plaiz	creature	<i>creetyur</i>	craitur
peat	<i>peet</i>	pait	sheet	<i>sheet</i>	shait
beech	<i>beech</i>	baich	piece	<i>pees</i>	pais
kneel	<i>neel</i>	nail			

NOTE. A similar change of vowel from **ee** to **ai** is common in Scotch, but not always in the same words as in the New Forest dialect.

In a few words **ee** becomes **e** or **i**. Examples:

E.

N.F.

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<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
heath	<i>heeth</i>	heth
heat	<i>heet</i>	het
been	<i>been</i>	bin
week	<i>week</i>	wik

I.

In a few words some other vowel takes the place of short i in standard English.

Examples:

E.		N.F.	Vowel substituted for i
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
hitch	<i>hich</i>	haach	aa
if	<i>if</i>	eef	ee
fish	<i>fish</i>	feesh	ee
kiss	<i>kiss</i>	kees	ee
birch	<i>birch</i>	burch	u
ditch	<i>dich</i>	deich	ei

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Ii.

The **ii** sound, common in standard English, and still more common in Cockney English, is, in many words in the New Forest (as well as in Scotch), pronounced more like the Dutch **ei** or **ij**. Examples:

E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
I	<i>Ii</i>	Ei	time	<i>tiim</i>	teim
five	<i>fiiv</i>	veiv	right	<i>riit</i>	reit
fire	<i>fiir</i>	veier	wirte	<i>wiir</i>	weir
try	<i>trii</i>	trei	iron	<i>iirun</i>	eirun
dry	<i>drii</i>	drei	squire	<i>squiir</i>	squeiur
tight	<i>tiit</i>	teit	spire	<i>spiir</i>	speiur
nine	<i>niin</i>	nein	quiet	<i>quiiet</i>	queiut
knife	<i>niif</i>	neif	alive	<i>aliiv</i>	aleiv
mile	<i>miil</i>	meil	Friday	<i>Friiday</i>	Vreiday

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high	<i>hii</i>	hei	sight	<i>siit</i>	zeit
------	------------	------------	-------	-------------	-------------

There is a tendency for this sound to become **oi**. Examples:

E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
I	<i>Ii</i>	Oi	kite	<i>kiit</i>	koit
fly	<i>flii</i>	vloi	shine	<i>shiin</i>	zhoin
cider	<i>siidur</i>	zoidur	scythe	<i>siith</i>	zoiv
ay (yes)	<i>ii</i>	oi	side	<i>siid</i>	zoid

NOTE. The preposition *by* (*bii*) becomes **bee**, *climb* (*cliim*) becomes **clim**.

O (short) or **au** (long).

One of the commonest changes of vowel-sounds is the substitution of a long **aa** for the English **o** or **au**, especially when followed by an **r**. In Perthshire Scotch the corresponding vowel-sound before an **r** is generally a long **oa**. Examples:

E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
dog	<i>dog</i>	daag	sauce	<i>saus</i>	zaas
off	<i>off</i>	aaf	yonder	<i>yonder</i>	yaandur
lot	<i>lot</i>	laat	saucer	<i>sausur</i>	zaasur
talk	<i>tauk</i>	taak	hollow	<i>holloa</i>	haalur
walk	<i>wauk</i>	waak	drop	<i>drop</i>	draap
across	<i>across</i>	acraas	awkward	<i>aukwurd</i>	aarkurd
pocket	<i>pokit</i>	paakit	watch	<i>woch</i>	waach
Scotch	<i>Scoch</i>	Scaach	long	<i>long</i>	laang
caught	<i>caut</i>	caat	daughter	<i>dautur</i>	daartur
clock	<i>clok</i>	claak	corn	<i>corn</i>	caarn

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E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
north	north	naarth	born	<i>born</i>	baarn
thorn	thorn	dhaarn	George	<i>Jorj</i>	Jaarj
short	short	shaart	fork	<i>fork</i>	vaark
sort	sort	saart	order	<i>order</i>	aardur

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according	according	accaardin	storm	<i>storm</i>	staarm
orchard	orchard	aarchurd	horn	<i>horn</i>	haarn
ordinary	ordinuray	aardinuray	forest	<i>forest</i>	vaarist
horse	hors	haars, haas	torment	<i>torment</i>	taarmint
morning	morning	maarnin	forty	<i>forty</i>	vaartay
cork	cork	caark	war	<i>waur</i>	waar
Dorset	Dorset	Daarset	fortnight	<i>forniit</i>	vaartneit

In a few words a different vowel is substituted. Examples:

	E.		N.F.	Vowel substituted for o or au
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
	straw	<i>straw</i>	stray	ay
	donkey	<i>donkay</i>	dunkee	u

Oa.

The English **oa** is sometimes changed into **oo**. Examples:

	E.		N.F.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
	go	<i>goa</i>	goo
	toe	<i>toa</i>	too
	so	<i>soa</i>	zoo
	ago	<i>agoa</i>	agoo
	slow	<i>sloa</i>	zloo

The English **oa** is often lengthened into a double vowel-sound which is more like **ooou** than **oau**. Examples:

	E.		N.F.		E.		N.F.
	<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>			<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
	door	<i>doar</i>	doour		sold	<i>soald</i>	zooud
	more	<i>moar</i>	moour		cold	<i>coald</i>	cooud
	both	<i>boath</i>	boouth		home	<i>hoam</i>	hooum
	load	<i>load</i>	looud		coat	<i>coat</i>	coout
	toad	<i>toad</i>	tooud		stone	<i>stoan</i>	stooun
	most	<i>moast</i>	mooust		board	<i>board</i>	boourd

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old *oald* **wooud**

NOTE. *Four (foar)* is pronounce **vouer**, and *oats*, **wuts**.

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Oi.

Boy (boi) is lengthened into **boa-ay**, and *noise (noiz)* is pronounced **naaez**.

Oo.

In some words the English **oo** undergoes a change. Examples:

E.		N.F.	Vowel substituted for oo
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
ewe	<i>yoo</i>	yoa	oa
boot	<i>boot</i>	but	u
put	<i>poot</i>	put	u
roof	<i>roof</i>	ruff	u
could	<i>cood</i>	cud	u

U.

In some words the English **u** is changed. Examples:

E.		N.F.	Vowel substituted for u .
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		
just	<i>just</i>	jist	i
such	<i>such</i>	zich	i
cover	<i>cuvver</i>	kivvur	i
cousin	<i>cuzn</i>	cozn	o
undo	<i>undoo</i>	ondoo	o
once	<i>wuns</i>	woons	oo

NOTE. Before an **r**, followed by another consonant, a short vowel is often given a long sound like a modified **oo**, approaching the sound of **eu** in French. I write it **ui**.

Examples:

E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
word	<i>wurd</i>	wuird
work	<i>work</i>	wuirk
earth	<i>erth</i>	uirth
bird	<i>bird</i>	buird

fern

fern

vuirn

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NOUNS

The following plurals are peculiar:

E.	N.F.	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
house	hous	houzin or houzinz
furze	vuz	vuzin
deer	deer	deerz
child	cheild	childern or chillern
foot	veet	veet or veets

After a numeral nouns of time do not take the s or z of plural. Examples:

E.	N.F.
six months	zix munth
twenty years	twenty yeer

NUMERALS

The numerals are as follows:

E.		N.F.	E.		N.F.
<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	<i>Spoken</i>	
one	<i>wun</i>	wun	sixteen	<i>sixteen</i>	zixteen
two	<i>too</i>	too	seventeen	<i>sevnteen</i>	zevnteen
three	<i>three</i>	dree	eighteen	<i>aiteen</i>	aaeeten
four	<i>foar</i>	vouer	nineteen	<i>niinteen</i>	neinteen
five	<i>fiiv</i>	veiv	twenty	<i>twenty</i>	twentay
six	<i>six</i>	zix	thirty	<i>thirty</i>	dhirtay
seven	<i>sevn</i>	zevn	forty	<i>forti</i>	vaartay
eight	<i>ait</i>	aaeet	fifty	<i>fifti</i>	viftay
nine	<i>niin</i>	nein	sixty	<i>sixti</i>	zixtay
ten	<i>ten</i>	ten	seventy	<i>sevnti</i>	zevntay
eleven	<i>elevn</i>	levn	eighty	<i>aiti</i>	aaeetay
twelve	<i>twelv</i>	twalv	ninety	<i>niinti</i>	neintay
thirteen	<i>thirteen</i>	dhirteen	hundred	<i>hundred</i>	hunderd

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fourteen *foarten* **voarten** thousand *thouzand* **dhouzun**
fifteen *fifteen* **vifteen**

NOTE. Reckoning by scores is more common than in English; e.g. 65 is **dree scoar veiv**.

Wun (*one*) is slurred into **in** or **un**; e.g. **good in, yung in, little in**, for *good one, &c.*

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PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	<i>First Person</i>		<i>Second Person</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	Ei, Oi	wee	dhee, ee	yoo, yee, ee
Poss.	mei, mē	our	dhee, ee	yoor
Obj.	mee	us	dhee, ee	yoo, yee, ee
	<i>Third Person</i>			
	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders.
Nom.	hee	shee	it, 't	dhay
Poss.	hiz	hur	its	dhur
Obj.	him, un, en, in, 'n	hur, ur	it, 't	dhem, dhum, 'em, 'um

NOTE. The pronunciation **Ei** for **I** is more common than **Oi**. **Mei** (*my*) is slurred into **mē**; e.g. **Ei'v hurt mēzelf** (I've hurt myself).

Us, slurred into **'s** or **'z**, is often used in short phrases for **mee**. Examples:

Gi'ss wun.

Give me one.

Gi'z (or gee uz) dree on em.

Give me three of them.

Let's av mei speks.

Let me have my spectacles.

Laiv us aloan.

Leave me alone.

Bist gwein wee uz?

Are you going with me?

In the second person singular **dhee** is used in all cases (**dhou** and **dh**y are not used), and is often slurred into **ee**. Examples:

Ei tell ee.

I tell you (thee).

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Bist dhee cooud?	Are you cold?
Bist dhee gwein too see un?	Are you going to see him?
How'z dhee mudhur?	How's your mother?
Doant dhee goo.	Don't go.
Dhee mus'n goo.	You mustn't go.
Caas'n dhee goo?	Can't you go?
Dhee woald zow.	Your old sow.
Ei tell dhee.	I tell you.
Good maarnin too ee.	Good morning to you (thee).
Ei'll gi dhee a clout 'n dhe yeer.	I'll give you a cuff on the ear.
Wen shaal Ei zee dhee agen?	When shall I see you again?

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The second personal pronoun **dhee** is often omitted when the termination of the verb shows that the second person singular is meant. Examples:

N.F	E.
How bist?	How are you (art thou)?
Caas'n goo?	Can't you go? (Canst thou not go?)
Dust meind?	Do you (dost thou) remember?
'Snoa?	Do you (dost thou) know?
Dist eer oi?	Did you (didst thou) hear me?

See other examples under the verbs.

Sometimes other pronouns are omitted. Examples:

Doan dhink much oa dhay, nun oa um.	I don't think much of any of them.
Baint much goof, not wair hee iz.	He isn't much good, where he is.

In the third person singular the slurred forms, **un**, **en**, **in** or **'n** for him, **ur** for **hur**, and **em** or **um** for **dhem** are very common. Examples:

Ei aess un hiz naaeem.	I asked him his name.
Ei zin in yesterday.	I saw him yesterday.
Ei het 'n on dhe laig.	I hit him on the leg.
Get hoald on un.	Get hold of him.
Ei doant dhink much oa un.	I don't think much of him.

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Hee'z got too on um (or oa um).	He has two of them.
Hee laivz dhum yeer.	He leaves them here.
Yoo cood heer em a-draashin.	You could hear them thrashing.
Nun oa um (or on em).	None of them.
Wee em.	With them.

The neuter third personal pronoun it is often slurred into before a vowel or w.

Examples:

'Tiz—'twoz—'tiddin.	It is—it was— it isn't.
Ei spoaz 'tiz.	I suppose it is.
Ei dhaut 'twoz.	I thought it was.
'Tiddin fair.	It isn't fair.

It is much more common than in ordinary English to personify an inanimate object and, when speaking of such an object, to use the masculine or feminine personal pronoun instead of the neuter. I have noticed the masculine **hee, hiz, un** used of the sun, the

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moon, a tree, house, wagon, spade, knife, cigar, book, and poem; and the feminine **shee, hur, ur** of a ship, train, motor-car, bicycle, kite, and ditch. Examples:

Hee nivvur feilz.	He (the moon) never fails.
Haast zin un yet?	Have you seen him (the moon) yet?
Hee'll wair yoo out, spaid wull.	He'll wear you out, the spade will.
Ei jumpt oavur ur.	I jumped over her (a ditch).
Teim shee woz claind out.	It's time she (a ditch) was cleaned out.

The nominative form of a pronoun is often used for the objective and (except at the beginning of a sentence) the objective form is used for the nominative. Examples:

Hee het oi.	He hit me.
Dist eer oi?	Did you hear me?
A voar hee—on shee.	Before him—on her.
Hee swairz at shee, un shee swairz at hee.	He swears at her, and she swears at him.

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Ei woz gwein too lend hee wun.	I was going to lend him one.
Wee woz dher, woz'n us?	We were there, weren't we?
Wee'll goo, shaant us?	We'll go, shan't we?
Wee doo, doant us?	We do, don't we?
Wair did ur cum vrom?	Where did she come from?
Dhay'll goo too, woant um?	They'll go too, won't they?
Wair wood um doo it now?	Where would they do it now?
Diddin um?	Didn't they?

Still more curious mixtures of pronouns are sometimes heard. Examples:

Yoo'll aul bee yeer too-mor-rur, woant dhee?	You'll all be here to-morrow, won't you?
Hee zung verray well, diddin ur?	He sang very well, didn't he?

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The demonstrative pronoun is in the singular **dhik**, which stands for either *this* (*dhis*) or *that* (*dhat*) and in the plural **dhay** or **dhem**, which stand for either *these* (*dheez*) or *those* (*dhoaz*). If it is necessary to distinguish between a near and a distant object,

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this is done by inserting the adverb **yeer** (*here*) or **dhair** (*there*), generally slurred into air. Examples:

Singular

N.F	E.
Dhik un.	This one.
Dhik air haas.	That horse.
Look at dhik dhink dhair	Look at that thing.
Ei doant noa dhik fellur	I don't know that fellow.
Dhik wooud baich.	That old beech.
Dhik's hard wuirk.	This is hard work.
Dhik air mair can goo.	That mare can go.

Plural

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N.F.

E.

Dhay books.

These books.

Ei doant want nun oa dhay.

I don't want any of those.

Wee doant yooz dhay.

We don't use those.

Look at dhay daagz out dhair.

Look at those dogs.

Yeer'z moar oa dhay cowz.

Here are more of those cows.

Ei cood'n ait dhay.

I couldn't eat those.

In dhem baugz.

In those bogs.

Dher woz a big veier oa dhem ricks.

There was a big fire of those stacks.

Dhem air drei zummurz dreiz up dhe

daid hoalz.

Those dry summers dry up the pools.

Dhem'z stroyd.

Those are killed off (destroyed).

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

As in English, the interrogative pronoun is in the masculine and feminine **hoo** (*who*) and in the neuter **wot** (*what*). Examples:

Hoo'z caul hee?

Who dost thou call him?

What do you call him?

Hoo'z caul dhair vellur gooin long?

Who dost thou call (what do you call) that fellow going past?

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

The relative pronoun, both singular and plural, masculine and feminine, is **wot**, which stands for *who*, *which* or *that*. Examples:

A man wot wuirks in vaarist.

A man who works in the forest.

Voag wot caamps in vaarist.

People who camp in the forest.

A buird wot bildz in dhe treez.

A bird that builds in the trees.

Dhe haas wot yoost too wuirk.

The horse that used to work.

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REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

In the reflexive pronouns the possessive form of the pronoun is used throughout. Examples:

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N.F.	E.
mezelf	myself (<i>miiself</i>)
dheezelf	thyself (<i>dhiiself</i>)
hizzelf	himself
hurzelf	herself
ourzelvz	ourselves
yoorzelvz	yourselves
dhurzelvz	themselves

VERBS

As in standard English, the imperative consists simply of the root of the verb, and the infinitive is expressed by the root preceded by the preposition *to* (*too*); most other verbal meanings are expressed by means of auxiliary verbs followed either by the root of the verb or by its present or past participle. The only exceptions are the indefinite present and past of the indicative.

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

The present indicative adds **s** or **z**, or (after a sibilant) **iz**, to the root of the verb in both numbers and in all persons except the second person singular, in which the termination is **st**. Examples:

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
<i>Pers.</i>	N.F.	E.	N.F.	E.
1.	Ei caulz	I call (<i>caul</i>)	We caulz	We call
2.	Dhee caulst	Thou callest	Yoo caulz	You call
3.	Hee caulz	He calls (<i>caulz</i>)	Dhay caulz	They call

N.F.	E.
Ei leiks too eer em.	I like to hear them.
Ei vorgits. —Ei trots out.	I forget. — I trot out.
Ei nivvur eerz dhat.	I never hear that.
Ei yooziz dhem now.	I use them now.
Ei zaimz a bit leeray.	I seem a little empty (hungry).
Oa how leeray Ei feelz.	Oh how empty I feel!
Caanst goo?	Canst thou go?

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Wee moastly caulz it ‘Maaee’.	We usually call it ‘May’.
Wee caulz im ‘haarts’.	We call them ‘hearts’.
Yoo cuts dhis turf.	You cut this turf.
Dhe vust doour yoo cumz too.	The first door you come to.
[28]	
N.F.	E.
Zum caulz dhem—	Some call them.
Wot dhay caulz ‘turfin’.	What they call ‘turfin’.
Dhay treiz haard.	They try hard.
Dhay maaeeks wein.	They make wine.
Dhay gits about aul reit.	They get about all right.
Dhay lets dhem out.	They let them out.
Dhay tellz mee.	They tell me.
Dhay noaz too well.	They know too well.
Vyoo peepul burnz it nou.	Few people burn it now.
A vyoo dthingz cumz acraas mee.	A few things come across me (occur to me).
Dhay keeps dhem too.	They keep them too.
Ei dunnoa wair dhay gooz too.	I don’t know where they go to.

PAST INDICATIVE

As in English, the past tense is generally formed by adding **ed**, **d**, or **t** to the root, and the only inflection it takes is the addition of **st** or **ist** in the second person singular. Some peculiar pasts are:

N.F.		E.			
		<i>Spoken</i>		<i>Written</i>	
<i>Root</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Past</i>
eer	eerd	<i>heer</i>	<i>herd</i>	hear	heard
noa	noad	<i>noa</i>	<i>nyoo</i>	know	knew
goo	wint	<i>goa</i>	<i>went</i>	go	went
cum	cum	<i>cum</i>	<i>caim</i>	come	came
keep	kep	<i>keep</i>	<i>kept</i>	keep	kept

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gi	gev	<i>giv</i>	<i>gaiv</i>	give	gave
bee	woz	<i>bee</i>	<i>woz</i>	be	was
heid	haad	<i>hiid</i>	<i>hid</i>	hide	hid
aess	aess	<i>aask</i>	<i>aaskt</i>	ask	asked
hit	het	<i>hit</i>	<i>hit</i>	hit	hit
beid	bid			stay	stayed
zit	zet	<i>sit</i>	<i>sat</i>	sit	sat
bust	bust	<i>burst</i>	<i>burst</i>	burst	burst

Some verbs use a past participle form for the past indicative:

doo	dun	<i>doo</i>	<i>did</i>	do	did
zee	zeen,zin	<i>see</i>	<i>saw</i>	see	saw

But **zee** has also in the past indicative **zeed** or **zid**, or simply **zee**. Examples:

[29]

N.F.

E.

Ei zeen in. — Ei zid en.

I saw him.

Dhik's dhe zaaem poanay Ei zeed

That's the same pony I saw last year.

laast year.

Ei aess in hiz naaeem.

I asked him his name.

Ei zeen wun oa yoor winshiz.

I saw one of your girls.

Dhik man cum th' our plaes.

That man came to our house.

Hee kep on taakin.

He kept on talking.

NOTE. In narration the present of the verb **zay** (*say*) is used for the past. Examples:

N.F.

E.

Ei zez—hee zez.

Said I—said he.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

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The present participle is formed by adding **in** to the root, as **zay** (*say*), **zayin**; **dii** (*die*), **dii-in**; **taak** (*talk*), **taakin**. The present participle of **goo**, English *go* (*goa*), is **gwein**, English *going* (*goaing*). Example:

N.F.	E.
Wair bist gwein?	Where art thou going?

NOTE. The syllable **a** is often prefixed to the present participle. Examples:

N.F.	E.
Ei woz jist a-zayin.	I was just saying.
Win French woz a-cumin.	When the French were coming.
Dhay keeps a-shiftin.	They keep changing.
Bist a-gwein too shoa?	Are you going to the show?
Hee woz a-waakin awaaee.	He was walking away.
Yoo cood heer em a-draashin.	You could hear them thrashing.

PAST PARTICIPLE.

The past participle is generally formed, as in English, by adding **ed**, **d** or **t** to the root. There are many exceptions to this rule. Some verbs, which in English have an irregular past participle, form it regularly in the New Forest dialect, and there is a tendency to use the past as a past participle where in English the latter has a form of its own. Examples:

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N.F.		E.	
		<i>Spoken</i>	<i>Written</i>
<i>Root</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>P.p</i>
noa	noad	<i>noa</i>	<i>noan</i>
zee	zeed	<i>see</i>	<i>seen</i>
gi	gev	<i>giv</i>	<i>givn</i>
heid	haad	<i>hiid</i>	<i>hiddn</i>
reit	ritt	<i>riit</i>	<i>rittn</i>
droa	droad	<i>throa</i>	<i>throan</i>
taaek	took,tuk	<i>taik</i>	<i>taikn</i>
braaek	broak	<i>braik</i>	<i>broakn</i>
<i>Root</i>		<i>Root</i>	<i>P.p</i>
know		know	known
see		see	seen
give		give	given
hide		hide	hidden
write		write	written
throw		throw	thrown
take		take	taken
break		break	broken

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wair	woar	<i>wair</i>	<i>woarn</i>	wear	worn
keep	kep	<i>keep</i>	<i>kept</i>	keep	kept
goo	gon	<i>goa</i>	<i>gon</i>	go	gone
bee	bin, ben	<i>bee</i>	<i>been</i>	be	been
aess	aess	<i>aask</i>	<i>aaskt</i>	ask	asked

N.F.

E.

Ei'v nivvur noad un.

I've never known him.

Ei'v noad dhee vor yeerz.

I've known you for years.

Haant a-zeed dhee vor dhis yeer.

I haven't seen you for a year.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

Bee.

Present

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
<i>Pers.</i>	N.F.	E.	N.F.	E.
1.	Ei bee	I am	Wee bee	We are
2.	Dhee bist, best, 's, 'z	Thou art	Yoo bee	You are
3.	Hee iz, 'z 's Shee'z Tiz	He is (iz) She's It's	Dhay bee	They are

Present Negative

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
<i>Pers.</i>	N.F.	E.	N.F.	E.
1.	Ei baint	I'm not	Wee baint	We aren't
2.	Dhee bis'n	Thou'rt not	Yoo baint	You aren't
3.	Hee idd'n Shee idd'n Tidd'n	He isn't She isn't It isn't	Dhay baint	They aren't

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N.F.	E.
Ei bee cooud.	I'm cold
Ei bee plaizd.	I'm glad (pleased).
Ei bee reit shramd wee dhe cooud.	I'm quite benumbed with the cold.
How bist or best?	How are you (art thou)?
Bist dhee cooud?	Are you (art thou) cold?
Bist dhee gwein too?	Are you going too?
Yaas, tiz.	Yes, it is.
Hou'z getting on, yoo?	How are you (art thou) getting on?
Wair bist gwein?	Where are you (art thou) going?
Hoo bist taakin too?	How are you (art thou) talking to?
Wee bee gwein too.	We are going too.
Wot bist aitin?	What are you eating?
Bee yoo gwein?	Are you going?
Bee yoo cooud?	Are you cold?
Bee ee cumin ooom?	Are you coming home?
Wot haas bee yee gwein too reid?	What horse are you going to ride?
Dhay bee gon.	They've gone.
Bee dhay good poanayz?	Are these good ponies?
Dher bee laats moar braanshiz.	There are plenty more branches.
Ei baint gwein.	I'm not going.
Tidd'n wuth it.	It isn't worth it.
Ei noa tidd'n.	I know it isn't.
Shee idd'n at ooom.	She's not at home.

NOTE. Sometimes the **iz** of the third person singular is used in the third person plural.

Examples:

N.F.	E.
Mei veet iz cooud.	My feet are cold.
Dher'z renz about eer.	There are wrens about here
Dhat's zum fein poanayz dher.	Those are fine ponies.

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Past

Both **woz** and **wer** are used indiscriminately for both number and all persons except the second person singular, which is **wost**. The negative form is **woz'n** (*wasn't*).

Examples:

[32]

N.F.	E.
Ei wer dher.	I was there.
Ee wer.	He was.
Dhik vuz wer aul burnt.	That furze was all burnt.
Wee woz at Ringood.	We were at Ringwood.
Yoo woz reit.	You were right.
Hiz iiz woz baid.	His eyes were bad.
Dhay woz ill.	They were ill.
Dhay woz dhair, woz'n dhum?	They were there, weren't they?
Dhee wost dher, woz'n?	You were (thou wast) there, weren't you?
Yoo boyz woz dherm woz'n dhee?	You boys were there, weren't you?
Dher woz a good mennay.	There were a good many.
Boouth yeerz woz cut off.	Both ears were cut off.

Future

The future present is formed by the use of **shaal** and **will** (sometimes slurred into 'll) in much the same way as in English. The negative form is **shaant** and **woant**, as in English. The second person singular is as follows:

N.F.		E.	
<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Shaat	Shaat'n	Shalt	Shan't
Wit	Wit'n	Wilt	Won't

Examples:

N.F.	E.
Wit dhee goo laang oa mee?	Will you go along with me?
Oi, Ei'll goo.	Yes, I'll go.

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Noa, Ei shaant goo.	No, I shan't go.
Shaal Ei goo widhee?	Shall I go with you?
Shaat dhee bee at ooum too-morrur?	Shal you be at home to-morrow?
Ei, Ei shaal.	Yes, I shall

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OTHER AUXILIARY VERBS.

	N.F.		E.	
	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
<i>Person</i>				
	shood	shood'n	should (<i>shood</i>)	shouldn't (<i>shoodnt</i>)
	wood, 'd	wood'n	would (<i>wood</i>)	wouldn't (<i>woodnt</i>)
<i>2nd sing.</i>	woots	woos'n	wouldst	wouldst not
	caan	caint	can	can't
<i>2nd sing.</i>	caanst	caas'n	canst	canst not
	cood, cud	cood'n	could (<i>cood</i>)	couldn't
<i>2nd sing.</i>	coodst	coos'n	couldst	couldst not
	mid	mid'n	might (<i>miit</i>)	mighn't
	muss	muss'n	must	must not
	hev, aav, 'v, a	haant, aant	have (<i>hav</i>)	haven't
<i>2nd sing.</i>	haast, 'st, 's	haas'n	hast	hast not
	haad, 'd	haad'n	had	hadn't
	doo	doant, doan	do (<i>doo</i>)	don't (<i>doant</i>)
<i>2nd sing.</i>	dust, 's, 'z	dus'n	dost (<i>dust</i>)	dost not
<i>3rd sing.</i>	dooz		does (<i>duz</i>)	
	did	did'n	did	didn't
<i>2nd sing.</i>	dist	dis'n	didst	didst not

Examples

N.F.	E.
Hoo'd a dhaut it?	Who would have thought it?

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Wee'd better.	We had better.
Hev yee found ur?	Have you found her?
Caanst cum wee us?	Canst thou come with me?
Caas'n goo too-morrur?	Canst thou not go to-morrow?
Dhee'z mid goo.	Thou mightest go.
Ei dunnoa.—Ei doan noa.	I don't know.
Ei doan noa wot it doo meen.	I don't know what it means.
Dhay doan doo zich a dthing nou.	They don't do such a thing now.
Dist eer oi?	Didst thou hear me?
Doaunt dhee goo.	Don't go.
Doaunt dhee maaeek a naaez	Don't make a noise.
Hoo'z caul hee?	What do you call him?
Wot's dthink on it?	What do you think of it?
Wair'st bin too?	Where have you (hast thou) been?
Dust meind?	Do you remember?
'Snoa?	Do you (dost thou) know?

[34]

N.F.	E.
Haast got a neif?	Have you (hast thou) a knife?
Wot's caat dhair?	What have you (hast thou) caught there?
Woots goo eef dhee coodst?	Would you go if you could?
Haas'n dhee got it?	Haven't you got it?
Woos'n goo?	Wouldn't you go?
Haas'n dhee sin mei woald cow bout?	Haven't you seen my old cow about?

NOTE. The auxiliary verb **hev** (have) is sometimes omitted. Examples:

N.F.	E.
Ei bin too staaeeshn.	I've been to the station.
Ei got cleen up dhaat air deich.	I've got to clean up that ditch.
Hee bin taarbul baid.	He has been very ill.

Dhay got doo it.

They've got to do it.

NOTE. With an intransitive verb **bee** is sometimes used instead of *have* in English.

Examples.

N.F.

E.

Auld he squirrlz bee gon.

All the squirrels have gone.

Gookooz bee got taarbul scairs.

Cuckoos have become very scarce.

Ee'z bin gon awaaee.

He has gone away.

ADVERBS

N.F.

E.

N.F.

E.

yeer, eer

here

to-morrur

to-morrow

reit

very, quite,
thoroughly

wun day'z teim

formerly (one day's
time)

ver

far

a bit

a little

mooust

quite, very

vurray

very

jist

just

neer haand

near

zaaeem

just

zooner

rather

teit

all right

a-baid

abed

zumwair

zumwayz

somewhere

bee hef

by half

a veier

on fire

yaandur

yonder

ennay wair

anywhere

agen

again

enny wen

at any time

un dhaat

and so on

praps

perhaps

out-oa-doour

out of doors

long, laang

along, past

zoo

so

at ooum

at home

[35]

N.F.

E.

N.F.

E.

agoo

ago (agoa)

nivvur

never

woons

once (wuns)

er

ever

awaaee

away

ner

never

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dhin	then	coors	of course
avoarhaand	before the event	offin teimz	often
neer	nearly	teimz un agen	often

mooustly *adv.* generally

Examples:

N.F.	E.
Ei bee reit shramd.	I am quite benumbed.
Ei bee moust shramd.	
Zaaem az dhay doo now.	Just as they do now.
Ei zaimz a bit leeray.	I feel a little hungry.
Dhay'd zoonur bee up in vaarist.	They'd rather be up in the forest.
Ei got wun teit.	I have one all right.
Our chimblay got a-veier.	Our chimney caught on fire.
Dhe kiddil'z on dhe veier-plaes un dhe pot out-oa-door.	The kettle's on the fire-place and the pot out-of-doors.
Hoo'z hee gwein long?	Who's that going past?
Ei tooud ee zoo.	I told you so.
Ei cud wair out neer ennay maan aitin un drinkin.	I could wear out nearly any man in eating and drinking.
Cum eer—look eer—look yeer.	Come here—look here.
Ee beidz zumwayz up eer.	He lives somewhere up here.

An adjective is often used as an adverb without the termination *ly* usually added in English.

Taarbul (terribly) is often heard where 'awfully' would be used in English.

Examples:

N.F.	E.
Ei bee taarbul teird.	I'm awfully tired.
Taak proper.	Speak properly.
It burnz byootiful.	It burns beautifully.

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Mei veet swellz temenjus.

My feet swell prodigiously.

Hee bin taarbul baid.

He has been dreadfully ill (bad).

Er (slurred for **ivvur**), and **ner** (slurred for **nivvur**) are used with the article **a** in the sense of ‘any at all’, ‘none at all’. Examples:

[36]

N.F.

E.

Haast got er a neif bout dhee?

Have you got any knife at all on you (any sort of a knife)?

Hassin got ner a neif bout dhee?

Haven’t you got any knife at all on you?
(Have you no sort of a knife?)

Perhaps in the following sentences **ar** stands for **er a** and **nar** for **ner a**.

N.F.

E.

Haast got ar loud oa dung too sell mee?

Do you happen to have a load of dung to sell me?

Haas’n dhee got nar littul woald mair?

Haven’t you got any little old mare?

NOTE. A double negative is common. Examples:

N.F.

E.

Ei nivvur aits noa braid.

I never eat bread.

Tidd’n hardly fair.

It’s hardly fair.

Yoo doant eer nun oa dhe yung unz zay zoo.

You don’t hear any of the young people say so.

Ei doant dhink ivvur ee ad’n enny moar.

I don’t think he ever had any more.

Ei doant taik noa noatis on’t.

I take no notices of it.

Dhay doant want a platform oonly for the auctioneer.

They want a platform only for the auctioneer.

Ei wood’n gee naut vur un.

I wouldn’t give anything for him.

Ei nivvur killd noa voxiz.

I never killed any foxes.

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NOTE. To the New Forester, as well as to most educated English-men, the adverbs 'seldom', 'only', and 'hardly' are negatives. To the Scotchman, educated or uneducated, they are affirmatives. If you say a sentence containing one of those three adverbs, an Englishman, meaning to agree with you, will begin his answer with 'No'—a Scotchman will begin his with 'Yes'.

PREPOSITIONS

a	<i>slurred for</i> at, on	bee	by
oa	of	acraass	across
on		avert, adhirt	(athwart),
agin	against		across
bout	about	afoar, avoar	before
[37]			
addur	after	vrom	from
long oa	along with	vur too	to, in order to
too	till		
toordz	towards	wee,wi	with
droo	through	weeout	without
vur	for	in	into

Examples:

N.F.

Keep dhe daag a heel.

A cuppul oa bob.

A bit oa mait.

A good lot ao appulz.

Too on um.

Git hoald on um.

E.

Keep the dog at heel.

A couple of shillings.

A bit of meat.

A good lot of apples.

Two of them.

Get hold of them.

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Ei bee glad on it.	I am glad of it.
Zum on em laarnz too much.	Some of them learn too much.
Yoo may stop too Maarch.	You may stay till March.
Wee un—wee um.	With him—with them.
Bist gwein wee uz.	Are you going with me?
Dhat iddin vur dhee.	That's not for you.
Zummit vur too maik wingz.	Something to make wings.
Ei bee gwein in zillur.	I'm going into the cellar.
T'woz maaeed a purpus.	It was made for the purpose (on purpose).
Ei lookt a un.	I looked at him (i.e. a spade).
Out oa England.	Out of England.
Wot'z dhink on it?	What dost thou think of it?

CONJUNCTIONS

N.F.	E.	N.F.	E.
an, un	and	leik	such as
ur	or	widhout	unless
'n	than	eef's bee	if (if so be)
coz	because		

Examples:

N.F.	E.
Him an Ei woz dhair.	He and I were there.
Shee zung better 'n t'odher wun did.	She sang better than the other one did.
Moar'n zevntay.	More than seventy.
Widhout yoo meet.	Unless you meet.

Eef's bee yoo woz gwein.

If you were going.

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INTERJECTIONS

N.F.	E.	N.F.	E.
Oi, yaas, ees.	Yes	Dus noa?	Dost thou
Noo.	No (<i>noa</i>).	'snoa?	know?
See, see yee.	D'ye see.	Beid still.	Stand still—
Loo see.	Look ye.		be quiet.
Look yeer.	Look here.	Haih?	Eh? —what?
Cum eer.	Come here.	Thankee.	Thank you.
Cum on yeer	Come on here.	Good maarning.	Good morning.
Ei sez.	Said I.	Good eevnin.	Good evening.
Ei tell ee.	I tell you.	I 'low.	I allow—I
Blood mee, Ei zay.	Blow me, I say.	Oa maaee!	dare say. O my!
Mee deer.	My dear.	Ei tell ee wot	I'll tell you.
Mum.	Maam.	tiz.	what it is.
Yaas'm.	Yes, maam.	Ei dunnoa.	I don't know.
Waal.	Well.	Luk (used as an expletive at	
Dee noa?	Do you know?	the end of a sentence).	

Example:

'Snoa wair Ei woz yesterday

Dost thou know where I was yesterday?

Yoo is often used as a vocative, even to a single person, who is addressed in the singular of the verb. Examples:

N.F.

E.

Well, yoo, how bist?

Well, you, how art (thou)?

The Salamanca Corpus: *The Dialect of the New Forest (1913)*
(How are you?)

How bist, you?	How are you (art thou)?
How'z getting on, yoo?	How are you (art thou) getting on?
Yoo! noa. —Noa, yoo.	No.
How'z dhee faivur, yoo?	How's your fever?
Wii, yoo?	Why?
Well, yoo?	Well?
'Snoa, yoo?	(Dost thou know?) Do you know?
I'll goo vur dhee, yoo.	I'll go for you.
I dunnoa, yoo.	I don't know.
Got dhee taitayz up eet, yoo?	Have you got your potatoes up yet?
Lissin, yoo.	Listen.

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CALLS TO ANIMALS

Pigs are summoned by the call, **choog, choog**; cows, **woaee, woaee**; ponies by **kip, kip**.

Commands to a horse:

<i>Cry.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>
Kum idhur.	Go to the left.
Woag, woag ee, woag aaf.	Go to the right.
Steddee now.	Steady.
Git baak sti.	Go back.
Jee, jee-up.	Go faster.
Way, way dher.	Stop.

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CHILDREN'S RHYME

Henray oaray itturay aan,
Stoar dhe vinegar in dhe paan;
Oarum stoarum poopshee loarum,
O-u-t spellz 'out'.

OMISSION OF WORDS AND SLURRING OF PRONUNCIATION

There is a stronger tendency than in standard spoken English to omit short words and to slur their pronunciation. The definite article **dhe** is often omitted. Examples:

N.F.

In winter teim.

Dhay wot wuirks in vaarist.

Out in groun.

Tell in haat.

Bist gwein too staaeeshn?

In neit.

Hee'll wair you out, spaid will.

Win French woz a-cumin.

In French waar.

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The preposition **too** is sometimes omitted before an infinitive. Examples:

N.F.

Hee yoozd cum offin teimz.

Ei yoozd kill taarbul lot oa deerz.

Hee'z got help kich dhe udherz.

E.

In the winter time.

Those who work in the forest.

Out in the fields.

Count into the hat.

Are you going to the station?

In the night.

The spade will wear you out.

When the French were coming.

In the French war.

E.

He used to come often.

I used to kill a great many deer.

He's got to help to catch the others.

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N.F.	E.	N.F.	E.
bout	about	spek	expect
voar	afore	stroy	destroy
t'day	to-day	praps	perhaps
on't	on it	spoaz	suppose
haant	haven't		

SOME IDIOMS

N.F.	E.
A neis girt maaeed.	A fine big girl.
A aaf a duzn.	Half a dozen.
Eer'z taakin.	Here's talking.
Ei'v aird taak.	I've heard say.
Ei nivvur woz laarnd dhat.	I was never taught that.
Dhay keep sukkin down.	They'd go on being sucked down.
Oi, Ei gottun wun, 'z wantin?	Yes, I've got one, art wanting it?
In dhe vurdher paart oa Burlay.	At the other side of Burley.
Dhik's woald-faashn taak.	That's old-world speech.
Dhe weif.	My wife.
Dhis twintay year.	These twenty years.
Dhay did'n yoos too goo.	They used not to go.
Ei got a job too doo it.	I had some difficulty in doing it.
Dhay bee keind oa leik ovenz.	They're something like ovens.
Ei doan noa dhat ivvur Ei heerd on un.	I don't know that I ever heard of him.
Bist gwein on too baid?	Are you going to bed?

[NP]

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VOCABULARY

- a**, *slurred for at before a gerund.*
- a**, *slurred for on.*
- aaeel**, *n. ale (ail).*
- aaeer**, *n. air.*
- aaeet**, *num. eight (ait).*
- aaeetay**, *num. eighty.*
- aaeeteen**, *num. eighteen.*
- aaf**, *prep. off.*
- aan't**, *v. aux. haven't*
- aarchurd**, *n. orchard.*
- aardinury**, *adj. ordinary.*
- aardlay**, *adv. hardly.*
- aardur**, *n. order.*
- aarkurd**, *adj. awkward.*
- abaid**, *adv. abed.*
- accaardin**, *prep. according.*
- acraass**, *prep. across.*
- ad**, *v. had.*
- addur**, *adv. and prep. after.*
- adhurt**, *prep. across.*
- ad'n**, *v. had not.*
- aess**, *v.t. ask; p. aess, asked.*
- afoar**, *prep. before; seldom avoar.*
- baid**, *adj. bad.*
- baid**, *n. bed.*
- baif**, *n. beef.*
- bain**, *n. bean (been).*
- baint**, *v. be not, am not, aren't, isn't.*
- bair**, *n. beer.*
- baird**, *n. beard (beerd).*
- baist**, *n. beast (beest).*
- bait**, *v.t. beat (beet)*
- baitul**, *n. beetle.*
- barrow-pig**, *n. castrated pig.*
- baug**, *n. bog.*
- bêbee, bibee**, *n. baby (baiby)*
- bee**, *v. am, are, be.*
- bee**, *prep. by.*
- beid**, *v.t. stay; p. bid.*
- belaiiv**, *v.t. believe (beleev).*
- bellur**, *v.i. bellow.*
- beskit**, *n. basket.*
- bettermost**, *a. best.*
- bid**, *v., p. of beid, stayed.*
- billis**, *n. bellows.*

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afraaeed , <i>a.</i> afraid.	bin , <i>v. p.p.</i> been.
agen , <i>adv.</i> again.	bisn , or bissint , <i>v. aux.</i> be-est not, art not.
agg , <i>n.</i> egg.	
agin , <i>prep.</i> against.	bist , <i>v. 2nd pers. sing.</i> art, art thou.
agoo , <i>adv.</i> ago (<i>agoa</i>)	blaakay , <i>n.</i> blackbird.
aij , <i>n.</i> edge (<i>ej</i>).	blaid , <i>n.</i> shaft of a cart.
aist , <i>n.</i> east (<i>eest</i>).	blaidur , <i>n.</i> bladder.
ait , <i>v.t.</i> eat (<i>eet</i>).	blair , <i>v.i.</i> bellow.
aleiv , <i>a.</i> alive (<i>aliiv</i>).	blakdhaarn , <i>n.</i> sloe bush.
an , <i>conj.</i> and.	blessin , <i>p.p.</i> blessing.
aul , <i>a.</i> all.	bload me , <i>interj.</i> blow me.
av , <i>v.</i> have (<i>hav</i>)	bob , <i>n.</i> shilling.
avert , <i>prep.</i> (athwart) across.	bobbeen , robin.
avoarhaand , <i>adv.</i> before the event.	bond , <i>n.</i> band.
awaae , <i>adv.</i> away.	booay , <i>n.</i> boy.
	boourd , <i>n.</i> board
baak , <i>n.</i> and <i>adv.</i> back.	boouth , <i>a.</i> both.
baakay , <i>n.</i> tobacco.	bottom , <i>n.</i> hollow, low-lying land.
baarn , <i>v.p.p.</i> born.	bout , <i>prep.</i> about.
baarur , <i>n.</i> barrow.	braaeek , <i>v.</i> break.
baavin , <i>n.</i> bundle of small boughs, larger than a faggot.	braid , <i>n.</i> bread (<i>bred</i>).
baecun , <i>n.</i> bacon (<i>baicon</i>).	brichin , <i>n.</i> strap round horse's quarters.
bagg , <i>v.i.</i> beg	broak , <i>p.p.</i> of braaeek , broken.
baggur , <i>n.</i> beggar.	buird , <i>n.</i> bird.

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baich , <i>n.</i> beech.	burch , <i>n.</i> birch.
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bust , <i>v.i.</i> and <i>t.</i> burst; <i>p.</i> and <i>p.p.</i> bust .	dhaarn , <i>a.</i> thorn.
	dhaier , <i>adv.</i> there (<i>dhair</i>).
but , <i>n.</i> boot.	dhaiuf , <i>n.</i> thief (<i>theef</i>)
buttur , <i>n.</i> butter.	dhaut , <i>v.i.</i> , <i>p.</i> of dthink , thought (<i>thaut</i>)
buzgin , <i>n.</i> buskin, gaiter.	dhay , <i>pron.</i> they, those, these.
	dhee , <i>pron.</i> thou, thy, thee (<i>dhee</i>).
caaeek , <i>n.</i> cake.	dheen , <i>a.</i> thin.
caan , <i>v.</i> can.	dheezelf , <i>pron.</i> thyself.
caanst , <i>v.</i> canst.	dhem , <i>pron.</i> them, those.
caark , <i>n.</i> cork.	dhenk , <i>v.i.</i> think.
caarn , <i>n.</i> corn, wheat.	dhetzh , <i>n.</i> thatch.
caarner , <i>n.</i> corner.	dhik , <i>a.</i> thick.
caas'n , or caasint , <i>v.</i> canst not?	dhik , <i>dem.</i> this, that.
caat , <i>v.</i> , <i>p.</i> of kech , caught (<i>caut</i>).	dhill-haars , <i>n.</i> the horse in the shafts.
caint , <i>v.</i> can't	
chaik , <i>n.</i> cheek.	dhimbul , <i>n.</i> thimble.
chaisnut , <i>n.</i> chestnut.	dhin , <i>adv.</i> then.
Cherlay , <i>n.</i> Charley.	dhing , <i>n.</i> thing.
chiffay , <i>n.</i> chaffinch.	dthink , <i>v.i.</i> think; <i>p.</i> dhaut .
childaag , <i>n.</i> chilblain.	dthinkin , <i>p.p.</i> thinking.
childern ;	dhirteen , <i>num.</i> thirteen.
chillern , <i>n. pl.</i> children.	dhirtay , <i>num.</i> thirty.
chimblay , chimlay , <i>n.</i> chimney.	dhouzun , <i>num.</i> thousand.

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chinkay , <i>n.</i> chaffinch.	dhum , <i>n.</i> thumb (<i>thum</i>).
chock , <i>n.</i> block of wood.	Dhurzday , <i>n.</i> Thursday.
chukkul , <i>v.i.</i> cluck (<i>of a hen</i>).	dhurzelvz , <i>pron.</i> themselves.
claak , <i>n.</i> clock.	diddee ,
clain , <i>v.t.</i> clean (<i>cleen</i>)	diddeecay , <i>n.</i> gipsy.
clim , <i>v.i.</i> climb (<i>cliim</i>).	did'n , <i>v.</i> didn't
clot , <i>n.</i> a turf.	dishwosh , <i>n.</i> wagtail.
clout , <i>n.</i> a cuff, a bang.	dis'n , <i>v.</i> didst not.
clum , <i>v.t.</i> handle clumsily.	dist , <i>v. aux.</i> didst.
contrairay , <i>a.</i> contrary.	doant , doan , <i>v.</i> don't (<i>doant</i>)
cooud , <i>a.</i> cold (<i>coald</i>)	doour , <i>n.</i> door (<i>doar</i>)
coors , <i>adv.</i> of course.	draeen , <i>n.</i> drain.
coos'n , or coosint , <i>v.</i> couldst not.	draap , <i>n.</i> drop.
coout , <i>n.</i> coat.	draash , <i>v.</i> thrash, thresh.
corral , <i>n.</i> to hang a kettle on.	draashul , <i>n.</i> flail.
cowshed ,	dree , <i>num.</i> three.
cowpen , <i>n.</i> byre.	drei , <i>a.</i> dry.
coz , <i>conj.</i> because.	driin , <i>v.</i> drain.
cozn , <i>n.</i> cousin (<i>cuzn</i>)	droa , <i>v.t.</i> throw; <i>p.</i> droad .
craim , <i>n.</i> cream (<i>creem</i>).	droat , <i>n.</i> throat.
craip , <i>v.</i> creep.	droo , <i>prep.</i> through (<i>throo</i>).
craitur , <i>n.</i> creature (<i>creetyoor</i>).	drov , <i>p.p.</i> driven
cud , <i>v.</i> could (<i>cood</i>).	drush , or trush , <i>n.</i> thrush.
cum , <i>v., pres.</i> and <i>p.</i> of come.	dunkee , <i>n.</i> donkey.
cuttay , <i>n.</i> wren.	dunnoa , <i>v.</i> don't know.

daag, *n.* dog.

Daarset, *n.* Dorset

daartur, *n.* daughter (*dauter*).

daid, *a.* dead (*ded*).

deerz, *n. pl.* of deer.

deich, *n.* ditch.

[43]

eer, *v.* hear (*heer*); *p.* **eerd**, also **heerd**.

eerd, *v.* heard (*herd*), also **heerd**.

ees, *interj.* yes.

eet, *adv.* yet.

eevnin, *n.* evening.

Ei, *pron.* I.

eier, *a.* higher (*hiier*).

eirun, *n.* iron.

elth, *n.* health (*helth*).

em, *pron.* him.

enny wen, *adv.* (any when) at any time.

er, *adv.* ever.

erm, *n.* arm.

ess, *n.* ass.

extray, *a.* extra.

ee, *pron.* (1) he (*hee*), (2) slurred for

dhee, *thee*.

eef, *conj.* if.

eef's bee, *conj.* (if so be) if.

haach, *v. t.* hitch.

haaee, *n.* hay.

haaeel, *n.* hail.

haalur, *n.* hollow

haand, *n.* hand.

haankee, *n.* handkerchief.

haant, *v.* haven't.

haarn, *n.* horn.

haars, **haas**, *n.* horse, pony.

haas'n, or **haassint**, *v. aux.* hast not.

haat, *n.* hat.

haih! eh! what!

haud, *v., p.* of **heid**, hid.

heer, *v. t.* hear (*heer*); *p.* **heerd**.

heerd, *v., p. p.* of **heer**, heard (*herd*).

hef, *a.* half (*haaf*).

hei, *a.* high (*hii*).

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faarist , <i>n.</i> forest.	heid , <i>v.t.</i> hide (<i>hiid</i>); <i>p.</i> haad , hid.
faivur , <i>n.</i> fever (<i>feevur</i>).	heidee-hoop , <i>n.</i> hide-and-seek (hide-and-whoop).
Feboouray , <i>n.</i> February.	heidin , <i>n.</i> hiding, thrashing.
feesh , <i>n.</i> fish.	heidin , <i>p.p.</i> hiding.
feil , <i>v.i.</i> fail.	heil , <i>n.</i> shock of wheat.
foar , <i>prep.</i> before.	herd , <i>a.</i> hard (<i>haard</i>).
foar-haars , <i>n.</i> leading horse in a team.	herdly , <i>adv.</i> hardly.
foaray , <i>n.</i> pinafore.	herth , <i>n.</i> hearth (<i>haarth</i>).
fousty , <i>a.</i> fusty.	hervist , <i>n.</i> harvest.
fust , <i>a.</i> first.	het , <i>n.</i> heat (<i>heet</i>).
gaaet , <i>n.</i> gate.	het , <i>v.t., p.</i> hit.
gaalay-baagur , <i>n.</i> scarecrow.	heth , <i>n.</i> heath (<i>heeth</i>).
gaep , <i>v.i.</i> gape, look.	hid , <i>n.</i> head (<i>hed</i>).
gaffer , <i>n.</i> grandfather.	hij , <i>n.</i> hedge (<i>hej</i>).
gaun , <i>n.</i> frock, gown (<i>goun</i>).	himp , <i>n.</i> hemp.
gee, gi , <i>v.t.</i> give; <i>p.</i> and <i>p.p.</i> gev .	hin , <i>n.</i> hen.
gel , <i>n.</i> girl.	hizzelf , <i>pron.</i> himself.
geldin , <i>n.</i> gelding.	hob , <i>n.</i> potato-pit.
gerdin , <i>n.</i> garden.	hooum , <i>n.</i> home.
gev , <i>p.p.</i> given.	hoss, haas , <i>n.</i> horse.
gi , <i>v.t.</i> give (<i>giv</i>).	hous , <i>n.</i> house.
girt , <i>a.</i> great, big, large.	houzinz , <i>pl.</i> houses (<i>houziz</i>).
git , <i>v.t.</i> get.	hunderd , <i>num.</i> hundred.
	huzbun , <i>n.</i> husband.

glaid, *a.* glad.

gless, *n.* glass

goo, *v.i.* go (*goa*).

gookoo, *n.* cuckoo.

grammer, *n.* grandmother.

granfer, *n.* grandfather.

gress, *n.* grass.

ground, *n.* the fields.

grudeirn, *n.* gridiron.

grunt, *v.i.* grumble.

guvnur, *n.* husband.

gwein, *pres. part.* going (*goaing*).

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jillay staak, *n.* gilly flower.

jist, *adv.* just.

joaay, *n.* a threepenny-bit.

job, *n.* difficulty.

kay, *n.* key.

kees, *n.* kiss.

kent, *v.* can't (*caant*).

kep, *v.p.p.* kept.

kich, *v.t.* catch; *p.* **caat**.

kid, *n.* child (*child*).

kiddil, *n.* kettle.

id, *n.* head.

idhout, *prep.* without.

idhur, *adv.* hither (*hidher*).

id'n, *v.* isn't.

in, *pron.* him.

in, *slurred for one-*

injin, *n.* engine.

insek, *n.* insect.

Jaarj, *n.* George.

jigger, *interj.*

mei, *pron.* my (*mii*).

meil, *n.* mile (*miil*.)

meind, *v.* remember.

mertin, *n.* martin.

mezelf, *pron.* myself.

mid, *v.* might.

mid'n, *v.* might not.

mimray, *n.* memory.

moak, *n.* donkey.

moast, *adv.* very.

moour, *a.* more.

mooust, *a.* most.

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kit candulstiks , <i>n.</i> will o' the wisp.	mooustly , <i>adv.</i> generally.
	mum , <i>n.</i> ma'am.
kivvur , <i>v.t.</i> cover (<i>cuver</i>).	mump , <i>v.i.</i> stroll, wander.
koit , <i>n.</i> kite (<i>kiit</i>).	muss , <i>a. aux.</i> must.
kwaaits , <i>n.</i> quoits (<i>koits</i>).	muss'n , <i>v.</i> must not.
	n , <i>slurred for in, him.</i>
laaeedee , <i>n.</i> lady.	n , <i>slurred for dhan.</i>
laaf , <i>v.</i> and <i>n.</i> laugh.	naaeel , <i>n.</i> nail.
laang , <i>a.</i> long.	naaeem , <i>n.</i> name.
laarn , <i>v.</i> teach, learn.	naaeeshun , <i>n.</i> nation (<i>naishun</i>).
laat , <i>n.</i> lot.	naaeetz , <i>n.</i> noise.
laeun , <i>n.</i> lane (<i>lain</i>).	naamit , <i>n.</i> snack of food, luncheon.
laif , <i>v.</i> and <i>n.</i> laugh.	naarth , <i>n.</i> north.
laif , <i>n.</i> leaf.	nail , <i>v.i.</i> kneel.
laig , <i>n.</i> leg.	naist , <i>n.</i> nest.
laiv , <i>v.t.</i> leave.	naut , <i>n.</i> nought, nothing.
leeray , <i>a.</i> empty.	neerhaand , <i>adv.</i> near.
leik , <i>conj.</i> such as.	neif , <i>n.</i> knife (<i>niif</i>).
lerch-vur , <i>n.</i> larch.	nein , <i>num.</i> nine (<i>niin</i>).
levn , <i>num.</i> eleven.	ner , <i>adv.</i> never.
lid , <i>n.</i> lead (<i>led</i>).	nestay , <i>adj.</i> nasty.
livin , <i>n.</i> living.	nivvur , <i>adv.</i> never.
livin , <i>p.p.</i> living.	noad , <i>p.</i> and <i>p.p.</i> of noa , knew, known.
long , <i>adv.</i> along.	
long , <i>prep.</i> along with.	

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loo see , <i>interj.</i> look ye.	nog , <i>n.</i> chunk of wood.
looud , <i>n.</i> load.	noo , <i>a.</i> and <i>interj.</i> no.
low , <i>v.t.</i> allow, think, dare say.	noobody , <i>pron.</i> nobody.
lug , <i>n.</i> pole or perch (<i>measure of area</i>).	nudhin , <i>n.</i> nothing.
	numshon , <i>n.</i> luncheon.
	nus , <i>n.</i> nurse.
Maaee , <i>n.</i> May.	
maaeed , <i>n.</i> girl.	oa , <i>prep.</i> of.
maaeek , <i>v.</i> make.	oam , <i>n.</i> home.
maan , <i>n.</i> man.	oap , <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> hope.
maarnin , <i>n.</i> morning.	offin , <i>adv.</i> often.
maast , <i>n.</i> beech-nuts and acorns.	Oi , <i>pron.</i> I (<i>Ii</i>).
maistur , <i>n.</i> master.	oi , <i>interj.</i> yes.
mait , <i>n.</i> meat (<i>meet</i>).	ollay , <i>n.</i> <i>holly</i> .
mauz , <i>n.</i> heap of corn in the straw.	ondoo , <i>v.t.</i> undo (<i>undoo</i>).
me , <i>slurred for</i> my.	ood , <i>n.</i> wood.
meddur , <i>n.</i> meadow.	ool , <i>n.</i> wool.
meedlinish , <i>a.</i> middling.	oolln , <i>a.</i> woollen.
[45]	
oomun , <i>n.</i> woman.	s , <i>slurred for</i> ist , art.
oss , <i>n.</i> horse.	s , <i>slurred for</i> us , me.
oun , <i>n.</i> hound.	saart , <i>n.</i> sort.
ourn , <i>a.</i> ours.	saas , <i>n.</i> sauce.
ous , <i>n.</i> house.	saasur , <i>n.</i> saucer.
	sais , <i>v.i.</i> cease (<i>sees</i>).
paaeent , <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> paint.	sait , <i>n.</i> seat (<i>seet</i>)

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paaeer , <i>n.</i> pear.	saium , <i>a.</i> same.
paakit , <i>n.</i> pocket.	Scaach , <i>n.</i> Scotch.
paepur , <i>n.</i> paper (<i>paiper</i>).	scaich , <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> screech.
pag , <i>n.</i> peg.	scugee mugginz , <i>n.</i> squirrel.
paipul , <i>n.</i> people (<i>peepul</i>).	seed , <i>v.</i> , <i>p.p.</i> seen.
pais , <i>n.</i> piece (<i>pass</i>).	shaart , <i>n.</i> short.
pait , <i>n.</i> peat (<i>peet</i>).	shaat , <i>v.</i> shalt.
pay , <i>n.</i> pea (<i>pee</i>).	shaat'n , <i>v.</i> shalt not.
perch , <i>n.</i> pole, a measure of area.	shaed , <i>n.</i> shade (<i>shaid</i>).
pillur , <i>n.</i> pillow.	shait , <i>n.</i> sheet.
pinnee , <i>n.</i> pinafore.	shillin , <i>n.</i> shilling.
plaaee , <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> play.	shood'n , <i>v.</i> should not.
plaen , <i>a.</i> plain.	shramd , <i>a.</i> benumbed.
plaes , <i>n.</i> place (<i>plais</i>)	sillir , <i>n.</i> cellar.
plaet , <i>n.</i> plate.	smert , <i>a.</i> smart.
plag , <i>n.</i> plague.	smuvreenz , <i>n. pl.</i> smithereens (<i>smidhereenz</i>).
plaiz , <i>v.t.</i> please (<i>pleez</i>).	snaaeel , <i>n.</i> snail
poodin , <i>n.</i> pudding.	snag , <i>n.</i> sloe.
pook , <i>n.</i> heap of hay.	'snoa , <i>slurred for</i> dost know, do you know.
praps , <i>adv.</i> perhaps.	snoch , <i>n.</i> notch.
pus , <i>n.</i> purse.	soavur , <i>n.</i> sofa.
putt , <i>v.t.</i> put (<i>poot</i>); <i>p.p.</i> putt, put down, cultivate.	souf , <i>n.</i> south; more often zouth .
pyooiy , <i>n.</i> lapwing.	spaid , <i>n.</i> spade.
qwair , <i>a.</i> queer.	spaik , <i>v.</i> speak (<i>speek</i>).
qweiut , <i>a.</i> quiet.	spay , <i>v.t.</i> castrate a sow-pig.
qwid , <i>n.</i> cud.	speiur , <i>n.</i> spire.
raabit , <i>n.</i> rabbit.	spek , <i>v.i.</i> expect
raaeek , <i>n.</i> rake (<i>raik</i>).	spoaz , <i>v.i.</i> suppose.
	spud , <i>n.</i> potato.
	squeiur , <i>n.</i> squire.
	staaeeshun , <i>n.</i> station (<i>staishun</i>).

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raaeel , <i>n.</i> rail	staarlin , <i>n.</i> starling.
raaeen , <i>n.</i> rain.	staarm , <i>n.</i> storm.
rail , <i>a.</i> real (<i>raial</i>).	stag , <i>n.</i> entire animal, e.g. boar stag.
raip , <i>v.t.</i> reap (<i>reep</i>).	
raiv , <i>n.</i> horizontal projection on side of waggon.	stockin , <i>n.</i> stocking.
reit , <i>a.</i> right (<i>riit</i>); <i>adv.</i> (right) thoroughly, quite.	stooun , <i>n.</i> stone.
reit , <i>v.t.</i> write (<i>riit</i>); <i>p.p.</i> ritt .	straach , <i>v.</i> stretch.
rick , <i>n.</i> stack.	stray , <i>n.</i> straw.
roaup , <i>n.</i> rope.	stroy , <i>v.t.</i> destroy, kill off.
rooster , <i>n.</i> cock.	swaid , <i>n.</i> swede (<i>sweed</i>).
ruchte , <i>n.</i> saddle-chain for a cart.	swait , <i>a.</i> sweet.
ruff , <i>n.</i> roof.	sucker , <i>n.</i> young colt.
run , <i>v.,p.</i> of run, ran.	taablich , <i>a.</i> fairly well.
[46]	taaeek , <i>v.</i> take.
taaeel , <i>n.</i> tail.	vaalur , <i>n.</i> value.
taak , <i>v.i.</i> talk (<i>tauk</i>).	vaardin , <i>n.</i> farthing.
taanur , <i>n.</i> a sixpence.	vaarist , <i>n.</i> forest.
taarbul , <i>adv.</i> terribly.	vaark , <i>n.</i> fork.
taarmint , <i>n.</i> torment.	vaarm , <i>a.</i> warm.
taebul , <i>n.</i> table (<i>taibul</i>).	vaarmur , <i>a. comp.</i> warmer.
taich , <i>v.t.</i> teach.	vaartneit , <i>n.</i> fortnight.
taichur , <i>n.</i> teacher.	vaartay , <i>num.</i> forty.
taitay , <i>n.</i> potato.	vaes , <i>vaaees</i> , <i>n.</i> face (<i>fais</i>).
tay , <i>n.</i> tea.	vaidhur , <i>n.</i> father.
teim , <i>n.</i> time.	vaist , <i>n.</i> feast.
teird , <i>a.</i> tired.	van , <i>n.</i> fan.
teit , <i>a.</i> tight (<i>tii</i>).	vat , <i>a.</i> fat.
tell , <i>v.t.</i> count.	vaul , <i>v.i.</i> fall (<i>faul</i>); <i>p.</i> vell , fell.
thaarn , <i>n.</i> thorn.	
tiddee , <i>n.</i> potato.	veeld , <i>n.</i> field.

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'tiddin, 'tiddn't, <i>slurred for it isn't</i> (<i>it iznt</i>).	veeoo, <i>a.</i> few.
'tiz, <i>slurred for it is (it iz)</i> .	veesh, <i>a.</i> fish.
toad, <i>v.p.</i> told (<i>toald</i>).	veet,
t'odher, <i>pron.</i> the other.	veets, <i>n. pl.</i> feet.
too, <i>n.</i> toe (<i>toa</i>).	veier, <i>n.</i> fire (<i>fuir</i>).
too, <i>prep.</i> to (<i>too</i>) till.	veilit, <i>n.</i> violet.
too-morrur, <i>adv.</i> to-morrow.	vein, <i>a.</i> fine.
toordz, <i>prep.</i> towards (<i>toaurdz</i>).	veind, <i>v.</i> find (<i>fiiind</i>); <i>p.</i> vound, found
tooud, <i>n.</i> toad.	veiv, <i>num.</i> five.
tooud, <i>v.p.</i> told (<i>toald</i>).	vellur, <i>n.</i> fellow.
traaen, <i>n.</i> train.	ver, <i>a.</i> and <i>adv.</i> far (<i>faar</i>).
trait, <i>n.</i> treat (<i>treet</i>).	verray, <i>a.</i> very.
trei, <i>v.i.</i> try (<i>trii</i>).	viftay, <i>num.</i> fifty.
tremenjus, <i>a.</i> tremendous.	vifteen, <i>num.</i> fifteen.
trevet, <i>v.</i> tripod of iron for holding cooking vessels by the fire.	vinggur, <i>n.</i> finger.
	vloi, <i>n.</i> fly (<i>flii</i>).
	voag, <i>n.</i> folk (<i>foak</i>).
trush, <i>n.</i> thrush.	voal, <i>n.</i> foal.
tuffish, <i>a.</i> tough (<i>tuff</i>).	voar, <i>adv.</i> afore, before.
tugz, <i>n.pl.</i> hames, on horses' collars.	voarteen, <i>num.</i> fourteen.
	vog, <i>n.</i> fog.
turmit, <i>n.</i> turnip.	vool, <i>a.</i> full (<i>fool</i>).
twaal, twaalv, <i>num.</i> twelve.	voot, <i>n.</i> foot; <i>pl.</i> veet.
twinty, <i>num.</i> twenty.	vorgit, <i>v.</i> forget.
twoald, <i>p.p.</i> of tell, told (<i>toald</i>).	vouer, <i>n.</i> four.
	voul, <i>n.</i> fowl.
uirth, <i>n.</i> earth (<i>erth</i>).	vound, <i>v., p.</i> found
unbrellur,	voz, <i>n.</i> fox.
umbergingum, <i>n.</i> umbrella.	Vreiday, <i>n.</i> Friday.
un, <i>num.</i> one (<i>wun</i>).	vrog, <i>n.</i> frog.
	vrom, <i>prep.</i> from.

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un, *pron.* him.

ur, *pron.* her, them.

ur, *conj.* or.

vaach, *n.* vetch.

vaagit, *n.* faggot.

[47]

vuz, *n.* furze; *pl.* vuzin.

vyoo, *a.* few.

waach, *v.t.* watch (*woch*).

waace, *n.* way.

waaet, *n.* weight (*wait*)

waak, *v.* walk (*wauk*).

waal, *interj.* well.

waar, *n.* war (*waur*).

waark, *n.* work (*wurk*).

waarm, *n.* worm (*wurm*).

wab, *n.* web.

wair, *a.* where.

wait, *n.* wheat (*weet*).

wedher, *n.* castrated ram.

weeout, *prep.* without.

weid, *a.* wide.

weir, *n.* wire (*wiir*).

wen, *a.* when.

Wenzday, *n.* Wednesday

wer, *v., p.* was, were.

wet, *n.* weight (*wait*).

wi, *wee*, *prep.* with

vuirn, *n.* fern.

vur, *prep.* for.

vur, *n.* fir.

vurdher, *a.* farther off.

vurdhist, *a.* farthest.

vurray, *adv.* very.

vurrur, *n.* furrow.

vust, *a.* first.

wuth, *a.* worth (*wurth*).

wuts, *n. pl.* oats.

yaalur, *a.* yellow.

yaandur, *adv.* yonder.

yaaprun, *n.* apron.

yaas, *interj.* yes.

yaeker, *n.* acorn.

Yaipril, *n.* (*Aipril*).

yeer, *adv.* here (*heer*).

yeer, *n.* ear (*eer*).

yoa, *n.* ewe (*yoo*).

yoo, *interj.* you (*yoo*).

yoorn, *a.* yours.

youngin, *n.* young one, youngster.

zaaeem, *a.* same.

zaasur, *n.* saucer.

zaik, *v.t.* seek.

zaim, *v.i.* seem.

Zaturday, *n.* Saturday.

zault, *n.* salt (*sault*).

zay, *n.* sea (*see*).

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widhee , <i>n.</i> willow.	zay , <i>v.t.</i> say.
wii , <i>conj.</i> why.	zayin , <i>p.p.</i> saying.
wik , <i>n.</i> week.	zbeidur , <i>n.</i> spider.
wikkur , <i>v.</i> neigh.	zed , <i>v.t., pres.</i> and <i>p.p.</i> said.
windur , <i>n.</i> window.	zee , <i>v.t.</i> see; <i>p.</i> and <i>p.p.</i> zeen , sin ,
winker , <i>n.</i> the boy who seeks in heidee-hoop.	zid , zeed , saw, seen.
winsh , <i>n.</i> wench, girl.	zee-zaw , <i>n.</i> see-saw.
wint , <i>v.</i> went.	zeid , <i>n.</i> side (<i>siid</i>).
wippin , <i>n.</i> swingle-tree of plough.	zeit , <i>n.</i> sight (<i>siit</i>).
wippul-tree , <i>n.</i> master-tree of plough.	zelf , <i>pron.</i> self.
wit , <i>v.</i> wilt.	zell , <i>v.t.</i> sell.
wit'n , <i>v.</i> wilt not.	zertin , <i>a.</i> certain.
woak , <i>n.</i> oak.	zet , <i>v.i.</i> sat, <i>p.</i> of sit.
woald , <i>a.</i> old (<i>oald</i>).	zet , <i>v.t.</i> set.
woald-faashun , <i>a.</i> old-fashioned.	zevn , <i>num.</i> seven.
woar , <i>p.p.</i> worn.	zevnteen , <i>num.</i> seventeen.
wood'n , <i>v.</i> would not.	seventy , <i>num.</i> seventy.
woons , <i>adv.</i> once (<i>wuns</i>).	zhoin , <i>v.</i> shine (<i>shiin</i>).
woos'n , or woosint , wouldst not.	zich , <i>a.</i> such.
woots , <i>v.</i> wouldst (<i>woodst</i>).	zillur , <i>n.</i> cellar.
wooud , <i>a.</i> old (<i>oald</i>).	zilvur , <i>n.</i> silver.
wops , <i>n.</i> wasp (<i>wosp</i>).	zing , <i>v.i.</i> sing.
wot , <i>rel. pron.</i> who, which what, that.	zit , <i>v.i.</i> sit; <i>p.</i> zet .
woz'n , or wozzint , <i>v.</i> wast not.	zix , <i>num.</i> six.
wuird , <i>n.</i> word (<i>wurd</i>).	zixteen , <i>num.</i> sixteen.
wuirk , <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> work.	zixty , <i>num.</i> sixty.
wun , <i>num.</i> one (<i>wun</i>).	zizurz , <i>n. pl.</i> scissors (<i>sizzurs</i>).
wus , <i>a.</i> worse (<i>wurs</i>).	zloo , <i>a.</i> slow (<i>sloa</i>).
wust , <i>a.</i> worst (<i>wurst</i>).	zoa , <i>v.</i> sow (<i>soa</i>).
	zoavur , <i>n.</i> sofa.
	zoid , <i>n.</i> side (<i>siid</i>).
	zoidur , <i>n.</i> cider (<i>siidur</i>).

[48]

zoiv, *n.* scythe (*siith*).

zoo, *adv.* so (*soa*).

zooner, *adv.* rather.

zoud, *v.p.* of **zell**, sold (*soald*).

zouth, *n.* south.

zow, *n.* sow (*sou*).

zum, *a.* some (*sum*).

zummit, *n.* something.

zummur, *n.* summer.

zumwayz,

zumwair, *adv.* somewhere.

zun, *n.* sun.

Zunday, *n.* Sunday.

zwaalur, *n.* and *v.* swallow (*swolloa*).

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